

name *šašqāqul*, which, according to ACHUNDOW, is *Eryngium campestre*. It is therefore very probable that it was the Arabs who introduced the carrot into Persia during the tenth century. Besides *gazar* (*gezer*), Persian names are *zardak*¹ and *šawandar*; the latter means "beet-root" and "carrot."

JOHN FRYER, who travelled in India and Persia from 1672 to 1681, enumerates carrots among the roots of Persia.² The late arrival of the vegetable in Persia is signally confirmed by the Chinese tradition regarding its introduction under the Mongols. This is the logical sequence of events.³

SCHLIMMER⁴ has the following note on the subject: "Ce légume, formé en compôte, est considéré par les Persans comme un excellent aphrodisiaque, augmentant la quantité et améliorant la qualité du sperme. L'alimentation journalière avec des carottes est fortement prônée dans les hydropisies; les carottes cuites, conservées au vin aigre, dissiperaient l'engorgement de la rate." Only the yellow variety of carrot, with short, spindle-shaped roots, occurs in Fergana.⁵

¹ Possibly derived from *zard* ("yellow"). Persian *mūrāmūn* is said to denote a kind of wild carrot. In Osmanli the carrot is called *hawuj*.

² New Account of East India and Persia, Vol. II, p. 310 (Hakluyt Soc., 1912).

³ Regarding the Tibetan names of the carrot, see my notes in *T'oung Pao*, 1916, pp. 503-505.

⁴ Terminologie, p. 176.

⁵ S. KORŽINSKI, Vegetation of Turkistan (in Russian), p. 51.