

than four Sanskrit plant-names,—*kadara*, *kadala*, *kandara*, and *kandata*, while the Tohfāt states that *kader* is called *kawi* in India, being a tree similar to the date-palm, the flower being known as *kaburah* (p. 197); *kader*, accordingly, is an Arabic word, while *kawi* is the supposed Indian equivalent and may correspond to Sanskrit *kapi* (*Emblica officinalis*, *Pongamia glabra*, or *Olibanum*). These examples suffice: the twenty-one identifications proposed by Jolly are not convincing. Many of these have also been rejected by Achundow.

The Indian loan-words in Persian should occasionally be made the subject of an exhaustive study. A few of these are enumerated by P. HORN.¹ *Kurkum* ("saffron"), however, is not of Indian origin, as stated by him (cf. above, p. 321). Skr. *surā*, mentioned above, occurs in Persian as *sur* ("rice-wine"). Middle Persian *kapīk*, Persian *kabī* ("monkey"), is derived from Skr. *kapi*.²

1(1). *aruz*, P. *birinj*, rice (*Oryza sativa*). Cf. above, p. 373.

2(5). *utruj*, P. *turunj*, citron (*Citrus medica*). From Skr. *mātulaṅga* (above, p. 301), also *mātulaṅga*, *-lāṅga*, and *-liṅga*.

3(11). *ihlilaj*, P. *halīla*, myrobalan (*Terminalia chebula*). Skr. *harītakī* (above, p. 378).

4(76). *balīlaj*, P. *balīla*, *Terminalia belerica*, Skr. *vibhītaka* (cf. T'oung Pao, 1915, p. 275).

5(12). *amlaj*, P. *amīla* (*amela*, *amula*), *Emblica officinalis* or *Phyllanthus emblica*. Skr. *amala* (also *dhātrī*), provided the botanical identification is correct; phonetically, P. *āmīla* would rather point to Skr. *āmīla* or *amlīkā* (*Tamarindus indica*), Chinese transcription 菴 弭 羅 *an-mi-lo*, **am-mi-la*. Abu Mansur states that "there is a variety *sīr-amlaj*; some physicians erroneously read this name *šīr-amlaj*, believing that it was administered in milk (*šīr*); but this is a gross error, for it is *sīr*, and this is an Indian word, and *amlaj* signifies 'without stone.' I was there where *amlaj* grows, and have seen it with my own eyes." The etymology given is fantastic, but may have been communicated to the author in India.

6(33). *atmat*, *Nelumbium speciosum* or *Nelumbo nucifera* (p. 205). "It is a kernel like an Indian hazel-nut. Its effect is like that of *Orchis morio*. It is the seed of *Nymphaea alba indica*, and is as round as the Indian hazel-nut." Both the botanical identification and the translation appear to me somewhat questionable. Cf. No. 47.

7(36). *āzādraxt*, *āzādiraxt*, *Melia azadiracta*. Abu Mansur adds *šīšiān* as the Arabic name of the plant. Ibn al-Baiṭār (LECLERC, Vol. I,

¹ Grundr. iran. Philol., Vol. I, pt. 2, p. 7.

² HÜBSCHMANN, Pers. Studien, p. 87.