

44(459). *qūlāni*, a kind of barley brought from India. JOLLY (p. 196), without giving an Indian name, regards this as *Glycine labialis* (ROXBURGH, *Flora Indica*, p. 565); Watt does not give this species for India. Cf. No. 572, where it is described under the name *hāl*.

45(480). *kundur*, incense (*Boswellia thurifera*). Skr. *kundurū*, *kundura*, *kundu*, *kunduruka*. Achundow does not mention a Persian form *kundurū*, as asserted by HÜBSCHMANN (*Armen. Gram.*, p. 172). Pahlavi **kundurūk* and Armenian *kndruk* are directly traceable to Skr. *kunduruka*.

46(483). *kāfūr* (Arabic and Persian), camphor (*Laurus camphora*). The same word appears already in Middle Persian. Skr. *karpūra*.

47(512). *lāk*, *rānglāk*, lac (*Gummi laccae*). Cf. above, p. 476.

48(517). *māš*, mungo bean (*Phaseolus mungo*). Skr. *māṣa* (*Phaseolus radiatus*). This Indian word is widely diffused over Asia: Tibetan *ma-ša*, Mongol *maša*, Turkī *māš* ("a small kind of bean"), Taranči *maš* ("bean"), Sart *maš* ("lentil"), Osmanli *maš*.

49(525). *mušktirāmušīr*, *mušktirāmšī*, *Origanum dictamnus*. "The best is that of India." The name is said to come from the Syriac (p. 267). AINSLEE (*Materia Indica*, Vol. I, p. 112) calls it dittany of Crete, and says that he has never seen it in India. Indeed it does not occur there, hence the Indian variety of Abu Mansur must be *O. marjorana*, the sweet marjoran, Skr. *phañijhaka*, Arabic *mardakuš* or *mizunjuš*.

50(550). *nargīl* (Arabic *nārjīl*), coco-nut (*Cocos nucifera*). Avicenna: *juz hindī* ("Indian nut"). Skr. *nārikela*, *nārikera*, etc.

51(552). *nīlūfar*, P. *nīlūpar*, *Nymphæa alba*, *N. lotus*, etc. Skr. *nīlōtpala* (*Nymphæa lotus*); also *kumuda*, *kamala*, etc. Cf. LOEW, *l.c.*, p. 313.

52(557). *nīl*, *līla*, indigo (*Indigofera tinctoria*). Skr. *nīla* (above, p. 370).

53(572). *hāl*, P. *hīl-i xurde*, lesser cardamom (*Cardamomum minus* or *malabaricum*, or *Elettaria cardamomum*). Skr. *elā*.

54(583). *yabrūh*, mandrake (*Atropa mandragora*). "Two kinds are distinguished, an Indian, called *yabrūh ul-sanam*, and a Nabathæan." As the genus *Atropa* does not occur in India, with the exception of *A. belladonna*, which, however, is restricted to the territory stretching from Simla to Kashmir, it is obvious that a species of *Datura* is to be understood by the Indian mandrake of Abu Mansur. This case is interesting, in that it shows again the identical employment of the mandrake and the datura (cf. LAUFER, *La Mandragore*, *T'oung Pao*, 1917, pp. 1-30).