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THEOPHRASTUS
ENQUIRY INTO PLANTS

II

THEOPHRASTUS
ENQUIRY INTO PLANTS
AND MINOR WORKS ON ODOURS AND
WEATHER SIGNS

WITH AN ENGLISH TRANSLATION BY
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IN TWO VOLUMES

II



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CONTENTS

BOOK VI

OF UNDER-SHRUBS

	PAGE
Of the classification of under-shrubs: the wild kinds: the chief distinction that between spinous and spineless	3
Of spineless under-shrubs and their differences	7
Of certain specially important spineless under-shrubs—silphium and <i>maggydaris</i> —belonging to ferula-like plants	15
Of spinous under-shrubs and their differences	21
Of cultivated under-shrubs (coronary plants), with which are included those coronary plants which are herbaceous	35
Of the seasons at which coronary plants flower, and of the length of their life	49

BOOK VII

OF HERBACEOUS PLANTS, OTHER THAN CORONARY PLANTS: POT-HERBS AND SIMILAR WILD HERBS

Of the times of sowing and of germination of pot-herbs	59
Of the propagation of pot-herbs, and of differences in their roots	67
Of the flowers and fruits of pot-herbs	75
Of the various forms of some pot-herbs	81
Of the cultivation of pot-herbs; manure and water	93
Of the pests which infest pot-herbs	95
Of the time for which seed of pot-herbs can be kept	97
Of uncultivated herbs: the wild forms of pot-herbs	99

CONTENTS

	PAGE
Of other uncultivated herbs, which may be classed with pot-herbs	103
Of the differences in stem and leaf found in all herbaceous plants	107
Of other differences seen in herbaceous plants in general, as compared with one another and with trees	111
Of the seasons at which herbs grow and flower	115
Of the classes into which herbaceous plants may be divided, as those having a spike and chicory-like plants	119
Of herbs which have fleshy or bulbous roots	125
Of certain properties and habits peculiar to certain herbaceous plants	135

BOOK VIII

OF HERBACEOUS PLANTS: CEREALS, PULSES, AND 'SUMMER CROPS'

Of the three classes and the times of sowing and of germination	143
Of differences in the mode of germination and of subsequent development	149
Of differences in development due to soil or climate	155
Of differences between the parts of cereals, pulses, and summer crops respectively	159
Of the differences between cereals	165
Of the differences between pulses	173
Of sowing, manuring, and watering	177
Of the degeneration of cereals into darnel	183
Of the peculiar character of chick-pea	183
Of special features of 'summer crops'	185
Of treatment of cereals peculiar to special localities	185
Of cereals which grow a second time from the same stock	187
Of the effects of climate, soil, and manuring	189
Of different qualities of seed	191

CONTENTS

	PAGE
Of degeneration of cereals, and of the weeds which infest particular crops	193
Of the conditions in the seeds of pulses known as 'cookable' and 'uncookable,' and their causes	197
Of the grains and pulses which most exhaust the soil, or which improve it	199
Of the diseases of cereals and pulses, and of hurtful winds	201
Of seeds which keep or do not keep well	205
Of the age at which seeds should be sown	209
Of artificial means of preserving seed	211
Of the effect of heat on seeds	211
Of certain peculiarities of the seed of lupin and <i>aigilops</i>	213

BOOK IX

OF THE JUICES OF PLANTS, AND OF THE MEDICINAL PROPERTIES OF HERBS

Of the various kinds of plant-juices and the methods of collecting them	217
Of resinous trees and the methods of collecting resin and pitch	223
Of the making of pitch in Macedonia and in Syria	229
Of frankincense and myrrh: various accounts	233
Of cinnamon and cassia: various accounts	243
Of balsam of Mecca	245
Of other aromatic plants—all oriental, except the iris	247
Of the medicinal juices of plants and the collection of them: general account	251
Of the cutting of roots for medicinal purposes, and of certain superstitions connected therewith	255
Of the medicinal uses of divers parts of plants	261
Of hellebores, the white and the black: their uses and distribution	265
Of the various kinds of all-heal	269
Of the various plants called <i>strykhnos</i>	271
Of the various kinds of <i>tithymallos</i>	275

CONTENTS

	PAGE
Of the two herbs called <i>libanotis</i>	277
Of the two kinds of <i>chamaeleon</i>	277
Of the various plants called 'poppy'	279
Of roots possessing remarkable taste or smell	281
Of the time for which roots can be kept without losing their virtue	287
Of the localities which specially produce medicinal herbs	289
Of the medicinal herbs peculiar to Crete	295
Of wolf's-bane and its habitat, and of meadow-saffron	299
Of two famous druggists and of the virtues of hemlock	303
How use diminishes the efficacy of drugs, and how they have not the same effect on all constitutions	305
Of plants that possess properties affecting lifeless objects	309
Of plants whose properties affect animals other than man	309
Of plants possessing properties which affect the mental powers	311
Of plants said to have magical properties	313
A problem as to cause and effect	313
Of certain plants, not yet mentioned, which possess special properties	315

MINOR WORKS

INTRODUCTION TO THE TREATISES CONCERNING ODOURS AND CONCERNING WEATHER SIGNS	324
--	-----

CONCERNING ODOURS

Introductory: Of odours in general and the classification of them	327
Of natural odours; of those of animals and of the effect of odours on animals	329
Of smell and taste	331
Of odours in plants	333
Of artificial odours in general and their manufacture: especially of the use of perfumes in wine	333

CONTENTS

	PAGE
Of the oils used as the vehicle of perfumes	341
Of the spices used in making perfumes and their treatment	347
Of the various parts of plants used for perfumes, and of the composition of various notable perfumes	351
Of the properties of various spices	355
Of the medicinal properties of certain perfumes	359
Of rules for the mixture of spices, and of the storing of various perfumes	361
Of the properties of certain perfumes	365
Of other properties and peculiarities of perfumes	373
Of the making of perfume-powders and compound perfumes	377
Of the characteristic smells of animals, and of certain curious facts as to the smell of animal and vegetable products	381
Of odours as compared with other sense-impressions	383

CONCERNING WEATHER SIGNS

Introductory: general principles	391
The signs of rain	397
The signs of wind	407
The signs of fair weather	427
Miscellaneous signs	431

INDEX OF PLANTS	435
---------------------------	-----

KEY TO THE INDEX—

I.—List of plants mentioned in the Enquiry under botanical names	487
II.—List of plants mentioned in the Enquiry under popular names	494

THEOPHRASTUS
ENQUIRY INTO PLANTS
BOOK VI

ΘΕΟΦΡΑΣΤΟΥ
ΠΕΡΙ ΦΥΤΩΝ ΙΣΤΟΡΙΑΣ

Z

I. Περὶ μὲν οὖν δένδρων καὶ θάμνων εἴρηται πρότερον· ἐπόμενον δ' εἰπεῖν περὶ τε τῶν φρυγανικῶν καὶ ποιωδῶν καὶ εἴ τινές ἐν τούτοις ἕτεροι συμπεριλαμβάνονται φύσεις· οἷον ἢ γε σιτηρὰ ποιώδης ἐστί.

Πρώτον δὲ λέγωμεν περὶ τῆς φρυγανικῆς· αὕτη γὰρ ἐγγυτέρω τῶν προειρημένων διὰ τὸ ξυλώδης εἶναι. πανταχοῦ μὲν οὖν ἴσως αἰεὶ τὸ ἄγριον τοῦ ἡμέρου πλείον, εἰ δὲ μή, περὶ γε τὴν φρυγανικὴν οὐσίαν ὀλίγον γὰρ τὸ ἡμερον αὐτῆς, ὅπερ σχεδὸν ἐν τοῖς στεφανωτικοῖς ἐστί, οἷον ῥοδωνία ἰωνία διόσανθος ἀμάρακος ἡμεροκαλλές, ἔτι δὲ ἔρπυλλος σισύμβριον ἐλένιον ἀβρότονον. ἅπαντα γὰρ ταῦτα ξυλώδη καὶ μικρόφυλλα, δι' ὅ καὶ φρυγανικά. καὶ ἐπὶ τῶν λαχανηρῶν δ'

¹ cf. 6. 6. 1.

² This hardly corresponds to the definition of φρύγανα

THEOPHRASTUS
ENQUIRY INTO PLANTS

BOOK VI

OF UNDER-SHRUBS.

Of the classification of under-shrubs: the wild kinds: the chief distinction that between spinous and spineless.

I. WE have spoken already of trees and shrubs, and next we must speak of under-shrubs and herbaceous plants and of any other natural classes which are included with these; for instance, cereals come under herbaceous plants.

But first let us tell of under-shrubs, for this class comes near those mentioned above because of its woody character. Now it may be said that with all plants the wild kinds are more abundant than the cultivated, and this is certainly true of the under-shrubs. For the cultivated kinds of this class¹ are not numerous, and consist almost entirely of coronary plants, as rose gilliflower carnation sweet marjoram martagon lily, to which may be added tufted thyme bergamot-mint calamint southernwood. For all these are woody and have small leaves; wherefore² they are classed as under-shrubs. This class covers

given in 1, 3. 1, nor do some of the plants here mentioned come under the description. St. considers the text defective.

ὁμοίως, οἷον ῥάφανος πήγανον καὶ ὅσα παρα-
πλήσια τούτοις ἐστίν. ὑπὲρ ὧν οὐχ ἦττον ἴσως
ἀρμόττει κατὰ τὴν οἰκείαν προσηγορίαν εἰπεῖν,
ὅταν περὶ στεφανωμάτων καὶ λαχάνων ποιῶμεθα
μνείαν. νῦν δὲ πρῶτον περὶ τῶν ἀγρίων λέγωμεν.
ἔστιν αὐτῶν εἶδη καὶ μέρη πλείω, ἃ δεῖ διαιρεῖν
καὶ τοῖς καθ' ἕκαστον γένος καὶ τοῖς ὅλοις εἶδεσι.

Μεγίστην δ' ἂν τις λάβοι διαφορὰν τῶν ὅλων
γενῶν, ὅτι τὰ μὲν ἀνάκανθα τὰ δὲ ἀκανθώδη
τυγχάνει. πάλιν δ' ἐν ἑκατέρῳ τούτων πολλὰ
διαφορὰι γενῶν καὶ εἰδῶν, ὑπὲρ ὧν καθ' ἑκάτερα
πειρατέον εἰπεῖν.

3 Τῶν ἀκανθικῶν δὴ τὰ μὲν ἀπλῶς εἰσιν ἀκανθαί,
ὥσπερ ἀσφάραγος καὶ σκορπίος· οὐ γὰρ ἔχουσι
φύλλον οὐδὲν παρὰ τὴν ἀκανθάν. τὰ δὲ φυλ-
λάκανθα, καθάπερ ἀκανος ἠρύγγιον κνήκος· ταῦτα
γὰρ καὶ τὰ τοιαῦτα ἐπὶ τῶν φύλλων ἔχει τὴν
ἀκανθάν, δι' ἃ καὶ φυλλάκανθα καλεῖται. τὰ δὲ
καὶ παρὰ τὴν ἀκανθάν ἕτερον ἔχει φύλλον, ὥσπερ
ἡ ὀνώνις καὶ ὁ τρίβολος καὶ ὁ φέως, ὃν δὴ τινες
καλοῦσι στοιβήν. ὁ δὲ τρίβολος καὶ περικαρ-
πιάκανθος ἐστίν· ἔχει γὰρ ἀκάνθας ἐν τῷ περι-
καρπίῳ, δι' ἃ καὶ τοῦτο ἴδιον πρὸς ἅπαντα ὡς
εἰπεῖν· ἐπεὶ πτορθάκανθά γε πολλὰ καὶ τῶν
δένδρων καὶ τῶν θαμνωδῶν ἐστίν, οἷον ἀχρὰς ῥόα
παλίουρος βάτος ῥόδωνία κάππαρις. ἐν μὲν οὖν
τοῖς ἀκανθικοῖς ταύτας ἂν τις ὡς εἰπεῖν τύπω
λάβοι τὰς διαφορὰς.

¹ ἔστιν . . . εἶδεσι: text needlessly altered by Sch. and W.
Sch. himself shews that T. uses εἶδος and γένος almost in-
discriminately. Here τῶν ὅλων γενῶν means the same as τοῖς

also pot-herbs, such as cabbage rue and others
like them. Of these it is perhaps more appropriate
to speak under their proper designation, that is,
when we come to make mention of coronary plants
and pot-herbs. Now let us first speak of the
wild kinds. Of these are several classes and sub-
divisions, which we must distinguish by the char-
acteristics of each sub-division as well as by those of
each class taken as a whole.¹

The most important difference distinguishing class
from class which one could find is that between the
spineless and the spinous kinds. Again under each
of these two heads there are many differences
distinguishing kinds and forms, of which we must
endeavour to speak severally.

² Of spinous kinds some just consist of spines, as
asparagus and *skorpios*; for these have no leaves
except their spines. Then there are the spinous-
leaved plants, as thistle eryngo safflower; these and
the like have their spines on the leaves, whence
their name. Others again have leaves as well as
their spines, as rest-harrow caltrop and *pheos*,³ which
some call *stoiibe*. Caltrop is also⁴ spinous-fruited,
having spines on the fruit-vessel. Wherefore this
peculiarity marks it off from almost all other plants;
though many trees and shrubs have spines on the
shoots, as wild pear pomegranate Christ's thorn
bramble rose caper. Such⁵ are the general dis-
tinctions which may be made among spinous plants.

ὅλοις εἶδεσι; and below γενῶν and εἰδῶν both refer to the
smaller divisions called μέρη above. ² Plin. 21. 91.

³ ὁ φέως ὃν conj. Sch.; ὁ φλέως δ' Ald.H.; καὶ ὃ δὴ τινες καλ.
στ. P₂. cf. 6. 5. 1 and Index.

⁴ καὶ περικαρπιάκανθος conj. Sch.; καὶ ἡ περικαρπία φυλλά-
κανθον UMVAld. cf. 6. 5. 3. ⁵ οὖν add. Sch.

4 Ἐν δὲ τοῖς ἀνακάνθοις οὐκ ἔστιν οὕτως δια-
 λαβεῖν τοῖς γένεσιν· ἢ γὰρ τῶν φύλλων ἀνωμαλία
 μεγέθει καὶ μικρότητι καὶ σχήμασιν ἄπειρος καὶ
 ἄσαφής· ἀλλὰ δεῖ πειρᾶσθαι κατ' ἄλλον τρόπον
 διαρῆν. πλείω δὲ ἐστὶ τὰ γένη τὰ τούτων καὶ
 διαφορὰς ἔχοντα μεγάλας, οἷον κίσθος μῆλωθρον
 ἐρευθεδανὸν σπειραία κνέωρον ὀρίγανος θύμβρα
 σφάκος ἐλελίσφακος πράσιον κόνυζα μελισσό-
 φυλλον ἕτερα τοιαῦτα· πρὸς τούτοις ἔτι τὰ
 ναρθηκῶδη καὶ ἐννευρόκαυλα, καθάπερ μάραθρον
 ἵππομάραθρον ναρθηκία νάρθηξ καὶ τὸ καλού-
 μενον ὑπὸ τινῶν μυοφόνον καὶ ὅσα ὅμοια τούτοις.
 ἅπαντα γὰρ ἂν τις καὶ ταῦτα καὶ ὅλως εἴ τι
 ναρθηκῶδες ἐστὶ τῆς φρυγανικῆς θείῃ φύσεως.

II. Εἶδη δὲ καὶ διαφοραὶ καθ' ἕκαστον τῶν
 εἰρημένων εἰσὶ τῶν μὲν φανερώτεροι τῶν δὲ
 ἀφανέστεροι. καὶ γὰρ κίσθου δύο γένη διαιροῦσι,
 τὸ μὲν ἄρρεν τὸ δὲ θῆλυ, τῷ τὸ μὲν μεῖζον καὶ
 σκληρότερον καὶ λιπαρώτερον εἶναι καὶ τὸ ἄνθος
 ἐπιπορφυρίζον· ἄμφω δὲ ὅμοια τοῖς ἀγρίοις ῥόδοις,
 πλὴν ἐλάττω καὶ ἄσσμα.

2 Δύο δὲ εἶδη καὶ τοῦ κνέωρου· ὁ μὲν γὰρ λευκὸς
 ὁ δὲ μέλας. ἔχει δὲ ὁ μὲν λευκὸς τὸ φύλλον

¹ i.e. there is a gradation.

² κίσθος conj. Sch.; κισσός Ald. H.

³ σπειραία conj. Sch. from Plin. 21. 53; σηρέα Ald. G.

⁴ θύμβρα σφάκος conj. Sch.; θύμβρας φακός UMVAld.

⁵ cf. 6. 2. 5.

⁶ ναρθηκῶδη=hollow-stemmed, ἐννευρόκαυλα=plants with a
 plain unjointed stem, solid with 'immersed' fibres. In the

With spineless plants it is not possible to make
 such 'generic' distinctions; for the variation of
 the leaves in size and shape is endless, and the
 differences are not clearly marked¹; but we must try
 to distinguish on another principle. There are many
 classes of such plants and they differ widely, as
 rock-rose² bryony madder privet³ *kneoron* marjoram
 savory *sphakos*⁴ (sage) *elelispachos*⁵ (salvia) hore-
 hound *konysa* balm, and others like these; and in
 addition to these we have the plants with a ferula-
 like stem⁶ or with a stem composed of fibre, as fennel
 horse-fennel⁷ *narthekia* (ferula) *narthex* (ferula) and
 the plant called by some wolf's bane,⁸ and others
 like these. All these, as well as any other ferula-
 like plants, may be placed in the class of under-
 shrubs.

Of spineless under-shrubs and their differences.

II. The various forms and the differences between
 the above mentioned plants are in some cases more,
 in some less easy to distinguish. Of rock-rose⁹ they
 distinguish two kinds, 'male' and 'female,' in that
 the one is¹⁰ larger, tougher, more glossy,¹¹ and has a
 crimson flower; both however are like the wild
 rose,¹² save that the flower is smaller and scentless.

There are also two kinds of *kneoron*, one white,
 the other black. The white has a leathery oblong

examples given here the two classes are taken together,
ναρθηκία being *ναρθηκῶδης*, the others *ἐννευρόκαυλα*; hence the
 article is not repeated. ⁷ cf. 6. 2. 7.

⁸ Lit. 'mouse-bane': for other Greek names see Index.

⁹ κίσθου conj. Sch., cf. 6. 1. 4; κισσοῦ Ald. H.; Plin. 24. 81;
 Diosc. 1. 97.

¹⁰ εἶναι conj. W.; ἔχειν UMVAld. (τὸ φύλλον ἔχειν conj. Sch.).

¹¹ i.e. has more glossy leaves.

¹² cf. Plin. 21. 55; Theocr. 5. 131. See Index.

δερματώδες πρόμηκες ομοίωσχημον τρόπον τινα τῇ ἐλάῳ, ὃ δὲ μέλας οἶον ἢ μυρική σαρκώδες· ἐπίγειος δὲ μᾶλλον ὁ λευκός· ἔστι δὲ ὁσμώδης, ὃ δὲ μέλας ἄοσμος. τὴν δὲ ρίζαν τὴν εἰς βάθος ἄμφω μεγάλην ἔχουσι καὶ τοὺς ἀκρεμόνας πολλοὺς καὶ παχεῖς καὶ ξυλώδεις ἀπ' αὐτῆς τῆς γῆς ἢ μικρὸν ἄνω σχιζομένους, ξυλωδεστάτην δέ. γλίσχρον δὲ σφόδρα, δι' ὃ καὶ χρώνται πρὸς τὸ καταδεῖν καὶ περιλαμβάνειν, ὥσπερ τῷ οἴσῳ. βλαστάνει δὲ καὶ ἀνθεῖ μετ' ἰσημερίαν μετοπωρινὴν καὶ ἀνθεῖ πολὺν χρόνον.

3 Καὶ τῆς ὀρίγανου δὲ ἡ μέλαινα ἄκαρπος ἢ δὲ λευκὴ κάρπιμος. καὶ θύμον τὸ μὲν λευκὸν τὸ δὲ μέλαν εὐανθές δὲ σφόδρα· περὶ τροπᾶς γὰρ ἀνθεῖ θερινάς. ἀφ' οὗ καὶ ἡ μέλιττα λαμβάνει τὸ μέλι, καὶ τούτῳ φασὶν οἱ μελιττουργοὶ δήλον εἶναι πότερον εὐμελιτοῦσι ἢ οὐ· καλῶς γὰρ ἀπανθήσαντος εὐμελιτεῖν βλάπτει δὲ καὶ ἀπόλλυσι τὴν ἀνθησιον εἰς ὕδωρ ἐπιγένηται.

Σπέρμα δὲ κάρπιμον ἢ μὲν θύμβρα καὶ ἔτι μᾶλλον ἢ ὀρίγανος ἔχει φανερόν, τοῦ θύμον δ' οὐκ ἔστι λαβεῖν, ἀλλ' ἐν τῷ ἀνθεῖ πως ἀναμικταί· σπείρουσι γὰρ τοῦτο καὶ ἀναβλαστάνει.

4 Ζητοῦσι δὲ καὶ λαμβάνουσιν οἱ ἐξάγειν Ἀθήνησι βουλόμενοι τὸ γένος. ἴδιον δὲ ἔχει καὶ πρὸς ταῦτα καὶ σχεδὸν πρὸς τὰ ἄλλα τὸ κατὰ τοὺς τόπους· οὐ γὰρ φασὶ δύνασθαι φύεσθαι καὶ

¹ cf. 1. 10. 4.

² Apparently an afterthought, suggested by the mention of the woodiness of the branches.

³ περιλαμβάνει conj. W. from G; περιλαμβάνειν Ald.

⁴ Plin. 21. 55.

leaf, somewhat like that of the olive; the leaf of the black is like that of the tamarisk¹ and fleshy; the white grows more on the ground and is scented, while the black is scentless. In both the root, which runs deep, is large (and the branches which divide at the ground level are numerous thick and woody), and the root is also very woody.² It is also very tough, wherefore it is used for binding and to put³ round things, like the withy. It grows and flowers after the autumnal equinox, and remains in flower a long time.

⁴ Of marjoram the black form is barren, the white bears fruit. ⁵ There is a black and a white thyme, and it flowers very freely: it is in bloom about the summer solstice. It is from this flower that the bee gets the honey, and by it⁶ beekeepers say that it is made known whether they have a good yield of honey or not; for, if the thyme flowers abundantly,⁷ they have a good yield, but the bloom is injured or even destroyed if it is rained upon.

Savory, and still more marjoram, has a conspicuous fruitful seed, but in thyme it is not easy to find, being somehow mixed up with the flower; for men sow the flower and plants come up from it. ⁸ This plant is sought and obtained by those in Athens who wish to export such herbs. But it has a peculiarity as compared both with similar plants and with most others, namely the kind of region which it affects⁹; they say that it can not be grown or become

⁵ Plin. 21. 56 and 154.

⁶ τούτῳ conj. Sch.; τοῦτο Ald.

⁷ καλῶς mBod.; ἄλλως UMVAld. H.

⁸ Plin. 21. 57.

⁹ τὸ κατὰ τοὺς τόπους conj. W.; καὶ κατὰ τοὺς τ. Ald.; καὶ κατὰ τόπους P.

λαμβάνειν ὅπου μὴ ἀναπνοὴ διίκνείται ἢ ἀπὸ τῆς θαλάττης· δι' ὃ οὐδ' ἐν Ἀρκαδίᾳ γίνεται· θύμβρα δὲ καὶ ὀρίγανος καὶ τὰ τοιαῦτα πολλὰ καὶ πολυλαχοῦ· παραπλήσιον οὖν τὸ συμβαῖνον τοῦτο καὶ ἐπὶ τῆς ἐλλάας· οὐδὲ γὰρ οὐδ' ἐκεῖνη δοκεῖ τριακοσίων σταδίων ἀπὸ θαλάττης ἐπάνω φύεσθαι.

5 Σφάλκος δὲ καὶ ἐλελίσφακος διαφέρουσιν ὡσάν τὸ μὲν ἡμερον τὸ δὲ ἄγριον· λειότερον γὰρ τὸ φύλλον τοῦ σφάλκου καὶ ἔλαττον καὶ αὐχμηρότερον, τὸ δὲ τοῦ ἐλελίσφακου τραχύτερον.

Δύο δὲ γένη καὶ τοῦ πρασίου· τὸ μὲν γὰρ ἔχει ποῶδες τὸ φύλλον καὶ μᾶλλον ἐπικεχαραγμένον, ἔτι δὲ τὰς ἐντομὰς ἐνδήλους σφόδρα καὶ βαθείας, ὧ καὶ οἱ φαρμακοπῶλαι χρῶνται πρὸς ἔνια· τὸ δὲ ἕτερον στρογγυλότερον καὶ αὐχμῶδες σφόδρα, καθάπερ τοῦ σφάλκου, καὶ τὰς ἐντομὰς ἀμαυρότερας ἔχον καὶ ἐπικεχαραγμένον ἥττον.

6 Κουύζης δὲ τὸ μὲν ἄρρεν τὸ δὲ θήλυ· διαφορὰς δὲ ἔχει καθάπερ τὰ ἄλλα τὰ οὕτω διαιρούμενα· τὸ μὲν γὰρ θήλυ λεπτοφυλλότερον καὶ ξυνεστηκὸς μᾶλλον καὶ τὸ ὅλον ἔλαττον, τὸ δὲ ἄρρεν μείζον τε καὶ παχυκαυλότερον καὶ πολυκλωνότερον καὶ τὸ φύλλον μείζον καὶ λιπαρώτερον ἔχον, ἔτι δὲ τὸ ἄνθος λαμπρότερον· καρποφόρα δὲ ἄμφω· τὸ δὲ ὅλον ὄψιβλαστεῖ καὶ ὄψιανθεῖ περὶ Ἀρκτοῦρον καὶ μετ'

established¹ where a breeze from the sea does not reach. This is why it does not grow in Arcadia, while savory marjoram and such plants are common in many parts. (A similar peculiarity is found in the olive; for it appears that it likewise will not grow more than three hundred furlongs from the sea.)

The difference between *sphakos*² (sage) and *elelispshakos* (salvia) is like that between cultivated and wild; for the leaf of *sphakos*³ is smoother smaller and less succulent,⁴ while that of *elelispshakos* is rougher.⁵

There are also two kinds of horehound: one has a narrow leaf with a more jagged edge, and the notches are very conspicuous and deep, and this is the plant used by druggists for certain purposes; the other has a rounder⁶ leaf, which, like that of *sphakos*, is not at all succulent; the notches are less conspicuous and the edge less jagged.

Of *kouyza*⁷ there is a 'male' and a 'female' kind, the differences between them being such as are usual between forms so distinguished; the 'female' has slenderer leaves, is more compact, and a smaller plant; the 'male' is larger, has thicker stalks, is more branched, has larger glossier leaves, and moreover the flower is more conspicuous. Both bear fruit; the plant as a whole is late in growing and in blooming; it blooms about the rising of

¹ λαμβάνειν P₂Ald.: lit. 'take hold,' cf. 6. 2. 6; βλαστάνειν conj. W.

² σφάλκος conj. Sch.: σφάλκελος UMVP₂Ald.; Plin. 22, 146 and 147.

³ σφάλκου conj. Sch.; σφακέλου UMVP₂Ald.

⁴ W. omits ἥττον before αὐχμηρότερον.

⁵ τραχύτερον conj. Scal. from G; βραχύτερον Ald.H.

⁶ στρογγυλότερον: cf. 1. 10. 4 n.

⁷ See Index. Plin. 26. 58. cf. Nic. Ther. 875; Diosc. 3. 121.

Ἄρκτουρον λαμβάνει. βαρεία δὲ ἡ ὀσμὴ τοῦ ἄρρενος, ἢ δὲ τῆς θηλείας δριμυτέρα, δι' ὃ καὶ πρὸς τὰ θηρία χρησίμη.

Ταῦτα μὲν οὖν καὶ τὰ τοιαῦτα ὡσπερ διαφέρουσα. πάλιν δὲ ἄλλα μονοειδῆ τυγχάνοντα καὶ τῶν πρότερον εἰρημένων καὶ ἕτερα παρὰ ταῦτα· πλείω γὰρ ἐστὶ.

7 Τὸ δὲ νάρθηκῶδες, καὶ γὰρ καὶ τοῦτο τῶν φρυγανικῶν, πολλὰς περιείληφεν ιδέας· ἐν οἷς πρῶτον ὑπὲρ τοῦ κοινοῦ πᾶσι λεκτέον, ὑπὲρ νάρθηκός τε καὶ νάρθηκίας, εἴτε τὸ αὐτὸ γένος ἐστὶν ἀμφοῖν διαφέρον δὲ κατὰ μέγεθος, εἴτε καὶ ἕτερον ὡσπερ τινὲς φασιν. ἢ δ' οὖν φανερὰ φύσις ἀμφοῖν ὁμοία πλὴν κατὰ τὸ μέγεθος· ὁ μὲν γὰρ νάρθηξ γίνεται μέγας σφόδρα ἢ δὲ νάρθηκία μικρά. μονόκαυλα δ' ἄμφω καὶ γονατώδη, ἀφ' ὧν τὰ τε φύλλα βλαστάνει καὶ καυλοί
8 τινες μικροί· βλαστάνει δὲ παραλλάξ τὰ φύλλα· λέγω δὲ παραλλάξ ὅτι οὐκ ἐκ τοῦ αὐτοῦ μέρους τῶν γονάτων ἀλλ' ἐναλλάξ· περιειληφότα δὲ τὸν καυλὸν ἐπὶ πολὺ, καθάπερ τὰ τοῦ καλάμου, πλὴν ἀποκεκλιμένα ταῦτα μᾶλλον διὰ τὴν μαλακότητα καὶ τὸ μέγεθος· μέγα γὰρ τὸ φύλλον καὶ μαλακὸν καὶ πολυσχιδές, ὥστε εἶναι σχεδὸν τριχῶδες· ἔχει δὲ μέγιστα τὰ κάτω πρὸς τὴν γῆν καὶ αἰὲ κατὰ λόγον. ἄνθος δὲ μηλινοειδὲς ἀμαυρόν, καρπὸν δὲ παρόμοιον τῷ ἀνήθῳ πλὴν

¹ λαμβάνει Ald.; ἄδρνευε conj. W. But cf. the somewhat similar use 6. 2. 4.

² contra *bestiarum morsus* Plin. l.c.

³ Plin. 13. 132 and 133.

⁴ The form of expression in the repeated ὑπὲρ seems loose,

Arcturus and is full grown¹ after his setting. The smell of the 'male' plant is strong, but that of the 'female' more pungent; wherefore both of them are of use against wild beasts.²

These plants then and others like them have, as it were, different forms. Again there are some which have but one form both among those already mentioned and others as well; for there are numerous plants of this class.

³ The class of ferula-like plants (for this too belongs to the under-shrubs) comprises many kinds: here we must first speak of the characteristic which is common to all, including ferula itself⁴ (*narthex*) and *narthekia*, whether they both belong to the same kind and differ only in size, or whether, as some say, they are distinct. The obvious character of both is alike, except as to size; for *narthex* grows very tall, while *narthekia* is a small plant. Each of them has a single stalk, which is jointed; from this spring the leaves and some small stalks; the leaves come alternately—by which I mean that they do not spring from the same part of the joint, but in alternating rows. For a considerable distance they embrace the stalk, like the leaves of the reed, but they turn back from it more owing to their softness and their size; for the leaf is large soft and much divided, so that it is almost hair-like; the largest leaves are the lowest ones next the ground, and so on in proportion. The flower is quince-yellow⁵ and inconspicuous, the fruit⁶ like dill, but larger.⁷ The

and above ἐν οἷς is hardly satisfactory. Sch. suspects corruption.

⁵ μηλινοειδὲς: cf. 7. 3. 1.

⁶ ἀμαυρόν, καρπὸν δὲ conj. Sch.; ἀμαυρόκαρπον Ald.

⁷ μείζων conj. Sch.; μείζον Ald.

μείζω. ἐξ ἄκρου δὲ σχίζεται καὶ ἔχει τινὰς οὐ
μεγάλους καυλοὺς· ἐνταῦθα δὲ τό τε ἄνθος
καὶ ὁ καρπός. ἔχει δὲ καὶ ἄνθος καὶ καρπὸν
καὶ ἐν τοῖς παρακαυλίζουσι δι' ὄλον, καθάπερ
τὸ ἀνηθον. ἐπετείουκαυλον δέ, καὶ ἡ βλάστη-
σις τοῦ ἥρος πρῶτον μὲν τῶν φύλλων ἐπειτα
τοῦ καυλοῦ, καθάπερ τῶν ἄλλων. ρίζαν δὲ ἔχει
βαθεῖαν, ἔστι δὲ μονόρριζον. ὁ μὲν οὖν νάρθηξ
τοιούτος.

9 Τῶν δ' ἄλλων τὰ μὲν ὁμοιώτερα τούτῳ τὸν
καυλὸν ἔχει <κοῖλον>, καθάπερ ὁ μανδραγόρας καὶ
τὸ κώνειον καὶ ὁ ἐλλέβορος καὶ ὁ ἀνθέρικος· τὰ
δ' οἷον ἐννευρόκαυλα τυγχάνει, καθάπερ μάραθον
μοσφόνον τὰ ὅμοια τούτοις. ἴδιος δὲ ὁ καρπὸς τοῦ
μανδραγόρου τῷ μέλας τε καὶ ῥαγώδης καὶ οἰνώδης
εἶναι τῷ χυμῷ.

III. Μέγισται δὲ καὶ ἰδιώταται φύσεις ἢ τε
τοῦ σιλφίου καὶ ἡ τοῦ παπύρου ἐν Αἰγύπτῳ·
ναρθηκώδη γὰρ καὶ ταῦτά ἐστιν· ὑπὲρ ὧν τοῦ
μὲν παπύρου πρότερον εἶπομεν ἐν τοῖς ἐνύδροις,
ὑπὲρ θατέρου δὲ νῦν λεκτέον.

Τὸ δὲ σίλφιον ἔχει ρίζαν μὲν πολλὴν καὶ
παχεῖαν, τὸν δὲ καυλὸν ἡλίκον νάρθηξ, σχεδὸν
δὲ καὶ τῷ πάχει παραπλήσιον, τὸ δὲ φύλλον, ὃ
καλοῦσι μᾶσπετον, ὅμοιον τῷ σελίνῳ· σπέρμα

¹ κοῖλον add. W.

² See Index: the *stalk* is specially in question here.

³ cf. 6. 1. 4 n. ἐκνευρόκαυλα P₂Ald., cf. ἐκλευκος, 'whitish';
ἐννευρόκαυλα conj. Sch. as in 6. 1. 4; but οἷον indicates the
coinage of a fresh term. κώνειον seems to be placed in the
wrong list.

⁴ P₁h. 25. 147-150 describes *mandragoras*, but his descrip-
tion is not taken from T. cf. Diosc. 4. 75, where three kinds

plant divides at the top and has some small branches,
on which grow the flower and the fruit. It also
bears flowers and fruit on the side-stalks all the way
up, like dill. The stalk only lasts a year, and the
growth takes place in spring, the leaves growing
first and then the stem, as with other plants. It
roots deep and has but a single root. Such is the
ferula.

Of the others some to a certain extent resemble
ferula, that is, in having a hollow stem¹; for instance
deadly nightshade hemlock hellebore asphodel²:
while some have a stem more or less, as it were,
consisting of fibre,³ as fennel aconite and others like
these. The fruit of deadly nightshade⁴ is peculiar
in being black and like a grape and like wine in
taste.

*Of certain specially important spineless under-shrubs—silphium
and magydaris—belonging to ferula-like plants.*

III. Most important and peculiar in their characters
are the silphium and papyrus of Egypt. These too
come under the class of ferula-like plants; of these
we have spoken⁵ of the papyrus already under the
head of plants living in water; of the other we have
now to speak.

⁶The silphium has a great deal of thick root;
its stalk is like ferula in size, and is nearly as
thick; the leaf, which they call *maspeton*, is like
celery: it has a broad fruit, which is leaf-like,

of *μανδραγόρας* are described: there being only two known
species of *mandragora*, the third may be *atropa Belladonna*;
and to this plant may also refer an interpolated sentence in
Diosc. 4. 73 (ἄνθος . . . σταφυλήν).

⁵ 4. 8. 3 and 4. Papyrus is loosely classed with ferula-like
plants, as it has not a hollow stem. ⁶ Plin. 19. 42-45.

δ' ἔχει πλατύ, οἶον φυλλῶδες, τὸ λεγόμενον φύλλον. ἐπετειόκαυλον δ' ἐστίν, ὡσπερ ὁ νάρθηξ. ἅμα μὲν οὖν τῷ ἡρι τὸ μάσπετον τοῦτο ἀφήσιν, δὲ καθαίρει τὰ πρόβατα καὶ παχύνει σφόδρα καὶ τὰ κρέα θανμαστὰ ποιεῖ τῇ ἡδονῇ· μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα καυλόν, <δν> ἐσθίεσθαι πάντα τρόπον ἐφθόν ὀπτόν, καθαίρειν δὲ καὶ τοῦτον φασι τὰ σώματα ² τετταράκοντα ἡμέραις. ὀπὸν δὲ διπτόν ἔχει, τὸν μὲν ἀπὸ τοῦ καυλοῦ τὸν δὲ ἀπὸ τῆς ρίζης, δι' ὃ καλοῦσι τὸν μὲν καυλίαν τὸν δὲ ρίζιαν. ἡ δὲ ρίζα τὸν φλοιὸν ἔχει μέλανα, καὶ τοῦτον περιαιροῦσιν. ἔστι δὲ ὡσπερ μέταλλα τῶν ρίζοτομιῶν αὐτοῖς, ἐξ ὧν ὅποσον ἂν δοκῇ συμφέρειν ταμιευόμενοι πρὸς τὰς τομὰς καὶ τὸ προὔπαρχον τέμνουσιν· οὐκ ἔξεστι γὰρ οὔτε παρατέμνειν οὔτε πλείον τῶν τεταγμένων· καὶ γὰρ διαφθείρεται καὶ σήπεται τὸ ἄργον ἐὰν χρονίζῃ. κατεργάζονται δὲ ἄγοντες εἰς τὸν Πειραιᾶ τόνδε τὸν τρόπον· ὅταν βάλωσι εἰς ἀγγεῖα καὶ ἄλευρα μίξωσι, σείουσι χρόνον συχνόν, ὅθεν καὶ τὸ χρώμα λαμβάνει καὶ ἐργασθὲν ἄσηπτον ἤδη διαμένει. τὰ μὲν οὖν κατὰ τὴν ἐργασίαν καὶ τομὴν οὕτως ἔχει.

Τόπον δὲ πολὺν ἐπέχει τῆς Λιβύης· πλείω γὰρ φασιν ἢ τετρακισχίλια στάδια· πλείστα δὲ γίνεσθαι περὶ τὴν σύρτιν ἀπὸ τῶν Εὐεσπερίδων. ἴδιον δὲ τὸ φεύγειν τὴν ἐργαζομένην καὶ αἰεὶ συνεργαζομένης καὶ συνημερουμένης ἐξαναχωρεῖν,

¹ οἶον φυλλ. τὸ λεγ. conj. W.; φυλλ. οἶον τὸ λεγ. Ald. H.

² I have added δν.

³ μέταλλα U; μέτρα Ald.; ? ἐν μέταλλοις μέτρα.

⁴ cf. 9. 1. 7; Diosc. 3. 80.

as it were,¹ and is called the *phyllon*. The stalk lasts only a year, like that of *ferula*. Now in spring it sends up this *maspelon*, which purges sheep and greatly fattens them, and makes their flesh wonderfully delicious; after that it sends up a stalk, which² is eaten, it is said, in all ways, boiled and roast, and this too, they say, purges the body in forty days. It has two kinds of juice, one from the stalk and one from the root; wherefore the one is called 'stalk-juice,' the other 'root-juice.' The root has a black bark, which is stripped off. They have regulations, like those in use in mines,³ for cutting the root, in accordance with which they fix carefully the proper amount to be cut, having regard to previous cuttings and the supply of the plant. For it is not allowed to cut it wrong nor to cut more than the appointed amount; for, if the juice is kept and not used, it goes bad and decays. When they are conveying it to Peiraeus, they deal with it thus⁴:—having put it in vessels and mixed meal with it, they shake it for a considerable time, and from this process it gets its colour, and this treatment⁵ makes it thenceforward keep without decaying. Such are the facts in regard to the cutting and treatment.

The plant is found over a wide tract of Libya, for a distance,⁶ they say, of more than four thousand furlongs, but it is most abundant⁷ near the Syrtis, starting from the Euesperides islands. It is a peculiarity of it that it avoids cultivated ground, and, as the land is brought under cultivation and tamed,

⁵ ἐργασθὲν; ἐξοργασθὲν conj. Salm.; from Plin. l.c., *argumentum erat maturitatis color siccitasque sudore finito*.

⁶ cf. Strabo 2. 5. 20; 17. 3. 20; Scyl. *Periplus*, Libya.

⁷ πλείστα conj. W.; πλείονα U; τὰ πλείονα MAld.; γίνεσθαι conj. W.; γενέσθαι Ald.

ὡς οὐ δεομένου δήλον ὅτι θεραπείας ἀλλ' ὄντος ἀγρίου. φασὶ δ' οἱ Κυρηναῖοι φανῆναι τὸ σίλφιον ἔτεσι πρότερον ἢ αὐτοὶ τὴν πόλιν ὄκησαν ἑπτὰ οἰκοῦσι δὲ μάλιστα περὶ τριακόσια εἰς Σιμωνίδην ἀρχοντα Ἀθήνησιν.

- 4 Οἱ μὲν οὖν οὕτω λέγουσιν. οἱ δὲ τοῦ σιλφίου τὴν ῥίζαν φασὶ γίνεσθαι πηχυαίαν ἢ μικρῶ μείζω. ταύτην δὲ ἔχειν ἐπὶ τοῦ μέσου κεφαλὴν, ἧ καὶ μετεωρότατόν ἐστι καὶ σχεδὸν ὑπὲρ γῆς, καλεῖσθαι δὲ γάλα. ἐξ ἧς δὴ φύεσθαι μετὰ ταῦτα καὶ τὸν καυλόν, ἐκ δὲ τούτου μαγύδαριν τὸ καὶ καλούμενον φύλλον· τούτο δ' εἶναι σπέρμα· καὶ ὅταν νότος λαμπρὸς πνεύσῃ μετὰ Κύνα διαρρίπτεσθαι, ἐξ οὗ φύεσθαι τὸ σίλφιον. τῷ αὐτῷ δὲ ἔπει τὴν τε ῥίζαν γίνεσθαι καὶ τὸν καυλόν· οὐθὲν δὲ τούτο ἴδιον, καὶ γὰρ ἐπ' ἄλλων, εἰ μὴ τούτο λέγουσιν ὅτι εὐθὺς φύεται μετὰ τὴν διάρριψιν.
- 5 Καὶ τούτο ἴδιον καὶ διάφορον τοῖς πρότερον, ὅτι φασὶ δεῖν ὀρύττειν ἐπέτειον· ἐὰν δὲ ἑαθῆ, φέρειν μὲν τὸ σπέρμα καὶ τὸν καυλόν, χεῖρω δὲ γίνεσθαι καὶ ταῦτα καὶ τὴν ῥίζαν, ὀρυττομένης δὲ βελτίους γίνεσθαι διὰ τὸ μεταβάλλεσθαι τὴν γῆν. ἐναντίον δὲ τούτο τῷ φεύγειν τὴν ἐργάσιμον. ἐσθίεσθαι καὶ τὰς ῥίζας προσφάτους κατατεμνομένης εἰς ὄξος. τὸ δὲ φύλλον τῆ χροιά χρυσοειδές.

¹ cf. Hdt. 4. 158.

² B.C. 310.

³ ταύτην δὲ . . . τὸ σίλφιον; text as restored conjecturally by W., chiefly by alteration in the order of the words in Ald.

⁴ καλεῖσθαι δὲ γάλα after φύεσθαι in Ald.

⁵ In 6. 3. 7 this name is applied to a distinct plant. μαγ. τὸ καὶ conj. Salm.; μαγ. καὶ τὸ P. Ald. H. ⁶ cf. 6. 3. 2.

⁷ τούτο conj. Salm.; τούτων UM V Ald.; τούτων P.

it retires, plainly shewing that it needs no tendance but is a wild thing. The people of Cyrene say that the silphium appeared¹ seven years before they founded their city; now they had lived there for about three hundred years before the archonship at Athens of Simonides.²

Such is their account. Others however say that the root of the silphium grows to the length of a cubit or a little longer, and in the middle of this is a head,³ which is the highest part and almost comes above ground, and is called the 'milk',⁴ from this then presently grows the stalk, and from that the *magydaris*,⁵ which is also called the *phyllo*⁶; but it⁷ is really the seed, and, when a strong south wind blows after the setting of the dog-star, it is scattered⁸ abroad and the silphium grows from it. The root and the stalk grow in the same year; nor is this a singular feature—unless they mean that it grows immediately after the dispersal⁹ of the seed—since the same thing occurs with other¹⁰ plants also.

There is this singular statement, which is inconsistent with what was said above, that, it is said, it is necessary to dig the ground every year, and that, if it be left alone, it bears¹¹ the seed and the stalk, but these are inferior and so is the root; on the other hand, that with digging they are improved because the soil is changed. (This is inconsistent with the statement that silphium avoids cultivated land.) They add that the roots are cut up into vinegar and eaten fresh, and that the leaf is of a golden

⁸ διαρρίπτεσθαι conj. Sch.; διαρρίπτεται Ald.; διαρρίπτεται U; διαρρίπτηται M.

⁹ διάρριψιν conj. Sch.; δίριψιν UM; ἔκριψιν Ald.

¹⁰ ἐπ' ἄλλων conj. W.; τῶν ἄλλων Ald. H.

¹¹ μὲν conj. Sch.; πᾶν Ald.

6 εἶναι. ἐναντίον δὲ καὶ τὸ μὴ καθαίρεσθαι τὰ πρόβατα τὸ φύλλον ἐσθίουτα· φασὶ γὰρ καὶ τοῦ ἥρος καὶ τοῦ χειμῶνος εἰς ὄρος ἀφιέναι, νέμεσθαι δὲ τοῦτό τε καὶ ἕτερον ὅμοιον ἀβροτόνῳ· θερμαντικὰ δ' ἄμφω δοκεῖ εἶναι καὶ κάθαρσιν μὲν οὐ ποιεῖν, ἀναξηραίνειν δὲ καὶ συμπέττειν· ἐὰν δέ τι νοσοῦν ἢ κακῶς ἔχον εἰσέλθῃ πρόβατον, ὑγιάζεσθαι ταχέως ἢ ἀποθνήσκειν, ὡς δ' ἐπὶ τὸ πολὺ σώζεσθαι μᾶλλον. ταῦτα μὲν ὀποτέρως ἔχει σκεπτέον.

7 Ἡ δὲ καλουμένη μαγύδαρις ἕτερόν ἐστι τοῦ σιλφίου μανότερόν τε καὶ ἥττον δριμύ καὶ τὸν ὄπον οὐκ ἔχει· διάδηλος δὲ ἐστὶ καὶ τῇ ὄψει τοῖς ἐμπείροις· γίνεταί δὲ περὶ Συρίαν καὶ οὐκ ἐν Κυρήνη· φασὶ δὲ καὶ ἐν τῷ Παρνασίῳ ὄρει πολλήν· ἔνιοι δὲ σίλφιον τοῦτο καλοῦσιν· εἰ δὲ φεύγει τὴν ἐργάσιμον ὥσπερ τὸ σίλφιον σκεπτέον, ὡσαύτως δὲ καὶ εἴ τι ὅμοιον ἢ παραπλήσιον ἔχει φύλλον τε πέρι καὶ καυλοῦ, καὶ εἰ ὅλως ἀφήσῃ τι δάκρυον· τὴν μὲν οὖν ναρθηκώδη [καὶ ὅλως τὴν ἀκανθώδη] φύσιν ἐν τοῖς τοιοῦτοις θεωρητέον.

IV. Τῆς δ' ἀκανθικῆς, ἐπόμενον γὰρ τοῦτο εἶπεῖν, ἐπειδὴ διήρηται τὸ μὲν ἀκανθώδες ὅλως τὸ δὲ φυλλάκων, ὑπὲρ ἑκατέρου χωρὶς λεκτέον,

¹ cf. Arr. *Anab.* 3. 28. 6 and 7.

² *Artemisia camphorata*: Index App. (24).

³ Plin. 19. 46; Diosc. 3. 94; Hesych. s.v.; Photius, *Gloss.* s.v.; cf. 6. 3. 4 n.

colour. We have also the inconsistent statement that sheep are not purged by eating the leaves; for they say that in spring and in winter they are driven into the hill-country, where¹ they feed on this and on another plant² which is like southernwood; both these plants appear to be heating and not to cause purging, but, on the contrary, to have a drying effect and promote digestion. It is also said that, if a sheep which is sick or in bad condition comes to that district, it is quickly cured or else dies, but usually it recovers. Which of these accounts is true is matter for enquiry.

³ The plant called *magydaris* is distinct from silphium, being of later growth and less pungent, and it does not produce the characteristic juice; experts can also easily distinguish it by its appearance. It grows in Syria and not in Cyrene, and they say that it is also abundant on Mount Parnassus, and some call it silphium. Whether however, like silphium, it avoids cultivated ground is matter for enquiry, as also whether it has any resemblance or likeness in leaf and stalk, and, in general, whether it produces a juice. In these examples we may consider the class of ferula-like plants [and, in general, that of spinous plants.⁴]

Of spinous under-shrubs and their differences.

IV. Taking next the class of spinous plants (for we must next speak of them), we have already distinguished⁵ those which are altogether spinous and those which have spinous leaves, and now we must

⁴ καὶ . . . ἀκανθώδη. These words occur only in U; they cannot belong here. Note that τὸ μὲν ἀκανθώδες ὅλως occurs just below. ⁵ 6. 1. 3.

καὶ τρίτου δὴ περὶ τοῦ καὶ παρὰ τὴν ἄκανθαν ἔχοντος φύλλον, ὥσπερ ὁ τε φέως καὶ ὁ τρίβολος. καὶ ἡ κάππαρις ἴδιον ἔχει τὸ μὴ μόνον τὴν ἐκ τῶν καυλῶν ἄκανθαν ἔχειν ἀλλὰ καὶ τὸ φύλλον ἐπακαυθίζον. τῶν δὲ διηρημένων εἰδῶν πλείστον μὲν ἐστὶ τὸ φυλλάκανθον, ἐλάχιστον δὲ ὡς εἶπεῖν τὸ ἀκανθῶδες ὄλωσ. βραχὺ γάρ τι πάμπαν ἐστίν, ὥσπερ ἐλέχθη, καὶ σχεδὸν οὐ ῥάδιον λαβεῖν παρά τε τὸν ἀσφάραγον καὶ τὸν σκορπίον.

2 Ἀμφότερα δὲ ταῦτα ἀνθεῖ μετὰ ἰσημερίαν φθινοπωρινήν. ὁ μὲν σκορπίος ἐν τῷ σαρκώδει τῷ ἐποιδούντι τῷ ὑπὸ τὸ ἄκρον τῆς ἀκάνθης ἔχων τὸ ἄνθος ἐξ ἀρχῆς μὲν λευκὸν ὕστερον δ' ἐπιπορφυρίζον. ὁ δὲ ἀσφάραγος ἐκφύων παρὰ τὰς ἀκάνθας κορυνώδες μικρόν, ἐκ τούτου δὲ ἐστὶ τὸ ἄνθος μικρόν. ὁ δὲ σκορπίος μονόρριζον καὶ βαθύρριζον, ὁ δὲ ἀσφάραγος βαθύρριζόν τε εὐ μάλα καὶ πολύρριζον πυκναῖς ταῖς ῥίζαις, ὥστε τὸ ἄνω συνεχὲς εἶναι αὐτῶν, ἀφ' οὗ καὶ αἱ βλαστήσεις αὐτῶν τῶν καυλῶν ἀναβλαστάνει δὲ ὁ καυλὸς ἐκ τῆς ἀσφαραγιᾶς τοῦ ἥρος καὶ ἐδώδιμός ἐστιν· εἴθ' οὕτως ἀποτραχύνεται καὶ ἐξακαυθούται προϊούσης τῆς ὥρας· ἡ δὲ ἄνθησις οὐκ ἐκ τούτου μόνον ἀλλὰ καὶ ἐκ τῶν πρότερον· οὐ γὰρ ἐπετεϊόκανλόν ἐστι. τὰ μὲν οὖν ὄλωσ ἀκανθῶδη τοιαύτην τινα ἔχει φύσιν.

3 Τῶν δὲ φυλλακάνθων τὸ πλείστον γένος ὡς

¹ φέως conj. St.; φλεῶσ Ald. cf. 6. 1. 3.
² cf. 6. 1. 3. ³ Plin. 21. 91; 22. 39.

speak of each of these classes separately, and also, in the third place, of those which have leaves as well as their spines, such as *pheos*¹ and caltrop. Moreover caper has the peculiarity of possessing not only spines on its stems but also a spinous leaf. Of the classes thus distinguished that with spinous leaves is the largest, while that which is altogether spinous is about the smallest. It is indeed, as was said, a very small class, and it would not be easy to find examples of such plants besides asparagus and *skorpios*.²

³ Both of these flower after the autumnal equinox. *Skorpios* produces its flower in the fleshy swelling⁴ below the top⁵ of the spinous twig; at first it is white, but afterwards it becomes purplish. Asparagus produces alongside of the spines a small knob, and from this grows the flower, which is of small size. *Skorpios* has a single root which runs deep; asparagus roots very deep and its roots are numerous and matted, the upper part of them being in one piece,⁶ and from this the actual shoots spring. The stalk comes up from the plant in spring and is edible; afterwards, as the season advances, it acquires its rough and spinous character⁷; the bloom appears not only on this stalk, but on those of previous years, for the stalk is not annual. Such is the character of plants which are altogether spinous.

⁸ Of those which have spinous leaves the largest class, one may say, consists of those plants which

⁴ ἐποιδούντι conj. Scal.; ἐπαδοῦντι U; ἐσποδοῦντι MAld.

⁵ τὸ ἄκρον conj. Scal.; τὸ ἄκρατον UMald.; τῆς ἀκάνθης om. Scal.

⁶ i.e. tuberos. cf. Col. 11. 3. 43; Pall. 3. 24. 8; 4. 9. 11.

⁷ ἐξακαυθούται conj. Link. ap. Sch.; ἐξανθοῦται UM; ἐξανθεῖται Ald. ⁸ Plin. 21. 94.

ἀπλῶς εἰπεῖν ἀκανῶδες τυγχάνει· λέγω δὲ τὸ ἀκανῶδες, ὅτι τὸ κήμα καὶ ἐν ᾧ τὸ ἄνθος ἢ καὶ ὁ καρπὸς ἀκανὸς ἢ ἀκανῶδες πάντων ἐστί. διαφορὰν δὲ ἔχει ἐν ἑαυτῷ καὶ μεγέθει καὶ σχήματι καὶ χρώματι καὶ πλήθει καὶ ὀλιγότητι τῶν ἀκανθῶν καὶ τῶν ἄλλων. ἔξω γὰρ ὀλίγων πάντων, καθάπερ τοῦ στρουθίου τε καὶ τοῦ σόγκου καὶ εἴτινων ἐτέρων, τὰ λοιπὰ πάντα ὡς εἰπεῖν τοιαύτην ἔχει τὴν φύσιν· ἐπεὶ καὶ ὁ σόγκος τὴν γε φύσιν ἀκανθώδη ἔχει, τὸ δὲ σπερματικὸν οὐχ ὅμοιον· ἀλλὰ τὰ γε τοιαῦτα πάντα οἶον ἄκονα λευκάκανθα χάλκειος κνήκος πολυάκανθος ἀτρακτυλὶς ὀνόπυξος ἰξίνη χαμαιλέων· πλὴν οὗτος οὐ φυλλάκανθος, σκόλυμος δέ, ὃς καὶ λειμωνία, φυλλάκανθος· καὶ τὰλλα, πλείω γάρ ἐστι. διαφέρουσι δ' ἀλλήλων πρὸς τοῖς εἰρημένοις τῷ τὰ μὲν πολυκαυλα εἶναι καὶ ἀποφύσεις ἔχειν, ὥσπερ ὁ ἀκανός, τὰ δὲ μονόκαυλα καὶ μὴ ἔχειν, ὥσπερ ὁ κνήκος, ἕνια δ' ἄνωθεν ἔχειν ἔξ ἄκρου, καθάπερ τὸ ῥύτρος· καὶ τὰ μὲν εὐθὺς τοῖς πρώτοις ἕτοις βλαστάνειν τὰ δ' ὕστερον, ἕνια δὲ καὶ τοῦ θέρου, ὥσπερ καὶ ἡ τετράλιξ ὑπὸ τινων καλουμένη καὶ ἡ ἰξίνη· καὶ ἐπὶ τῶν ἀνθῶν ὁμοίως· ὀψιανθῆς γὰρ ὁ σκόλυμος καὶ ἐπὶ πολλὸν χρόνον.

¹ ἀκανῶδες mBas.; ἀκανθῶδες Ald. cf. 1. 13. 3, where ἀκανῶδες is restored by W.'s certain conj.

² ἀκανῶδες conj. Sch.; ἀκανθῶδες Ald.H.; *acanaaceum* G.

³ ἀκανός ἢ ἀκανῶδες Ald.; ἀκανθος ἢ ἀκανθῶδες mBas. v. *supra*.

⁴ σόγκος conj. Sch.; κνήκος Ald. The correction seems necessary in view of 6. 4. 8.

⁵ ἄκονα conj. Sch.; ἄκονα Ald. cf. Plin. l.c.

⁶ ὃς καὶ λειμωνία I conj.; ἢ καὶ λειμωνία conj. Scal. from

are thistle-like,¹ by which² I mean that the swollen part, that part which contains the flower, or, it may be, the fruit, is in all cases a thistle-head,³ or has that appearance. However there are differences in the 'head' itself, in size shape colour number of spines and in other respects. For, apart from quite a few plants, such as soap-wort sow-thistle and possibly some others, nearly all the rest have this character (even sow-thistle⁴ has a spinous character, but its seed-process is different). The list includes all the following: *akorna*⁵ milk-thistle *khalkeios* safflower *polyakanthos* distaff-thistle *onoryxos* *ivine* chamaeleon (the last-named, however, has not spinous leaves, though golden thistle, which is also called 'meadow-thistle',⁶ has⁷), and so on, for there are many more. These differ from one another not only in the aforesaid ways, but in that some of them have many stalks and side-growths, like the pine-thistle, while some have a single stalk and no side-growths, like the safflower, and some again have out-growths above from the top of the plant, like the globe-thistle.⁸ Again some grow directly the first rains come, others at a later time, some again in summer, as the plant which some call yellow star-thistle, and *ivine*.⁹ So too¹⁰ the flowering-time differs: golden thistle blooms late¹¹ and is in bloom for a long time.

Plin. 22. 86; ἡλυλειμωνία UM₁; ἡλυλειμωνία M₂Ald. καὶ λειμωνία conj. W. But λειμωνία is not mentioned again in the following description, which is against its being a distinct plant from σκόλυμος.

⁷ φυλλάκανθος I conj.; φυλλάκανθα MSS.

⁸ ῥύτρος: *rhutrum* G; but Plin. l.c. has *eryngen*.

⁹ Plin. 22. 23. ¹⁰ καὶ ἐπὶ conj. Sch.; καὶ ἡ ἐπὶ Ald.H.

¹¹ ὀψιανθῆς conj. Bod. from Plin. l.c. *fleret sero et diu*; *εὐανθῆς* Ald.

5 Διαφοραὶ δὲ τῶν μὲν ἀκάνων οὐκ εἰσὶ, τῆς κνήκου δ' εἰσὶν· ἢ μὲν γὰρ ἀγρία ἢ δ' ἡμερος. τῆς δ' ἀγρίας δύο εἶδη, τὸ μὲν προσεμφερές σφάδρα τῷ ἡμέρω πλὴν εὐθυκαυλότερον, δι' ὃ καὶ πηνίοις ἐναι τῶν ἀρχαίων ἐχρῶντο γυναικῶν. καρπὸν δὲ ἔχει μέλανα καὶ μέγαν καὶ πικρὸν. ἢ δ' ἑτέρα δασεῖα καὶ τοὺς καυλοὺς ἔχει σογκῶδεις, ὥστε τρόπον τινὰ ἐπιγειόκαυλος γίνεταί· διὰ γὰρ μαλακότητά τῶν καυλῶν κατακλίνεται πρὸς τὰς ἀρούρας· καρπὸν δ' ἔχει μικρὸν πώγωνος· σπερματώδεις πᾶσαι, πλὴν μειζόσι καὶ πυκνοτέροις αἱ ἀγριαί. ἴδιον δὲ ἔχει πρὸς τὰ ἄλλα ἀγρία· τὰ μὲν γὰρ σκληρότερα καὶ ἀκανθωδέστερα τῶν ἡμέρων, αὕτη δὲ μαλακωτέρα καὶ λειοτέρα.

6 Ἡ δ' ἄκορνα προσεμφερῆς ὡς ἀπλῶς εἰπεῖν κατὰ τὴν πρόσοψιν τῇ κνήκῳ τῇ ἡμέρω, χρῶμα δ' ἐπίξανθον ἔχει καὶ χυλὸν λιπαρόν. ἀτρακτυλὶς δὲ τις καλεῖται καὶ λευκωτέρα τούτων· ἴδιον δὲ ἔχει τὸ περιτὸ φύλλον, ὅτι ἀφαιρούμενον καὶ τῇ σαρκὶ προσφερόμενον αἱματώδη ποιεῖ τὸν χυλόν, δι' ὃ καὶ φόνον ἐνιοὶ καλοῦσι τὴν ἀκανθάν ταύτην· ἔχει δὲ καὶ τὴν ὀσμὴν δεινὴν καὶ φονώδη· ὀψὲ δὲ καὶ τελειοῖ τὸν καρπὸν πρὸς τὸ μετό-

¹ ἀκάνων Ald.; ἀκαρνῶν mBas.; ἀκάνου or ἀκόρνης conj. Sch., the plural being awkward.

² πηνίοις conj. R. Const.; σπληνείοις U; σπληνίοις MAld.; colu G and Plin. l.c.; cf. Diosc. 3. 107.

³ σογκῶδεις: Plin. l.c. seems to have read ὀγκῶδεις (*torosiore caule*).

⁴ καυλῶν conj. Scal. from Plin. l.c.; φύλλον Ald.

⁵ μικρὸν conj. Spr. from Plin. l.c. (*minutum semen*); πικρὸν Ald.

⁶ πώγωνος· σπερματώδεις Ald.: so U, but πώγωνος, and M, but

Pine-thistle¹ has but one kind, but there are different kinds of safflower, the wild and the cultivated. Again of the wild kind there are two forms, one very like the cultivated except that the stalk is straighter; wherefore in ancient times women sometimes used it to make distaffs.² It has a fruit which is black large and bitter. The other is leafy, and its stalks are like those of the sow-thistle,³ so that to some extent it comes to have a prostrate stem; for on account of the softness of the stalks⁴ it bends down towards the ground; and it has a small⁵ fruit, which is bearded. All the forms produce abundant seed,⁶ but it is larger⁷ and more crowded in the wild forms. This kind has also a peculiarity as compared with other wild plants; these are usually coarser and more spinous than the cultivated forms, but in this plant the wild form is softer and smoother.

The *akorna* resembles in a general way in appearance the cultivated safflower, but has a yellowish colour and a sticky juice.⁸ There is also a plant called distaff-thistle, which is whiter than these. A peculiarity of the leaf of this is that, if it is stripped off and applied to the flesh, the contact makes the juice blood-coloured,⁹ wherefore some call this kind of spinous plant 'blood-wort'; also it has an abominable smell, like that of blood; it matures its fruit late,

πώγωνος: G. has *fructum amarum* (see last note) *frequentem barbaeque modo hirsutum gignit: sunt ambo seminosa*. W. conj. πώγωνοσπέρματα δ' εἰσὶ πᾶσαι, which is not convincing. I have retained the corrupt text and translate in the light of G.

⁷ μειζοσι: sc. σπέρμασι, but σπερματώδεις cannot be right.

⁸ χυλὸν add. St.; om. Ald.; *succo pingui* G; *pinguiore succo* Plin. l.c. ⁹ cf. 9. 1. 1. Plin. 21. 95.

παρων. τὸ δ' ὅλον ὡς ἀπλῶς εἰπεῖν ἅπαντα ἢ ἀκανικὴ φύσις ὀψίκαρπος. ἅπαντα δὲ ταῦτα φύεται καὶ ἀπὸ τοῦ σπέρματος καὶ ἀπὸ τῆς ῥίζης, ὥστε βραχύν τινα γίνεσθαι τὸν ἀνὰ μέσον χρόνον τῆς ἐκφύσεως τε καὶ τῆς τοῦ σπέρματος τελειώσεως.

- 7 Τοῦ σκολύμου δὲ οὐχ ὅτι τοῦτο μόνου ἴδιον, ὅτι τὴν ῥίζαν ἐδάδιμον ἔχει καὶ ἐφθὴν καὶ ὠμὴν, ἀλλὰ καὶ ὅτι τότε ἀρίστην ὅταν ἀνθῇ καὶ ὅτι σκληρυνομένη ἀφήσιν ὄπῳ. ἴδιον δὲ καὶ τὸ τῆς ἀνθήσεως· ἐπεὶ περὶ τροπιάς.
- 8 Σαρκώδης δὲ καὶ ἐδάδιμος ἢ τοῦ σόγκου· ἢ δὲ κήσις οὐκ ἀκανώδης ἀλλὰ προμήκης αὐτοῦ· καὶ τοῦτ' ἴδιον μόνου ἔχει τῶν φυλλακάνθων ἀντεστραμμένως ἢ ὁ χαμαιλέον· ὁ μὲν γὰρ ἀφυλλακάκωτος ὢν ἀκαυρίζει. γηράσκου δὲ τὸ ἄνθος ἐκπαπποῦται, καθάπερ τὸ τῆς ἀπάπης καὶ τὸ τῆς μυρίκης καὶ ὅσα παραπλήσια τούτοις. παρακολουθεὶ δὲ μέχρι τοῦ θέρους τὸ μὲν κνοῦν τὸ δὲ ἀνθούν τὸ δὲ σπέρμα τίκτον, μικρὰν ἰκμάδα καὶ κέντρον ἔχον· ξηραίνομενον δὲ τὸ φύλλον διαχειρῆται καὶ οὐκέτι κεντεῖ.
- 9 Ἡ ἰξίνη δὲ φύεται μὲν οὐ πολλαχού, ῥιζόφυλλον δὲ ἐστίν. ἀπὸ δὲ τῆς ῥίζης μέσης ὁ σπερματικὸς ἄκανος ἐπιπέφυκεν, ὥσπερ μῆλον εὖ

¹ ἀκανικὴ conj. Bod., cf. 6. 4. 4 nn.; ἀκανικὴ Ald.

² cf. Hes. *Op.* 582.

³ σόγκου conj. C. Hoffmann; ὕγκου Ald.

⁴ κήσις: i.e. flower-head. cf. κήμα 6. 4. 3; Plin. 21. 94.

⁵ ἀκανώδης conj. Scal.; ἀκανθώδης Ald. cf. 6. 4. 3 nn.

⁶ cf. 6. 4. 3. T.'s information seems to be incorrect, as

towards autumn. Indeed, generally speaking, all plants like the thistle-tribe¹ are late fruiting. All these plants grow both from seed and from the root, so that there is but a short period between the beginning of growth and the maturing of the seed.

Golden thistle has not only this peculiarity, that it has a root which is edible, whether boiled or raw, but the root is best when the plant is in flower, and, as it becomes hard, it produces a juice. The flowering time² is also peculiar, about the solstice.

The root of the sow-thistle³ is also fleshy and edible; but the swollen part⁴ is elongated and not thistle-like⁵; and, alone of the spinous-leaved plants, it has this peculiarity, in which it is the reverse of the chamaeleon,⁶ (for that plant, though it has not spinous leaves, has a thistle-like flower-head). The flower of the sow-thistle, as it ages, turns into down, as do that of the dandelion⁷ the tamarisk⁸ and other plants like these. In its growth⁹ there is a succession up to the summer, part forming flowers, part flowering, and part producing seed¹⁰; this¹¹ has little moisture in it and has a sharp point. The leaf, as it dries, becomes flaccid and no longer pricks.

Ixine does not grow in many places, and it has leaves on the root. From the middle of the root grows the seed-bearing thistle-head, which is like

both of the plants which he calls χαμαιλέον (see Index) have spinous leaves.

⁷ ἀπάπης conj. Sch., cf. 7. 8. 3; πάπνης U; δαπάνης P; δάφνης Ald.

⁸ μυρίκης conj. Sch.; μυρίνης M; μυρρίνης Ald.

⁹ cf. Plin. *l.c.*

¹⁰ σπέρμα τίκτον I conj.; σπέρματος μὲν Ald.H.; σπερμοτόκου conj. Sch.

¹¹ Text perhaps defective.

μάλα ἐπικεκρυμμένον ὑπὸ τῶν φύλλων· οὗτος δὲ ἐπὶ τοῦ ἄκρου φέρει τὸ δάκρυον εὐστομον, καὶ τοῦτό ἐστιν ἡ ἄκανθικὴ μαστίχη. ταῦτα μὲν οὖν καὶ τὰ τοιαῦτα πανταχοῦ σχεδόν ἐστιν.

- 10 Ἡ δὲ κάκτος καλουμένη περὶ Σικελίαν μόνον, ἐν τῇ Ἑλλάδι δὲ οὐκ ἐστίν. ἴδιον δὲ παρὰ τὰλλα τὸ φυτόν· ἀφήισι γὰρ εὐθὺς ἀπὸ τῆς ῥίζης καυλοὺς ἐπιγέλους, τὸ δὲ φύλλον ἔχει πλατὺ καὶ ἀκανθῶδες· καλοῦσι δὲ τοὺς καυλοὺς τούτους κάκτους· ἐδάδιμοι δὲ εἰσι περιλεπόμενοι μικρὸν ἐπίπικροι, καὶ θησαυρίζουσιν αὐτοὺς ἐν ἄλμῃ.
- 11 Ἐτερον δὲ καυλὸν ὀρθὸν ἀφήισιν, ὃν καλοῦσι πτέρνικα· γίνεται δὲ καὶ οὗτος ἐδάδιμος πλὴν ἀθησαύριστος. τὸ δὲ περικάρπιον, ἐν ᾧ τὸ σπέρμα, τὴν μὲν μορφήν ἀκανθῶδες, ἀφαιρεθέντων δὲ τῶν παππωδῶν σπερμάτων ἐδάδιμον καὶ τοῦτο καὶ ἐμφερὲς τῷ τοῦ φοίνικος ἐγκεφάλῳ· καλοῦσι δὲ αὐτὸ σκαλίαν. τὰ μὲν οὖν φυλλάκανθα σκεπτέον ἐν τοιαύταις διαφοραῖς.
- V. Τὰ δὲ καὶ παρὰ τὴν ἄκανθαν ἔχοντα φύλλον, οἷον τὰ τοιαῦτα φέως ὄνωις παντάδουσα τρίβολος ἰππόφωως μνάκανθος . . . τε σφόδρα καὶ τὸ φύλλον ἔχει σαρκῶδες· πολυ-

¹ ὑπὸ conj. Sch.; ἐπὶ Ald.; Plin. *l.c.* *malum contextum sua fronte.* ² cf. 9. 1. 3. ³ cf. Plin. 12. 72.

⁴ Plin. 21. 97; Athen. 2. 83.

⁵ πλατὺ add. Scal. from Athen. *l.c.*, cf. Plin. *l.c.*; om. Ald. H. The 'stems' are the petioles of the leaves.

⁶ ἀκανθῶδες conj. Sch.; ἀκανθῶδες Ald.

an apple and well hidden by¹ the leaves; this on its head produces its gum,² which is pleasant to the taste, and this is the 'thorn-mastich.'³ These plants and others like them are found almost everywhere.

⁴ But the plant called *kaktos* (cardoon) grows only in Sicily, and not in Hellas. It is a plant quite different from any other; for it sends up straight from the root stems⁵ which creep on the ground, and its leaf is broad⁶ and spinous: these stems are called *kaktoi*; they are edible, if peeled, and are slightly bitter, and men preserve them in brine.

There is another kind which sends up an erect stem, called the *pternia*. This too is edible, but cannot be preserved. The fruit-vessel, which contains the seed, is in shape like a thistle-head⁶: and when the downy seeds are taken off, this too is edible and resembles the 'brain'⁷ of the palm; and it is called *skalias*.⁸ Such are the different characteristics in the light of which we may observe the spinous-leaved plants.

V. Examples of plants which have leaves as well as spines are *pheos*⁹ rest-harrow star-thistle caltrop 'horse-*pheos*'¹⁰ (spurge) butcher's broom¹¹ . . . ,¹² and it has a fleshy leaf: it is much divided and has

⁷ *i.e.* 'cabbage.' cf. 2. 6. 2.

⁸ *ascaliam* Plin. *l.c.*; ἀσκάληρον Athen. *l.c.* Modern Greek σκάληρα. English 'bottom.' See Index κάκτος (2).

⁹ φέως conj. St.; φλέως Ald. cf. 6. 1. 3.

¹⁰ ἰπποφέως conj. Salm., cf. 6. 5. 2; ἰππόφυον Ald. cf. Plin. 21. 91.

¹¹ Diosc. 2. 125; Plin. 19. 151.

¹² Text defective: the end of one sentence is missing and the beginning of the next, containing the name of a plant. G attaches the following description to φέως. The plants presently described do not correspond to this list.

σχιδές δὲ καὶ πολύρριζον, οὐ μὴν κατὰ βάθους γὰρ τὰς ρίζας ἔχον. βλαστάνει δὲ ἅμα Πλειάδι καὶ τοῖς πρώτοις ἀρότοις καὶ ἀφίησι τότε τὸ φύλλον· οὐ γὰρ ἐστὶν ἐπέτειον ἀλλὰ χρονιώ-
τερον.

2 Τὸ δὲ τῆς καππάριος ἴδιον, ὡς περ ἐλέχθη, παρὰ ταῦτα· καὶ γὰρ τὸ φύλλον ἐπακανθίζον ἔχει καὶ τὸν καυλόν, οὐχ ὡς περ ὁ φέως καὶ ἰππόφωος ἀνάκανθα τοῖς φύλλοις· μονόρριζον δὲ καὶ ἐπίγειον καὶ χαμαῖκαυλον· βλαστάνει δὲ καὶ ἀνθεῖ τοῦ θέρους καὶ διαμένει τὸ φύλλον χλωρὸν ἄχρι Πλειάδος. χαίρει δὲ ὑφάμμοις καὶ λεπτογείοις χωρίοις· λέγεται δὲ ὡς ἐν τοῖς ἐργασίμοις οὐ θέλει φύεσθαι, καὶ ταῦτα περὶ τὰ ἄστη καὶ ἐν εὐγείοις τόποις· φυομένη καὶ οὐχ ὡς περ σίλφιον ἐν ὀρεινοῖς· τοῦτο μὲν <οὖν> οὐ πάντως ἀληθές.

3 Ὁ δὲ τρίβολος ἴδιον ἔχει, διότι περικαρπι-
ἀκανθός ἐστι. δύο δ' αὐτοῦ γένη· τὸ μὲν γὰρ ἔχει φύλλον ἐρεβινθῶδες, ἕτερος δὲ φυλλάκανθος· ἐπίγειοι δὲ ἄμφω καὶ πολλαχῆ σχιζόμενοι· ὄψι-
βλαστής δὲ μᾶλλον ὁ φυλλάκανθος καὶ φύεται περὶ τὰς αὐλάς. τὸ δὲ σπέρμα τοῦ μὲν πρώτου σησαμῶδες, τοῦ δὲ ὀψίου στρογγύλον ἐπίμελαν ἐν λοβῷ. καὶ τὰ μὲν οὖν παρὰ τὰ φύλλα καὶ ἄκανθαν ἔχοντα σχεδὸν ἐν τούτοις.

Ἡ δ' ὄνωις ἐστὶ πτορθάκανθον· ἐπέτειον δὲ τὸ φύλλον ἔχει πηγαυῶδες παραπεφυκὸς παρ'

¹ ἀρότοις conj. Bod.; ἀρότροις Ald. cf. 8. 1. 2.

² τότε conj. St.; τοῦτο Ald. ³ cf. Pall. 10. 13. 2.

⁴ ὁ φέως conj. St.; ὕφωος Ald. Bas. Cam. H.; ὁ φλέως mBas.

⁵ Plin. 21. 91.

many roots, but is not deep-rooting. It grows at the rising of the Pleiad, the first seed-time,¹ and then² puts forth its leaf; for it is not annual, but lives longer than one year.

³ Caper, as was said, is quite distinct from these; it has a spinous leaf and a spinous stem, whereas *rheos*⁴ and 'horse-*rheos*' have no spines on their leaves⁵; it has a single⁶ root, is low-growing,⁷ and has a creeping stem; it grows and flowers in summer, and the leaf remains green till the rising of the Pleiad. It rejoices in sandy light soils, and it is said that it is unwilling to grow on cultivated land, and that though it grows near towns and in good soil, and not, like silphium, in mountain country. This account however⁸ is not altogether accurate.

⁹ A peculiarity of caltrop is that it is spinous-fruited.¹⁰ There are two kinds; one has a leaf like that of chick-pea, the other has spinous leaves. Both are low-growing and much divided, but the spinous-leaved form grows later and is found near enclosures. The seed of the early kind is like that of sesame, that of the late kind is round and blackish and enclosed in a pod. These may serve as examples of plants which have spines as well as leaves.¹¹

¹² Rest-harrow has spines on the shoots; the leaf, which is annual,¹³ is like that of rue, and grows right along the stem, so that the general appearance is

⁶ Diosc. 2. 173 gives a different account.

⁷ cf. 7. 8. 1.

⁸ οὖν add. W. (in comm.) from G.

⁹ Plin. 21. 98. ¹⁰ cf. 6. 1. 3.

¹¹ τὰ μὲν οὖν παρὰ τὰ φύλλα conj. Sch. (οὖν add. W.); τὰ μὲν οὖν ὡς περ ἀνάφυλλα Ald. H. ¹² Plin. 21. 98.

¹³ I have altered the punctuation; πτορθάκανθον, ἐπέτειον δὲ τὸ φ. κτλ. W. after UMP.

ὄλον τὸν καυλόν, ὥστε καθάπερ στεφάνου τὴν ὄλην εἶναι μορφὴν, διαλαμβανομένων ἐπαλλήλων· κολοβοανθῆς δὲ καὶ ἔλλοβόκαρπος ἀδιαφράκτως· φύεται δ' ἐν τῇ γλίσχυρᾳ καὶ γανώδει καὶ μάλιστα ἐν τῇ σπορίμῳ καὶ γεωργουμένῃ, δι' ἃ καὶ πολέμιον τοῖς γεωργοῖς· καὶ ἔστι δυσώλεθρος· ὅταν γὰρ λάβῃ χώρας βάθος, ὠθεῖται κάτω εὐθὺς καὶ καθ' ἕκαστον ἔτος ἀποφύσει ἀφεμένη εἰς τὰ πλάγια πάλιν εἰς τὸ ἕτερον ὠθεῖται κάτω· σπαστέα μὲν οὖν ὄλη· τοῦτο δὲ βραχείσης γίνεται τῆς γῆς καὶ ἀπόλλυται ῥᾶον· ἂν δὲ καὶ μικρὸν ἀπολειφθῇ, ἀπὸ τούτου πάλιν βλαστάνει· ἄρχεται δὲ τῆς βλαστήσεως θέρους τελειοῦται δὲ μετοπώρου. τὰ μὲν οὖν ἄγρια τῶν φρυγανικῶν ἐκ τούτων θεωρεῖσθω.

VI. Τὰ δὲ ἡμέρα βραχεῖάν τινα ἔχει θεωρίαν, ἅπερ ἐν τοῖς στεφανωματικοῖς ἔστι.

Τὰ δὲ καθ' ὄλου πειρατέον περὶ στεφανωμάτων εἰπεῖν, ὅπως ἅπαν περιληφθῇ τὸ γένος. ἡ γὰρ στεφανωματικὴ φύσις ἰδίαν τιὰ ἔχει τάξιν, ἐπιμυγνυμένη¹ δὲ τὰ μὲν τοῖς φρυγανικοῖς τὰ δὲ τοῖς ποιώδεσι· δι' ἃ κακεῖνα συμπεριληπτέον ἐπιμνησκομένους ὡς ἂν ἡ ὁ καιρός, ἀρξαμένους² πρῶτον ἀπὸ τῶν φρυγανικῶν. διχῆ δὲ ἡ τούτων

that of a garland,¹ the leaves being set at intervals alternately along it²; the flower is irregular,³ and the fruit contained in a pod,⁴ which is not divided into compartments.⁵ It grows in sticky rich soil and especially in sown and cultivated land; wherefore it is an enemy to husbandmen, and it is hard to kill; for, when it gets hold of a piece of ground, it immediately pushes its roots down deep,⁶ and every year it sends up new growths at the sides and the next year⁷ it roots these again. Wherefore it has to be dragged up entire⁸; this is done when the ground has been moistened, and then it is easier to destroy. But, if but a small piece is left, it shoots again from this. It begins to grow in summer and completes its growth in autumn. Let these examples serve for a survey of the wild forms of under-shrubs.

Of cultivated under-shrubs (coronary plants), with which are included those coronary plants which are herbaceous.

VI. The cultivated kinds need but a brief survey; these⁹ come under the class of coronary plants.

Of coronary plants we must endeavour to give a general account, so that the whole class may be included. This group has a somewhat peculiar position, since it overlaps partly the under-shrubs, partly the herbaceous plants; wherefore the latter must also be included and we must mention them as occasion serves, taking first the under-shrubs.

¹ Evidently some conventional way of making a wreath.

² διαλαμβανομένων ἐπαλλήλων conj. W.; διαλαμβανομένην ἐπαλλήλων Ald. cf. Plat. *Prol.* 346 E, where the verb means 'to punctuate.'

³ κολοβοανθῆς; cf. 8. 3. 3.

⁴ ἔλλοβόκαρπος conj. Sch.; ἔλλοβοάνθης Ald.

⁵ cf. 8. 5. 2.

⁶ ὠθεῖται κάτω conj. Sch.; ὠθεῖ τὰ κάτω Ald.

⁷ εἰς τὸ ἕτερον, sc. ἔτος; τῷ ἑτέρῳ conj. Sch.

⁸ σπαστέα μὲν οὖν ὄλη conj. W.; σταθεῖσα μὲν οὕτως ὄλη Ald.

⁹ ἅπερ conj. Sch.; εἴπερ UMald.G.

διαίρεσις ἢ κατὰ τὴν χρείαν. τῶν μὲν γὰρ τὸ ἄνθος μόνον χρήσιμον· καὶ τούτων τὸ μὲν εὖοσμον, ὡσπερ ἴου, τὸ δ' ἄνοσμον, ὡσπερ διόσανθος φλόξ. τῶν δὲ καὶ οἱ κλώνες καὶ τὰ φύλλα καὶ ὄλων ἢ πᾶσα φύσις εὖοσμος, οἶον ἐρπύλλου ἐλενίου σισυμβρίου τῶν ἄλλων. ἄμφω δὲ φρυγανικά. κἀκείνων τῶν ἀνθικῶν πολλῶν ἢ φύσις φρυγανώδης, ἢ μὲν ἐπέτειος οὔσα μόνον, ἢ δὲ πολυχρονιωτέρα, πλὴν ἰωνίας τῆς μελαίνης· αὕτη γὰρ ἄκλων ὄλων ἀλλὰ προσριζόφυλλος καὶ ἀείφυλλος, ὡς δὲ τινὲς φασι καὶ δυναμένη δι' ὄλον φέρειν τὸ ἄνθος, ἐὰν τρόπῳ τιμὴ θεραπεύηται. τοῦτο μὲν ἴδιον ἂν ἔχοι.

8 Τῶν δὲ ἄλλων μᾶλλον δὲ τῶν πάντων αἱ μὲν ὄλαι μορφαὶ σχεδὸν πᾶσι φανεραὶ· εἰ δὲ τινὰς ἄλλας ιδιότητας ἔχουσι, ταύτας λεκτέον, οἶον εἰ τὰ μὲν ἀπλᾶ δοκεῖ τοῖς εἶδεσιν εἶναι τὰ δὲ ἔχειν διαφοράς.

Ἐπλᾶ μὲν οὖν τὰ ξυλώδη, καθάπερ ἐρπυλλος σισύμβριον ἐλενιον· πλὴν εἰ τὰ μὲν ἄγρια τὰ δὲ ἡμερα καὶ <τὰ μὲν> εὖοσμα τὰ δὲ ἄοσμότερά ἐστι· τούτων δὲ καὶ αἱ θεραπείαι καὶ αἱ χῶραι διάφοροι καὶ οἱ ἄερες. ἔνια δὲ καὶ τῶν ἀνθῶν, οἶον τὸ μέλαν ἴον· οὐ γὰρ ἔχειν δοκεῖ τοῦτο διαφορὰν

¹ Plin. 21. 59.

² So Plin. *l.c.*; but Nic. *ap. Athen.* 15. 31 calls this flower fragrant.

³ πολλῶν conj. W.; πολλὰ UMAld.

⁴ οἶον εἰ conj. W.; ὅτι Ald. ⁵ οὖν conj. W.; οἶον Ald.

¹ These may be divided into two groups according to their uses. Of some only the flower is serviceable; and of these some are sweet-scented, as gilliflower, some scentless, as carnation² and wallflower. Of others again the branches leaves and in fact the whole growth are sweet-scented, as with tufted thyme calamint bergamot-mint and the rest. Both groups however belong to the under-shrubs. And of the first-mentioned, those valued for their flowers, the growth is in most³ cases that of under-shrubs, (in some annual merely, in others of longer duration) except in the violet; for this is altogether without branches, its leaves grow close to the root, and it is always in leaf; while, as some say, it is able to bear flowers continuously, if it is tended in a certain way. This may be considered a peculiar characteristic of this plant.

Of the others, or rather of all the group, the general appearance is in each case plain to all; any peculiarities that they may exhibit we must mention, for instance, if⁴ some appear to have but a single form, while others have various forms.

Thus⁵ those of woody character, as tufted thyme bergamot-mint calamint, have but one form, unless one counts wild and cultivated, scented and scentless plants, as belonging to distinct forms; and again there are with these plants differences of culture of position and of climate. Some also⁶ of the group valued for their flowers⁷ have each but one form, for instance, the black *ion* (violet); for this does not appear to have different forms

⁶ ἔνια δὲ καὶ conj. W.; ἔνιοι δὲ UMAld.

⁷ ἀνθῶν in the sense of ἀνθικῶν § 2, which perhaps should be read here.

ὥσπερ τὸ λευκόν· ἐμφανὴς γὰρ ἡ τούτων χροιά
 διαλλάττουσα, καὶ ἔτι δὴ μᾶλλον ἢ τῶν κρίνων,
 εἴπερ δὴ, καθάπερ φασίν, ἕνια καὶ πορφυρὰ ἔστι.
 4 Τῶν δὲ ῥόδων πολλαὶ διαφοραὶ πλήθει τε
 φύλλων καὶ ὀλιγότητι καὶ τραχύτητι καὶ λειότητι
 καὶ εὐχροίᾳ καὶ εὐοσμίᾳ. τὰ μὲν γὰρ πλείστα
 πεντάφυλλα, τὰ δὲ δωδεκάφυλλα καὶ εἰκοσίφυλλα,
 τὰ δ' ἔτι πολλῶ πλείον ὑπεραίροντα τούτων· ἕνια
 γὰρ εἶναι φασιν ἅ καὶ καλοῦσιν ἑκατοντάφυλλα·
 πλείστα δὲ τὰ τοιαῦτά ἐστι περὶ Φιλίππους·
 οἱτοὶ γὰρ λαμβάνοντες ἐκ τοῦ Παγγαίου φυτεύ-
 ουσιν· ἐκεῖ γὰρ γίνεται πολλά· σμικρὰ δὲ σφόδρα
 τὰ ἐντὸς φύλλα· ἢ γὰρ ἔκφυσις αὐτῶν οὕτως
 ὥστε εἶναι τὰ μὲν ἐκτὸς τὰ δ' ἐντὸς· οὐκ εὐοσμα
 δὲ οὐδὲ μεγάλα τοῖς μεγέθεσιν. ἐν δὲ τοῖς μεγά-
 5 λοῖς εὐώδη μᾶλλον ὢν τραχὺ τὸ κάτω. τὸ δὲ
 ὄλον, ὥσπερ ἐλέχθη, καὶ ἡ εὐχροια καὶ ἡ εὐοσμία
 παρὰ τοὺς τόπους ἐστίν· ἐπεὶ καὶ τὰ ἐν γῆ τῇ
 αὐτῇ γινόμενα ποιεῖ τινα παραλλαγὴν εὐοσμίας
 καὶ ἁοσμίας. εὐοσμώτατα δὲ τὰ ἐν Κυρήνῃ, δι'
 ὃ καὶ τὸ μύρον ἡδιστον. ἀπλῶς δὲ καὶ τῶν ἴων
 καὶ τῶν ἄλλων ἀνθῶν ἄκρατοι μάλιστα ἐκεῖθι

¹ cf. 6. 8. 1 n.; Diosc. 3. 102.

² Plin. 21. 14-21; Athen. 15. 29.

³ i.e. of the bark. cf. Plin. 21. 17, *scabritia corticis*.

⁴ Sc. in 'double' roses.

⁵ i.e. the hip; called ἕμφαλος Arist. *Probl.* 12. 8, where the same statement is made; called μῆλον below, § 6.

like the white *ion* (gilliflower) in which the colour evidently varies; as does still more that of the lilies, if it be true, as some say, that there is a crimson kind.¹

² Among roses there are many differences, in the number of petals, in roughness,³ in beauty of colour, and in sweetness of scent. Most have five petals, but some have twelve or twenty, and some a great many more than these; for there are some, they say, which are even called 'hundred-petalled.' Most of such roses grow near Philippi; for the people of that place get them on Mount Pangaeus, where they are abundant, and plant them. However the inner petals⁴ are very small, (the way in which they are produced being such that some are outside, some inside). Some kinds are not fragrant nor of large size. Among those which have large flowers those in which the part⁵ below the flower is rough are the more fragrant. In general, as has been said, good colour and scent depend upon locality; for even bushes which are growing in the same⁶ soil shew some variation in the presence or absence of a sweet scent. Sweetest-scented of all are the roses of Cyrene, wherefore the perfume made from these is the sweetest. (Indeed it may be said generally that the scents⁷ of the gilliflowers⁸ also and of the other flowers of that place are the purest, and especially the

⁶ τῇ αὐτῇ conj. Sch.; τοιαύτῃ U; τοιαῦτα M.

⁷ ἄκρατοι μάλιστα ἐκεῖθι αἱ ὀσμαὶ conj. Sch. after Saracenus on Diosc. 1. 25; Athen. *l.c.* (ἄκρατοι μάλιστα καὶ θείαι αἱ ὀσμαὶ); ἄκρατοι μάλιστα δ' ἐκείνων αἱ ὀσμαὶ Ald.; ἐκεῖ αἱ ὀσμαὶ (rest uncertain) U. cf. *C.P.* 6. 18. 3.

⁸ ? violets and gilliflowers: see Index.

αἰ ὄσμαί, διαφερόντως δὲ τοῦ κρόκου· πλείστον
 6 γὰρ οὗτος δοκεῖ παραλλάττειν. φύεται μὲν οὖν
 ἢ ῥόδωνία καὶ ἐκ τοῦ σπέρματος· ἔχει δὲ ὑπὸ τὸ
 ἄνθος ἐν τῷ μῆλι κνηκῶδες ἢ ἀκανῶδες, ἔχον δὲ
 τινα χροὺν ὥστε ἐγγύς εἶναι τῶν παππωδῶν
 σπερμάτων· οὐ μὴν ἀλλὰ διὰ τὸ βραδέως παρα-
 γίνεσθαι κατακόπτοντες, ὡς ἐλέχθη, τὸν καυλὸν
 φυτεύουσιν. ἐπικαιομένη δὲ καὶ ἐπιτεμομένη
 βέλτιον φέρει τὸ ἄνθος· ἐωμένη γὰρ ἐξαύξεται
 καὶ ἀπολοχμοῦται. δεῖ δὲ καὶ μεταφυτεύειν
 πολλάκις· καὶ γὰρ οὕτω φασὶ κάλλιον γίνεσθαι
 τὸ ῥόδον. αἱ δ' ἄγριαι τραχύτεραι καὶ ταῖς
 ῥάβδοις καὶ τοῖς φύλλοις, ἐπι δὲ ἄνθος ἀχρῶ-
 στερον ἔχουσι καὶ ἔλαττον.

7 Τὸ δὲ Ἴον τὸ μέλαν τοῦ λευκοῦ διαφέρει κατὰ
 τε ἄλλα καὶ κατ' αὐτὴν τὴν ἰωνίαν, ὅτι πλατύ-
 φύλλος τε καὶ ἐγγειόφυλλος καὶ σαρκόφυλλος
 ἐστὶ, πολλὴν ἔχουσα ῥίζαν.

8 Τὰ δὲ κρίνα τῇ μὲν χροιά τὴν εἰρημένην ἔχει
 διαφορὰν. μονόκαυλα δὲ ἐστὶν ὡς ἐπὶ πάν,
 δικαυλεῖ δὲ σπανίως· τάχα δὲ τοῦτο χώρας καὶ
 ἀέρος διαφορᾶς. καθ' ἕκαστον δὲ καυλὸν ὅτε μὲν
 ἐν κρίνον ὅτε δὲ πλείω γίνεται· βλαστάνει γὰρ
 τὸ ἄκρον· σπανιώτερα δὲ ταῦτα· ῥίζαν δὲ ἔχει
 πολλὴν σαρκώδη καὶ στρογγύλην· ὁ δὲ καρπὸς

scent of the saffron-crocus,¹ a plant which seems to vary in this respect more than any other). Roses can be grown from seed, which is to be found below the flower in the 'apple,' and is like that of safflower or pine-thistle,² but it has a sort of fluff, so that it is not unlike the seeds which have a pappus.³ As however the plant comes slowly from seed, they make cuttings of the stem, as has been said, and plant them. If the bush is burnt or cut over, it bears better flowers; for, if left to itself, it grows luxuriantly and makes too much wood. Also it has to be often transplanted; for then, they say, the roses are improved. The wild kinds are rougher both in stem and in leaf, and have also smaller flowers of a duller colour.

⁴ The black *ion* (violet) differs from the white *ion* (gilliflower) not only in other respects but in the plant itself, in that in the former the leaves are broad, lie close to the ground, and are fleshy, and there is much root.

⁵ *Krina* (lilies) shew the variation in colour which has been already mentioned.⁶ The plant has in general a single stem, but occasionally divides into two, which may be due to differences⁷ in position and climate. On each stem grows sometimes one flower, but sometimes more; (for it is the top of the stem which produces the flower⁸) but this sort is less common. There is an ample root, which is fleshy and round. If the fruit is taken off, it

¹ διαφερόντως δὲ τοῦ κρόκου conj. Saracenus from Athen. l.c.; διαφερόντως δὲ τοῦ χρόνου Ald. cf Callim. *Hymn to Apollo* 83, whence it appears that an autumnal crocus (*crocus sativus*) is meant. See below § 10.

² ἀκανῶδες conj. Sch. from G, *acaneaceum*; ἀνωδες UMAld.

³ παππωδῶν conj. Sch.; πρώτων Ald.

⁴ Plin. 21. 27.

⁵ Plin. 21. 25. The account of *herbaceous* coronary plants seems to begin here. cf. 6. 6. 10. ⁶ 6. 6. 3.

⁷ διαφορᾶς U; διαφορᾶ W. after Sch.

⁸ βλαστάνει. But this word in T. has usually a more general sense. ? 'for in that case the top of the stem branches' (lit. 'makes fresh growth').

ἀφαιρούμενος ἐκβλαστάνει καὶ ἀποδίδωσι τὸ κρίνον πλὴν ἑλαττον. ποιεῖ δὲ τινὰ καὶ δακρυνώδη συρροήν, ἣν καὶ φυτεύουσιν, ὥσπερ εἵπομεν.

9 Ὁ δὲ νάρκισσος ἢ τὸ λείριον, οἱ μὲν γὰρ τοῦτο οἱ δ' ἐκείνο καλοῦσι, τὸ μὲν ἐπὶ τῇ γῆ φύλλον ἀσφοδελῶδες ἔχει, πλατύτερον δὲ πολὺ, καθάπερ ἢ κρινωυία, τὸν δὲ καυλὸν ἄφυλλον μὲν ποώδη δὲ καὶ ἐξ ἄκρου τὸ ἄνθος, καὶ ἐν ὑμένι τιῶ καθάπερ ἐν ἀγγείῳ <καρπὸν> μέγαν εὐ μάλα καὶ μέλανα τῇ χροίᾳ σχήματι δὲ προμήκη. οὗτος δ' ἐκπίπτων ποιεῖ βλάστησιν αὐτόματον· οὐ μὴν ἀλλὰ καὶ συλλέγοντες πηγνύουσι καὶ τὴν ρίζαν φυτεύουσιν. ἔχει ρίζαν σαρκώδη στρογγύλην μεγάλην. ὄψιον δὲ σφόδρα· μετὰ γὰρ Ἀρκτοῦρον ἢ ἄνθησις καὶ περὶ ἰσημερίαν.

10 Ὁ δὲ κρόκος ποώδης μὲν τῇ φύσει, καθάπερ καὶ ταῦτα, πλὴν φύλλω στενῶ, σχεδὸν γὰρ ὥσπερ τριχόφυλλον ἔστιν· ὄψιανθὲς δὲ σφόδρα καὶ ὄψιμβλαστὲς ἢ πρωϊανθὲς, ὁποτέρως τις λαμβάνοι τὴν ὥραν· <μετὰ> Πλειάδα γὰρ ἀνθεῖ καὶ ὀλίγας ἡμέρας· εὐθύς δ' ἅμα τῷ φύλλῳ καὶ τὸ ἄνθος ὠθεῖ· δοκεῖ δὲ καὶ πρότερον· ρίζα δὲ πολλὴ καὶ σαρκώδης, καὶ τὸ ὄλον εὐζών· φιλεῖ δὲ καὶ πατεῖσθαι καὶ γίνεται καλλίον κατατριβομένης

germinates and produces a fresh plant, but of smaller size; the plant also produces a sort of tear-like exudation, which men-also plant, as we have said.¹

The narcissus² or *leirion* (for some call it by the one name; some by the other) has its ground-leaves like those of the asphodel,³ but much broader, like those of the *krinon* (lily); its stem is leafless and grass-green⁴ and bears the flower at the top; the fruit⁵ is in a kind of membrane-like vessel, and is very large, black in colour, and oblong in shape. This as it falls germinates of its own accord; however men collect and set⁶ the seed, and also plant the root, which is fleshy round and large. The plant blooms very late,⁷ after the setting of Arcturus about the equinox.

⁸ The saffron-crocus is herbaceous in character, like the above-mentioned plants,⁹ but has a narrow leaf; indeed the leaves are, as it were, hair-like; it blooms very late, and grows either late or early, according as one looks at the season¹⁰; for it blooms after¹¹ the rising of the Pleiad and only for a few days. It pushes up the flower at once with the leaf, or even seems to do so earlier. The root¹² is large and fleshy, and the whole plant vigorous; it loves even to be trodden on and grows fairer when the root is crushed into the ground by the

⁵ καρπὸν omitted in MSS.; add. Dalec. from Diosc. 4. 158.

⁶ πηγνύουσι: cf. 7. 4. 3 n.

⁷ cf. C.P. 1. 10. 5; Plin. l.c. (a much confused passage).

⁸ Plin. 21. 31-34.

⁹ Sc. κρίνον and νάρκισσος; cf. 6. 6. 8 n.

¹⁰ i.e. whether at the end of one season or the beginning of the next. cf. C.P. 1. 10. 5. λαμβάνοι U; λαμβάνει Ald.

¹¹ μετὰ add. W. ¹² cf. 7. 9. 4.

¹ cf. 2. 2. 1 n., 9. 14; C.P. 1. 4. 4-6. Plin. 21. 26 describes a method of artificially producing crimson lilies from the bulbils of a white lily. cf. Geop. 11. 20.

² cf. 6. 8. 1 and 3. See Index. ³ cf. 7. 13. 1.

⁴ ποώδη: cf. 4. 10. 3.

πάτω τῆς ρίζης· δι' ὃ καὶ παρὰ τὰς ὁδοὺς καὶ ἐν τοῖς κροτητοῖς κάλλιστος. ἢ δὲ φυτεία ἀπὸ ρίζης.

- 11 Ταῦτα μὲν οὖν οὕτω γεννᾶται. τὰ δ' ἄλλα ἄνθη τὰ προειρημένα πάντα σπείρεται, οἷον ἰωνία διόσανθος ἴφνον φλόξ ἡμεροκαλλές· καὶ γὰρ αὐτὰ καὶ αἱ ρίζαι ξυλώδεις· σπείρεται δὲ καὶ ἡ οἰνάνθη· καὶ γὰρ καὶ τοῦτο ἀνθῶδες. τὰ μὲν οὖν ἀνθικὰ σχεδὸν ἐν τούτοις καὶ τοῖς ὁμοίοις ληπτέον.

VII. Τὰ δὲ ἕτερα πάντα μὲν ἀνθεὶ καὶ σπερμοφορεῖ, δοκεῖ δὲ οὐ πάντα διὰ τὸ μὴ φανερόν εἶναι τινῶν τὸν καρπὸν· ἐπεὶ καὶ τὸ ἄνθος ἐνίων ἀμαυρόν· ἀλλ' ὅτι βραδέως καὶ χαλεπώτερος παραγίνεται, τῇ φυτεία χρῶνται μᾶλλον, ὡς πεπειρᾶσθαι φάσκοντες καὶ τούτων εἰσίν, αὐτοὶ γὰρ ξηρᾶναι πολλάκις καὶ ἀποτρίψαι καὶ σπείραι, καὶ οὐδεπώποτε βλαστεῖν οὔτε ἔρφυλλον οὔτε ἐλένιον οὔτε σισύμβριον οὔτε μίνθαν· πεπειρᾶσθαι γὰρ καὶ ταύτης. ἀλλ' ὅμως ἐκεῖνο ἀληθέστερον, ἢ τε τῶν ἀγρίων φύσις ἐπιμαρτυρεῖ· καὶ γὰρ ἔρφυλλός ἐστιν ἀγριος, δὴν κομίζοντες ἐκ τῶν ὀρέων φυτεύουσι καὶ ἐν Σικυῶνι καὶ Ἀθήνησιν ἐκ τοῦ Ἰμμητοῦ· παρ' ἄλλοις δὲ ὅλως ὄρη πλήρη καὶ λόφοι, καθάπερ ἐν τῇ Θράκῃ καὶ σισύμβριον

¹ πάτω conj. Turneb. and others; κάτω Ald.

² κροτητοῖς; Plin. *l. c.* *iuxta semitas ac fontes*. Did he read κρουνοῖς?

³ ἀνθικὰ conj. Scal.; ἀκανθικὰ Ald. cf. 6. 6. 2.

⁴ ἀλλ' ὅτι conj. W. from G; ἄλλα δὲ UMPald.

foot¹: wherefore it is fairest along the roads and in well-worn places.² It is propagated from the root.

These are the ways then in which the above plants are grown. All the above-mentioned flowers are grown from seed, as gilliflower carnation spike-lavender wall-flower martagon-lily; these plants themselves, as well as their roots, are woody. Drop-wort is also grown from seed; for that too is a plant grown for its flower. These and other plants like them may serve as examples of plants grown for their flowers.³

VII. All the others flower and bear seed, though they do not all appear to do so, since in some cases the fruit is not obvious. Indeed in some the flower too is inconspicuous, but, because⁴ these grow slowly and with some difficulty, men propagate them rather by off-shoots, as was said at the beginning. However some contend that they have no fruit: and there are men who have actually tried with the following plants⁵; they have, they say, themselves often dried and rubbed out and sown the apparent fruit of thyme calamint bergamot-mint and green mint (for even that they have tried) and there was no germination from such sowing. However, the account given above is the truer, and the character of the wild forms testifies to this; for there is also a wild thyme (Attic thyme⁶), which they bring from the mountains and plant at Sicyon, or from Hymettus and plant at Athens; and in other districts the mountains and hills⁷ are quite covered with it, for instance in Thrace. There is also a

⁵ ὅτι τε . . . εἰσίν transposed by Sch.; in MSS. after ἀληθέστερον.

⁶ Plin. 19. 172; Athen. 15. 28.

⁷ λόφοι conj. W.; τόποι Ald.

δὲ καὶ τᾶλλα δριμυτέραν ἔχοντα τὴν ὁσμὴν ἔρφυλλος δ' ἐνίοτε καὶ παντελῶς θυμῶδης· ἂ δῆλον ὅτι ταύτην τὴν γένεσιν λαμβάνει.

³ Ἀβρότονον δὲ μᾶλλον ἀπὸ σπέρματος βλαστάνει ἢ ἀπὸ ρίζης καὶ παρασπάδος· χαλεπῶς δὲ καὶ ἀπὸ σπέρματος· προμοσχευόμενον <δὲ> ἐν ὀστράκοις, ὥσπερ οἱ Ἀδωνίδος κήποι, τοῦ θέρους· δύσριγον γὰρ σφόδρα καὶ ὄλως ἐπίκηρον καὶ ὅποι ὁ ἥλιος σφόδρα λάμπει· ἐμβιῶσαν δὲ καὶ αὐξηθὲν μέγα καὶ ἰσχυρὸν καὶ δεινρῶδες ὥσπερ τὸ πήγανον, πλὴν ξυλωδέστερον πολὺ τοῦτο καὶ ξηρότερον καὶ αὐχμωδέστερον.

⁴ Ὁ δὲ ἀμάρακος ἀμφοτέρως φύεται, καὶ ἀπὸ παρασπάδος καὶ ἀπὸ σπέρματος· πολὺσπερμον δέ, καὶ τὸ σπέρμα εὖοσμον ὁσμῇ μαλακωτέρα· δύναται δὲ καὶ μεταφυτεῖσθαι. πολὺσπερμον δὲ καὶ τὸ ἀβρότονον καὶ οὐκ ἄοσμον. τοῦτο δὲ ρίζας μὲν ἔχει ὀρθὰς καὶ κατὰ βάθους. ἔστι γὰρ ὥσπερ μονόριζον τῇ παχείᾳ τὰς δ' ἄλλας <ἀφίησιν> ἀπ' αὐτῆς· ὁ δ' ἀμάρακος καὶ ὁ ἔρφυλλος καὶ τὸ σισύμβριον καὶ τὸ ἐλέμιον ἐπιπολαίους καὶ πολυσχιδεῖς καὶ ταρράδεις· ξυλωδεῖς δὲ πᾶσαι, πολὺ δὲ μᾶλλον ἢ τοῦ ἀβροτόνου καὶ διὰ τὸ μέγεθος καὶ τῇ ξηρότητι.

¹ ἐνίοτε conj. W.; ἐνίοις Ald.

² Plin. 21. 57. Description of various forms of ἔρφυλλος has perhaps dropped out after this word: cf. § 5, καθάπερ ἐλέχθη.

³ i.e. from seed. ταύτην conj. W.; πάντα UMAld.; ? πάντα ταύτην.

⁴ Plin. 21. 34: cf. C.P. 1. 4. 2. ἀβρότονον . . . θέρους, text nearly as given by Ald. and by UM (?)—supported by Plin.

wild bergamot-mint, and wild forms of the other plants mentioned, having a more pungent smell. Thyme is sometimes¹ quite like cultivated thyme.² Now it is plain that these wild forms possess this means of reproducing themselves.³

Southernwood actually grows more readily from seed than from a root⁴ or a piece torn off (though it grows even from seed with difficulty); however it can be propagated by layering in pots in summer-time, like the 'gardens of Adonis'⁵; it is indeed very sensitive⁶ to cold and generally delicate even where the sun shines brightly; but, when it is established and has grown, it becomes tall and strong and tree-like, like rue, except that the latter is much more woody drier and less succulent.

⁷ Sweet marjoram grows in either way, from pieces torn off or from seed; it produces a quantity of seed, which is fragrant with a delicate scent; it can also be transplanted.⁸ Southernwood also produces much seed, which has some scent. This plant has straight roots which run deep; it has, as it were, its single stout root, from which the others spring;⁹ while sweet marjoram thyme bergamot-mint and calamint have surface¹⁰ roots which are much divided and matted; in all these plants the roots are woody, but especially in southernwood, because of its size and because it is so dry.

i.c. so far as that passage is intelligible—but δὲ before ἐν ὀστράκοις add. W.; after ἐν ὀστρ. supply βλαστάνει.

⁵ cf. Plat. *Phaedo* 276 b and Thompson's n. Sir W. Thiselton-Dyer in *Companion to Greek Studies*, § 99, p. 65.

⁶ cf. C.P. 4. 3. 2. ⁷ Plin. 21. 61.

⁸ μεταφυτεῖσθαι conj. Sch. from G; μεταφύεσθαι Ald.

⁹ ἀφίησιν add. W.

¹⁰ ἐπιπολαίους conj. Scal.; ἐπὶ πολλοὺς MAld. cf. C.P. 2. 16. 5.

5 Τοῦ δὲ ἐρπύλλου ἴδιος ἢ αὔξησις ἢ τῶν βλαστών· δύναται γὰρ ἐφ' ὅσονοῦν προῖέναι κατὰ μήκος χάρακα λαβὼν ἢ πρὸς αἵμασιαν φυτευθεὶς ἢ κάτω καθιέμενος· εὐαυξέστατος δὲ εἰς φρέαρ. εἶδη δὲ τοῦ μὲν ἡμέρου λαβεῖν οὐκ ἔστι, καθάπερ ἐλέχθη. τοῦ δὲ ἀγρίου φασὶν εἶναι. τοῦ γὰρ ἐν τοῖς ὄρεσιν τὸν μὲν θυμβρώδη τινα καὶ δριμύτατον τὸν δ' εὖοσμον εἶναι καὶ μαλακώτερον.

6 Ὡρα δὲ τῆς φυτείας πλείστων μετόπωρον, ἐν ᾧ σπεύδουσιν ὡς πρῶτα φυτεύειν· οὐ μὴν ἀλλ' ἔνια καὶ τοῦ ἡρος φυτεύουσιν. ἅπαντα φιλόσκια καὶ φιλύδρα καὶ φιλόκοπρα μάλιστα· αὐχμὸν δὲ δέχεται καὶ ὄλως ὀλιγοῦδρότατος ὁ ἐρπυλλος. κόπρω δὲ χαίρει, μάλιστα δὲ καὶ τῇ τῶν λοφούρων· φασὶ δὲ καὶ μεταφυτεύειν δεῖν πολλάκις· καλλίω γάρ. τὸ δὲ σισύμβριον, ὥσπερ ἐλέχθη, καὶ ἐξίσταται μὴ μεταφυτευόμενον.

VIII. Τῶν δ' ἀνθῶν τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ἐκφαίνεται τὸ λευκῶν, ὅπου μὲν ὁ ἀήρ μαλακώτερος εὐθύς τοῦ χειμῶνος, ὅπου δὲ σκληρότερος ὕστερον, ἐνιαχοῦ τοῦ ἡρος. ἅμα δὲ τῷ ἴφ ἢ μικρόν τι ὕστερον καὶ τὸ φλόγινον καλούμενον τὸ ἀγρίου·

¹ cf. Plin. 20. 245 and 246 (not from T.); C.P. 2. 18. 2; Diosc. 3. 38; Index ἐρπυλλος.

² cf. Plin. 19. 172, which refers however to σισύμβριον; Nic. ap. Athen. 15. 31.

³ Plin. 21. 61.

¹The growth of the shoots of thyme is peculiar. If it has a stake, or is planted against a wall, it can send them out to any length; so also if it is let grow downwards; indeed it is most vigorous when grown into a pit.² It is not possible to distinguish different forms of the cultivated kind, as has been said, but they say that of the wild kind (Attic thyme) there is more than one form; for that of the kind which grows on the mountains one form is like savory and very pungent, while the other is fragrant and more delicate.

³The season for planting most of these is autumn, and then men hasten to plant them as early as possible; however some are planted also in spring. All of them love shade,⁴ water, and especially dung; however thyme is patient of drought and, in general, needs moisture less than the others. These plants especially delight in the dung of beasts of burden; and it is said that they should often be transplanted, for that it improves them, while bergamot-mint, as has been said, actually degenerates⁵ if it is not transplanted.

Of the seasons at which coronary plants flower, and of the length of their life.

VIII. ⁶Of the flowers the⁷ first to appear is the gillflower; where the air is mild, it appears as soon as winter comes, but, where it is more severe, later, sometimes in spring. Along with the gillflower, or a little later, appears the flower called the wild wall-

⁴ φιλόσκια conj. Scal. from G; φιλοσκια UMald. cf. Plin. l.c.

⁵ ἐξίσταται conj. Scal. from G, *degenerat*; ἐξήτασται MAld.

⁶ Plin. 21. 64-66; Athen. 15. 26 and 27. ἀνθῶν; ? in the sense of ἀνθικῶν, as in G. 6. 3.

⁷ τὸ conj. Scal.; τοῦ Ald.

ταῦτα γὰρ ὧν οἱ στεφανήπλοκοι χρῶνται πολλὴ ἐκτρέχει τῶν ἄλλων. μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα ὁ νάρκισσος καὶ τὸ λείριον, <καὶ τῶν ἀγρίων ἀνεμώνης γένος τὸ καλούμενον ὄρειον,> καὶ τὸ τοῦ βολβοῦ κώδουον· ἐμπλέκουσι γὰρ ἔνιοι καὶ τοῦτο εἰς τοὺς στεφάνους. ἐπὶ δὲ τούτοις ἡ οἰνάνθη καὶ τὸ μέλαν Ἴον καὶ τῶν ἀγρίων ὃ τε ἐλειόχρυσος καὶ τῆς ἀνεμώνης ἡ λειμωνία καλουμένη καὶ τὸ ξίφιον καὶ ὑάκινθος καὶ σχεδὸν
² ὅσοις ἄλλοις χρῶνται τῶν ὄρειων. τὸ δὲ ῥόδον ὑστερεῖ τούτων καὶ τελευταῖον μὲν φαίνεται, πρῶτον δ' ἀπολείπει τῶν ἑαρινῶν· ὀλιγοχρόνια γὰρ ἡ ἄνθησις. ὀλιγοχρόνια δὲ καὶ τῶν ἀγρίων τὰ λοιπὰ πλὴν τῆς ὑακίνθου καὶ τῆς ἀγρίας καὶ τῆς σπαρτῆς· αὕτη δὲ διαμένει καὶ τὸ λευκὸν Ἴον καὶ ἔτι πλείω τὸ φλόγιον· τὸ δὲ δὴ μέλαν Ἴον, ὥσπερ εἴρηται, δι' ἐνιαυτοῦ θεραπείας τυγχάνον. ὡσαύτως δὲ καὶ ἡ οἰνάνθη, καὶ γὰρ τοῦτο ἀνθικὸν μὲν ποῶδες δὲ τὴν φύσιν, ἔάν τις ἀποκνίξῃ καὶ ἀφαιρῇ τὸ ἄνθος καὶ μὴ ἔῃ σπερματοῦσθαι καὶ ἔτι τόπον εὐείλον ἔχῃ· τὸ δὲ ἄνθος βοτρυῶδες καὶ λευκὸν καθάπερ τῶν ἀγρίων . . . ταῦτα μὲν οὖν ὥσπερ ἑαρινὰ φαίνεται.
³ Τὰ δὲ θερινὰ μᾶλλον ἢ τε λυχνὶς καὶ τὸ δισόσανθος καὶ τὸ κρίνον καὶ τὸ ἴφουον καὶ ὁ

¹ Evidently both distinct from the νάρκισσος ἢ λείριον of 6. 6. 9; 6. 8. 3. See Index.

² καὶ τῶν . . . ὄρειον ins. Sch. from Athen. l.c. with alteration of ὄρειον to ἀγρίων. cf. Plin. l.c.

³ i.e. the flower of muscari, mentioned in this way because elsewhere (e.g. 7. 12. 1) the edible root is in question, which was properly called βολβός.

⁴ cf. 9. 19. 3. ⁵ See Index.

flower. These, of all the flowers that the garland-makers use, far outrun the others. After these come pheasant's eye¹ and polyanthus¹ narcissus (and, among wild plants, the kind of anemone which is called the 'mountain anemone')² and the 'head'³ of pursatassels; for this too some interweave in their garlands. After these come dropwort violet, and of wild plants, gold-flower,⁴ the meadow kind of anemone corn-flag *hyakinthos* (squill), and pretty well all the mountain flowers that are used. The rose comes last of these, and is the first of the spring flowers to come to an end, as it is the first to appear, for its time of blooming is short. So too is that of the rest of the wild plants mentioned, except *hyakinthos*,⁵ the wild kind (squill), and also the cultivated (larkspur); this lasts on, and so does the gilliflower, and for a still longer time the wallflower, while the violet, as has been said,⁶ blooms throughout the year, if it receives tendance. So too dropwort⁷ (for that too is one of the plants valued for their flowers, though it is herbaceous⁸ in character) if one pinches off and removes the flower instead of letting it go to seed, and if, further,⁹ it has a sunny position. The flower is clustering and white, like that of the wild . . .¹⁰ These then are, we may say, the plants of spring.

¹¹ The following belong rather to summer: rose-campion carnation *krinon*¹² (lily) spike-lavender and

⁶ 6. 6. 2; cf. C.P. 1. 13. 12. ⁷ cf. 6. 6. 11.

⁸ ποῶδες: sense not obvious; εὐῶδες conj. Dalec. cf. C.P. 1. 13. 12. ⁹ ἔτι conj. W.; ἔτι UMald.

¹⁰ *Uti labruscae* G, perhaps a guess: see οἰνάνθη in Index.

¹¹ Plin. 21, 67 and 68.

¹² κρίνον Sch. from Athen. l.c.; so also Plin, l.c.; κήρυθρον Ald.

ἀμάρακος ὁ Φρύγιος· ἔτι δὲ ὁ πόθος καλούμενος· οὗτος δ' ἔστι διπλός, ὁ μὲν ἔχων τὸ ἄνθος ὅμοιον τῇ ὑακίνθῳ, ὁ δὲ ἕτερος ἀχρους λευκός, ὃ χρῶνται περὶ τοὺς τάφους· καὶ χροσιώτερος οὗτος. ἀνθεὶ δὲ καὶ ἡ Ἴρις τοῦ θέρους καὶ τὸ στρούθιον καλούμενον· τῇ μὲν ὄψει καλὸν τὸ ἄνθος ἄσμον δέ. μετοπώρου δὲ τὸ λείριον τὸ ἕτερον καὶ ὁ κρόκος, ὃ τε ὀρεινὸς ἄσμος καὶ ὁ ἡμέρος· εὐθὺς γὰρ ἀνθοῦσι τοῖς πρώτοις ὕδασι. χρῶνται δὲ καὶ τῶν ἀγρίων τῶ τῆς ὀξυακάνθου καρπῷ καὶ τῶ ἀνθει τῶ τῆς μύλακος.

⁴ Καὶ ταῖς μὲν ὥραι οὕτως ἐκάστων ἡ γένεσις. ὥς δὲ ἀπλῶς εἰπεῖν οὐδεὶς διαλείπεται χρόνος οὐδ' ἔστιν ἀνανθής, ἀλλὰ καὶ ὁ χειμῶν ἔχει καίπερ ἄγονος δοκῶν εἶναι διὰ τὴν κατάψυξιν τῶν μετοπωρινῶν μεταλαμβάνοντων, ἐὰν δὲ δὴ καὶ μαλακὸς ᾖ, πολλῶ μᾶλλον. ἀπλῶς γὰρ πάντ' ἢ τὰ πολλὰ καὶ ἐπεκτείνεται τῆς οἰκείας ὥρας, καὶ ἐὰν ὁ τόπος εὖειλος ἢ μᾶλλον· δι' ὃ καὶ συνέχεια γίνεται. χρόνοι μὲν οὖν οὗτοι καὶ ὥραι κατὰ τὰς γενέσεις.

⁵ Βίος δὲ ἰωνίας μὲν τῆς λευκῆς ἔτη μάλιστα τρία· γηράσκουσα δὲ ἐλαττοῦται καὶ ἴα λευκότερα φέρει. ῥοδωνίας δὲ πέντε τὰ πρὸς τὴν ἀκμὴν μὴ ἐπικαομένης· χείρω δὲ καὶ ταύτης τὰ ῥόδα γηρασκούσης. πρὸς εὐοσμίαν δὲ καὶ ῥόδων καὶ ἴων καὶ τῶν ἄλλων ἀνθῶν μέγιστον ὁ τόπος

¹ cf. C.P. 1. 4. 1.

² cf. the Eng. plant-name 'love-in-absence'; see πόθος in Index.

³ λευκός. ἐκλευκος, 'whitish,' Athen. l.c.

⁴ Evidently the νάρκισσος ἢ λείριον of 6. 6. 9; cf. 6. 8. 1 n.

the Phrygian sweet marjoram¹; also the plant called 'regret,'² of which there are two kinds, one with a flower like that of larkspur, the other not coloured but white,³ which is used at funerals; and this one lasts longer. The iris also blooms in summer, and the plant called soap-wort, which has a beautiful flower but is scentless. In autumn bloom the other kind of narcissus,⁴ the crocus, both the scentless mountain form and the cultivated one (saffron-crocus); for these bloom directly the first rains come. The fruit⁵ of the cotoneaster and the flower of the smilax, both of them wild plants, are also used in garlands.

Such are the seasons at which each appears; and, to speak generally, there is no interval of time nor flowerless period, but even winter produces flowers, for all that it seems to be unproductive by reason of the cold, since the autumn flowers continue into winter, and to a much greater extent if the season be mild. For all things,⁶ one may say, or at least most of them, extend beyond their proper season, and all the more if the place be sunny; so that there is a continuous succession. These then are the periods and seasons at which the various flowers are produced.

⁷ The life of the gilliflower is at most three years; as it ages it degenerates and produces paler flowers.⁸ A rose-bush lives five years, after which its prime⁹ is past, unless it is pruned by burning¹⁰; with this plant too the flowers become inferior as it ages. Position and a suitable climate contribute most to

⁵ καρπῷ: Plin. l.c. apparently read ἀνθει.

⁶ πάντ' ἢ conj. St.; πάντη Ald.H.

⁷ Plin. 21. 69.

⁸ ἴα conj. St.; ἀει Ald.

⁹ ἀκμὴν conj. Scal.; ἀκτὴν Ald.

¹⁰ cf. 6. 6. 6.

συμβάλλεται καὶ ὁ ἀήρ πρὸς ἕκαστον οἰκεῖος· ἐν Αἰγύπτῳ γὰρ τὰ μὲν ἄλλα πάντ' ἄοσμα καὶ ἄνθη καὶ ἀρώματα, αἱ δὲ μυρρίναι θανμασταὶ τῆ εὐσομίας. προτερεῖν δὲ φασι τῶν ἐνταῦθα καὶ ῥόδα καὶ ἴα καὶ τὰ ἄλλα ἄνθη καὶ διμήνηφ, καὶ διαμένειν πλείω τῶν παρ' ἡμῖν ἢ οὐκ ἐλάττω χρόνον ταῦτα.

⁶ Δοκεῖ δὲ πολὺ πρὸς εὐσομίαν διαφέρειν, ὥσπερ ἐλέχθη, καὶ ὁ ἐνιαυτὸς τοῖος ἢ τοῖος γενόμενος, οὐ μόνον ἐπομβρίαις καὶ αὐχμοῖς ἀλλὰ καὶ τῷ κατὰ καιρὸν γίνεσθαι καὶ ὕδατα καὶ πνεύματα καὶ ἀπλῶς τὰς τοῦ ἀέρος μεταβολάς. τὰ δὲ ἐν τοῖς ὄρεσιν ὡς ἀπλῶς εἰπεῖν καὶ ῥόδα καὶ ἴα καὶ τὰ ἄλλα <καλῶς μὲν ἀνθεῖν> τῆ δὲ ὀσμῆ πολλὰ χεῖρω γίνεσθαι. καὶ περὶ μὲν τῶν στεφανω-
ματικῶν καὶ ἀπλῶς τῶν φρυγανικῶν σχεδὸν ἐν τούτοις καὶ τοῖς ὁμοίοις ἐστὶν ἡ ἱστορία.

¹ ?violets and gilliflowers ; so also below.

² Plin. *l.c.*; cf. *C.P.* 6. 18. 3.

³ ἄνθη conj. St. from G ; ἀνωθῆ Ald. cf. *C.P.* 6. 19. 4.

⁴ Plin. 15. 37.

the fragrance of roses gilliflowers¹ and other flowers. Thus in Egypt,² while all other flowers³ and sweet herbs are scentless, the myrtles⁴ are marvellously fragrant. In that country it is said that the roses gilliflowers and other flowers are as much as two months ahead of those in our country, and also that they⁵ last a longer, or at least not a shorter, time than those of our country.

And, as has been said, the particular season according to its character, makes a great difference to the fragrance, not only by reason of rains and droughts, but also according as rain, wind, and in general, the changes of climate occur or do not occur at the fitting moment. Also it appears that in general roses gilliflowers and the rest bloom well on the mountains, but many of them have there an inferior scent.⁶ Concerning coronary plants and under-shrubs in general these examples and others like them suffice for our enquiry.

⁵ ταῦτα conj. W. ; τούτου Ald.

⁶ ἄνθη τῆ ὀσμῆ πολλῶ Ald. ; ἄνθη τῆ δὲ ὀσμῆ πολλὰ UM, whence Sch. and W. conj. that some such words as καλῶς μὲν have dropped out and ἀνθεῖν has been altered to ἄνθη. cf. *C.P.* 6. 20. 1.

BOOK VII

I. Ἐπόμενον δὲ τοῖς εἰρημένοις περὶ τῶν ποιωδῶν εἰπεῖν· τοῦτο γάρ ἐστι λοιπὸν τῶν ἐξ ἀρχῆς διαιρεθέντων γενῶν, ἐν ᾧ συμπεριλαμβάνονται πῶς τὸ λαχανηρὸν καὶ τὸ σιτώδες. καὶ πρῶτον περὶ τοῦ λαχανώδους λεκτέον ἀρξαμένους ἀπὸ τῶν ἡμέρων, ἐπεὶ γνώριμα μᾶλλον τυγχάνει τῶν ἀγρίων.

Εἰσὶ δὴ τρεῖς ἄροτοι πάντων τῶν κηπευομένων, ἐν οἷς ἕκαστα σπείρουσι διαιροῦντες ταῖς ὥραις. εἷς μὲν οὖν ὁ χειμερινός, ἄλλος δὲ ὁ θερινός, τρίτος δὲ ὁ μεταξὺ τούτων μεθ' ἡλίου τροπᾶς ² χειμερινάς. καλοῦσι δ' οὕτως οὐ πρὸς τὴν σπορὰν βλέποντες ἀλλὰ πρὸς τὴν γένεσιν καὶ τὴν χρεῖαν ἑκάστου· ἐπεὶ ἢ γε σπορὰ σχεδὸν ἐν τοῖς ἐναντίοις γίνεται. τοῦ χειμερινοῦ μὲν γὰρ ἀρχὴ μετὰ τροπᾶς θερινᾶς τοῦ Μεταγειτιῶνος μηνός, ἐν ᾧ σπείρουσι ράφανον ραφανίδα γογγυλίδα καὶ τὰ καλούμενα ἐπίσπορα· ταῦτα δ' ἐστὶ τεύτλιον θριδακίνη εὐζωμον λάπαθον νᾶπυ κορίαννον ἄνηθον κάρδαμον· καλοῦσι δὲ

¹ cf. C.P. 3. 20. 7 and 8.

BOOK VII

OF HERBACEOUS PLANTS, OTHER THAN CORONARY PLANTS :
POT-HERBS AND SIMILAR WILD HERBS.

Of the times of sowing and of germination of pot-herbs.

I. Next we have to tell of herbaceous plants : for this class remains of those which we distinguished at the outset, and it includes to some extent the classes of pot-herbs and of cereals. And first we must speak of the class of pot-herbs, beginning with the cultivated kinds, since it happens that these are better known than the wild kinds.

¹ There are three seed-times for all things grown in gardens, at which men sow the various herbs, distinguishing by the season. One is the 'winter' seed-time, another the 'summer,' and the third is that which falls between these, coming after the winter solstice. These terms however are given in regard not to the sowing, but to the growth and use of each kind; for the actual sowing takes place, one might almost say, at the opposite seasons. Thus, the 'winter' period begins after the summer ² solstice in the month Metageitnion, ³ in which they sow cabbage radish turnip, and what are called 'secondary crops,' that is to say, beet lettuce rocket monk's rhubarb mustard coriander dill cress; and

² θερινὰς conj. Scal.; χειμερινὰς U(?)MP₂Ald.G (ed. Bas. and Par. but not ed. Tarv.).

³ July. δὲ before M. om. Sch.

καὶ πρῶτον τοῦτον τῶν ἀρότων. τοῦ δὲ δευτέρου πάλιν μεθ' ἡλίου τροπᾶς τοῦ Γαμηλιῶνος μηνός, ἐν ᾧ σπείρουσι καὶ πηγνύουσι πρᾶσον σέλινον γήθιον ἀδράφαξιν. τοῦ τρίτου δέ, ὃν καλοῦσι θερινόν, τοῦ Μουνυχιῶνος· ἐν τούτῳ δὲ σπείρεται σίκκος κολοκύντη βλίτον ὄκιμον ἀνδράχνη θύμβρον. ποιοῦνται δὲ πλείους ἀρότους τῶν ὁμοίων καθ' ἑκάστην ὥραν, οἷον ραφανίδος ὄκιμου τῶν ἄλλων. πᾶσι δὲ σπείρεται τοῖς ἀρότοις τὰ ἐπίσπορα.

8 Διαφύεται δ' οὐκ ἐν ἴσοις πάντα χρόνοις, ἀλλὰ τὰ μὲν θάπτον τὰ δὲ βραδύτερον ὅσα δυσφυῆ. τάχιστα μὲν οὖν ὄκιμον καὶ βλίτον καὶ εὐζωμον καὶ τῶν χειμερινῶν ραφανίς· τριταῖα γὰρ ὡς εἰπεῖν. θριδακίαι δὲ τεταρταῖαι ἢ πεμπταῖαι. σίκκος δὲ καὶ κολοκύντη περὶ τὰς πέντε ἢ ἕξ, οἱ δὲ φασιν ἑπτὰ· πρότερον δὲ καὶ θάπτον ὁ σίκκος. ἀνδράχνη δ' ἐν πλείοσι τούτων. ἀνηθον δὲ τεταρταῖον. κάρδαμον δὲ καὶ νᾶπυ πεμπταῖα. τεύτλιον δὲ θέρους μὲν ἑκταῖον χειμῶνος δὲ δεκαταῖον. ἀδράφαξιν δὲ ὀγδοαῖα. ράφανος δὲ δεκαταῖα. πρᾶσον δὲ καὶ γήθιον οὐκ ἐν ἴσοις, ἀλλὰ τὸ μὲν ἐννεακαῖδεκαταῖον ἐνιαχοῦ δὲ εἰκοσταῖον, γήθιον δὲ δεκαταῖον ἢ δωδεκαταῖον. κορίαννον δὲ δυσφυές· οὐδὲ γὰρ ἐθέλει βλαστάνειν τὸ νέον ἐὰν μὴ βρεχθῆ. θύμβρα δὲ καὶ ὀρίγανος ἐν πλείοσι ἢ τριάκοντα. δυσφύεστατον δὲ πάντων τὸ σέλινον· τεσσαρακοσταῖον γὰρ φασιν οἱ τὰ συντομώτερα λέγοντες,

¹ January.

² April.

³ Plin. 19. 117.

⁴ τῶν χειμερινῶν: cf. 7. 1. 1.

this is also called the 'first' period of cultivation. The second period begins after the winter solstice in the month Gamelion,¹ in which they scatter or plant the seed of leeks celery long onion orach. The third period, which is called the 'summer' period, begins in the month Munychion²: in this are sown cucumber gourd blite basil purslane savory. Moreover they make several sowings of the same herb at each season, as of radish basil and the others. And at all the periods are sown the 'secondary crops.'

³ Not all herbs germinate within the same time, but some are quicker, others slower, namely those which germinate with difficulty. The speediest are basil blite rocket, and of those sown for winter⁴ use, radish; for these germinate in about three days. Lettuce takes four or five, cucumber and gourd about five or six, or, as some say, seven; however, cucumber is earlier and quicker than the others. Purslane takes a longer time, dill four days, cress and mustard five. Beet in summer takes six days, in winter ten, orach takes eight, and turnip ten. Leek⁵ and long onion do not take the same time, but the former nineteen to twenty days, the latter ten to twelve. Coriander germinates with difficulty; indeed fresh seed will not come up at all unless it is moistened.⁶ Savory⁷ and marjoram take more than thirty days; but celery germinates with the greatest difficulty of all; for those who make the time comparatively short say forty days, and others fifty, and

⁵ πρᾶσον conj. Bod.; πρᾶσιον P₂Ald.H.

⁶ βρεχθῆ conj. Bod. cf. C.P. 4. 3. 1; ἐλιχθῆ Ald.; ἐλιχθῆ P₂Bas.; so also G.

⁷ cf. C.P. 4. 3. 1; Plin. 19. 7.

οἱ δὲ πευτηκοσταῖον, καὶ τοῦτο κατὰ πάντα τοὺς ἀρότους· ἐπισπείρουσι γὰρ τινες ἐπὶ πᾶσιν.

⁴ Ὅλως δὲ ὅσα κατὰ πλείους ὥρας σπείρεται, ταύτ' οὐδὲν θάπτον τέλεια γίνεται τοῦ θέρους. καὶ θανμαστὸν εἰ καὶ μηθὲν ἢ ὥρα συμβάλλεται καὶ ὁ ἀήρ πρὸς τὸ θάπτον, ἐὰν δὲ μοχθηρὰ καὶ ψυχρὰ καὶ τῷ ἀέρι περισκεπῆς βραδύτερον· ἐπεὶ καὶ χειμῶνων ἢ εὐδιῶν ἐπιγινομένων τοῖς ἀρότοις ὅτε μὲν βραδύτερον ὅτε δὲ θάπτον ἢ βλάστησις· διαφέρει δὲ ταῦτα κατὰ τοὺς ἀρότους ἐκάστων· πρωϊαίτατον γὰρ ἐν τοῖς εὐείλοις καὶ εὐκράσι.

⁵ Ὡς γὰρ ἀπλῶς εἰπεῖν ἐν πλείοσι δεῖ τὰς αἰτίας ὑπολαβεῖν τῶν τοιούτων, ἔν τε τοῖς σπέρμασιν αὐτοῖς καὶ ἐν τῇ χώρᾳ καὶ τῷ ἀέρι καὶ ταῖς ὥραις αἷς ἕκαστα σπείρουσι καὶ χειμῶνων καὶ εὐδιῶν. ἀλλὰ τοῦτο μὲν σκεπτέον, ἐφ' ᾧν τε παραλλάττουσιν οἱ χρόνοι καὶ ἐφ' ᾧν οὐ· καὶ γὰρ τὴν ῥαφανίδα φασὶ τινες τριταίαν καὶ θέρους καὶ χειμῶνος, τὸ δὲ τεύτλιον, ὡσπερ εἴρηται, παραλλάττει κατὰ τὰς ὥρας. χρόνοι δ' οὖν οὗτοι τῆς βλαστήσεως εἰσι καὶ λέγονται καθ' ἕκαστον.

⁶ Διαφέρει δὲ πρὸς τὸ θάπτον καὶ βραδύτερον καὶ ἢ τῶν σπερμάτων παλαιότης. τὰ μὲν γὰρ ἀπὸ νέων παραγίνεται θάπτον, οἷον πράσον γήθουν

that too, at whichever period it is sown, for some sow it as a 'secondary crop' at all the periods.

Generally speaking, those herbs which are sown at more than one season¹ do not mature² faster in the summer. Howbeit it is strange if the season and the state of the atmosphere do not contribute at all to quicker growth, and if, when there is an unfavourable cold season and the atmosphere is cloudy, these conditions do not tend to make growth slower,³ seeing that, when stormy or fair weather follows the sowing, germination is slower or quicker accordingly. And there is another thing which makes a difference as to the raising of the various herbs; germination begins earlier in sunny places which have an even temperature.

As a matter of fact, to speak roundly, the causes of such differences must be found in several different circumstances, in the seeds themselves, in the ground, in the state of the atmosphere, and in the season at which each is sown, according as it is stormy or fair. However it is a point for consideration with which herbs the time of sowing makes a difference and with which it makes none; thus it is said that radish germinates on the third day whether it be sown in summer or in winter, while beet, as has been said, behaves differently according to the season. Anyway such are and are said to be the seasons of germination in each case.

⁴ Another thing which makes a difference as to the rapidity with which the seeds germinate is their age; for some herbs come up quicker from fresh seed, as

¹ ὥρας Vo.H.; χώρας UM; so also G.

² τέλεια conj. W. (comm.); γε πολλά MSS.; τὰ πολλά Vo.Sch.W. (text); γίνεται conj. Sch. from G; γίνεσθαι Ald.

³ καὶ τῇ ἀέρι . . . βραδύτερον: grammar doubtful and text perhaps defective: so given in UM; καὶ ὁ ἀήρ περισκεπῆς

πρὸς τὸ βραδύτερον conj. Sch. (with μοχθ. κ. ψυχρὰ supply ἢ ὥρα ᾧ).

⁴ Plin. 19. 118. δε conj. Scal.; γὰρ Ald.H.

σίκνος κολοκύντη· ἔνιοι δὲ καὶ προβρέχουσι τὸν σίκνον πρὸς τὸ θάπτου ἢ ἐν γάλακτι ἢ ἐν ὕδατι. τὰ δ' ἀπὸ παλαιῶν, οἶον σέλινον τεύτλιον κάρδαμον θύμβρα κορίαννον ὀρίγανον· εἶπερ μὴ <φυτεύεται> αὐτὰ ἀπὸ τοῦ νέου, καθάπερ εἶπομεν. ἴδιον δὲ φασιν ἐπὶ τοῦ τεύτλιου συμβαίνειν· οὐ γὰρ διαφύεσθαι πᾶν εὐθύς ἀλλ' ὕστερον πολλῶν, τὸ δὲ καὶ τῷ ἐχομένῳ ἔτει καὶ τῷ τρίτῳ, δι' ὃ καὶ ἐκ πολλοῦ σπέρματος ὀλίγον βλαστάνειν.

7 "Ἐκαστον δὲ τῶν σπερμάτων, ἐὰν ἀδρυνθέντα ἀποπέσῃ, διαμένει πρὸς τὴν ὥραν τὴν ἑαυτοῦ καὶ οὐ πρότερον ἐκβλαστάνει· καὶ κατὰ λόγον ἐστί· καὶ γὰρ ἐπὶ τῶν ἀγρίων ὀρώμεν συμβαῖνον, ἐὰν μὴ φθαρῇ. αἱ δὲ τελειώσεις τῶν καρπῶν πάντων γίνονται τοῦ θέρους, πρότερον δὲ καὶ θάπτου ὡς ἀπλῶς εἶπεν τῶν πρότερον σπαρέντων. διαφέρει δὲ καὶ ἡ ὥρα· τὰ γὰρ ἐν ταῖς θερμομερίαις σπαρέντα θάπτου ἐκκαυλεῖ καὶ ἐκσπερματοῦται, καθάπερ ῥαφανὶς γογγυλὶς. ἔνια δὲ οὐκ ἐνιαύσια φέρει τὸν καρπὸν ἀλλὰ δίενα, καθάπερ σέλινον πράσον γήθνον, ἃ καὶ διαμένει χρόνον πλείονα καὶ οὐκ ἐστὶν ἐπέτεια· τὰ γὰρ πολλὰ τούτων ἅμα τῇ τελειώσει τῶν σπερμάτων αὐαίνεται.

8 Πάντα δὲ ὡς εἶπεν ὅσα ἐκκαυλεῖ καὶ τελειοῖ τὸν καρπὸν ἀποτελειοῦται κατὰ τὸ σχῆμα τοῦ παραβλαστήσει· ἐκ τῶν καυλῶν ἔχειν ἀκρομονικὰς, πλὴν ὅσα μονόκαυλα, καθάπερ πράσον καὶ γήθνον καὶ κρόμμυον καὶ σκόροδον.

Φίλυδρα δὲ καὶ φιλόκοπρα πάντα, μᾶλλον δὲ

leek long onion cucumber gourd; (some even soak the seed of cucumber first in milk or water, to make it germinate quicker). Some come up quicker from old seed, as celery beet cress savory coriander marjoram (unless indeed they are raised¹ from fresh seed in the manner² which we have mentioned). There is, they say, a singular feature about beet³; the seed does not all germinate at once, but some of it not for some time, some even in the next or in the third year; wherefore it is said that little comes up from much seed.

Any of the seeds, if they are ripe when they fall, last till their own proper season and do not sprout till then. And in this they are consistent; for we note that the same thing happens with the seed of wild plants, unless it is destroyed. However all mature their fruits in the summer, though sooner and quicker, generally speaking, when they are sown earlier. The season also⁴ makes a difference; things sown in the hot season push up their shoots and go to seed sooner, as radish and turnip. Some however bear their fruit not in the same year but in the next, as celery⁵ leek long onion, which plants also last a longer time, and are not annual; for most herbs wither with the ripening of their seed.

Generally speaking, all those that push up shoots and mature their fruit reach their perfection of form in having side-shoots branching from the main stem—except those which have but a single stem, as leek long onion onion garlic.

All these herbs are lovers of water and of dung,

¹ φυτεύεται αὐτὰ conj. W.; οὐ τὸ UMAld.

² Sc. soaking.

³ cf. C.P. 4. 3. 2; Plin. l.c.

⁴ δε conj. W.; γὰρ Ald.H.

⁵ Plin. l.c.

τὰ ἀσθενέστερα καὶ πλείονος ἐπιμελείας δεόμενα, τὰ δὲ καὶ τροφῆς.

II. Φύεται δὲ πάντα ἀπὸ τοῦ σπέρματος, ἔνια δὲ καὶ ἀπὸ παρασπάδος καὶ κλωνῶς καὶ ῥίζης. ἀπὸ μὲν παρασπάδος ἢ ῥάφανος· δεῖ γάρ τι καὶ ῥιζῶδες προσλαβεῖν. ἀπὸ δὲ τῶν βλαστῶν πήγανον ὀρίγανος ὄκιμον· ἀποφυτεύουσι γὰρ καὶ τοῦτο ὅταν σπιθαμιαῖον ἢ μείζον γένηται τεμόντες εἰς τὸ ἥμισυ. ἀπὸ ῥίζης δὲ σκόροδον καὶ κρόμμον καὶ βολβὸς καὶ ἄρον καὶ ἀπλῶς τὰ τοιαῦτα τῶν κεφαλορρίζων. φύεται δὲ καὶ εἰ τινῶν αἱ ῥίζαι διαμένουσιν ἐπὶ πλείονα χρόνον ἐπετειοκαύλων ὄντων. ὅτι δὲ ἀπὸ σπέρματος πάντα βλαστάνει φανερόν· καὶ γὰρ τὸ πήγανον, ὅπερ οὐ φασί τινας, ἀλλὰ βραδέως, δι' ὃ καὶ ἀποφυτεύουσιν.

² "Ὅσα δὲ ἀπὸ ῥίζης φύεται, τούτων ἢ μὲν ῥίζα χρόνιος αὐτὰ δὲ ἐπετειόκαυλα, δι' ὃ καὶ παραβλαστάνουσιν αἱ ῥίζαι τῶν τοιούτων καὶ γίνονται πλείους οὐ μόνον ἐν τοῖς ἡμέροις καὶ κηπευόμενοις ἀλλὰ καὶ ἐν τοῖς ἀγρίοις, ὥσπερ εἴπομεν, οἶον βολβοῖς γηθύοις σκίλλαις καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις. παραβλαστάνει δ' ἔνια καὶ τῶν μὴ κεφαλορρίζων χρόνιωτέρων δέ, οἶον σέλινου καὶ τεύτλιον· ἀφ' ἡμισυ γὰρ ῥίζας ἀφ' ὧν φύονται φύλλα καὶ καυλοί.

¹ Plin. 19. 121.

² cf. C.P. 1. 4. 2.

³ δεῖ γάρ τι UP₂; ἀεὶ γάρ τι Ald.H.G.; Sch. suggests δὲ for γάρ, missing the sense.

⁴ βλαστῶν corresponds to κλωνῶς above.

and especially the weaker ones, which require more attention or in some cases more feeding.

Of the propagation of pot-herbs, and of differences in their roots.

II. ¹All these herbs are propagated from seed, and some also by a piece torn off, a shoot, or a piece of root. Cabbage is propagated by a piece torn off,² since it is essential³ in this case to take a piece which has root attached to it. From cuttings⁴ are grown rue marjoram basil; for slips of this too men plant when it has grown to the height of a span or more, cutting off half the plant.⁵ By root⁶ are planted garlic onion purse-tassels cuckoo-pint and in general such bulbous plants. Such propagation is also possible in cases where the roots persist for more than a year, though the shoots last but for a year. And it is plain that all these herbs can be grown from seed; for even rue can (which some deny), though the process is slow, and so cuttings are also taken.

Of those which are propagated by a piece of root the root is long-lived, though the plant itself may be annual; wherefore the roots of such plants make offsets and so increase; and this is true not only of plants cultivated in the garden, but also of wild plants, as we have said, for instance of purse-tassels long onion⁷ squill and so forth. Some plants even which are not bulbous⁸ but longer-lived make offsets, as celery and beet; for these send out roots from which grow leaves and stems. Long onion and

⁵ cf. C.P. 1. 4. 3.

⁶ i.e. offsets.

⁷ γηθύοις om. some editors, as not being wild.

⁸ i.e. and so annual.

παραβλαστάνει δὲ καὶ γήθιον καὶ πράσον καὶ παραφύει κάτωθεν οἶον βολβώδη τινὰ κεφαλῆν, ἐξ ἧς ἡ βλάστησις γίνεται τῶν φύλλων, ἀνανθήντος δὲ τοῦ καυλοῦ καὶ τοῦ σπέρματος ἀφαιρέντος· ἀλλὰ διὰ τὸ μὴ χρησίμας εἶναι τὰς τούτων κεφαλὰς οὐ συλλέγουσιν εἰς ξηρασίαν, δι' ὃ καὶ οὐ φυτεύουσι. τάχα δὲ τὰτα καὶ ὁμογενῆ καὶ σύνεγγυς πως τῇ τοῦ κρομύου φύσει, δι' ὃ καὶ οὐ θαυμαστόν. ἀλλ' ὁμοίως [καὶ] ἐπὶ πάντων καὶ ἡμέρων καὶ ἀγρίων, ὅσα χρονιώτερα μὲν ἐστὶν ἐπετειόκαυλα δέ, τούτων καὶ αἱ ῥίζαι ἐπιβλαστάνουσιν, ὥσπερ καὶ ἐπὶ τῶν φρυγανικῶν καὶ τῶν θαμνωδῶν· ἀλλ' ἐπὶ τῶν κρομύων καὶ σκοροδῶν καὶ βολβῶν καὶ ὥσπερ ἀριθμὸς τις γίνεται τούτων. ἡ δὲ γένεσις, ὥσπερ εἴρηται, τριχῶς ἐστὶν, ἀπὸ σπέρματος μὲν πάντων, ἀπὸ δὲ καυλοῦ καὶ ῥίζης τῶν εἰρημένων.

4 Τῶν δὲ καυλῶν κολουσθέντων πάντα μὲν ὡς εἴπειν βλαστάνει πλὴν τῶν ἀποκαύλων, ἐμφανέστατα δ' ὥσπερ καὶ εἰς χρείαν ὄκιμον θρίδαξ ῥάφανος. καὶ τῆς μὲν θρίδακος ἡδέιους φασὶ τοὺς παλιμβλαστεῖς εἶναι καυλοῦς· τὸν γὰρ πρῶτον ὀπώδη καὶ πικρὸν εἶναι ὡς ἄπεπτον· οἱ δὲ τὸ ἐναντίον ὀπωδεστέρους τούτους ἀλλ' ἕως ἂν ὦσιν ἀπαλοὶ φαίνεσθαι γλυκυτέρους. ἀλλ' ἐπὶ τῆς

¹ πράσον conj. St.; πράσιον Ald.H.

² διὰ τὸ μὴ conj. W.; μὴ διὰ τὸ UM(?)Ald.

³ i.e. offset bulbs.

⁴ W. omits μὲν (Ald.UM(?)) after συλλέγουσι.

⁵ i.e. the plant is increased by seed only and not by offsets. cf. 7. 4. 10; Plin. 19. 103.

⁶ ὁμοίως conj. Sch.; ὅμως PAld.H.(UM?).

⁷ ἐπετειόκαυλα conj. Sch.; ἐπιγειώτερα PAld.H.

leek¹ also make offsets, sending out a 'head' below, like the bulb of purse-tassels, from which the leaves spring; but this only takes place when the stem has withered and the seed has been removed. But, as² the 'heads'³ of such plants are not useful, they do not collect them⁴ for storing dry; wherefore also they do not plant these.⁵ It may be that somehow these are akin and closely allied to onion, wherefore what has been said is not surprising. However in all those plants, both wild and cultivated alike,⁶ which have an annual stem,⁷ but yet live longer than a year, there is an outgrowth of the roots, just as there is in under-shrubs and shrubby plants: while in onions garlic and purse-tassels even a number,⁸ as it were, of such roots is formed. In fact,⁹ they are reproduced in three ways, as has been said; from seed in all cases and from the stem¹⁰ and root in those specified.

¹¹ Almost all shoot again if the stem is broken (except those which are stemless), but most obviously basil lettuce cabbage, which are, as it were, broken for a practical reason. Indeed they say that the stems of lettuce which thus grow again are sweeter,¹² for that the original stem has a taste like fig-juice and is bitter, as being not properly ripened. Some however say that the later stems have the taste of fig-juice more than the original one, but that, so long as they are tender, they appear sweeter. Be that as

⁸ ἀριθμὸς is clearly corrupt, and has displaced an unusual word for which ὥσπερ apologises.

⁹ δὴ conj. Sch.; δὲ Ald.

¹⁰ καυλοῦ is here that part of the plant which is above ground. ¹¹ Plin. 19. 122.

¹² ἡδέιους Vo.mBas.H., so too G, Plin. l.c., Athen. 2. 69; ἰδέιους UAld. cf. C.P. 2. 15. 6.

ραφάνου τούτο ὁμολογούμενον, ὡς εἰ πάλιν βλαστήσειεν ἡδίων ἀφαιρεθέντων γε τῶν φύλλων πρὸ τοῦ διακαυλίσαι.

5 Διαμένουσι δὲ αἱ ρίζαι πλειόνων, ἀλλ' αἱ μὲν βλαστάνουσι πάλιν αἱ δὲ οὐ. ραφανὶς γοῦν καὶ γογγυλὶς διαμένουσι γῆς ἐπιβληθείσης ἄχρι θέρους καὶ αὐξησην λαμβάνουσιν, ὅπερ ποιουσί τινες ἐξεπίτηδες τῶν κηπουρῶν· οὐ βλαστάνουσι δὲ οὐδ' ἀφιάσι φύλλον οὐδ' εἴ τις ἀφέλοι τὴν ἐπισεσαγμένην γῆν. ἰδεῖν δὲ τοῦτο καὶ ἐπὶ τῶν ἄλλων ἐστί. τὰ δὲ πλείστα τῶν λαχάνων μονόριζα τῇ παχείᾳ κατὰ βάθους ρίζῃ· καὶ γὰρ ὅσα παραφύει τὰς ἰσοπαχεῖς ταύτας, ὥσπερ σέλινου καὶ τευτλίου, ἀπὸ τῆς μέσης πως ἢ παράφυσις ἐστί καὶ οὐκ εὐθύς ἀπὸ τῆς ἀρχῆς ἢ σχίσσις· ἐκ δὲ ταύτης τῆς μῆδος ἀπήρτηται αἱ ἀποφυάδες αἱ μικραὶ καὶ τῆς ραφανίδος καὶ τῆς γογγυλίδος καὶ αὐται μὲν δὴ πᾶσι φανεραὶ διὰ τὴν χρείαν.

6 Ἡ δὲ τοῦ τευτλίου μία μὲν μακρὰ καὶ παχέια καὶ ὀρθή, καθάπερ ἡ τῶν ραφανίδων, ἀποφύσεις δὲ ἔχει παχείας ὅτε μὲν δύο ὅτε δὲ καὶ τρεῖς ὅτε δὲ καὶ μίαν, τὰς δὲ μικρὰς ἐκ τούτων. σαρκώδης δὲ ἡ ρίζα καὶ τῇ γεύσει γλυκεία καὶ ἡδέια, δι' ὃ καὶ ὠμὴν ἐσθίουσί τινες· ὁ δὲ φλοιὸς οὐ παχὺς οὐδὲ ἀφαιρετός, ὥσπερ ὁ τῶν ραφανίδων, ἀλλὰ μᾶλλον ὁσος ὁ τῶν ἱπποσελίνων. ὡσαύτως δὲ καὶ ἡ τῆς ἀδραφάξου μία μὲν εἰς βάθος ἐκ ταύτης δὲ ἄλλαι.

¹ βλαστήσειεν conj. Sch.; βλαστήσει Ald.

² οὐδ' εἴ τις Ald.H.; εἰ μὴ τις conj. Scal. supported by G.

³ ἐκ . . . μικραὶ conj. W.; εἰς δὲ ταύτην τὴν μίαν ἢ ἀπ' αὐτῆς

it may, it is admitted that in the case of cabbage the stem is sweeter if it should have grown¹ again after being broken, provided that the leaves are stripped off before the plant runs to stalk.

In most cases the roots persist, but they do not in all cases produce fresh growth. Thus radish and turnip persist till summer, if earth is thrown on them, and they increase in size; and some gardeners do this deliberately; but they do not make fresh growth nor send out leaves, even if one² removes the earth heaped over them. And this may also be observed in other plants. However, most pot-herbs have the single stout root which runs deep; for even in those which produce these side-roots of equal stoutness, as celery and beet, the side-growth comes, as it were, from the middle root and it is not separate to start with; but to this single root are attached the small out-growths,³ both in radish and in turnip. These instances are familiar to all because of the use⁴ which is made of these plants.

The beet has a single long stout straight root like that of the radish, and has stout out-growths, sometimes two, sometimes three, sometimes only one, and the small ones are attached to these. The root is fleshy and sweet and pleasant to the taste, wherefore some even eat it raw. The 'bark' is not thick and cannot be detached, like that of the radish, but rather resembles that of alexanders. In like manner the root of orach is single and runs deep, and other roots are attached to it.

τε καὶ τῆς ἀποφυάδος καὶ μικρὰ Ald.H.; so also M, omitting τε. W.'s restoration of a very corrupt text is at least consistent with what follows in § 6.

⁴ i.e. for food.

7 Μονορριζότατον δὲ τούτων πάντων τὸ λάπαθον· οὐ γὰρ ἔχει παχείας ἀποφύσεις ἀλλὰ τὰς λεπτὰς· βαθυρριζότατον δὲ πάντων, ἔχει γὰρ μείζω τριῶν ἡμιποδίων· τὸ δ' ἄγριον βραχυτέραν, πολυκαυλον δὲ καὶ πολυκλαδον καὶ ἡ ὅλη μορφή τελειωθείσα παραπλησία τῇ τοῦ τευτλίου· πολυχρονιώτερον δὲ καὶ τοῦ ἀγρίου καὶ ὅλως δὲ πάντων τῶν λαχάνων ὡς εἰπεῖν· διαμένει γὰρ ὀποσονοῦν χρόνου ὡς φασιν· ἔχει δὲ σαρκώδη τὴν ῥίζαν καὶ ἔνικμον, δι' ὃ καὶ ἐξαιρεθείσα ζῆ πολλὸν χρόνον.

Τὸ δ' ὄκιμον μίαν μὲν τὴν παχείαν τὴν κατὰ βάθους τὰς δ' ἄλλας τὰς ἐκ πλαγίου λεπτὰς ἐπιεικῶς εὐμήκεις.

Ἔνια δ' οὐκ ἔχει τὴν μίαν τὴν ὀρθήν, οἶον τὸ βλίτον, ἀλλ' εὐθὺ πολλὰς ἐξ ἄκρου καὶ εὐπαχεῖς καὶ μακροτέρας τῆς ἀδραφάξυος.

8 Τῶν δὲ ῥιζῶν ξυλωδέσται πασῶν αἱ τοῦ ὀκίμου, καθάπερ καὶ ὁ καυλός· ἡ γὰρ τοῦ βλίτου καὶ τῆς ἀδραφάξυος καὶ τῶν τοιούτων ἦττον ξυλώδης· εἰσὶ γὰρ ὡς ἀπλῶς εἰπεῖν πασῶν αἱ μὲν σαρκώδεις αἱ δὲ ξυλώδεις. <σαρκώδεις>, οἶον ἡ τοῦ τευτλίου καὶ τοῦ σελίνου καὶ ἵπποσελίνου καὶ λαπάθου καὶ ραφανίδος καὶ γογγυλίδος καὶ πάντων μάλιστα τῶν κεφαλοβαρῶν· οὐδὲ γὰρ ἀναξηραίνόμεναι σκληρύνονται τελείως. ξυλώδεις δέ,

¹ cf. I. 6. 6.

² τὰς Ald., cf. τὰς δὲ μικρὰς § 6; τινὰς conj. W. cf. Plin. 19. 98 (who mistranslates).

³ cf. 7. 6. 1; C.P. 3. 1. 4.

⁴ See Index.

Monk's rhubarb¹ however has a single root in a truer sense than any of the others, for it has no stout out-growths of root, but only the² slender ones; its root also runs deeper than that of the others, being more than a foot and a half long. The wild sort³ however has a shorter root, and has several stems and branches, and its shape, as a whole, when fully grown resembles that of beet. Cultivated monk's rhubarb moreover is longer lived than the wild form,⁴ and, in general, we may say, than any other pot-herb, for, they say, it may live any time. It has a fleshy root,⁵ full of moisture, wherefore, if pulled up, it will live some time.

Basil has the single stout root, the one which runs deep, and the others at the sides are slender and fairly long.

Some herbs, as blite, have not the single straight root, but a number of roots which start directly from the top and are of a good stoutness⁶ and longer than those of orach.

The roots of basil are woodier than those of any of the other herbs, as also is its stem; for those of blite orach and the like are less woody. In general we may say that the roots of any⁷ of these herbs are either woody or fleshy. Examples of fleshy⁸ roots are beet celery alexanders monk's rhubarb radish turnip, and especially all 'heavy-headed'⁹ kinds, for the roots of these do not wither up altogether even when they are dried. Examples of those with woody roots

⁵ ῥίζαν conj. Sch.; σάρκα Ald.

⁶ Plin. l.c. seems to have read a different word from εὐπαχεῖς, or to have misunderstood it.

⁷ πασῶν conj. W.; παρ' ὧν UMP; also Ald. H., omitting αἱ.

⁸ σαρκώδεις add. Scal. from G.

⁹ i.e. bulbous; cf. I. 6. 8.

ὡσπερ αἱ τοῦ ὠκίμου καὶ βλίτου καὶ ἀδραφάξυος καὶ εὐζώμου καὶ ἀνήθου [καὶ λαπάθου] καὶ κοριάννου καὶ ἀπλῶς τῶν νευροκαύλων· ἔχει γὰρ δὴ καὶ τὸ ἀνηθον καὶ τὸ κοριάννον ὄντα μονόρριζα ξυλώδη τε τὴν ρίζαν καὶ οὐ μακρὰν οὐδὲ τὰς λεπτὰς ἀποφυάδας ἔχουσιν πολλές· πολύκανλα δὲ ἄμφω καὶ πολύοζα, δι' ὃ καὶ οὐ κατὰ λόγον οὐδενὶ τούτων τὸ ἄνω πρὸς τὸ κάτω.

9 Βραχύρριζα δὲ ταῦτά ἐστιν, οἷον θρίδαξ ἀνδράχνη, τῇ ὀρθῇ καὶ ταῖς εἰς τὰ πλάγια. ἡ δὲ θρίδαξ, ὡσπερ οὐκ ἔχει τὰς τοιαύτας ἀποφύσεις ἀλλὰ μόνον τὰς λεπτὰς, καὶ μάλιστα δὴ μονόρριζον ὡς εἰπεῖν. ἀπλῶς δὴ πάντα τὰ θερινὰ βραχύρριζα· καὶ γὰρ ὁ σίκκος καὶ ἡ κολοκύνθη καὶ ἡ σικύα καὶ διὰ τὴν ὥραν καὶ ἴσως ἔτι μᾶλλον διὰ τὴν φύσιν, ἥπερ συνηκολούθηκε τῇ ὥρᾳ. ἡ δὲ μεταφυτενομένη θρίδαξ βραχυτέραν ἔχει τὴν ρίζαν τῆς σπαρέισης· παραβλαστάνει γὰρ ἐκ τῶν πλαγιῶν μᾶλλον· βραχυτέραν δὲ καὶ ἡ ἀγρία τῆς ἡμέρου, καὶ ἐκ τῶν ἄνωθεν πολυκαυλοτέρα.

III. Ἀνθεὶ δὲ τῶν μὲν ἄλλων ἕκαστον ἀθρόον, τὸ δὲ ὠκίμον κατὰ μέρος, τὰ κάτω πρῶτον εἰτ' ὅταν ταῦτα ἀπαυθήσῃ τὰ ἄνω, δι' ὃ καὶ πολυ-

¹ After ἀνήθου Ald. H. have καὶ λαπάθου: bracketed by W. after Sch.

² ἀποφυάδας conj. Scal.; ἀποφυλλάδας Ald.

³ ταῦτα conj. Sch.; τὰ τοιαῦτα UM; τοιαῦτα Ald.

⁴ Athen. 2. 79. Sch. suggests that the name of a plant has dropped out after ὡσπερ: ? ἡ ἀνδράχνη.

are basil blite orach rocket dill¹ coriander, and in general, those with fibrous stems; for in dill and coriander, which have a single root, the root is woody and not long, and the slender side-roots² from it are not numerous; but both plants have several stems and branches; wherefore in neither of these plants does the part above ground correspond to the part which is below.

The following³ have short roots: lettuce and purslane, in which both the straight main root and the side ones are short. ⁴ Lettuce may be said to have no such side-roots, but only the slender ones, and may be called in the strictest sense a plant of a single root. In general all summer herbs have short roots: we may include cucumber gourd and bottle-gourd, both because of the season to which they belong and perhaps still more because of their character, which corresponds to the season. However the transplanted lettuce has a shorter root than one that is raised from seed, since it is more apt to send out side-growths; also the wild kind has a shorter⁵ root than the cultivated, and the part above ground has more stems.⁶

Of the flowers and fruits of pot-herbs.

III. ⁷All, except one, of these herbs produce all their bloom at once, but basil has a succession of flowers, the lower part of the plant flowering first, and then, when that bloom is over, the upper part. Wherefore its season of bloom is a long one, like that of the

⁵ βραχυτέραν conj. Sch.; βραχυτέρα Ald.

⁶ ἄνωθεν πολυκαυλοτέρα conj. Sch. from G; ἄνω· τὰ δὲ πολυκ. Ald. cf. Diosc. 2. 136. ⁷ Plin. 19. 100.

χρόνιον ἐν τῷ ἀνθεῖν, καθάπερ κύαμος καὶ τῆς πίας τὸ ἠλιοτρόπιον καλούμενον καὶ ἄλλα δὲ τῶν ἀγρίων. ἀνθεί δὲ καὶ ὁ σίκκος πολλὸν χρόνον· καὶ γὰρ ἐπιβλαστάνει τούτῳ γε συμβαίνει. τὰ δὲ ἄνθη τῶν μὲν ἔκλευκα τῶν δὲ μηλινοειδῆ τῶν δὲ μικρὸν ἐπιπορφυρίζοντα, εὐχρουν δ' οὐθέν.

2 Τὰ δὲ σπέρματα διαφέρει καὶ τοῖς σχήμασι· τὰ μὲν γὰρ πλείστα στρογγύλα τὰ δὲ προμήκη τὰ δ' αὖ πλατέα καὶ φυλλώδη, καθάπερ τὰ τῆς ἀδραφίξυος· ὅμοιον γὰρ τῷ τοῦ σιλφίου· τὰ δὲ στενὰ καὶ γραμμώδη, καθάπερ τοῦ κυμίνου. καὶ τοῖς χρώμασιν ὁμοίως, τὰ μὲν μέλανα τὰ δὲ ξυλώδη τὰ δὲ λευκότερα. πάντα δὴ ἔλλοβοσπέρματα ἢ γυμνοσπέρματα ἢ ἐμφλοισπέρματα ἢ παπποσπέρματα· ῥαφανὶς μὲν γὰρ καὶ νᾶπυ καὶ γογγυλὶς ἔλλοβοσπέρματα, κορίαννον δὲ καὶ μάραθρον καὶ ἄνηθρον καὶ κύμινον γυμνοσπέρματα, βλίτον δὲ καὶ τεύτλιον καὶ ἀδράφαξυς καὶ ὄκιμον ἐμφλοισπέρματα, θριδακίνη δὲ παπποσπέρματον.

3 Πάντα δὲ πολύκαρπα καὶ πολυβλαστῆ, πολυκαρπότηατον δὲ τὸ κύμινον. ἴδιον δὲ καὶ ὃ λέγουσι κατὰ τούτου· φασὶ γὰρ δεῖν καταρᾶσθαί τε καὶ βλασφημεῖν σπεύροντας, εἰ μέλλει καλὸν ἔσεσθαι καὶ πολύ.

Δυσξήραντα δὲ πάντα μὲν ὡς εἶπειν πλην τοῦ κυμίνου, οὐχ ὡς ὁ σίτος· οὗτος γὰρ κἂν ἀπαξ

¹ For the collective sense of πία (= τὰ ποῶδη) cf. 1. 3. 1.

² πολλὸν χρόνον conj. W., which at least gives the required sense; καλούμενος Ald.

³ μηλινοειδῆς: cf. 6. 2. 8.

? 'orange.' ⁵ Plin. 19. 119.

bean, and among herbaceous plants¹ that of the plant called *heliotropion*, and also other wild plants. Cucumber also has a long period² of bloom, for this plant has a second growth. The flowers are in some cases whitish, in others quince-yellow,³ in others somewhat reddish⁴; but the flower is never of a bright colour.

⁵The seeds too differ in shape; most are round, but some are oblong; some again are broad and leaf-like, as those of orach, for the seed of this is like that of silphium; others again are narrow or marked in lines,⁶ as those of cummin. They also vary in colour, some being black, some the colour of wood,⁷ some paler. The seeds of all are either in pods or naked, or have an integument or have a pappus. Radish mustard and turnip have their seeds in pods; coriander fennel dill and cummin have naked seeds; those of blite beet orach and basil are enclosed in an integument; those of lettuce have a pappus on them.

All have numerous fruits and numerous shoots, but cummin has the most⁸ fruits of all. ⁹And there is another peculiarity told of this plant: they say that one must curse and abuse it, while sowing, if the crop is to be fair and abundant.

Nearly all of these, except cummin, are hard to dry for keeping,—unlike corn¹⁰; for this, when once

⁶ γραμμώδη: cf. 4. 12. 2.; *canaliculata* Plin. *l.c.*

⁷ ? 'brown' cf. 7. 9. 3.

⁸ cf. 8. 3. 5; *C.P.* 4. 15. 2.

⁹ cf. 9. 8. 8; Plin. *l.c.* applies this to ὄκιμον, Pall. 4. 9. 5 to πήγανον.

¹⁰ σίτος· οὗτος γὰρ I conj.; σίτος γὰρ UMH.; P omits γὰρ; σίτος δs W. after Sch.; *nec modo frumenti consistunt, quod G.*

ἀδρυνθῆ ταχὺ ξηραίνεται καὶ ἀποπίπτει· δυσ-
 ξηραντότερα δὲ τὰ ἐμφλοιοσπέρματα καὶ τούτων
 4 <μάλιστα τὸ ὄκιμον. ἅπαντα δὲ ξηραθέντα
 πολυκαρπότερα γίνεται, δι' ὃ> καὶ προαφαι-
 ροῦντες αὐτὰ ξηραίνουσιν. ἅπαντα δὲ πολύχρα
 καὶ πολυσπέρματα, πολυκαρπότερον δὲ τὸ
 ὄκιμον.

Ἔστι δὲ τὰ μὲν ἀκρόκαρπα, καθάπερ ὄκιμον
 πρᾶσον κρόμμον· τὰ δὲ πλαγιόκαρπα μᾶλλον,
 οἷον ραφανίς γογγυλίς καὶ τὰ τοιαῦτα· τὰ δ'
 ἀμφοτέρως, οἷον βλίτον ἀδράφαξυς· ἀμφοτέρα
 γὰρ ταῦτα καὶ ἐκ τοῦ πλαγίου, καὶ τό γε βλίτον
 εὐθὺς παρ' ἑκαστον ὄζον προσκαθήμενον ἔχει τὸ
 σπέρμα βοτρυῶδες. τὰ δ' ἐκ παλαιότερων σπερ-
 μάτων θάπτον ἐκκαυλεῖ, τάχιστα δὲ τὰ ἐκ τῶν
 ἀκμαζόντων· ἔστι γὰρ τις ἀκμή καὶ τούτων. ἀνὰ
 λόγον δὲ καὶ τὸ κάλλος ἀκολουθεῖ τῶν . . . ἐὰν
 τὰ ἄλλα τὴν αὐτὴν ἔχωσι θεραπείαν.

Δοκεῖ δὲ καὶ εἰς τὸ αὐτὸ ἀθρόα θεμένων καλλίω
 γίνεσθαι καὶ βλαστάνειν· οὕτω γὰρ τὸ τοῦ
 πρᾶσου καὶ τὸ τοῦ σελίνου τιθέασιν ἀποδήσαντες
 εἰς ὀθόνιον καὶ γίνονται μεγάλα.

5 Συμβάλλεται δέ τι καὶ ὁ τόπος πρὸς αὔξησιν·
 κελεύουσι γοῦν, ὅταν τις μεταφυτεύῃ τὰ σέλιννα,
 πάτταλον κατακρούειν ἡλίκον ἂν βούληται ποιεῖν
 τὸ σέλινον· τιθέναι δὲ καὶ ἐν ὀθονίῳ πάτταλον
 κατακρούσαντα καὶ πλήσαντα κόπρου καὶ γῆς.

¹ μάλιστα . . . δι' ὃ missing in UMAld. Bas.; text as restored
 by Sch. from Cam., G and Plin. l.c.

² τό γε βλίτον conj. W.; τό γε πλείστον U; τό τε πλείστον
 Ald.H.

³ ἐκκαυλεῖ: cf. 7. 1. 7; 7. 4. 3, and esp. C.P. 4. 3. 5.

⁴ After ἀκολουθεῖ τῶν follows a lacuna of one and a half lines

it is ripened, quickly dries and is shed, and the herbs
 whose seed have an integument are harder still to dry,
 especially basil. All however, when dried, produce
 more fruit: wherefore¹ it is the custom to gather the
 seed early and dry it. All of them are prolific and
 produce many seeds, but basil produces most of all.

Examples of those which produce their fruit at
 the top of the stem are basil leek onion: of
 those which produce it rather at the sides, radish
 turnip and the like; of those which produce it in
 both ways, blite and orach; both of these produce it
 at the side as well as at the top; in fact blite² has
 its seed in clusters, closely attached to each branch.
 Some push up their shoots³ fairly soon from old
 seed, but seed from plants in their prime is the most
 rapid; for these plants too have a time when they
 are at their best. The beauty of the plant also
 corresponds⁴ in proportion, provided that equal care
 in⁵ other respects is shewn in cultivation.

⁶ It likewise appears that, if a quantity of seed is
 sown in the same place, the resulting crop comes up
 and germinates better; thus they tie up seed of
 leek and celery in a piece of cloth⁷ before sowing,
 and then there is a large⁸ crop.

The position also contributes to growth; at least,
 when celery is transplanted, they suggest that one
 should hammer⁹ in a peg of whatever size one
 wishes to make the celery; and also that one should
 sow the seed in a piece of cloth¹⁰ after hammering
 in a peg and filling the hole with dung and soil.

in UMAld.; text as given by Cam., which however omits
 τῶν; τῶν σπειρομένων H.; τῶν τοιοῦτων Vo.Vin.

⁵ cf. 7. 4. 7. ⁶ Plin. 19. 120. ⁷ cf. C.P. 5. 6. 9.

⁸ μεγάλα conj. St.; μεγάλοι Ald.H.

⁹ Made clearer C.P. 5. 6. 7. ¹⁰ cf. C.P. 5. 6. 9.

"Ἐνια δὲ καὶ τοῖς σχήμασιν ἕξομοιοῦνται καὶ τοῖς τόποις· ἢ γὰρ σικυῖα ὁμοιοσχημῶν γίνεται ἐν ᾧ ἂν τεθῆ ἀγγεῖφ.

Καὶ διαφορὰν λαμβάνει κατὰ τοὺς χυμοὺς ἔνια προθεραπευθέντα τῶν σπερμάτων, οἷον τὸ τοῦ σικύου ἔαν ἐν γάλακτι βρέξαντες σπείρωσιν. ἀλλὰ τὰ μὲν τοιαῦτα ἴσως οἰκειότερα τῆς θεραπείας.

IV. Γένη δὲ τῶν μὲν ἐστὶ πλείω τῶν δ' οὐκ ἐστὶν, οἷον ἀκίμου λαπάθου βλίτου καρδάμου ἐυζώμου ἀδραφάξυος κοριάννου ἀνήθου πηγάνου· τούτων γὰρ οὐ φασὶν εἶναι <γένους διαφορὰν.> τῶν δὲ ἐστὶ, ῥαφανίδος ῥαφάνου τευτλίου σικύου κολοκύντης κυμίνου σκοροδόου θριδακίνης. διαιροῦσι δὲ τοῖς τε φύλλοις καὶ ταῖς ῥίζαις καὶ τοῖς χρώμασι καὶ τοῖς χυλοῖς καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις τοῖς τοιούτοις.

² Οἷον τῆς ῥαφανίδος <γένη Κορινθίαν Κλεωναίαν Λειοθασίαν> ἀμωρέαν Βοιωτίαν· εὐαυξεστάτην δὲ τὴν Κορινθίαν, ἢ καὶ τὴν ῥίζαν ἔχει γυμνήν· ἀθεύεται γὰρ εἰς τὸ ἄνω καὶ οὐχ ὡς αἱ ἄλλαι κάτω· τὴν δὲ Λειοθασίαν, ἣν ἔνιοι καλοῦσι Θρακίαν,

¹ καὶ τοῖς τόποις Ald; κατὰ τοὺς τόπους conj W. cf. C.P. 5. 6. 7.

² ἀγγεῖφ . . . λαμβάνει om. UMPAld.; διαφορὰν δὲ καὶ Cam.; τόπων· διαφέρειν δὲ καὶ H.; ἀγγεῖφ conj. W. from C.P. 5. 6. 7; καὶ διαφορὰν conj. Sch. cf. Geop. 12. 19. 6.

³ cf. 7. 1. 6; Geop. 12. 20. 3.

After εἶναι there is a lacuna in UMAld.; Cam. supplies γένους διαφορὰν· τῶν δὲ ἀνάπαυιν πλείω γένη; H. has πλείω γένη

Some things again come to resemble in their shape even the position¹ in which they grow: thus the bottle-gourd becomes like in shape to the vessel² in which it has been placed.

Moreover differences in taste are acquired in some cases when the seed has been treated specially beforehand; for instance, the seed of the cucumber produces a fruit with different taste if it is soaked³ in milk before sowing. But such matters belong perhaps more properly to the subject of cultivation.

Of the various forms of some pot-herbs.

IV. Of some herbs there are several kinds, but of others only one, as basil monk's rhubarb blite cress rocket orach coriander dill rue; of each of these they say that there is⁴ but one kind. But of others there is more than one, as radish cabbage beet cucumber gourd cummin garlic lettuce. Differences are marked in the leaves, the root, the colour, the taste, and so forth.

Thus of radish they recognise these various kinds⁵ —the Corinthian, that of Cleonae, the Leiothasian, *amorea*, the Boeotian. The Corinthian is said to be the strongest in growth, and it has an exposed root; for it pushes upwards, and not downwards like the others. The Leiothasian⁶ is called by some the

οὐδὲ γένους διαφορὰν· τῶν δὲ ἀνάπαυιν πλείω γένη; Plin. 19. 123 rather supports H. ? read as in H.: τῶν δὲ ἐστὶ is perhaps an attempt to fill the lacuna.

⁵ cf. Plin. 19. 75 and 76, who gives a kind called *viride* in place of T.'s *ἀμωρέα*: see below. After *ῥαφανίδος* there is a lacuna in UMAld. (but U has τὴν δὲ μύραν Βοιωτίαν). Text restored from Athen. 2. 48 (cf. Plin. *l.c.*). Cam.H.Bas. (also Vo. Vin.(?)) give substantially the same.

⁶ The name suggests Thasos, off the Thracian coast.

ισχυροτάτην πρὸς τοὺς χειμῶνας. τὴν δὲ Βοιωτίαν γλυκυτάτην καὶ τῷ σχήματι στρογγύλην, οὐχ ὡσπερ τὴν Κλεωναίαν μακράν. ὅσων δ' ἂν ἦ λεία τὰ φύλλα, γλυκυτέρας καὶ ἡδίους, ὅσων δ' ἂν τραχέα, δριμύτεραι. γένος δὲ τι παρὰ ταῦτα ἔστιν ὃ ἔχει τὸ φύλλον εὐζώμφ ὁμοιον. ῥαφανίδος μὲν οὖν ταῦτα.

3 Γογγυλίδος δὲ οἱ μὲν φασιν εἶναι οἱ δ' οὐ φασιν, ἀλλὰ τῷ ἄρρени καὶ τῇ θηλείᾳ διαφέρειν, γίνεσθαι δὲ ἐκ τοῦ αὐτοῦ σπέρματος ἄμφω. πρὸς δὲ τὸ ἀποθλύνεσθαι πηγνύναι δεῖν μανάς· ἔαν γὰρ πυκνάς, πάσας ἀπαρρενοῦσθαι, τὸν αὐτὸν δὲ τρόπον καὶ ἐν γῆ μοχθηρᾷ σπαρῶσι· δι' ὃ καὶ πρὸς σπερματισμὸν μεταφέροντες φυτεύουσι τὰς ἐκφύσεις καὶ πλατείας. ἔστι δὲ καὶ τὸ σπέρμα τῇ ὄψει τὸ χεῖρον καὶ βέλτιον φανερόν· τῆς μὲν γὰρ χρηστῆς λεπτόν τῆς δὲ μοχθηρᾶς ἄδρόν. χειμαζομένη δὲ χαίρει καὶ αὕτη καὶ ἡ ῥαφανίς· οἴονται γὰρ ἅμα γλυκαίνεσθαι τε καὶ τὴν αὐξησιν εἰς τὴν ῥίζαν τρέπεσθαι καὶ οὐκ εἰς τὰ φύλλα. τοῖς δὲ νοτίοις καὶ ταῖς εὐδαίαις ἐκκαυλεῖ ταχύ· τοῦτο μὲν οὖν λόγου δέεται τῆς ὁμοιώσεως ἐν ἀμφοῖν εἶναι τὰς διαφοράς.

¹ Diosc. 2. 112 mentions a kind called by the Romans ἀρμοράκιον. Plin. 19. 82 has *armoracia* and says that this was called *armon* in Pontus; Sch. suggests that the latter name may have given rise to both *armoracia* and ἀμωρέα.

² Plin. 18. 129, cf. 19. 75; Athen. 9. 7.

³ πηγνύναι. The verb is used of planting seeds singly; cf. 6. 6. 9; 7. 1. 2; 7. 5. 3.

Thracian radish, and it stands the winter best. The Boeotian is said to be the sweetest and to be round in shape, not of a long shape like that of Cleonae. Those kinds whose leaves are smooth are sweeter and pleasanter to the taste, those whose leaves are rough have a somewhat sharp taste. Besides the above-mentioned kinds¹ there is yet another, whose leaves resemble those of rocket. These then are the different kinds of radish.

Of the turnip² all do not agree that there are several kinds, but some say that the only difference is between the 'male' and the 'female,' and that both forms come from the same seed. In order to produce 'female' plants it is said that the seed should be sown³ thinly, for that, if it is sown thick, the result is all 'male' plants; and that the same result follows if the seed is sown in poor soil. Wherefore, when they are shifting plants for seeding,⁴ they plant the seedlings⁵ wide apart.⁶ Good and inferior seed can be easily distinguished by their appearance; the seed of a good plant is fine, that of a poor one coarse. Both this plant and radish like exposure to winter; for it is supposed that this makes them sweeter and that they are thus made to grow roots rather than leaves. With a south wind and warm weather they run up quickly. It needs explanation that both plants should thus adapt⁷ themselves in special ways.

⁴ πρὸς σπερματισμὸν conj. W.; τοὺς σπερματισμοὺς Ald H. cf. 7. 5. 3. ⁵ ἐκφύσεις: cf. 3. 3. 7.

⁶ καὶ πλατείας corrupt. *διεστηκυίας* (W.) gives the required sense; but there may be a loss of some words, *πλατείας* indicating that the object is to produce *broader* plants. cf. C.P. 5. 6. 9 and Sch.'s note.

⁷ τῆς ὁμοιώσεως probably corrupt: no correction suggests itself.

4 Τῆς δὲ ραφάνου τριχῆ διαιρουμένης, οὐλοφύλλου τε καὶ λειοφύλλου καὶ τρίτης τῆς ἀγρίας, <ἡ ἀγρία> τὸ μὲν φύλλον ἔχει λείον μικρὸν δὲ καὶ περιφερές, πολὺκλαδος καὶ πολὺφύλλος, ἔτι δὲ χυλὸν ἔχουσα δριμὺν καὶ φαρμακώδη, δι' ἃ καὶ πρὸς τὰς κοιλίας αὐτῶ χρῶνται οἱ ἰατροί. ὁμοίως δὲ καὶ ἐν ἐκείναις δοκοῦσι διαφοραὶ καθ' ἑκατέραν· ἐπεὶ ἄσπερμόν τι γένος αὐτῶν ἐστὶν ἢ κακόσπερμον. τὸ δ' ὅλον ἢ οὐλλή τῆς λείας εὐχυλοτέρα καὶ μεγαλοφυλλότερα.

Εὐχυλότερον δὲ καὶ τῶν τευτλίων τὸ λευκὸν τοῦ μέλανος καὶ ὀλιγοσπερμότερον, ὃ καλοῦσιν τινες Σικελικόν.

5 Ὡσαύτως δὲ καὶ τῆς θριδακίνης· ἡ γὰρ λευκὴ γλυκυτέρα καὶ ἀπαλωτέρα. γένη δὲ αὐτῆς ἐστὶν ἄλλα τρία, τὸ τε πλατύκαυλον καὶ στρογγυλόκαυλον καὶ τρίτον τὸ Λακωνικόν· αὕτη δὲ τὸ μὲν φύλλον ἔχει σκολυμῶδες, ὀρθὴ δὲ καὶ εὐαυξῆς καὶ ἀπαράβλαστος ἐκ τοῦ καυλοῦ. τῶν δὲ πλατειῶν οὕτω τινὲς πλατύκαυλοι γίνονται ὥστ' ἐνίους φασὶ καὶ θύραις χρῆσθαι κηπουρικαῖς. τὸ δὲ ὀπῶδες σφόδρα καὶ μικρόφυλλον καὶ λευκοκαυλότερον ἔοικεν ἀγρία.

6 Τῶν δὲ σελίνων καὶ ἐν τοῖς φύλλοις καὶ ἐν τοῖς καυλοῖς αἱ διαφοραί· τὸ μὲν γὰρ πυκνὸν καὶ οὐλον καὶ δασὺ τὸ φύλλον ἔχει, τὸ δὲ μανότερον καὶ πλατύτερον καυλὸν δὲ μείζω. τούτων δὲ πάλιν τὰ μὲν λευκόκαυλα τὰ δὲ πορφυρόκαυλα ἢ ποικιλόκαυλα· τὸ δ' ὅλον ἅπαν τὸ τοιοῦτον ἐμφερέστερον τῶ ἀγρίω.

¹ Of cabbage three kinds are distinguished, the curly-leaved, the smooth-leaved, and thirdly, the wild form.² The wild form³ has a small round leaf, it has many branches and many leaves, and further a sharp medicinal taste; wherefore physicians use it for the stomach. Between the other two kinds⁴ there seem also to be differences, inasmuch as one of them bears no seed or only inferior seed. In general the curly-leaved kind has a better flavour than the smooth and it has larger leaves.

⁵ So too with beet; the white kind has a better flavour than the black and produces fewer seeds; some call it 'Sicilian' beet.

So too with lettuce; the white kind is sweeter and tenderer. Of this plant there are three other kinds,⁶ the flat-stalked, the round-stalked, and the Laconian; the last-named has a leaf like the golden thistle,⁷ but is erect and strong-growing and has no side-shoots⁸ from the main stem. Of the 'flat' kinds some have such flat stalks that some, they say, use them to make a garden trellis.⁹ The third kind, which has much milky juice and small leaves and a whiter stem, is like a wild plant.

¹⁰ In celery the differences between the various kinds lie in the leaves and stem; one kind is close and curly and has rough leaves, the other is more open in growth and flatter, but has a larger stalk. Again there are kinds with stems white, red or parti-coloured; and in general all such forms resemble more the wild kind.

³ ἡ ἀγρία add. W.

⁴ ἐκείναις conj. Sch. from Plin. *l.c.*; ἐκείνη Ald. H.

⁵ Athen. 9. 11; Plin. 19. 132.

⁶ Plin. 19. 125.

⁷ Athen. 2. 79.

⁸ cf. 7. 2. 4.

⁹ *ostiola olitoria* Plin. 19. 125.

¹⁰ Plin. 19. 124.

¹ Athen. 9. 9; Plin. 19. 80.

² Wild radish. See Index.

Σικίου δὲ καὶ κολοκύντης τοῦ μὲν εἶναι φασὶ γένη τῆς δ' οὐκ εἶναι, καθάπερ τῆς ραφανίδος καὶ τῆς γογγυλίδος, ἀλλ' ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ γένει τὰς μὲν βελτίους τὰς δὲ χείρους. τοῦ δὲ σικίου τρία, Λακωνικὸν σκυταλίαν Βοιωτίον· τούτων δὲ ὁ μὲν Λακωνικὸς ὑδρευόμενος βελτίων, οἱ δ' ἕτεροι ἀνύδρευτοι.

- 7 Διαφέρει δὲ γένει καὶ τὰ κρόμνα καὶ τὰ σκόροδα. πλείω δὲ τοῦ κρομίου τὰ γένη, οἶον τὰ κατὰ τὰς χώρας ἐπικαλούμενα Σάρδια Κνίδια Σαμοθράκια, καὶ πάλιν τὰ σητάνια καὶ σχιστὰ καὶ Ἀσκαλώνια. τούτων δὲ τὰ μὲν σητάνια μικρὰ γλυκέα δὲ εὖ μάλα, τὰ δὲ σχιστὰ καὶ ἀσκαλώνια καὶ ταῖς θεραπείαις διαφέροντα καὶ δῆλον ὅτι τῇ φύσει. τὸ γὰρ σχιστὸν τῷ μὲν χειμῶνι μετὰ τῆς κόμης ἐῶσιν ἀργόν, ἅμα δὲ τῷ ἥρι τὰ φύλλα περιαιροῦσι τὰ ἔξω καὶ τὰ ἄλλα θεραπεύουσι· περιαιρεθέντων δὲ τῶν φύλλων ἕτερα βλαστάνει καὶ ἅμα κάτω σχίζεται, δι' ὃ καλοῦσι σχιστά. οἱ δὲ καὶ ὅλως φασὶ πάντων δεῖν, ὅπως ἢ δύναμις εἰς τὸ κάτω καὶ μὴ σπερ-
8 μοφυῆ. τῶν δὲ Ἀσκαλώνιον ἴδια τις ἢ φύσις· μόνα γὰρ <οὐ> σχιστὰ καὶ ὡσπερ ἄγωνα ἀπὸ τῆς ῥίζης, ἐτι δὲ ἐν αὐτοῖς ἀναυξῆ καὶ ἀνεπίδοτα·

¹ Athen. 3. 4; Plin. 19. 68.

² Plin. 19. 101-104.

³ Σάρδια conj. Meurs. from Plin. *l.c.*; γάρδια Ald. H.

⁴ i.e. making offsets.

⁵ Ἀσκαλώνια, whence Eng. shallot; though this name is applied to κ. σχιστόν. τὸ add. W.

As to cucumber and gourd, it is said that there are various forms of the former, but of the latter, just as in radish and turnip, the differences are only between better and inferior individuals. ¹Of the cucumber there are three forms, the Laconian the cudgel-shaped and the Boeotian. Of these the Laconian is better with moisture, the others without it.

²There are also various kinds of onion and of garlic; those of the onion are the more numerous, for instance, those called after their localities Sardinian,³ Cnidian, Samothracian; and again the 'annual' the 'divided'⁴ (shallot) and that of Ascalon.⁵ Of these the annual kind is small but very sweet, while the divided and the Ascalonian differ plainly as to their character as well as in respect of their cultivation. For the 'divided'⁶ kind they leave untended in winter with its foliage,⁷ but in spring they strip off⁸ the outside leaves and tend the plant in other ways; when the leaves are stripped off, others grow, and at the same time division takes place under ground, which is the reason of the name 'divided.'⁹ Some indeed say that all kinds should be thus treated, in order that the force of the plant may be directed downwards and it may not go to seed. The Ascalonian kind has a somewhat peculiar character; it is the only kind which does not¹⁰ divide and which does not, as it were, reproduce itself from the root; moreover in the plant¹¹ itself there is no power of increasing and multiplying; wherefore

κόμης ἐῶσιν conj. Scal.; κοιμησέως UMP₂Ald.

περιαιροῦσι conj. Scal. from Plin. *l.c.* and G; περιάγουσι P₂Ald. H. ⁹ cf. Pall. 3. 24. 3.

¹⁰ οὐ add. Scal.

¹¹ i.e. the part above ground.

δι' ὃ καὶ οὐ πηγνύουσιν ἀλλὰ σπείρουσιν αὐτὰ καὶ σπείρουσιν ὄψ' ἐπὶ πρὸς τὸ ἔαρ, εἴθ' ὅταν βλαστῆσθαι μεταφυτεύουσιν· τελειοῦται δὲ οὕτω ταχέως ὥσθ' ἅμα τοῖς ἄλλοις ἢ καὶ πρότερον ἐξαιρεῖσθαι· πλέονα δὲ χρόνον ἐαθέντα ἐν τῇ γῆ σήπεται· φυτεθέντα δὲ καυλὸν ἀφήσιν καὶ σπέρμα φέει μόνον, εἶτα κερνοῦται καὶ ἀναίνεται· τούτων μὲν οὖν τοιαύτη τις ἡ φύσις.

- 9 Διαφέρει δ' ἔνια καὶ τοῖς χρώμασιν· ἐν Ἴσσω γὰρ τὰ μὲν ἄλλα ὅμοια τοῖς ἄλλοις, λευκὰ δὲ σφόδρα τῇ χροιά· φέρειν δὲ φασιν ὅμοια τοῖς Σαρδιανοῖς. ἰδιωτάτη δὲ ἡ φύσις ἢ τῶν Κρητικῶν, παραπλησία δὲ τρόπον τινα τοῖς Ἀσκαλωνίοις, εἰ μὴ ἄρα καὶ ἡ αὐτή. ἐν Κρήτῃ γὰρ ἐστὶ τι γένος ὃ σπειρόμενον μὲν ῥίζαν ποιεῖ φυτεόμενον δὲ καυλὸν καὶ σπέρμα, κεφαλὴν δὲ οὐκ ἴσχει, γλυκὴν δὲ τῷ χυμῷ· τοῦτο γὰρ ὅλον ἀνάπαλιν ἔχει τοῖς
10 ἄλλοις. ἅπαντα γὰρ πηγνύμενα καὶ βελτίω καὶ θάττον παραγίνεται. πάντα δὲ φυτεύεται μετ' Ἀρκτοῦρον ἔτι θερμῆς οὕσης τῆς γῆς, ὅπως τὰ ὕδατα πεφυτευμένα καταλαμβάνη. καὶ ὅλα δὲ φυτεύεται καὶ διατεμνόμενα παρὰ τὴν κεφαλὴν. οὐχ ὅμοια δὲ αἱ ἐκβλαστήσεις, ἀλλ' ἐκ μὲν τοῦ κάτω γίνεται κρόμμον, ἐκ δὲ τοῦ ἄνω

¹ πηγνύουσι: cf. 7. 4. 3 n. The word evidently has a different sense here; cf. § 10, where πηγνύω and φυτεύω seem to be synonymous.

² οὕτω conj. Sch. from G; τοῖς ἄλλοις Ald.

³ i.e. instead of being raised from seed. cf. what is said 7. 2. 2 of the offsets of γήθουοι.

many do not plant¹ these, but raise them from seed; and the sowing is made late, towards the spring; and then, when the seed has germinated, they transplant. And the plant arrives at maturity so² fast that it is taken up with the others or even earlier; whereas, if it is left a longer time in the ground, it rots. If planted on the other hand,³ it sends up a stem and merely produces seed, and then shrivels up⁴ and withers. Such then is the character of these.

Some also shew differences in colour; thus at Issus⁵ are found plants which in other respects resemble the others,⁶ but which are extremely white in colour; and they bear, it is said, onions like those of Sardis. Most distinct however is the character of the Cretan kind, which resembles to some extent that of Ascalon, if indeed it be not the same. For in Crete there is a kind which when sown produces a root, but when planted produces a stem and seed but has no 'head';⁷ and it is sweet in flavour. This kind in fact has just the contrary character to the others; for they all grow better and faster when they are planted. All are planted⁸ after the rising of Arcturus while the earth is still warm, so that the rains may come upon them after planting. They are planted⁹ either entire or else in sections made by cutting at the 'head.' The growth which results is not uniform; from the lower part comes an onion,

⁴ κερνοῦται conj. St. from G *exinaniantur*; καινοῦται Ald.

⁵ Ἴσσω conj. Sch. from G and Plin. l.c.; Ἴσω UM; νήσω Ald. H.

⁶ ἄλλοις conj. Sch.; λευκοῖς Ald. ⁷ Se. bulb.

⁸ φυτεύεται conj. Sch.; φέεται Ald. See next note.

⁹ φυτεύεται M; φέεται Ald. cf. C. P. 1. 4. 5.

χλόη μόνον· ὀρθὸν δὲ διατηρηθὲν ὅλως ἀβλαστὲς ἔστι. τὸ δὲ γήτειον καλούμενον ἀκέφαλόν τι καὶ ὡσπερ ἀνχένα μακρὸν ἔχον, ὅθεν καὶ ἡ βλάστησις ἄκρα· καὶ ἐπικείρεται πολλάκις, ὡσπερ τὸ πρᾶσον, δι' ὃ καὶ σπείρουσιν αὐτὸ καὶ οὐ φυτεύουσι. τὰ μὲν οὖν κρόμνα σχεδὸν ταύτας ἔχει τὰς ἰδέας.

- 11 Τὸ δὲ σκόροδον φυτεύεται μὲν μικρὸν πρὸ τροπῶν ἢ μετὰ τροπᾶς διαιρούμενον κατὰ γέλγεις. διαφορὰ δὲ ἔστιν αὐτῶν ἢ τε τῶν ὀψίων πρὸς τὰ πρῶια· γένος γάρ τι τυγχάνει τοιοῦτον ὃ ἐν ἐξήκοντα ἡμέραις τελειοῦται, καὶ μεγέθει καὶ μικρότητι. καὶ τῷ μεγέθει γένος τι διάφορον ἔστι, μάλιστα δὲ τὸ Κύπριον καλούμενον τοιοῦτον, ὅπερ οὐχ ἐψοῦσιν ἀλλὰ πρὸς τοὺς μυττωτοὺς χρῶνται, καὶ ἐν τῇ τρίψει θαυμαστὸν ποιεῖ τὸν ὄγκον ἐκπνευματούμενον. καὶ ἔτι τῷ μὴ ἔχειν ἕνια τὰς γέλγεις. ἢ δὲ γλυκύτης καὶ ἢ εὐωδία καὶ ἢ ἀδρότης σχεδὸν παρὰ τὰς χώρας γίνεται καὶ τὰς θεραπείας, ὡσπερ καὶ τῶν ἄλλων. τελειοῦται δὲ καὶ ἀπὸ σπέρματος ἀλλὰ βραδέως· τῷ πρώτῳ γὰρ ἔτει κεφαλὴν ἠλίκην πρᾶσου λαμβάνει, τῷ δ' ὕστερον γελγιδοῦται, καὶ τῷ τρίτῳ τέλειον γίνεται, καὶ οὐδὲν χεῖρον ἀλλ' ἐπιόγει
- 12 καὶ κάλλιόν φασι τοῦ πηκτοῦ. τῆς δὲ ῥίζης ἢ γένεσις οὐχ ὁμοία τοῦ τε σκороδου καὶ τοῦ κρομμύου· ἀλλὰ τοῦ μὲν σκороδου ὅταν ἀνοιδήσῃ ἢ γελγίς κυρτοῦται πᾶσα καὶ ἐνταῦθα αὐξηθεῖσα διαιρεῖται πάλιν εἰς τὰς γέλγεις καὶ ἐξ ἐνὸς πολλὰ γίνεται τῷ τελειοῦσθαι τὴν κεφαλὴν, τὸ δὲ

from the upper only foliage; while, if the plant is divided vertically, no growth at all takes place. The kind called horn-onion has no 'head,'¹ but has as it were a long neck, at the top of which comes the new growth; it is often cut, like the leek; wherefore it is raised from seed and not planted.² Such then, one may say, are the forms of the onion.

³ Garlic is planted a little before or after the solstice, when it divides into cloves.⁴ There are different kinds distinguished as late or early, for there is one kind which matures in⁵ sixty days. There are also differences as to size. There is one kind which excels in size, especially that variety which is called Cyprian, which is not cooked but used for salads, and, when it is pounded up, it increases wondrously in bulk, making a foaming dressing. There is a further difference, in that some kinds cannot be divided into cloves. The sweetness of taste and smell and the vigour depend on the position⁶ and on cultivation, as with other herbs. Garlic reaches maturity from seed, but slowly, for in the first year it acquires a 'head' which is only as large as that of the leek, but in the next year it divides into cloves, and in the third is fully grown, and is not inferior, indeed some say it is superior, to the garlic which has been planted.⁷ The growth of the root in garlic and onion is not the same; in garlic, when the clove has swollen, the whole of it becomes convex⁸; then it increases and divides again into the cloves, and becomes several plants instead of one by the maturing of the 'head,'

¹ i.e. bulb; cf. 9. 11. 6.

² cf. 7. 2. 2.

³ Plin. 19. 111 and 112.

⁴ γέλγεις conj. Scal. from G (*nucleatim divisum*); γένη Ald.

⁵ ὃ ἐν conj. Sch.; ὅθεν UMAld.

⁶ χώρας conj. Dalec.; ἔρας UMP₂Ald.

⁷ Sc. not raised from seed.

⁸ So W. renders.

κρόμμον εὐθύς ἐκ τῆς ρίζης ἄλλο καὶ ἄλλο παρα-
φίησι, καθάπερ καὶ βολβοὶ καὶ σκίλλα καὶ πάντα
τὰ τοιαῦτα. καὶ γὰρ τὰ κρόμμινα καὶ τὰ σκόροδα
μὴ ἀναιρούντων ἄλλ' ἐώντων πολλὰ γίνεται.
φέρειν δὲ φασὶ καὶ τὸ σκόροδον ἐπὶ τῆς φύσιγγος
σκόροδα καὶ τὸ κρόμμον κρόμμινα· περὶ μὲν οὖν
τῶν γενέσεων ἱκανῶς εἰρήσθω.

V. Φίλυδρα δὲ πάντα τὰ ἄλλα λάχανα καὶ
φιλόκοπρα πλὴν πηγάνου, τοῦτο δὲ ἤκιστα φιλό-
κοπρον. τὰ χειμερινὰ δὲ οὐχ ἦττον τῶν θερινῶν
καὶ τὰ ἐπικηρα τῶν ἰσχυρῶν. κόπρον δὲ μάλιστα
ἐπαινοῦσι τὴν συρματίτιν, τὴν δὲ τῶν ὑποζυγίων
μοχθηρὰν διὰ τὸ μάλιστα ἐξικμάζεσθαι. ζητοῦσι
δὲ τὴν κόπρον ἅμα τῷ σπόρῳ μάλιστα συνανα-
μιχθεῖσαν· οἱ δὲ καὶ σπείροντες ἐπιβάλλουσι·
χρῶνται δὲ καὶ τῇ ἀνθρωπίνῃ ὠμῇ πρὸς τὴν
χύλωσιν. φιλυδρότερα δὲ τὰ χειμερινὰ τῶν
θερινῶν καὶ τὰ ἀσθενῆ τῶν ἰσχυρῶν, ἔτι δὲ τὰ
πλείστης δεόμενα τροφῆς. φίλυδρα καὶ τὸ
κρόμμον καὶ τὸ γήθρον· καίτοι φασὶ τινες οὐ
ζητεῖν, ἐὰν τὸ πρῶτον ἐπιγένηται· δις ἢ τρίς.
2 τῶν δὲ ὑδάτων ἄριστα τὰ πότιμα καὶ τὰ ψυχρά,
χείριστα δὲ τὰ ἀλυκὰ καὶ δυσμανῆ, δι' ὃ καὶ
ἐκ τῶν ὀχετῶν οὐ χρηστά· συμπεριφέρει γὰρ
σπέρματα πῶας. ἀγαθὰ δὲ τὰ ἐκ διός· ταῦτα

¹ cf. 7. 2. 2 and 3.

² φύσιγγος conj. Casaub. on Athen. 2. 78; σφόριγγος UM
Ald. See LS φύσιγγος.

³ καὶ τὸ κρόμμον κρόμμινα conj. Sch.; καὶ τὰ κρόμμινα UMald.

⁴ Plin. 19. 156.

while the onion puts out another and another growth
straight from the root, as do purse-tassels¹ and squill
and all such plants. For both onions and garlic
multiply if they are not removed but left alone.
They say also that garlic produces garlic heads on
the stalk,² and that the onion in like manner pro-
duces onions.³ Let this suffice for an account of
their ways of growth.

Of the cultivation of pot-herbs; manure and water.

V. ⁴ All the pot-herbs are lovers of water and of
dung, except rue, which does not at all like dung;
this is true of the winter no less than of the summer
herbs, and of the tender no less than of the strong
ones. The dung which is most commended is that
which is mixed with litter, while that of beasts of
burden is held to be bad, because it is most apt to
lose its moisture. Dung which is mixed with the
seed is most in request, but some cast the manure
on while they are sowing, and they also use fresh
human dung as a liquid manure.⁵ The winter crops
like moisture more than the summer ones, and the
weak more than the strong, as well as those which
specially need feeding. Onion and long onion also
love moisture, though some say that they do not
require it, if at the outset it has been applied
twice or thrice. ⁶ Fresh cold water is the best, and
the worst is that which is brackish and thick:⁷
wherefore the water from irrigation ditches is not
good, for it brings with it seeds of weeds. Rain

⁵ Lit. 'for their liquid-manuring.' cf. C.P. 3. 9. 2, where
χύλωσις must have the same sense.

⁶ Plin. 12. 182 and 183.

⁷ δυσμανῆ UMald.; δυσμενῆ H.

γὰρ δοκεῖ καὶ φθείρειν τὰ θηρία [γινόμενα] τὰ γόνιμα κατεσθίουτα. φασὶ δὲ τινες οὔτε τοῖς σικύοις συμφέρειν οὔτε τοῖς κρομύοις. ἀρδεύουσι δὲ τὰ μὲν ἄλλα πρῶτῃ ἢ πρὸς ἑσπέραν, ὅπως μὴ καθέψηται, τὸ δὲ ὠκίμον καὶ μεσημβρίας· καὶ γὰρ διαβλαστάνειν θάπττον φασὶ θερμῷ τὸ πρῶτον ἀρδευόμενον. τὸ δὲ πολὺ λίαν ὕδωρ δοκεῖ συμφέρειν ἄλλως τε καὶ ἐὰν [μὴ] ἔχη κόπρον· πολλάκις γὰρ πειρῆν τὰ λάχανά φασὶ, καὶ ταῦτα γνωρίζειν τοὺς ἐμπείρους τῶν κηπουρῶν.

3 Μεταφυτεύόμενα δὲ πάντα καλλίω καὶ μείζω γίνονται· καὶ γὰρ τὰ τῶν πράσων μεγέθη καὶ τὰ τῶν ραφανίδων ἐκ μεταφυτείας. μάλιστα δὲ μεταφυτεύουσι πρὸς τοὺς σπερματισμούς· καὶ τὰ μὲν ἄλλα ὑπομένει, οἶον γήθρον πρᾶσον ράφανος σίκκος σέλινον γογγυλὶς θριδαξ, <τὰ δὲ> γλίσχρος. ἅπαντα δ' εὐανξέστερα καὶ μείζω πηγυμένων τῶν σπερμάτων ἢ σπειρομένων.

4 Θηρία δὲ γίνονται ταῖς μὲν ραφάνισι ψύλλαι, τῇ δὲ ραφάνῳ κάμπαι καὶ σκώληκες, καὶ ἐν τῇ θριδακίῃ καὶ ἐν τοῖς πράσοις καὶ ἐν ἄλλοις δὲ πλείοσιν αἱ πρασοκουρίδες. ταύτας μὲν οὖν ἢ κράστις ἀθροισθεῖσα ἀπόλλυσι καὶ ὅταν κόπρος

water is good, for it also appears to destroy the pests which devour the young plants.¹ Some however say that rain-water is not good for melons nor for onions. Most herbs are watered in early morning or at evening, so that they may not be dried up²; but basil is watered even at noon, for it is said that it grows more quickly if it is watered at first with warm water. In general water seems to be extremely beneficial, especially if it is mixed with dung³; for, they say, pot-herbs often are hungry, and experienced gardeners can recognise when this is so.

⁴ All herbs grow finer and larger if transplanted; for even the size of leeks and radishes depends on transplantation. Transplanting is done especially in view of collecting seed⁵: and, while most herbs bear it well, as long onion leek cabbage cucumber celery turnip lettuce, others bear it less well.⁶ All however make better growth and are larger if the seed is planted⁷ rather than scattered.

Of the pests which infest pot-herbs.

⁸ As for pests,—radish is attacked by spiders,⁹ cabbage by caterpillars and grubs, while in lettuce, leek, and many other herbs occur 'leek-cutters.'¹⁰ These are destroyed by collecting green fodder,¹¹ or when they have been caught somewhere in a mass

¹ γινόμενα τὰ γόνιμα H.; γινόμενα γόνιμα UMAld.; ? τὰ τὰ γόνιμα. Either γινόμενα or γόνιμα seems to be due to dittography. For γόνιμα cf. C.P. 1. 15. 1: τὰς γονίμους ἀρχάς.

² καθέψηται conj. Sch. after Plin. l.c.; καθάψηται P₂Ald.

³ ἔχη κόπρον conj. Dalec.; μὴ ἔχη κ. Ald.; μετέχη κόπρον conj. W. cf. 7. 5. 1, χύλωσιν; C.P. 3. 9. 2.

⁴ Plin. 19. 183.

⁵ σπερματισμούς conj. Scal.; σπερματικούς UMAld. cf. 7. 4. 3.

⁶ τὰ δὲ γλίσχρος conj. Sch., adding τὰ δὲ; γλίσχρος U; γλίσχροι M; γλίσχρος Ald.; γλήχρων conj. Scal. Sch. also conjectures τὰ λίσχρα: see LS. s.v.

⁷ πηγυμένων: cf. 6. 6. 9; 7. 4. 3.

⁸ Plin. 19. 177.

⁹ ψύλλαι: cf. Arist. H.A. 9. 39. 1.

¹⁰ πρασοκουρίδες: ? leaf-maggots. cf. Arist. H.A. 5. 19. 20; Geop. 12. 9.

¹¹ κράστις conj. R. Const.; κρᾶσις Ald.

ἄθρόα που καταλάβῃ· φιλόκοπρον δ' ὃν τὸ θηρίον ἀναδύεται καὶ ἐνδύσα κοιμᾶται ἐν τῇ κόπρῳ, δι' ὃ δὴ ῥάδιον θηρεύειν· ἄλλως δ' οὐκ ἔστι. ταῖς δὲ ῥαφανίσι πρὸς τὰς ψύλλας πρόσφορον τὸ ἐπισπείρειν ὀρόβους. πρὸς δὲ τὸ μὴ γίνεσθαι ψύλλας οὐ φασι εἶναι φάρμακον οὐδέν. ὑπὸ δὲ τὸ ἄστρον ὤκιμον μὲν λευκαίνεται κορίαννον δὲ ἄλμᾶ. τὰ μὲν οὖν συμβαίνοντα διὰ τούτων θεωρητέον.

5 Τῶν δὲ σπερμάτων τὰ μὲν ἔστιν ἰσχυρότερα τὰ δὲ ἀσθενέστερα πρὸς διαμονήν· ἰσχυρότερα μὲν οἷον κορίαννον τεύτλιον πράσον κάρδαμον νάπτου εὐζωμον θύμβρα, ἀπλῶς τὰ δριμέα πάντα· ἀσθενέστερα δὲ γήθρον, τοῦτο γὰρ οὐκ ἐθέλει μένειν, ἀδράφαξος ὤκιμον κολοκύνθη σίκκος, ἀπλῶς τὰ θερινὰ τῶν χειμερινῶν μᾶλλον. διαμένει δὲ οὐδὲν πλέον τεττάρων ἐτῶν ὥστε ἔτι χρήσιμον εἶναι πρὸς τοὺς σπόρους· ἀλλὰ διένα μὲν βελτίω, τὰ δὲ τριένα οὐδὲν χείρω, τὸ δ' ὑπερτεῖνον ἤδη χείρω.

6 Πρὸς δὲ τὴν μαγειρικὴν χρείαν ἐπὶ πλείω δια-

of dung,¹ the pest being fond of dung emerges, and, having entered the heap, remains dormant there²; wherefore it is then easy to catch, which otherwise it is not. To protect³ radishes against spiders⁴ it is of use to sow vetch⁵ among the crop; to prevent the spiders from being engendered they say that there is no specific.⁶ Basil turns pale about the rising of the dog-star, and coriander becomes mildewed.⁷ In these instances we may observe the accidents which occur to pot-herbs.

Of the time for which seed of pot-herbs can be kept.

⁵ Of seeds some have more vitality than others as to keeping; among the more vigorous ones are coriander beet leek cress mustard rocket savory, and in general⁹ those of pungent taste; among the less vigorous are long onion—which will not keep—orach basil gourd cucumber; and in general the summer herbs keep less well than the winter ones. No seed will keep more than four years so as still to be of use for sowing; though it is better in the second year,¹⁰ in some cases it does not deteriorate in three years,¹¹ but after that time¹² deterioration begins.

However for cooking purposes seed will keep a

¹ κόπρος ἄθρόα που καταλάβῃ Ald.; κόπρον ἄθρόαν πού τις καταβάλῃ conj. W. after S^h.; κόπρον ἄθρόαν conj. Scal.

² φιλόκοπρον δ' ὃν τὸ θηρίον ἀναδύεται καὶ ἐνδύσα conj. W.; φιλόπρον τὸ θηρίον ἀναδύεται καὶ ἐν αἰς κοιμᾶται UMald.; φίλπρον conj. R. Const., but W.'s conj. is confirmed by Geop. l.c. The change of gender in ἐνδύσα is strange.

³ πρὸς τὰς ψύλλας πρόσφορον τὸ mBas.; ψύλλας πρὸς τὸ Ald. H.; πρὸς τὰς ψύλλας ἀρκεί τὸ conj. W.

⁴ ψύλλας Ald.; καμπὰς conj. Seh. followed by W.

⁵ cf. Geop. 12. 7; Pall. 1. 35. 8; Plin. l.c.

⁶ Plin. 19. 176.

⁷ ἄλμᾶ conj. W.; ἄλμαι MAld.; ἄλμαίνεται Vo. Vin.; ἄλμαται mBas. cf. 8. 10. 1; C.P. 6. 10. 5. In all three places W. introduces this word, comparing ψωριᾶν ἐρυσιβᾶν, etc.

⁸ Plin. 19. 181.

⁹ ἀπλῶς conj. St. from G; ἄλλως Ald.; ἕλως U.

¹⁰ διένα conj. Scal.; δι' ἕνα UMald. H.

¹¹ τὰ δὲ τριένα conj. W.; διὰ δὲ τρεῖς UMald. H.

¹² ὑπερτεῖνον conj. Scal.: cf. 8. 11. 5; ὑπὲρ γαίον UMald.; ὑπερβαίνον H.

μένει, πλὴν ἀσθενέστερα ταῦτα ἀναγκαῖον εἶναι διὰ τὴν ἀναπνοὴν καὶ τὴν σκωλήκωσιν. φθορὰ δὲ μάλιστα μὲν ὑπὸ τῶν θηρίων γίγνεται γὰρ ἐν ἅπασιν καὶ τοῖς δριμέσιν, ἥκιστα δὲ ἐν τῷ σικυῶνι οὐ μὴν ἀλλὰ καὶ ἐξικμαζόμενα πικρὰ γίνονται τῇ γεύσει, δι' ἃ καὶ πρὸς τὴν χρεῖαν χεῖρω. καὶ περὶ μὲν τῶν σπερμάτων καὶ ἀπλῶς τῶν κηπευομένων ἰκανῶς εἰρήσθω.

VI. Περὶ δὲ τῶν ἀγρίων καὶ τῶν καλουμένων ἀρουραίων πειρατέον ὁμοίως εἰπεῖν. τυγχάνει δὲ τὰ μὲν ὁμώνυμα τοῖς ἡμέροις· ἅπαντα γὰρ ἐστὶ τὰ γένη ταῦτα καὶ ἄγρια, καὶ σχεδὸν τὰ γε πολλὰ παραπλησίαν ἔχοντα τὴν ὄψιν τοῖς ἡμέροις, πλὴν τοῖς γε φύλλοις ἐλάττω ταῦτα καὶ τραχύτερα καὶ τοῖς καυλοῖς καὶ μάλιστα τοῖς χυλοῖς δριμύτερα καὶ ἰσχυρότερα, καθάπερ ἢ τε θύμβρα καὶ ἢ ὀρίγανος ἢ τε ράφανος καὶ τὸ πήγανον· ἐπεὶ καὶ τὸ λάπαθον ἄγριον, καίπερ εὐστομώτερον τοῦ ἡμέρου ὄν, τὸν χυλὸν ὁμῶς ὀξύτερον ἔχει καὶ τούτῳ μάλιστα διαφέρει. πάντα δὲ καὶ ξηρότερα τῶν ἡμέρων, καὶ ἴσως αὐτῷ τούτῳ τὰ γε πολλὰ καὶ δριμύτερα καὶ ἰσχυρότερα.

² Ἰδίως δὲ ἢ ράφανος ἔχει παρὰ τὰ ἄλλα τοὺς καυλοὺς περιφερεστέρους καὶ λειοτέρους τῆς ἡμέ-

¹ i.e. drying-up; cf. Plat. *Tim.* 85 A.

² σκωλήκωσιν conj. Sch.; κάλυσις Ald.; σκωλήκησιν conj. R. Const.

³ σικυῶνι Ald.: perhaps here a general term for cucumbers, gourds, etc.; σικυῶν M.; σικύφ conj. W.

⁴ Plin. 19. 185.

longer time, except that such seed must necessarily become less vigorous by reason of 'evaporation',¹ and destruction by worms.² The chief cause of loss is vermin; for vermin occur in all the seeds, even those which are pungent, though least in the gourd³ tribe; such seeds however, as they lose their moisture, become bitter in taste and inferior for use. Let this suffice for an account of the seeds and in general of herbs cultivated in gardens.

Of uncultivated herbs: the wild forms of pot-herbs.

VI. ⁴ We must now endeavour to speak in the same way of the wild kinds and of those which are called uncultivated herbs. Some of these have the same names as the cultivated⁵ kinds; for all these kinds exist also in a wild form, and most of them resemble the cultivated kinds in appearance, except that in the wild forms the leaves and also the stalks are smaller and rougher, and in particular these forms are more pungent and stronger in taste, for instance, savory⁶ marjoram cabbage and rue; the wild monk's rhubarb (dock) indeed, though it has a pleasanter taste than the cultivated, yet has⁷ a sharper flavour; and this is the chief difference. Moreover all the wild kinds are less juicy than the cultivated, and perhaps this is the very reason why most⁸ of them are more pungent and stronger.

A peculiarity of 'wild cabbage' as compared with the others is that its stems are rounder and smoother

⁵ ἡμέροις conj. Sch.; εἰρημέοις Ald. The correction would seem unnecessary but that Ald. gives εἰρημέοις in § 4 where ἡμέροισι is required. ⁶ cf. Diosc. 3. 37.

⁷ ὄν, τὸν I conj.; τὸν δὲ MSS. W.

⁸ γε conj. Sch.; τε UMald.

ρου, καὶ τὴν τοῦ φύλλου πρόσθεσιν ἐκείνη μὲν ἔχει πλατεῖαν αὐτὴ δὲ περιφερεστέραν, καὶ αὐτὸ δὲ τὸ φύλλον ἀγωνότερον· ἐπεὶ τὰ γε ἄλλα τραχύτερα καὶ τοῖς καυλοῖς καὶ τοῖς φύλλοις.

Ἡ δὲ γογγυλὶς καὶ τὴν ῥίζαν ἔχει μακρὰν καὶ ῥαφανιδώδη καὶ τὸν καυλὸν βραχύον.

Θριδακίη δὲ τὸ τε φύλλον βραχύτερον τῆς ἡμέρου, καὶ τελευμένης ἀκαυθοῦται, καὶ τὸν καυλὸν ὁμοίως, τὸν ὀπὸν δὲ δριμύν καὶ φαρμακώδη. φύεται δ' ἐν ταῖς ἀρούραις· ὀπίζουσι δ' αὐτὴν ὑπὸ πυραμητόν, καὶ φασι καθαίρειν ὕδρωπα καὶ ἀχλὺν ἀπ' ὀφθαλμῶν ἀπάγειν καὶ ἄργεμα ἀφαιρεῖν ἐν γάλακτι γυναικείῳ.

8 Τὸ δ' ἵπποσέλινον καὶ ἐλειοσέλινον καὶ ὄρεοσέλινον καὶ πρὸς ἑαυτὰ διαφορὰν ἔχει καὶ πρὸς τὸ ἡμέρον· τὸ μὲν γὰρ ἐλειοσέλινον τὸ παρὰ τοὺς ὄχετους καὶ ἐν τοῖς ἔλεσι φυόμενον μονόφυλλον τε καὶ οὐ δασὺ γίνεται, προσεμφερὲς δὲ πῶς τῷ σελίῳ καὶ τῇ ὀσμῇ καὶ τῷ χυλῷ καὶ τῷ σχήματι. τὸ δ' ἵπποσέλινον φύλλον μὲν ἐμφερὲς τῷ ἐλειοσελίῳ, δασὺ δὲ καὶ μεγαλόκαυλον καὶ τὴν ῥίζαν ὡσπερ ῥαφανὶς ἔχει τὸ πάχος μέλαιναν μέλας δὲ καὶ ὁ καρπός, μέγεθος δὲ μείζον ὀρόβου. χρήσιμα δ' ἄμφω φασι πρὸς στραγγουρίαν εἶναι ἐν οἴῳ γλυκεῖ λευκῷ καὶ τοῖς λιθιώσι· φύεται δὲ

¹ τραχύτερα conj. Sch.; τραχύτερον Ald., which contradicts what has just been said.

² Plin. 20. 20; Diosc. 2. 110.

³ τελευμένης conj. W.; τελευόμενος U; τελειούμενον P₂Ald. cf. C.P. 4. 3. 5.

than in the cultivated kind, and, while in the latter the attachment of the leaf is flat, in the wild kind it is rounder, and the leaf itself has less angles; in other cases the wild form is the rougher¹ both in stem and leaf.

²The wild turnip has a long root, like that of the radish, and a short stem.

The wild lettuce has a shorter leaf than the cultivated kind, and, as the plant matures,³ it becomes spinous; the stem is also shorter, while the juice is pungent and medicinal. It grows in fields; they extract its juice at the time of wheat-harvest, and it is said that it purges away dropsy and takes away dimness of sight and removes ulcers⁴ on the eye; for which purpose it is administered in human milk.

⁵'Horse-celery' (alexanders) 'marsh-celery' and 'mountain-celery' (parsley) differ both from one another and from the cultivated kind; 'marsh-celery,' which grows by irrigation-ditches and in marshes, has scanty leaves,⁶ and is not of close habit,⁷ yet it somewhat resembles the cultivated kind in smell taste and appearance. 'Horse-celery' has a leaf like that of the marsh kind, but is of close habit and has a big stalk, and its root is as thick as a radish and black; ⁸the fruit is also black, and in size is larger than the seed of a vetch. They say that both kinds are serviceable in cases of strangury and for those suffering from stone, being administered in sweet white wine. Both kinds grow equally⁹

⁴ 9. 9. 5; Plin. 20. 58; Diosc. 2. 136.

⁵ Plin. 19. 124.

⁶ μονόφυλλον: Plin. *l.c.* seems to have read μονόφυλλον.

⁷ Diosc. 3. 64.

⁸ Diosc. 3. 67.

⁹ ὁμοίως conj. Sch.; ἴσως Ald.

ὁμοίως πανταχοῦ γίνεται δὲ καὶ τι δάκρυον ἐξ αὐτοῦ ὅμοιον τῇ μύρρα· οἱ δὲ φασιν ὅλως μύρραν.

4 Τὸ δὲ ὄρεοσέλινον μείζους ἔτι διαφορὰς ἔχει· τὸ μὲν γὰρ φύλλον ἔοικε κωνεῖω, ῥίζα δὲ λεπτή, τὸν δὲ καρπὸν ἔχει καθάπερ ἀνηθον πλὴν ἐλάττω· διδάσκει δὲ τοῦτον ἐν οἴνῳ αὐστηρῶ τῶν γυναικείων χάριν.

Ἔνια δὲ ὅλως ἀσύμβλητα τοῖς ἡμέροις ἐστὶ κατὰ γε τοὺς χυλοὺς καὶ τὰς δυνάμεις, ὥσπερ σίκυος ὃ τε ἄγριος καὶ ὁ ἡμερος, ἀλλ' ἐκ τῆς προσόψεως ἔχει τὴν ὁμοιότητα, καθάπερ καὶ ἐν τοῖς στεφανώμασιν ἡ ἰωνία· τὸ γὰρ φύλλον ἔχει παρόμοιον. τούτων μὲν οὖν ἐν τοῖς εἰρημένοις αἰ διαφοραί.

VII. Τῶν δὲ ἀρουραίων λεγομένων μετὰ ταῦτα ῥητέον, καὶ ὅλως εἴ τι ποιῶδες ἐστὶν ὃ μὴ τυγχάνει βρωτόν. καλοῦμεν γὰρ λάχανα τὰ πρὸς τὴν ἡμετέραν χρεῖαν· ἐν δὲ τῷ καθ' ὅλου κἀκεῖνα περιέχεται, δι' ὃ καὶ περὶ ἐκείνων λεκτέον. λάχανα μὲν δὴ καὶ τὰ τοιαῦτα καλεῖται, κιχώρη ἀπάτη χόνδρυλλα ὑποχοιρὶς ἡριγέρων, καὶ ὅλως

¹ τι conj. Sch.; τὸ Ald. cf. 9. 1. 4.

² ὅλως P. Bas; ὅλως Ald.; ? ἀπλῶς W.

³ κωνεῖω conj. Sch.; κονίω Ald. cf. 1. 5. 3 n.

⁴ καρπὸν conj. Cornarius on Diosc. 3. 67. and Dalec.; καυλὸν UMAld. cf. Diosc. l. c.

⁵ ἡμέροις H.; εἰρημένοις UMAld. cf. 7. 6. 1 n.

⁶ See Index, σίκυος.

⁷ i. e. which gives them a common name.

⁸ εἴ τι ποιῶδες ἐστὶν H.; ἐγγειποιῶδες U; ἐγγειποιῶδες ἐστὶ MAld.

everywhere. There is also a sort¹ of gum which exudes from the plant, like myrrh, and some say that it is² myrrh.

'Mountain-celery' (parsley) exhibits even greater differences; its leaf is like that of hemlock,³ the root is slender, and the fruit⁴ like that of dill, but smaller; it is given in dry wine for diseases of women.

In some cases however the wild kinds are not in the least like the cultivated⁵ in taste and properties; thus the wild and the cultivated cucumber⁶ are quite different, and their resemblance⁷ is due only to their general look, as, among coronary plants, there is resemblance between the wild and the cultivated kinds of gillflower; for the leaves are alike. We have then described the differences which these plants present.

Of other uncultivated herbs, which may be classed with pot-herbs.

VII. Next we must speak of the differences found in the herbs called 'uncultivated,' and in general in any herbaceous plants⁸ which are not edible. For we give the name of 'pot-herbs' to those which are cultivated for our own use, but in a wider sense the term includes these also; wherefore we must speak of them too.⁹ Under the name 'pot-herbs' are included also¹⁰ such plants as chicory dandelion¹¹ *khondrylla*¹² cat's ear groundsel, and in general all

⁹ Plin. 21. 89. ¹⁰ καὶ add. Scal.

¹¹ ἀπάτη (or ἀπάρη) conj. Sch.; ἀπάκη Ald. The latter is a leguminous plant mentioned 8. 5. 3, etc.: for ἀπάτη cf. 6. 4. 8; 7. 8. 3; 7. 11. 3; for spelling see notes on the last two passages.

¹² χόνδρυλλα conj. Salm. from Plin. l. c., cf. 7. 11. 4 n.; ἀνδράλα Ald. G. cf. Plin. 21. 105; Diosc. 2. 133.

ὅσα κιχοριώδη καλεῖται διὰ τὴν ὁμοιότητα τῶν φύλλων πάντα γὰρ πως ἐμφερῆ ἔχει τῷ κιχορίῳ· πάλιν καυκαλὶς ἐνθρυσκον ἠδύοσμον. οἱ δὲ μυρία ἄλλα καλοῦσιν, σκάνδιξ καὶ ὅσα ἄλλα τοιαῦτα σκανδικώδη, τραγοπώγων, οἱ δὲ κόμην καλοῦσιν, ὃ τὴν μὲν ρίζαν ἔχει μακρὰν καὶ γλυκεῖαν τὰ δὲ φύλλα τῷ κρόκῳ ὅμοια πλὴν μακρότερα, τὸν καυλὸν δὲ βραχύν, ἐφ' οὗ τὴν κάλυκα μεγάλην καὶ ἐξ ἄκρου μέγαν τὸν πάππον πολίον, ἀφ' οὗ καλεῖται τραγοπώγων.

2 Ὅμοιος δὲ καὶ ὅσα ἄλλα τοιαύτας μὲν ιδέας ἔχει τοὺς δὲ χυλοὺς ἐδωδίμους ἢ ὠμοὺς ἢ ἐφθούς· ἕνα γὰρ δέεται πυρώσεως, ὥσπερ μαλάχη καὶ τευτλίς καὶ τὸ λάπαθον καὶ ἡ ἀκαλύφη καὶ τὸ παρθέμιον· τὸν δὲ στρύχνον καὶ ὠμὸν ἐσθίουσιν, ὃν καὶ εὐκήπευτὸν τινες πρότερον . . . καὶ ἕτερα δὲ πλείω τούτων, ἐν οἷς καὶ ὁ παροιμαζόμενός ἐστι διὰ πικρότητα κόρχορος ἔχων τὸ φύλλον ὠκιμῶδες. πάντα δὲ τὰ μὲν ἐπέτεια τὰ δὲ ἐπετειόκαυλα τυγχάνει· τὰ μὲν γὰρ ἐξααίνονται τῶν δὲ διαμένουσιν εἰς πλείω χρόνον αἱ ρίζαι· σχεδὸν δὲ οὐκ ἐλάττω τὰ τοιαῦτά ἐστι.

3 Φύεται δὲ τὰ μὲν καὶ ἀπὸ τῶν ριζῶν καὶ ἀπὸ τῶν σπερμάτων, τὰ δὲ ἕτερα μόνον ἀπὸ σπέρ-

those that are called¹ 'chicory-like' because of the resemblance in the leaves; for to a certain extent the leaves of all these are like those of chicory; and we may add *kaukalis* chervil² green mint. Some include under the name countless others, as wild chervil and all plants that resemble it, and goat's beard,³ which some call *kome* ('hair'), which has a long sweet root and leaves like those of the crocus, but longer, and a short stem, on which is set the sheath⁴; this is large, and on the top is the large mass of grey pappus,⁵ from which it gets its name of 'goat's beard.'

In like manner all those may be included which have a similar⁶ appearance, but juices suitable for food whether raw or cooked; for some need the action of fire, as *malakhe* (cheese-flower) beet monk's rhubarb nettle and bachelor's buttons; while garden nightshade⁷ is also eaten raw, and some in former times⁸ considered it worth growing in gardens. There are also many more, including the plant which has become proverbial⁹ for its bitterness, blue pimpnel, which has a leaf like basil. All these are either annual or have annual stems; for some of them wither away altogether in one season, while of others the roots persist for a longer time, and to this class belong the majority.

Some of these plants grow from roots and also from seed—unless in some cases they come up

¹ καλεῖται conj. Sch.; ταῦτα Ald.

² ἐνθρυσκον: Sch. conjectured ἐνθρυσκος, form corrected by L. Dindorf; ἐνθουσικόν Ald. G. cf. Plin. 22. 81.

³ Plin. 27. 142; Diosc. 2. 138.

⁴ κάλυξ: cf. 8. 2. 4; 8. 4. 3.

⁵ πάππον conj. W.; παγητὸν UMald.; πάγωνα H. cf. Diosc. l. c., where Saracenus corrects καρπὸς το πάππος.

⁶ τοιαύτας (sc. herbaceous) PmBas.; τοιαῦτα τὰς Ald.; τὰς αὐτὰς conj. W.

⁷ i. e. στρύχνης ὁ ἐδωδίμος: cf. 7. 15. 4. The American 'wonder-berry.'

⁸ πρότερον Ald.; *πρότερον Bas.; ἀνόμασαν conj. W. Text probably defective.

⁹ κόρχορος ἐν λαχάνοις is the proverb. cf. Ar. *Vesp.* 239, Schol.; Plin. 21. 183. (= 'Is Saul also among the prophets?')

ματος, εἰ μὴ τι καὶ αὐτόματον. ἡ δὲ βλάστησις καὶ τούτων καὶ τῶν ἄλλων τῶν μὲν ἅμα τοῖς πρώτοις ὑετοῖς ἐστὶ μετ' ἰσημερίαν, οἷον ἀπάτης καὶ τοῦ κύνωπος καὶ ἦν καλοῦσί τινας βούπρηστιν, τῶν δὲ μετὰ Πλειάδα, καθάπερ καὶ κιχορίου καὶ σχεδὸν τῶν ἄλλων τῶν κιχοριωδῶν. καὶ τὰ μὲν εὐθύς ἅμα τῇ βλαστήσει τὸ ἄνθος ἀφίησι, καθάπερ ἡ ἀφία, τὰ δὲ ὕστερον οὐ πολλῶ, καθάπερ ἡ ἀνεμώνη, τὰ δὲ ἅμα τῷ ἡρι καὶ ἐκκαυλεῖ καὶ ἀνθεῖ, καθάπερ τὸ κιχώριον καὶ τὰ κιχοριώδη καὶ τῶν ἀκανθικῶν ὅσα λαχανώδη.

- 4 Διαφορὰ δὲ τῶν ἀνθῶν πολλή, περὶ ἧς ἐν τοῖς πρότερον εἴρηται· σχεδὸν γάρ ἐστι κοινὸν πάντων· ἕνια δὲ καὶ ὄλως ἀνανθή, καθάπερ καὶ τὸ ἐπίπετρον. συμβαίνει δὲ τοῖς ἅμα τῷ καυλῷ τὸ ἄνθος ἀφιεῖσι ταχέϊαν εἶναι τὴν ἀπάνθησιν· πλὴν ἡ μὲν ἀπάτη γηράσαντος τοῦ πρώτου πάλιν ἄλλο καὶ ἄλλο παραφύει, καὶ τοῦτο ποιεῖ παρ' ὄλον τὸν χειμῶνα καὶ τὸ ἔαρ ἄχρι τοῦ θέρους. πολὺν δὲ χρόνον καὶ ὁ ἡριγέρων. τὰ δὲ ἄλλα οὐ ποιεῖ τοῦτο, καθάπερ οὐδὲ ὁ κρόκος οὔτε ὁ εὐσμος οὔθ' ὁ λευκὸς οὔθ' ὁ ἀκανθώδης· οὔτοι δὲ ἄσομοι.

VIII. Κοινή δὲ διαφορὰ πάντων τῶν ποιωδῶν ἡ τοιάδε· τὰ μὲν γάρ ἐστιν ὀρθόκαυλα καὶ νευρό-

¹ δὲ after τούτων om. W.

² ἀπάτης (or ἀπάτης) conj. Sch.; ἀφάκης U; ἀφάκεις MAld. cf. 7. 7. 1 n. Plin. l.c., however, has *arhace*.

³ ἐπίπετρον conj. Scal. from Plin. l.c.; ἐπιμετρον UMAld.G. cf. Hesych. ⁴ καυλῷ conj. Sch.; καρπῷ UMAld.G.

spontaneously. The growth alike of these¹ and of others takes place in some cases with the first rains after the equinox, for instance, dandelion² rib-grass and the plant which some call *buprestis*; in other cases after the rising of the Pleiad, for instance, chicory and most of the plants of that class. Some produce their flower immediately at the time of making growth, as lesser celandine, some not long after, as anemone, while some as soon as spring comes send up both their stems and flower, as chicory and the plants which resemble it, and those spinous plants which come under the head of pot-herbs.

There is much difference in the flowers, of which we have spoken already; for such difference is a thing common to all; and some are altogether flowerless, as stonecrop.³ Those which produce their flower with the stem⁴ quickly shed the flower; except that dandelion,⁵ when the first flower is past its prime, produces another and yet another, and continues to do so right through the winter and spring up to the summer. Groundsel⁶ also blooms for a long time; the others however do not do this; for instance the crocus does not, neither the scented (saffron crocus) nor the white nor the spinous kind,⁷—which last are scentless.

Of the differences in stem and leaf found in all herbaceous plants.

VIII. A distinction which is found in all herbaceous plants alike is the following:—some have straight

⁵ ἀπάτη γηράσαντος conj. W.; ἀπηγηράσαντος U; ἀπογηράσαντος MAld.; ἀφάκη ἀπογηράσαντος H. cf. Plin. l.c.; 7. 7. 1 n.

⁶ cf. C.P. 1. 22. 4; Plin. 25. 106.

⁷ See Index. This plant can only have been called κρόκος because it produced a yellow dye.

καυλα, τὰ δὲ ἐπιγειόκαυλα, καθάπερ μαλάχη σκάνδιξ σίκυος ἄγριος· τὸ δὲ ἡλιοτρόπιον ἔτι μᾶλλον ὡς εἰπεῖν τοιοῦτον, ὥσπερ καὶ ἐν τοῖς ἀκαυθώδεσιν οὖσιν τρίβολος καὶ ἡ κάππαρις καὶ ἄλλα πλείω· καὶ γὰρ ἐκείνων ἡ διαφορὰ πλείων. ἐνια δὲ περιαλλόκαυλα, μὴ ἔχοντα δὲ τοῦ προσπέσωσιν ἐπιγειόκαυλα, καθάπερ ἐπετίνη καὶ ἀπαρίνη καὶ ἀπλῶς ὧν ὁ καυλὸς λεπτὸς καὶ μαλακὸς καὶ μακρὸς, δι' ὃ καὶ φύονται ταῦτα ὡς ἐπὶ τὸ πᾶν ἐν ἄλλοις· κοινὴ δὲ καὶ αὕτη ἡ διαφορὰ πάντων οὐ μόνον τῶν ποιωδῶν καὶ φρυγανικῶν ἀλλὰ καὶ τῶν θαμνωδῶν· καὶ γὰρ ἡ ἔλιξ καὶ ἔτι μᾶλλον ἡ σμίλαξ περιαλλόκαυλον.

² Ἐπι δὲ καὶ τῶν ποιωδῶν τὰ μὲν πολύκαυλα τὰ δὲ μονόκαυλα· καὶ τῶν μονοκαύλων τὰ μὲν ἀπαράβλαστα κατὰ τὸν καυλὸν τὰ δὲ παραβλαστικά, καθάπερ καὶ ἐν τοῖς ἡμέροις ἢ τε ῥαφανῖς καὶ ἄλλ' ἄττα. πολύκαυλα δὲ ὡς ἀπλῶς εἰπεῖν τὰ ἐπιγειόκαυλα, μονόκαυλα δὲ καὶ ὀλιγόκαυλα τὰ ὀρθόκαυλα. τούτων δὲ ἀπαράβλαστα τὰ λειόκαυλα κρόμμνον πράσον σκόροδον, ὥσπερ καὶ ἐν τοῖς ἡμέροις καὶ τὰ μὲν εὐθύκαυλα τὰ δὲ σκολιόκαυλα καὶ τούτων [τοῖς ἡμέροις] ὑπάρχει.

³ Διαφορὰ δὲ τις καὶ τοιάδε τῶν ποιωδῶν ἐστὶ· τὰ μὲν γὰρ ἐπιγειόφυλλα τὰ δ' ἐπικαυλόφυλλα τυγχάνει τὰ δ' ἀμφοτέρως. ἐπιγειόφυλλα μὲν

and fibrous stems, some prostrate stems,¹ as *malakhe* (cheese-flower) wild chervil 'wild cucumber' (squirting cucumber); while *heliotropion*² has this character³ to an even greater extent, and so, among spinous plants, have caltrop caper and several others; for in these too the above-mentioned distinction is even more marked. Some again have clasping stems, but if they have nothing on which to throw themselves, their stems become prostrate, as *epetine* bedstraw and in general those which have a slender soft long stem; wherefore these in general grow in the midst of⁴ other plants. This point of difference too is common not only to all herbaceous plants and under-shrubs, but also to shrubby ones; for *helix* (ivy) has a clasping stem, and, still more, smilax.

Again of herbaceous plants too some have several stems, some only one; and of the latter some have no side-shoots along the stem, while others have side-shoots, for instance, among cultivated plants radish and some others. Those with prostrate stems have generally more than one, while those with erect stems have but one or a few. Of these those with smooth stems have no side-shoots, as onion leek garlic—the wild, as well as the cultivated forms; and of these⁵ again some have straight, some crooked stems.

There is also the following point of difference in herbaceous plants:—some have their leaves on the ground, some on the stem, some have both characters. The following have ground leaves—crowsfoot⁶ the

¹ ἐπιγειόκαυλα conj. Cornarius; ἐπετειόκαυλα Ald H.

² cf. 7. 15. 1; Diosc. 4. 190 and 191; Plin. 22. 57.

³ τοιοῦτον conj. Sch. from G; τούτων Ald.

⁴ ἐν; G seems to have read ἐπ.

⁵ τοῖς ἡμέροις probably repeated by mistake from above.

⁶ cf. C.P. 2. 5. 4; Plin. 22. 48; Diosc. 2. 130.

κορωνόπους ἀνθεμον ἀφύλλανthes ἀγχουσα πόα ἀνεμώνη ἀπαργία ἀρνόγλωσσον ἀπάπη· ἐπικαυλόφυλλα δὲ κρηπίς ἀνθεμον τὸ φυλλῶδες λωτὸς λευκόιον· ἀμφοτέρως δὲ τὸ κιχώριον· καὶ γὰρ ἐπὶ τῶν καυλῶν ἅμα ταῖς ἐκφύσει ταῖς ἀκρεμονικαῖς ἐκφύει τι καὶ ἄνθος· καὶ τῶν φυλλακάνθων ἕνια, πλὴν ἀκαυθώδεσι κομιδῇ, καθάπερ ὁ σόγκος.

IX. Ἔστι δὲ καὶ τὰ μὲν ἄκαρπα τὰ δὲ κύρπιμα. καὶ ὅλως τῶν ποιωδῶν τὰ μὲν ἄχρι τῶν φύλλων ἀφικνεῖται, τὰ δὲ καυλὸν ἔχει καὶ ἄνθος καρπὸν δὲ οὐ. τὰ δὲ καὶ καρπὸν ὡσπερ τελειοτάτην φύσιν, εἰ μὴ τι καὶ ἄνευ τοῦ ἄνθους καρποφόρον, ὡσπερ ἐπὶ τῶν δένδρων.

Διαφέρει δὲ καὶ τὰ φύλλα σχεδὸν οὐκ ἐλάττωσιν ἀλλὰ πλείοσι διαφοραῖς ἢ τὰ τῶν δένδρων· καὶ πρὸς αὐτὰ δὲ ἐκεῖνα διαφορὰς ἔχει· μεγίστην μὲν ὡς εἰπεῖν ὅτι τὰ μὲν ἀπὸ μίσχου προσπέφυκε, τὰ δὲ αὐτὰ μὲν ὡς ἀπλῶς, τὰ δὲ καυλικῇ τινι προσφύσει. καὶ τῶν μὲν ἐν τῇ βλαστήσει προτερεῖ <ὁ καυλός>, τῶν δὲ πλείστων τὰ φύλλα, καὶ σχεδὸν ἐν τῇ ἀρχῇ μέγιστα γίνονται καὶ μάλιστα ἐδώδιμα· τὰ δὲ ἐκ τῶν δένδρων προωθεῖ τινα καυλόν.

¹ ἀφύλλανthes placed after ἀνθεμον by Sch.; in Ald. placed after ἀνεμώνη. cf. 7. 14. 2; Plin. 21. 56.

² ἀπάπη U; ἀπάπη Ald. cf. 7. 7. 1 n.

³ cf. 1. 13. 1. and Index.

⁴ ἐκφύει τι καὶ MSS.; ? ἐκφύει φύλλον τε καὶ W.

anthemon whose flowers have no petals¹ (wild camomile) alkanet grass anemone hawk's beard plantain dandelion²; the following have leaves on the stem—ox-tongue the *anthemon* which has petalled flowers³ trefoil gilliflower; while chicory has both kinds of leaves; for this plant produces,⁴ as well as leaves, a certain number of flowers on the stems at the points where the side-shoots are attached. Similar too are some of the plants with spinous leaves, but not those that are altogether spinous, as sow-thistle.

Of other differences seen in herbaceous plants in general, as compared with one another and with trees.

IX. Again some are barren, while others bear fruit, and, speaking generally, of herbaceous plants some get as far as producing leaves only, others have a stem and flower, but no fruit; some again have fruit as the completion of their development, while some bear fruit even though they have no flower, as is the case with some trees.

⁵ The leaves of herbaceous plants again differ in hardly fewer, nay, even in more, ways than those of trees, and further, they present differences as compared with these, the chief being perhaps that some are attached by a leaf-stalk, some are attached directly, some attached with cauline appendages.⁶ And in some herbaceous plants the stalk⁷ is the first part to grow, but in most the leaves, which almost at the outset grow to their largest and are best for eating; whereas the leaves of trees always push out first a sort of stalk.

⁵ Plin. 21. 100.

⁶ i.e. petiolate, sessile, and decurrent respectively.

⁷ ὁ καυλός add. Sch. from G.

- 2 Διαφέρουσι δὲ καὶ τοῖς ἄνθεσι πολὺ ἐν μὲν γὰρ τοῖς δένδροισι τὰ γε πλείστα λευκά, τὰ δὲ μικρὸν ἐπιπορφυρίζοντα, τὰ δὲ ποῶδη καὶ χλωῶδη, κερωσμένοι δὲ ἀνθῶν <οὐδέν· ἐν δὲ τοῖς ποιῶδεσι τῶν ἀνθῶν> πολλαὶ καὶ παντοδαπαὶ χροιαὶ καὶ ἄκρατοι καὶ μεμιγμένοι καὶ εὔσομοι δὴ καὶ ἄσομοι εἰσιν. καὶ τὰ μὲν δένδρα τὴν ἀνθησιν ἀθρόαν ποιεῖται, τούτων δ' ἕνια κατὰ μέρος, ὥσπερ ἐλέχθη καὶ περὶ τοῦ ὠκίμου, δι' ὃ καὶ πολὺν χρόνον ἀνθεῖ, καθάπερ ἄλλα τε πολλὰ καὶ τὸ ἡλιοτρόπιον καὶ τὸ κισθόριον.
- 3 Πολλαὶ δὲ καὶ τῶν ῥιζῶν διαφοραὶ καὶ τρόπων τινὰ αἱ τούτων φανερώτεραι· εἰσὶ γὰρ αἱ μὲν ξυλώδεις αἱ δὲ σαρκώδεις καὶ ἰνώδεις, ὥσπερ καὶ τῶν ἡμέρων, καθάπερ αἱ τε τοῦ σίτου καὶ τῆς πῶας τῆς πλείστης. αὐτῶν δὲ τούτων ἕκασται πλείστας ἔχουσι διαφορὰς χρώμασιν ὁσμαῖς χυμοῖς μεγέθεσιν· αἱ μὲν γὰρ λευκαὶ αἱ δὲ μέλαιναί αἱ δ' ἐρυθραὶ, καθάπερ ἢ τε τῆς ἀργούσης καὶ τοῦ ἐρευθεδάνου· αἱ δ' ὥσπερ ξανθαὶ καὶ ξυλοειδεῖς· καὶ γλυκεῖαι δὲ καὶ πικραὶ καὶ δριμεῖαι καὶ εὐώδεις καὶ κακῶδεις, καὶ ἔνια φαρμακῶδεις, ὡς ἐν ἄλλοις εἴρηται.
- 4 Διαφοραὶ δὲ καὶ τῶν σαρκωδῶν· αἱ μὲν γὰρ στρογγύλαι αἱ δὲ προμήκεις καὶ βαλανῶδεις, ὥσπερ ἀσφοδέλου καὶ κρόκου· καὶ αἱ μὲν λεπυριώδεις, ὥσπερ ἢ τοῦ βολβοῦ καὶ τῆς σκίλλης καὶ ὄσαι βολβῶδεις καὶ κρομίου δὲ καὶ γηθίου καὶ

¹ cf. I. 13. 1.

² οὐδέν . . . ἀνθῶν add. Scal. from G (κερωσμένων δὲ ἀνθῶν καὶ πολλὰ UMAld.); ἀνθῶν for ἀνθῶν conj. W., who also added τῶν ἀνθῶν. See LS. ἀνθῶν.

There is also much difference as to the flowers between herbaceous plants and trees; for in trees¹ most of the flowers are white, while some are slightly reddish, others are greenish or greenish-yellow, but none of them² have distinct gay colours; while in herbaceous plants the flowers shew many and various colours, both simple and in combination, and further, some of them are scented, others not. Again³ trees produce all their bloom at once, while some herbaceous plants have a succession of flowers, as we said⁴ of basil; wherefore it is in flower for a long period, as are many other herbs, such as *heliotropion* and *chicory*.

There are also many differences in the roots, and, in a way, the differences in these are more obvious; some are woody, some fleshy and fibrous, just as in the cultivated kinds, as are those of corn and most kinds of grass. Again the roots themselves exhibit in each case very many differences in colour smell taste and size; some are white, some black, some red, as those of alkanet and madder; some are yellowish,⁵ or the colour of wood.⁶ Again there are roots which are sweet, bitter, pungent, fragrant, evil-smelling; and some are medicinal, as has been said elsewhere.

There are also differences between those with fleshy roots; the roots of some are round, of some oblong and acorn-shaped, as those of asphodel and crocus;⁷ some consist of several layers, as those of purse-tassels squill and others which belong to that class, onion long onion and others like

³ ἄσομοι εἰσιν. καὶ τὰ μὲν conj. W.; ἄσομοι. καὶ ἐνίων τὰ μὲν Ald. H. ⁴ 7. 3. 1.

⁵ ὥσπερ MSS.; πλείστα conj. W.

⁶ ξυλοειδεῖς: cf. 7. 3. 2.

⁷ cf. I. 6. 7; 6. 6. 10.

ὅσα τούτοις ὅμοια. αἱ δὲ ὀμαλεῖς καὶ ψαθυραὶ
καὶ μαλακαὶ δι' ὄλον καὶ ὥσπερ ἄφλοιοι, καθάπερ
τοῦ ἄρου· αἱ δὲ φλοιὸν ἔχουσι πρὸς τῇ σαρκί,
καθάπερ ἢ τοῦ κυκλαμίνου καὶ τῆς γογγυλίδος.
οὐχ ἅπασαι δ' αἱ εὐώδεις ἢ γλυκεῖαι ἢ εὐστομοί
καὶ ἐδώδιμοι, οὐδ' αἱ πικραὶ ἄβρωτοι· ἀλλ' ὅσαι
ἀβλαβεῖς εἰσι τῷ σώματι μετὰ τὴν προσφορὰν·
ἐνταῦθα γὰρ γλυκεῖαι μὲν θανάσιμοι δὲ καὶ νοσώδεις,
5 αἱ δὲ πικραὶ μὲν ἢ κακῶδεις ὠφέλιμοι δέ. τὸν
αὐτὸν δὲ τρόπον καὶ φύλλα καὶ καυλοί, καθάπερ
τοῦ ἀψινθίου καὶ τοῦ κενταυρίου. διαφορὰ δὲ
καὶ κατὰ τὴν βλάστησιν καὶ κατὰ τὴν ἀνθησιν,
οἷον ἀρχομένου χειμῶνος καὶ μεσοῦντος καὶ
πάλιν ἤρος ἢ θέρους ἢ μετοπώρου. καὶ ἐπὶ τῶν
καρπῶν δὲ ὁμοίως τῷ βρωτοῦς εἶναι καὶ ἐγχύλους
ἐνίοις καὶ φύλλα καὶ σπέρματα καὶ ρίζας· καὶ ἐν
αὐτοῖς τούτοις κατὰ τοὺς χυλοὺς, οἷον ὀξύτητι
καὶ δριμύτητι καὶ γλυκύτητι καὶ αὐστηρότητι
καὶ ταῖς ἄλλαις ταῖς τοιαύταις ἀπλῶς τε καὶ
κατὰ τὸ μᾶλλον. τὰς μὲν οὖν διαφορὰς ἐν
τούτοις ληπτέον.

X. Δηρημένον δὲ κατὰ τὰς ὥρας ἐκάστων
πρὸς τε τὰς βλαστήσεις καὶ κατὰ τὰς ἀνθήσεις
καὶ τελειώσεις τῶν καρπῶν, οὐδὲν ἀναβλαστάνει
πρὸ τῆς οικείας ὥρας οὔτε τῶν ριζοφυῶν οὔτε
τῶν σπερμοφυῶν, ἀλλ' ἕκαστον ἀναμένει τὴν

¹ καὶ conj. W.; ἢ Ald.

² τῷ βρωτοῦς εἶναι καὶ ἐγχύλους ἐνίοις conj. W.; τὸ βρωτὰ
εἶναι καὶ καυλοὺς εἶναι Ald. H. Text probably defective.

these. Some are smooth loose and soft through-
out, and, as it were, without 'bark,' as those of
cuckoo-pint, while some have a 'bark' attached to
the fleshy part, as those of cyclamen and turnip.
And not all those that are fragrant or sweet or
pleasant to the taste are also¹ edible, any more than
all those that are bitter are uneatable; any (whether
sweet or bitter) that are harmless to the body after
being eaten are edible; for some that are sweet are
deadly and dangerous to health, while some are
beneficial even if they are bitter or have an evil
smell. The same may be said of the leaves and
stalks, as in the case of wormwood and centaury.
There are also differences in the time of growth and
of flowering, the season being variously the beginning
or middle of winter, or again spring, summer, or
autumn. So too is there in like manner a differ-
ence in the fruits, which² in some of these plants
are edible and juicy, as well as³ the leaves seeds
and roots. And in these cases there are further
differences in the taste (of those which are edible
and juicy), which may be sharp, pungent, sweet, dry,
or exhibit other similar differences, either altogether
or in degree. These are examples of the differ-
ences which we find.

Of the seasons at which herbs grow and flower.

X. Each plant having its proper season for growth,
flowering and maturing of the fruit, nothing grows⁴
before its proper season either of those grown from
a root or of those grown from seed, but each awaits

³ καὶ ρίζας seems irrelevant.

⁴ ἀναβλαστάνει conj. W.; ἀναβλαστᾷ καὶ A¹d. H.

οἰκείαν οὐδ' ὑπὸ τῶν ὑδάτων οὐδὲν πάσχον· ἔνια γὰρ θερινὰ κομιδῇ καὶ τῇ βλαστήσει καὶ τῇ ἀνθήσει, καθάπερ ὁ τε σκόλυμος καὶ ὁ σίκκος ἄγριος, ὥσπερ καὶ περὶ τῶν φρυγανικῶν ἐλέχθη περὶ κοτύξης τε καὶ καππάριδος καὶ τῶν ἄλλων· οὐδὲν γὰρ οὐδὲ ἐκείνων ἀνθεῖ καὶ βλαστάνει πρὸ τῆς οἰκείας ὥρας. δι' ὃ καὶ ταύτη δόξαιεν ἂν διαφέρειν τῶν δένδρων. τῶν μὲν γὰρ ἅμα πῶς πάντων ἢ ἐγγυὲς ἡ βλάστησις, εἰ δὲ μὴ κατὰ μίαν γε ὥραν ὡς εἰπεῖν· τούτων δὲ ἐν πολλαῖς μᾶλλον δὲ ἐν ἀπάσαις ἢ βλάστησις καὶ ἔτι μᾶλλον ἢ ἀνθησις, ὥστε εἰ τις ἐθέλει κατανοεῖν σχεδὸν συνεχῆς γίνεται καθ' ὅλον ἐνιαυτὸν καὶ ἡ βλάστησις καὶ ἡ ἀνθησις· αἰεὶ γὰρ ἕτερον ἐξ ἐτέρου διαδεχόμενον πάσας καταλαμβάνει τὰς ὥρας· οἶον μετὰ τὴν ἀπάτην κρόκος ἔσται καὶ ἀνεμώνη καὶ ὁ ἡριγέρον καὶ τὰ ἄλλα χειμερινά, μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα τὰ ἡρινὰ <καὶ θερινὰ> καὶ μετοπωρινά.
 3 πολλὰ δέ, ὥσπερ ἐλέχθη, διὰ τὸ κατὰ μέρος ἀνθεῖν ἐπιτείνεται ταῖς ὥραις· ἔνια γὰρ οὕτως ἀνθεῖ, καθάπερ ἡ τε ἀπάτη καὶ τὸ ὄνοχειλές καὶ τὸ κυχόριον καὶ τὸ ἀρνόγλωσσον καὶ ἄλλα· διὰ δὲ τὴν συνέχειαν καὶ τὴν περικατάληψιν τὴν ὑπ' ἀλλήλων οὐ φαίνεται ῥάδιον ἐν ἐνίοις οὐδ' ὀρίσαι ποῖα πρῶτα βλαστάνει καὶ ποῖα ὀψιβλαστῆ· πλὴν εἰ τις ὑποθοῖτο τοῦ ἔτους τὴν ἀρχὴν τινα

¹ οὐδ' conj. W.; οἴθ' Ald. ² Reference not discoverable.

³ ἀπάτην conj. W.; ἀφάκην UMald. cf. 7. 7. 1 n.

⁴ κρόκος conj. Sch. (adding ὁ); ἦρος U (corrected); κρος M; om. Ald.; τὸ κρόκον mBas.

⁵ καὶ θερινὰ seems to have dropped out.

⁶ διὰ τὸ κατὰ μέρος ἀνθεῖν conj. W.; καὶ τῶν κατὰ μέρος ἀνθέων Ald.

its proper season and is not¹ affected even by rain. For some are plants which belong properly to summer as to their growth and their flowering, as golden thistle and squirting cucumber, as was said² of shrubby plants and of *konysa* caper and the rest; for of these too none blooms or grows before its proper season. Wherefore in this respect too these plants would seem to differ from trees. For trees make their growth all at once or nearly so, or at all events we may say that they do so all at one season; but the plants of which we are now speaking have their times of growing and still more of flowering at many or rather at all seasons; so that, if one will consider it, both the growing and the flowering are almost continuous throughout the year; for one continually succeeds to another, so that all seasons are covered; thus after the dandelion³ will come the crocus⁴ anemone groundsel and the other plants of winter, and after these those of spring summer⁵ and autumn. Some again, as was said, because they do not produce all their bloom at once,⁶ cover a longer season; for there are some that thus bloom, for instance dandelion⁷ bugloss⁸ chicory plantain, and others; but because of this continuity and overlapping it does not seem easy in some cases to define which first make growth and which are late in growing,— unless⁹ one were to lay down that the 'year'

⁷ ἀπάτη conj. W.; ἀφάκη Ald. cf. 7. 7. 1 n.

⁸ ὄνοχειλές conj. Sch. from Plin. 21. 100; Diosc. 4. 24; ὄνοκίχλης UMald.

⁹ i. e. unless one has a fixed starting-point. *τινα ὥρας τινας ἀρχῆ* conj. W.; *τινα πρὸς τῇ ἵνα* (ἦ?) U; text defective in MAld., but both give *ἵνα* (ἦ); W. conjectures also *τροπὰς τὰς χειμερινάς*. ? *εἶναι ὥρας τινας ἀρχῆ* or *εἶναι ὥραν τινα* (omitting εἰ (ἦ) as a trace of a lost sentence).

4 ὥρας τινὸς ἀρχῆς. καὶ αὐτῶν δὲ τούτων τὰς γενέσεις καὶ τὰς ὥρας ὅταν τελειωθέντων τῶν καρπῶν πάλιν ἄλλας ἀρχὰς ἐνίστῳνται τῆς γενέσεως· ὅπερ μάλιστα δοκεῖ συμβαίνειν μετ' ἰσημερίαν μετοπωρινήν· τότε γὰρ ἤδη τὰ σπέρματα πλείστα τετελείωται καὶ τῶν δενδρικών καρπῶν οἱ πολλοί, καὶ ἅμα μεταβολὴ τις αὐτοῦ τούτου προσγίνεται καὶ τῆς ὥρας· ὅσα δὲ ἀτελή καὶ ἄπεπτα περικαταλαμβάνεται, τούτοις κατὰ λόγον ἐκ περιόδου καὶ ἡ βλάστησις γίνεται καὶ ἡ ἀνθησις καὶ ἡ τελείωσις· δι' ἃ συμβαίνει τὰ μὲν ὑπὸ τροπᾶς ἀνθεῖν τὰ δ' ὑπὸ Κῦνα τὰ δὲ καὶ μετὰ Ἄρκτουρον καὶ ἰσημερίαν μετοπωρινήν.

5 Ἄλλὰ ταῦτα μὲν ἔοικε κοινοτέραν ἔχειν σκέψιν εἰς ἀφορισμὸν ἀρχῆς· ὅτι δὲ αἱ διαφοραὶ πλείους ἢ οὐκ ἐλάττους ἐν τούτοις φανερόν· ἐπεὶ καὶ ἀείφυλλα τῶν τοιούτων ἐστὶν ἔνια, καθάπερ τὸ πόλιον καὶ ἡλιοτρόπιον καὶ τὸ ἀδιάντον.

XI. Ἀφωρισμένων οὖν τούτων περὶ τὰς διαφορὰς ἐν οἷς γίνονται καὶ πῶς λεκτέον ἤδη τὰς καθ' ἕκαστον ἱστορίας . . . ὅσα μὴ κατὰ τὴν

¹ *i. e.* to fix the date of the beginning and end of the cycle of the plant's life.

² αὐτοῦ τούτου: ? the plant itself. αὐτοῦ τοῦ ἔτους conj. Sch.

³ *i. e.* according as the seed ripened last year or this year. In this rather obscure section I follow W.'s explanations.

⁴ Plin. 21. 100.

begins when a certain season begins. Further in these plants it is not easy to define¹ in each case the time of first growth and the season when, the fruits being matured, it makes a fresh start in reproduction. This seems chiefly to occur after the autumnal equinox; for by that time most of the seeds are matured, like most of the fruits of trees: moreover a change then takes place in the seed² itself as well as in the season. But in the case of any seeds which are still immature and unripe and so are overtaken by winter, the period of first growth, the flowering of the new plant, and the period of maturity are proportionally later. Wherefore it comes to pass that some bloom at the solstice, some at the rising of the dog-star, and some after the rising of Arcturus and the autumnal equinox.³

But these matters seem to require a wider investigation in order to determine when the process begins. However it is clear from what has been said that these plants present at least as many differences as trees. ⁴For some again of this class are evergreen, as hylwort *heliotropion* and maiden-hair.

Of the classes into which herbaceous plants may be divided, as those having a spike and chicory-like plants.

XI. Having then made these explanations we must now give a separate account of each plant, discussing the differences (in those plants in which they occur) and saying how they arise . . .⁵ except those peculiarities which belong to the

⁵ Lacuna in UMald.Cam.Bas., leaving the connexion of the next clause obscure.

ἰδίαν ἐκάστου φύσιν. λέγω δὲ οἶον τὰ σταχυώδη καὶ τὰ σκανδικώδη καὶ μονοφυῆ, κὰν εἴ τι ἕτερόν ἐστι τοιοῦτον κοινὸν ἐπὶ πάντων λαβεῖν, ὃ τῇ αἰσθήσει γινώριμον ἢ φύλλοις ἢ ἀνθεσιν ἢ ρίζαις ἢ καρποῖς· ἐκ γὰρ τῶν φανερῶν ὃ μερισμὸς ὡσπερ καὶ ἐκ τῶν ριζῶν.

2 Σταχυώδη μὲν οὖν ἐστὶν ὃ τε κύνωψ ὑπὸ τινων καλούμενος πλείους ἔχων ιδέας ἐν ἑαυτῷ· καὶ ὁ ἀλωπέκουρος καὶ ὁ στελέφουρος ὑπ' ἐνίωιν δὲ ἀρνόγλωσσον τῶν δὲ ὄρτυξ καλούμενος· παρόμοιον δὲ τούτῳ τρόπον τινὰ καὶ ἡ θρυαλλίς. ἀπλᾶ δὲ καὶ μονοειδῆ τρόπον τινὰ ταῦτα καὶ στάχυν οὐκ ὄξυν οὐδ' ἀθερώδη ἔχοντα· ὃ δ' ἀλωπέκουρος μαλακὸν καὶ χρωωδέστερον, ὅτι καὶ ὅμοιον ταῖς τῶν ἀλωπέκων οὐραῖς, ὅθεν καὶ τοῦνομα μετέιληφεν. ὅμοιος δὲ τούτῳ καὶ ὁ στελέφουρος, πλὴν οὐχ ὡσπερ ἐκεῖνος ἀνθεὶ κατὰ μέρος ἀλλὰ δι' ὅλου τοῦ στάχυνος ὡσπερ ὁ πυρός. ἡ δὲ ἀνθησις ἀμφοῖν χρωώδης, καθάπερ καὶ τοῦ σίτου· παρόμοιον δὲ τῇ ὅλη μορφῇ τῷ πυρῷ πλὴν πλατυφυλλότερον. ὡσαύτως δὲ τούτοις καὶ τὰ ἄλλα τὰ σταχυώδη λεκτέον.

3 Τὰ δὲ κιχοριώδη πάντα μὲν ἐπετειόφυλλα καὶ ριζόφυλλα, βλαστάνει δὲ μετὰ Πλειάδα πλὴν τῆς ἀπάτης, τοῖς δὲ καυλοῖς καὶ ταῖς ρίζαις

¹ i.e. spicate.

² σκανδικώδη: i.e. umbellate. One would expect κιχοριώδη, to correspond with § 3; but the three classes mentioned seem to be merely 'samples' of classification: of the three only one (τὰ σταχυώδη) is described below, and other classes are added.

³ μονοφυῆ I conj.: i.e. those which have a scape: cf. 2. 6. 9; C.P. 1. 1. 3. μνόφαα U; μνοφᾶα MAld.; om. G.

character of individual kinds. I mean for instance the plants which have a spike,¹ those which may be classed with wild chervil,² and those which have a single stem,³ . . . or any other such class in which one can find some such general characteristics obvious to the senses either in leaves flowers roots or fruits; (for the classification is to be made by the visible parts, as well as by the roots).⁴

⁵ An example of the plants which have a spike is the plant which some call 'dog's eye'⁶ (rib-grass), which comprises several forms; we have also 'fox-brush,' *stelephuros* (plantain), which some call 'lamb's tongue' and some 'quail-plant'; and somewhat similar to this is *thryallis*. These are simple plants and uniform in character, having a spike which is not pointed nor bearded; while in 'fox-brush' it is soft and somewhat downy, in that it actually resembles the brush of a fox, whence also it has obtained its name. Similar to this is *stelephuros* (plantain), except that it does not, like that plant, flower here and there, but all up the spike like wheat. The bloom of both is downy like that of corn, and the plants in their general appearance resemble wheat, but have broader leaves. Of the other plants which have a spike a similar account may be given.

⁷ The chicory-like plants all have annual leaves and have root-leaves, and they begin to grow after the Pleiad, except dandelion⁸; but in their stems

⁴ Roots being the basis of classification in xii. below.

⁵ Plin. 21. 101.

⁶ κύνωψ conj. Sch.; ἀκύνωψ UAld.; Plin. l.c. has *cynops* (cf. 7. 7. 3); *oculus caninus* G.

⁷ i.e. composites. Plin. l.c.

⁸ ἀπάτης Ū; ἀπάτης MAld. cf. 7. 7. 1 n.; 7. 8. 3 n.

μεγάλας ἔχουσι διαφοράς· οἱ μὲν γὰρ τῶν ἄλλων ἀπλούστεροι καὶ ἐλάττους, ὁ δὲ τοῦ κικυροίου μέγας καὶ ἀποφύσεις ἔχων πολλὰς, ἔτι δὲ γλίχρος καὶ δυσδιαίρετος, δι' ὃ καὶ δεσμῶ χρωῦνται παραβλαστητικὸν δὲ καὶ τῇ ρίζῃ καὶ ἄλλως μακρόρριζον, δι' ὃ καὶ δυσώλεθρον· ὅταν γὰρ ἐκλαχανίσωνται, πάλιν τὸ ὑπόλοιπον ἀρχὴν λαμβάνει γενέσεως. συμβαίνει δὲ καὶ παρανθεῖν αὐτοῦ μέρος ἄλλο καὶ ἄλλο, καὶ τοῦτο ἄχρι τοῦ μετοπώρου, σκληροῦ δοκοῦντος εἶναι τοῦ καυλοῦ. φέρει δὲ καὶ λοβὸν ἐν ᾧ τὸ σπέρμα περὶ τὰ ἄκρα τῶν καυλῶν.

4 Ἡ δὲ ὑποχοιρίς λειοτέρα καὶ ἡμερωτέρα τῇ προσόψει καὶ γλυκυτέρα καὶ οὐχ ὡσπερ ἡ χόνδρυλλα· τὸ γὰρ ὄλον οὐκ ἐδώδιμος αὐτῇ καὶ ἄβρωτος καὶ ἐν τῇ ρίζῃ δριμύν ὅπῃ ἔχει καὶ πολύν.

Ἄβρωτος δὲ καὶ πικρὰ ἡ ἀπάπη· πρωϊανθῆς δὲ καὶ ταχὺ γηράσκει καὶ ἀποπαπποῦται, εἴτ' ἄλλο φύεται πάλιν καὶ ἄλλο καὶ τοῦτο παρ' ὄλον ποιεῖ τὸν χειμῶνα καὶ τὸ ἔαρ ἄχρι τοῦ θέρους· τὸ δ' ἄνθος μηλινοειδές.

Ἦσαύτως δὲ καὶ ἡ πικρίς· καὶ γὰρ αὐτῇ τῷ ἦρι ἀνθεῖ, καὶ παραπλησία δι' ὄλου τοῦ χειμῶνος καὶ τοῦ θέρους παρανθεῖ· τῇ γεύσει δὲ πικρὰ, δι' ὃ καὶ τοῦνομα εἴληφε. ταῦτα μὲν οὖν ἐν ταύ-

¹ ἐλάττους conj. Scal.; θάττους UMald.

² Plin. 21. 88. ³ τὸ conj. Sch.; τὴν Ald.

⁴ Meaning not obvious; σκληροῦ is perhaps corrupt.

⁵ ὑποχοιρίς conj. Scal.; ὑποχάρσις UMald. cf. 7. 7. 1 n.

⁶ οὐχ ὡσπερ: an adjective has perhaps dropped out between these words; ? πικρὰ (amara Plin. l.c.).

and roots they exhibit great differences; for in some these are simpler and fewer,¹ but the stem of chicory is large and has many side-shoots; also it is tough and hard to break, wherefore it is used for withes²; it makes side-growths from the root, and also has long roots, wherefore it is hard to kill; for, when the top is taken off to use as a vegetable, what remains³ starts growing again. Moreover different parts of it flower at different times, and the flowering goes on till autumn, since the stem appears to be hard.⁴ Also it bears a pod, which contains the seed, at the top of the stem.

Cat's ear⁵ is smoother and has a more cultivated appearance, and is also sweeter and not like⁶ *khondrylla*⁷; for the latter is altogether uneatable and⁸ unfit for food, and its root contains a quantity of pungent juice.

Dandelion⁹ is also unfit for food and bitter: it flowers early and quickly waxes old and the flower turns to pappus; but then another flower forms, and yet another, and this goes on right through the winter and spring up to the summer; and the flower is yellow.

¹⁰ The like may be said of *pikris*: for this plant too blooms in spring, and like dandelion it flowers throughout the winter, and it flowers also to some extent in summer; in taste it is bitter, whence its name. These are the special points of difference

⁷ χόνδρυλλα conj. St.; χανδρὸν ἀλλα U; χανδρὸν ἀλλα M; χανδρὰς ἀλλὰ Ald. H.; *caudryalia* G (Tarv.); *candralia* G (Bas. Par.).

⁸ τὸ γὰρ ὄλον οὐκ ἐδώδιμος αὐτῇ καὶ conj. W.; τὸ ὄλον οὐκ ἐδ. αὐτῇ γὰρ Ald.; αὐτῇ γὰρ ἄβρωτος conj. Sch. from Plin. 21. 105.

⁹ ἀπάπη conj. W.; ἀφάκη Ald. cf. 7. 7. 1 n.

¹⁰ Plin. 22. 66.

ταις ταῖς διαφοραῖς. πειρατέον δέ, ὡς ἐλέχθη, καὶ τῶν ἄλλων λαμβάνειν ὁμοίως.

XII. Πολὸν δέ τι γένος ἐστὶ καὶ τῶν σαρκορρίζων ἢ κεφαλορρίζων, ἃ καὶ πρὸς τὰ ἄλλα καὶ καθ' αὐτὰ τὰς διαφορὰς ἔχει ρίζαις τε καὶ φύλλοις καὶ καυλοῖς καὶ ταῖς ἄλλαις μορφαῖς. τῶν γὰρ ριζῶν, ὥσπερ εἴρηται πρότερον, αἱ μὲν λεπυριώδεις αἱ δὲ σαρκώδεις, καὶ αἱ μὲν ἔχουσιν φλοῖον αἱ δ' ἀφλοιοι, ἔτι δὲ αἱ μὲν στρογγύλαι αἱ δὲ προμήκεις καὶ αἱ μὲν ἐδώδιμοι αἱ δ' ἀβρωτοί. ἐδώδιμοι μὲν γὰρ οὐ μόνον βολβοὶ καὶ τὰ ὅμοια τούτοις, ἀλλὰ καὶ ἡ τοῦ ἀσφοδέλου ρίζα καὶ ἡ τῆς σκίλλης, πλὴν οὐ πάσης ἀλλὰ τῆς Ἐπιμενιδείου καλουμένης, ἢ ἀπὸ τῆς χρήσεως ἔχει τὴν προσηγορίαν· αὕτη δὲ στενοφυλλοτέρα τε καὶ λειοτέρα τῶν λοιπῶν ἐστίν.

² Ἐδώδιμος δὲ καὶ ἡ τοῦ ἄρου καὶ αὕτη καὶ τὰ φύλλα προαφεψηθέντα ἐν ὄξει καὶ ἐστὶν ἡδεῖά τε καὶ πρὸς τὰ ρήγματα ἀγαθή. πρὸς δὲ τὴν αὔξησιν αὐτῆς, ὅταν ἀποφυλλίσωσιν, ἔχει δὲ μέγα σφόδρα τὸ φύλλον, ἀνορύξαντες στρέφουσιν, ὅπως ἂν μὴ διαβλαστάνη ἀλλὰ πᾶσαν ἔλκη τὴν τροφήν εἰς ἑαυτήν, ὃ καὶ ἐπὶ τῶν βολβῶν τινες

¹ cf. 7. 11. 2 ad fin.

² Plin. 19. 93 and 94.

³ μορφαῖς: cf. 8. 4. 2.

⁴ 7. 9. 4.

⁵ The legends about Epimenides suggest that the 'use' was possibly in magic: cf. what is said of σκίλλα 7. 13. 4. cf. Plin. l.c.

about these plants; now we must endeavour, as was said,¹ to set forth the special points of the other classes in like manner.

Of herbs which have fleshy or bulbous roots.

XII. ² There is a large class of these which have fleshy or bulbous roots: these exhibit differences both as compared with other plants and with one another both in roots leaves stems and their other prominent features.³ Of the roots, as has been said⁴ already, some are in layers, some fleshy, some have a 'bark,' some not; and again some are round, some oblong, some edible and some not fit for food. Among edible roots are not only purse-tassels and others which resemble them, but also the roots of asphodel and squill, though not of all kinds of the latter, but only of the kind called 'Epimenides' squill (French sparrow-grass) which gets its name from its use⁵; this kind has narrower leaves and is smoother than the others.

⁶ The root of cuckoo-pint is also edible, and so are the leaves, if they are first boiled down in vinegar; they are sweet, and are good for fractures. To increase the root, having first stripped⁷ off the leaves (and the leaf is very large), they dig⁸ it up and invert⁹ it in order that it may not shoot,¹⁰ but may draw all the nourishment into itself. This some

⁶ Plin. 19. 96; 24. 162.

⁷ ἀποφυλλίσωσιν conj. Sch.; ἀποφυλλάσσωσιν U; ἀποφυλλάσσωσιν MAld.

⁸ ἀνορύξαντες conj. St.; ὃ ἀνορύξαντες Ald.

⁹ cf. 1. 6. 10; Plin. 19. 94 and 97, who seems to have read κατορύξαντες: so also G. ? 'they plunge it in a pit.'

¹⁰ διαβλαστάνη: cf. C.P. 4. 8. 1.

ποιούσι συντιθέντες· ἡ δὲ τοῦ δρακοντίου, καλοῦσι γὰρ τι δρακόντιον ἄρον διὰ τὸν καυλὸν ἔχειν τινὰ ποικιλίαν, ἄβρωτος καὶ φαρμακώδης.

3 Ἄλλὰ ἡ τοῦ φασγάνου καλουμένου γλυκεῖά τε ἐψηθεῖσα, καὶ τριψθεῖσα μινυμένη τῷ ἀλεύρῳ ποιεῖ τὸν ἄρτον γλυκὺν καὶ ἀσινῆ· στρογγύλη δὲ ἐστί καὶ ἄφλοιος καὶ ἀποφύσεις ἔχουσα μικράς, ὥσπερ τὸ γήθιον· πολλὰς δὲ εὐρίσκουσιν ἐν ταῖς σκαλοπαιῖς· χαίρει γὰρ καὶ συλλέγει τὸ ζῶον.

Ἡ δὲ τοῦ θησειῶν τῆ μὲν γενέσει πικρά, τριβομένη δὲ κοιλίαν ὑποκαθαίρει. φαρμακώδεις δὲ τινές εἰσι καὶ ἕτεροι, πολλῶν δὲ οὔτε φαρμακώδεις οὔτε ἐδώδιμοι. καὶ αὐταὶ μὲν ἐν ταῖς ρίζαις αἰ διαφοραί.

XIII. Κατὰ δὲ τὰ φύλλα τοῖς τε μεγέθεσιν καὶ τοῖς σχήμασιν. ὁ μὲν ἀσφόδελος μακρὸν καὶ στενότερον καὶ ὑπόγλισχρον ἔχει τὸ φύλλον, ἡ δὲ σκίλλα πλατὺ καὶ εὐδιαίρετον, τὸ δὲ φάσγανον ὑπὸ τιῶν δὲ καλούμενον ξίφος ξιφοειδές, ὅθεν ἔσχε καὶ τοῦνομα, ἡ δὲ ἴρις καλαμωδέστερον· τὸ δὲ τοῦ ἄρου πρὸς τῆ πλατύτητι καὶ ἔγκοilon καὶ σικυῶδες ἐστίν· ὁ δὲ νάρκισσος στενὸν καὶ πολὺ καὶ λιπαρὸν· βολβὸς δὲ καὶ τὰ βολβώδη παντελῶς στενὰ καὶ τοῦ κρόκου δ' ἐτι στενότερον.

2 Καυλὸν δὲ τὰ μὲν οὐκ ἔχει τὸ ὅλον οὐδ' ἄνθος, ὥσπερ τὸ ἄρον τὸ ἐδώδιμον· τὰ δὲ τὸν τοῦ ἄνθους μόνον, ὥσπερ ὁ νάρκισσος καὶ ὁ κρόκος· ἔνια δὲ ἔχει, καθάπερ ἡ σκίλλα καὶ ὁ βολβὸς καὶ ἡ ἴρις καὶ τὸ ξίφιον· μέγιστον δὲ πάντων ἀσφό-

¹ συντιθέντες: sense doubtful. Sch. and W. mark the word as corrupt.

² cf 9. 20. 3; Plin. 24. 142; Diosc. 2. 166.

do also with purse-tassels, when they lay them by.¹

² However the root of edder-wort (for a kind of cuckoo-pint is so called because of its variegated stem) is not good for food, but is used for drugs.

But the root of the plant called corn-flag is sweet, and, if cooked and pounded up and mixed with the flour, makes the bread sweet and wholesome. It is round and without 'bark,' and has small offsets like the long onion. Many of them are found in moles' runs³; for this animal likes them and collects them.

⁴ The root of *theseion* is bitter to the taste, but when pounded purges the bowels. There are also certain others of these roots which have medicinal properties, but of many the roots are neither medicinal nor edible. Such are the differences in the roots.

XIII. ⁵ In the leaves the differences are in size and shape. Asphodel has a long leaf, which is somewhat narrow and tough, while that of squill is broad and tears easily; corn-flag, which is called by some *xiphos* ('sword'), has a sword-like leaf, whence its name, and iris one more like a reed. That of cuckoo-pint, in addition to being broad, is concave and like that of cucumber; that of the narcissus is narrow substantial and glossy, those of purse-tassels and plants of that character are quite narrow, and that of crocus narrower still.

⁶ Some have not a stem at all, nor a flower, as the edible cuckoo-pint; some have only the flower-stem, as narcissus and crocus; some however have a stem, as squill purse-tassels iris and corn-flag; but asphodel

³ παρὰ ταῖς σκαλοπαιῖς conj. Sch.; ἐν ταῖς σκ. conj. W.; ταῖς σκαλοπαιῖς UMald. ⁴ Plin. 22. 66. ⁵ Plin. 21. 108.

⁶ Plin. 21. 108 and 109.

δελος· ὁ γὰρ ἀνθήρικος μέγιστος· ὁ δὲ τῆς ἱριδος ἐλάττων μὲν σκληρότερος δὲ τὸ δὲ ὄλου ἀνθηρικώδης. ἔστι δὲ καὶ πολύκαρπος ὁ ἀσφόδελος, καὶ ὁ καρπὸς αὐτοῦ ξυλάδης τῇ μὲν μορφῇ τρίγωνος τῷ δὲ χρώματι μέλας· γίνεταί δὲ ἐν τῷ στρογγύλῳ τῷ ὑποκάτω τοῦ ἀνθους, ἐκπίπτει δὲ τοῦ

3 θέρους, ὅταν τοῦτο διαχάνη. τὴν ἀνθησιν ποιεῖται κατὰ μέρος, ὡσπερ καὶ ἐπὶ τῆς σκίλλης, ἀρχεται δὲ πρῶτον ἀπὸ τῶν κάτωθεν. ἐν δὲ τῷ ἀνθηρικῷ συνίσταται σκώληξ, ὃς εἰς ἄλλο μεταβάλλει ζῶον ἀνθηροειδές, εἶθ' ὅταν ὁ ἀνθήρικος αὐανθῇ διεσθίου ἐκπέταται. δοκεῖ δὲ ἴδιον ἔχειν πρὸς τὰ ἄλλα τὰ λειόκαυλα, διότι στενὸς ὢν ἀποφύσεις ἀνωθεν ἔχει. πολλὰ δὲ εἰς τροφήν παρέχεται χρήσιμα· καὶ γὰρ ὁ ἀνθήρικος ἐδώδιμος σταθευόμενος καὶ τὸ σπέρμα φρυγόμενον καὶ πάντων δὲ μάλιστα ἢ ῥίζα κοπτομένη μετὰ σύκου καὶ πλείστην ὄνησιν ἔχει καθ' Ἡσίοδον.

4 "Ἄπαντα μὲν οὖν φιλόζωα τὰ κεφαλόρριζα μάλιστα δ' ἢ σκίλλα· καὶ γὰρ κρεμαννυμένη ζῆ καὶ πλείστον γε χρόνον διαμένει· δύναται δὲ καὶ τὰ θησαυριζόμενα σώζειν, ὡσπερ τὴν βόαν ἐμπηγνυμένου τοῦ μίσχου, καὶ τῶν φυτευσμένων δ' ἕνα βλαστάνει θάπτον ἐν αὐτῇ· λέγεται δὲ καὶ πρὸ τῶν θυρῶν τῆς εἰσόδου φυτευθεῖσαν ἀλεξητήριον εἶναι τῆς ἐπιφερομένης δηλήσεως. πάντα δὲ ταῦτα ἀθρόα φύεται, καθάπερ καὶ τὰ κρόμνα καὶ τὰ σκόροδα· παραβλαστάνουσι γὰρ ἀπὸ τῆς

¹ ἐκπίπτει conj. W.; ἐκπίπτων Ald.

² ἀνθησιν conj. Scal.; ἀνανσιν corr. to αἰανσιν U; ἀνανσιν M; αἰανσιν Ald.; *floret per partes* G.

has the tallest of all—for the *antherikos* (asphodel-stalk) is very tall: that of iris is smaller, but tougher, though in general it is like the asphodel-stalk. Asphodel also produces much fruit, and its fruit is woody: in shape it is triangular and in colour black; it is found in the round vessel which is below the flower, and it falls out¹ in summer when this splits open. It does not produce all its flowers² at once; in which respect it resembles squill, but the flowering begins at the bottom. In the stalk of asphodel forms a grub which changes into another creature like a hornet, and then, when the stem withers, eats its way out and flies away. A peculiarity of the plant as compared with others which have a smooth stem appears to be that, though it is slender, it has outgrowths at the top. It provides many things useful for food: the stalk is edible when fried, the seed when roasted, and above all the root³ when cut up with figs; in fact, as Hesiod says,⁴ the plant is extremely profitable.

Now all bulbous plants are tenacious of life, but especially squill; for this even lives when hung up and continues to do so for a very long time; it is even able to keep other things that are stored, for instance the pomegranate, if the stalk of the fruit is set in it; and some cuttings⁵ strike more quickly if set in it; and it is said that, if planted before the entrance door of a house, it wards off mischief⁶ which threatens it. All these bulbs grow in masses, as do onions and garlic; for they make offsets from the root, and some

³ cf. 7. 9. 4; 9. 9. 6.

⁴ Hes. *Op.* 41.

⁵ cf. 2. 5. 5; *C.P.* 5. 6. 10.

⁶ Sc. witchcraft. *veneficiorum noxam* Plin. 21. 108.

ρίξης· ἔνια δὲ καὶ ἀπὸ τοῦ σπέρματος φανερώς, οἷον ὃ τε ἀνθήρικος καὶ τὸ λείριον καὶ τὸ φάσγα-
νον καὶ ὁ βολβός.

5 Ἄλλ' ἴδιον τοῦτο τοῦ βολβοῦ λέγεται, τὸ μὴ ἀπὸ πάντων βλαστάνειν ἅμα τῶν σπερμάτων, ἀλλὰ τοῦ μὲν αὐτοετὸς τοῦ δ' εἰς νέωτα, καθάπερ τὸν αἰγίλωπά φασι καὶ τὸν λωτόν. τοῦτο μὲν οὖν εἶπερ ἀληθὲς κοινὸν ἐτέρων. κοινὸν δὲ ἴσως καὶ τὸ μέλλον λέγεσθαι, πλὴν οὐ πολλῶν, θαυμαστὸν δὲ ἐπὶ πάντων, ὅπερ ἐπὶ τε τῆς σκίλλης καὶ τοῦ ναρκίσσου συμβαίνει· τῶν μὲν γὰρ ἄλλων καὶ τῶν ἐξ ἀρχῆς φυτευομένων καὶ τῶν βλαστανόντων καθ' ὅραρον ἔτους τὸ φύλλον ἀνατέλλει πρῶτον, εἴθ' ὕστερον ὁ καυλός· ἐπὶ δὲ τούτων ὁ καυλὸς πρότερον.

6 Τοῦ ναρκίσσου δὲ ὁ τοῦ ἀνθοῦς μόνον εὐθὺ προωθῶν τὸ ἄνθος· τῆς δὲ σκίλλης καθ' αὐτόν, εἰς ὕστερον ἐπὶ τούτῳ τὸ ἄνθος ἀνίσχον προσκαθήμενον ποιεῖται δὲ τὰς ἀνθήσεις τρεῖς, ἃν ἡ μὲν πρώτη δοκεῖ σημαίνειν τὸν πρῶτον ἄροτον, ἡ δὲ δευτέρα τὸν μέσον, ἡ δὲ τρίτη τὸν ἔσχατον· ὡς γὰρ ἂν αὐταὶ γένωνται καὶ οἱ ἄροτοι σχεδὸν οὕτως ἐκβαίνουσιν· ὅταν δὲ οὗτος ἀπογηράσῃ, τότε ἡ τῶν φύλλων βλάστησις πολλαῖς ἡμέραις ὕστερον· ὡσαύτως δὲ καὶ ἐπὶ τοῦ ναρκίσσου, πλὴν οὔτε καυλὸν ἕτερον ἔχει παρὰ τὸν τοῦ ἀνθοῦς, ὡσπερ εἶπομεν, οὔτε καρπὸν φανερόν, ἀλλ'

plainly are also increased by seed, as the asphodel polyanthus narcissus corn-flag and purse-tassels.

However it is said to be a peculiarity of purse-tassels that all the seeds do not germinate at once, but some in the same year, some the next year; a like account is given of *aigilops*¹ and trefoil. If then this is true, it is not peculiar to this plant. Nor perhaps is the following characteristic, which is not found in many plants and is marvellous wherever it does occur—and it is found in squill and narcissus: namely that, whereas in most plants, whether those originally planted or those which are produced from them in season, the leaf comes up first and then presently the stem, in these plants the stem comes up first.

In the case of narcissus it is only the flower-stem which comes up, and it immediately pushes up² the flower. But in squill it is the stem³ proper which thus appears, and presently the flower appears emerging⁴ from and sitting on it. And it makes three flowerings,⁵ of which the first appears to mark the first seed-time, the second the middle one, and the third the last one; for, according as these flowerings have occurred,⁶ so the crops usually turn out. But, when the flower-stem⁷ has waxed old, then the growth of the leaves follows many days later. So also is it with narcissus, except that it has no second stem besides the flower-stem, as we said, nor any visible fruit; but the flower itself

¹ i.e. the whole 'bud.'

² ἀνίσχον Ald.; ἀνίσχων conj. Sch. followed by W.

³ Plin. l.c.; cf. 18. 237.

⁴ i.e. the flowering is the sign when to sow. The same is said of the fruiting of *σχιῖνος de signis* 55.

⁷ οὗτος conj. Sch.; οὕτως Ald.

¹ αἰγίλωπα conj. Sch. from Plin. 21. 103; γίλωπα UMAld.

² εὐθὺ προωθῶν conj. W.; εὐθυπρόρων Ald. H. cf. Plin. 21. 66, where however the statement is transferred to the crocus.

αὐτὸ τὸ ἄνθος ἅμα τῷ καυλῷ καταφθίνει καὶ ὅταν αὐανθῇ τότε τὰ φύλλα ἀνατέλλει.

7 Πρὸς μὲν οὖν τὰ ἄλλα τὰ συνάμφω ταῦτα ἴδια· πρὸς δὲ τὰ προανθοῦντα τῶν φύλλων καὶ τῶν καυλῶν, ὅπερ δοκεῖ ποιεῖν τὸ τίφυον καὶ ἕτερα τῶν ἀνθικῶν, ἔτι τε τῶν δένδρων ἢ ἀμυγδαλῇ μάλιστα ἢ μόνον, ὅτι ταῦτα μὲν ἅμα τῷ ἄνθει προφαίνει τὸ φύλλον ἢ εὐθὺς κατόπιν, ὥστε καὶ διαζητεῖσθαι περὶ τινῶν, ἐπὶ δὲ τούτων οἶον ἀφ' ἑτέρας ἀρχῆς φαίνεται καὶ διὰ τὸ πλήθος τῶν ἡμερῶν καὶ διὰ τὸ μὴ πρότερον βλαστάνειν πρὶν τοῦ μὲν τὸ ἄνθος τοῦ δὲ καὶ ὁ καυλὸς ὅλος ἀπογηράσῃ. ἢ δὲ βλάστησις προτέρα μὲν τῆς σκίλλης, ὑστέρα δὲ τοῦ ναρκίσσου· πολὺ δὲ πλέον τὸ φύλλον οὗτος ἀφίησι, καὶ ἐστὶν ἢ ῥίζα αὐτῆ μικρὰ καὶ οὐ μεγάλη, προσεμφορῆς δὲ κατὰ τὸ σχῆμα τῷ βολβῷ, πλὴν <οὔ> λεπυριώδης. ταῦτα μὲν οὖν ἔχει σκέψιν.

s Τῶν δὲ βολβῶν ὅτι πλείω γένη φανερόν, καὶ γὰρ τῷ μεγέθει καὶ τῇ χροῃ καὶ τοῖς σχήμασι διαφέρουσι καὶ τοῖς χυλοῖς· ἐνιαχοῦ γὰρ οὕτω γλυκεῖς ὥστε καὶ ὠμούς ἐσθίεσθαι, καθάπερ ἐν Χερρονήσῳ τῇ Ταυρικῇ. μεγίστη δὲ καὶ ἰδιωτάτη διαφορὰ τῶν ἐριοφόρων· ἐστὶ γάρ τι γένος τοιοῦτον, ὃ φέυεται μὲν ἐν αἰγιαλοῖς ἔχει δὲ τὸ ἔριον ὑπὸ τοὺς πρώτους χιτῶνας, ὥστε ἀνὰ μέσον εἶναι

¹ τίφυον Ald., cf. C.P. 1. 10. 5; τ' ἴφυον conj. W.; *irhyum* GBas. Par. cf. 6. 6. 11.

² ἢ add. Sch.

³ ἐπι conj. H.; περὶ UMald.

⁴ W. adds ἄν.

⁵ αὐτῆ: sc. apart from offsets.

⁶ μικρὰ conj. Sch.; οὐ μικρὰ Ald.

perishes with the stem, and when it has withered, then the plant puts up its leaves.

These two plants then, as compared with the other bulbous plants are peculiar; and, as compared with those which bloom before the leaves and stems appear (as the autumn squill¹ seems to do, and other plants with conspicuous flowers, as well as, among trees, the almond especially, if not alone), there is the distinction that, while these two put forth their leaves along with the flowers or² immediately afterwards (so that about some the matter is uncertain) in³ the case of these two the flower appears, as it were, from a different starting-point, there being a considerable number of days in between, and the growth of the leaves not beginning till,⁴ in the case of one of them, the flower, and in the case of the other, the whole stem has withered. Squill produces its leaves before the flower, narcissus afterwards; but the latter produces much more abundant foliage, and the individual⁵ root is small⁶ rather than large, resembling purse-tassels in shape, except that it is not formed of scales.⁷ About these matters then there is doubt.

Of purse-tassels it is plain that there are several kinds; for they differ in size colour shape and taste.⁸ In some places they are so sweet as to be eaten raw, as in the Tauric Chersonese. But the greatest and most distinct difference is shown by the 'wool-bearing'⁹ purse-tassels; for there is such a kind, and it grows on¹⁰ the sea-shore, and has the wool beneath the outer tunic, so that it is between

⁷ οὐ λεπυριώδης conj. Sch. from G, *non squamata*; οὐδὲ πυρόδη UMald.; οὐ λεπυρώδης H.

⁸ Plin. 19. 95; Athen. 2. 64.

⁹ Plin. 19. 32. See Index.

¹⁰ ἐν after μὲν add. W.

τοῦ τε ἐδωδίου τοῦ ἐντὸς καὶ τοῦ ἕξω· ὑφαίνεται δὲ ἐξ αὐτοῦ καὶ πόδεια καὶ ἄλλα ἱμάτια· δι' ἃ καὶ ἐριώδες τοῦτο καὶ οὐχ ὥσπερ τὸ ἐν Ἰνδοῖς τριχῶδες.

⁹ Πλείω δὲ καὶ τὰ βολβῶδη καὶ ἐλάττω. ταῦτα δὲ . . . καθάπερ τὸ λευκόιον καὶ βολβίνη καὶ ὀπιτίων καὶ κίξ καὶ τρόπον τινα τὸ σισυρίγγιον. βολβῶδη δὲ ταῦτα ὅτι στρογγύλα ταῖς ῥίζαις· ἐπεὶ τοῖς γε χρώμασι λευκὰ καὶ οὐ λεπυριώδη. ἴδιον δὲ τοῦ σισυριγγίου τὸ τῆς ῥίζης ἀξάνεσθαι τὸ κάτω πρῶτον, ἃ καλοῦσι . . . χειμῶνα, τοῦ δ' ἤρος ὑποφαίνοντος τοῦτο μὲν ταπεινοῦσθαι τὸ δ' ἄνω τὸ ἐδωδίμον ἀξάνεσθαι. καὶ τὰ μὲν τοιαύτας ἔχει τὰς διαφοράς.

XIV. Ἰδία δὲ καὶ ταῦτα ἐν τοῖς ποιώδεσιν, ὁλον τό [τε] ἐπὶ τοῦ ἀδιάντου συμβαῖνον· οὐδὲ γὰρ ὑγραίνεται τὸ φύλλον βρεχόμενον οὐδ' ἐπίδροσόν ἐστι διὰ τὸ μὴ τὴν νοτίαν ἐπιμένειν, ὅθεν καὶ ἡ προσηγορία. γένη δὲ αὐτοῦ δύο, τὸ μὲν λευκὸν τὸ δὲ μέλαν, χρήσιμα δ' ἀμφοτέρα πρὸς ἔκρυσιν κεφαλῆς τριχῶν ἐν ἐλαίῳ τριβόμενα. φέεται δὲ

¹ δι' ἃ καὶ ἐρ. τοῦτο: text probably defective. ? δι' ἃ καὶ <χρησιμὸν τὸ > ἐριώδες τοῦτο: 'wherefore this woolly kind is serviceable, which the Indian hairy kind is not.'

² Plin. 19. 95.

³ καὶ ἐλάττω· ταῦτα δὲ: text corrupt and defective.

⁴ ὀπιτίων H.; ὀπιτίων Ald.; *πιγγιον* Plin. l.c.; ὀπιτίων and κίξ were possibly earth-nuts.

⁵ γε conj. Sch; τε Ald.

the edible inside and the outside: of it are woven felt shoes and other articles of apparel. Wherefore¹ this kind is woolly and distinct from the Indian kind, which is hairy.

² There are also several kinds of plants of the same class as purse-tassels . . .³ such as snowdrop star-flower *opition*⁴ *kyix*, and to a certain extent Barbary nut. These belong to this class only in having round roots; for in colour⁵ they are white, and the bulbs are not formed of scales. A peculiarity of Barbary nut is that the lower end of the root grows first, and this is called . . .; it grows⁶ during winter, but, when spring appears, it decreases, while the upper part, which is edible, grows. Such are the differences in these plants.

Of certain properties and habits peculiar to certain herbaceous plants.

XIV. There are also the following peculiarities in herbaceous plants, for instance that⁷ which we find in 'wet-proof' (maidenhair);⁸ the leaf does not even get wet when it is watered, nor does it catch the dew,⁹ because the dew does not¹⁰ rest on it; whence its name. ¹¹ There are two kinds, the white 'wet-proof' (English maidenhair), and the black (maidenhair); and both are useful to prevent the falling off of the hair of the head, for which purpose they are pounded up and mixed with olive-oil. They grow

⁶ 'Grows' supplied from G and Plin. l.c., who have no trace of ἃ καλοῦσι.

⁷ I have bracketed τε. ⁸ Plin. 22. 62-65.

⁹ ἐπίδροσον conj. W.; ἐπίδηλον UP₂Mald.; *nec quicquam adhaesisse humoris constat* G.

¹⁰ μὴ before τὴν add. W.

¹¹ Plin. l.c.; 27. 138; 25. 132.

μαλιστα πρὸς τὰ ὑδρηλά. ὡς δὲ οἴονται τινες, καὶ πρὸς στραγγουρίαν τὸ τριχομανὲς ποιεῖ· ἔχει δὲ τὸν καυλὸν ὅμοιον τῷ ἀδιάντῳ τῷ μέλανι, φύλλα δὲ μικρὰ σφόδρα καὶ πυκνὰ καὶ πεφυκότα κατατικρῦ ἀλλήλων, ρίζα δὲ οὐχ ὑπεστι· χωρία δὲ φιλεῖ σκιερά.

² Ἰδὼν δὲ κατὰ μέρος ἀνθούτων ἴδιον τὸ περὶ τὸ ἄνθεμον, ὅτι τῶν μὲν ἄλλων πάντων τὰ κάτω πρῶτον ἀπανθεῖ τούτου δὲ τὰ ἄνω· τυγχάνει δ' αὐτοῦ τὸ μὲν κύκλω τὸ λευκὸν ἄνθος τὸ δὲ ἐν τῷ μέσῳ τὸ χλωρόν· καὶ καρπὸς ὃς ἐκπίπτει, καθάπερ τοῖς ἀκανθώδεσι, καταλιπὼν τὴν πρόσφυσιν κενήν· εἶδη δ' αὐτοῦ πλείω.

³ Ἰδιον δὲ καὶ τὸ περὶ τὴν ἀπαρίνην, ἣ καὶ τῶν ἱματίων ἀντέχεται διὰ τὴν τραχύτητα καὶ ἐστι δυσαφαίρετον· ἐν τούτῳ γὰρ ἐγγίνεται τῷ τραχεῖ τὸ ἄνθος οὐ προῖον οὐδὲ ἐκφαίνον ἀλλ' ἐν ἑαυτῷ πεπτόμενον καὶ σπερμογονοῦν· ὥστε παρόμοιον εἶναι τὸ συμβαῖνον ὥσπερ ἐπὶ τῶν γαλεῶν καὶ ῥινῶν· ἐκεῖνά τε γὰρ ἐν ἑαυτοῖς ὠσοκῆσαντα ζωογονεῖ, καὶ αὕτη τὸ ἄνθος ἐν ἑαυτῇ κατέχουσα καὶ πέττουσα καρποτοκεῖ.

XV. Ὅσα δὲ τὰς ἀνθήσεις λαμβάνουσι ἀκολουθοῦντα τοῖς ἄστροις, οἶον τὸ ἡλιοτρόπιον καλούμενον καὶ ὁ σκόλυμος, ἅμα γὰρ ταῖς τροπαῖς καὶ οὗτος, ἔτι δὲ τὸ χελιδόνιον, καὶ γὰρ τοῦτο ἅμα τῷ χελιδονίᾳ ἀνθεῖ, ταῦτα δὲ δόξειεν ἂν τῇ μὲν φυσικῇ ἔχειν τὴν αἰτίαν τῇ δὲ συμπτωματικῇ.

¹ i.e. the white kind. Sch. followed by G adds τὸ καὶ τριχομανὲς καλούμενον after τὸ μὲν λευκὸν above.

especially in damp places. Some think that *trichomanes*¹ (English maidenhair) is also useful in cases of strangury. Its stem is like that of the black kind, but it has small leaves, which are close set and grow in opposite pairs; there is no root below, and the plant loves shady places.

Of those plants which do not flower all at once *anthemon* has the peculiarity that, while in all others² the lower part flowers first, in this plant it is the upper part which does so; the outer circle of the flower is white,³ and the centre green⁴; and the fruit falls off, as in spinous plants, leaving the attachment bare. There are several forms of it.

⁵ Bedstraw has the peculiarity that it sticks to clothes owing to its roughness, and it is hard to pull away; indeed it is in this rough part that the flower is contained: it does not project nor show, but matures within itself and produces seed; so that its habit is like that of weasels and sharks; for, as these animals⁶ likewise produce eggs in themselves and then bear their young alive, so this plant keeps its flower within itself, matures it and produces fruit.

XV.⁷ As to these plants whose flowering time is dependent on the heavenly bodies,⁸ as the plant called *heliotropion*, golden thistle (for this also blooms at the solstice), and also 'swallow-plant' (greater celandine)—for this blooms when the⁹ Swallow-wind blows—the reason in these cases would seem to be partly in their nature and partly accidental.

² ἴδιον after πάντων om. W. after Sch.

³ τὸ λευκὸν: ? λευκὸν τὸ.

⁴ ? om. τὸ before χλωρόν.

⁵ Plin. 21. 104.

⁶ cf. Arist. *H.A.* 6. 11.

⁷ Athen. 15. 32.

⁸ ἄστροις conj. St.; ἀγρίοις Ald.

⁹ τῷ conj. Sch.; τῇ MAld. cf. Plin. 2. 122.

- 2 Πολλὰ δὲ τοιαῦτά ἐστι καὶ ἐν ἐτέροις ἴδια· οἶον καὶ ἡ τοῦ ἀειζώου φύσις τὸ διαμένειν ὑγρὸν αἰεὶ καὶ χλωρόν, φύλλον σαρκώδες ἔχον καὶ λεῖον καὶ πρόμηκες. φύεται δὲ ἐν τε τοῖς ἀλιπέδοις τοῖς τε ἐπὶ τῶν τειχῶν ἀνδῆροις καὶ οὐχ ἥκιστα ἐπὶ τῶν κεράμων, ὅταν ἐπιγένηται γῆς τις ἀμμώδης συρροή.
- 3 Πολλὰ δ' ἂν τις ἴσως λάβοι καὶ ἕτερα περιττά. χρῆ δέ, ὡσπερ πολλακίς εἴρηται, τὰς ιδιότητας θεωρεῖν καὶ τὰς διαφορὰς πρὸς τὰ ἄλλα. τὰ μὲν ἐν πλείοσιν ιδέαις ἐστὶ καὶ σχεδὸν οἶον ὁμωνύμοις, ὡσπερ ὁ λωτός· τούτου γὰρ εἶδη πολλὰ διαφέρουσα καὶ φύλλοις καὶ καυλοῖς καὶ ἄνθεσι καὶ καρποῖς, ἐν οἷς καὶ ὁ μελίλωτος καλούμενος· καὶ δυνάμει δὲ τῇ κατὰ τὴν προσφορὰν, ἔτι τε τῷ μὴ τοὺς αὐτοὺς τόπους ζητεῖν. ὁμοίως δὲ καὶ ἕτερα πλείω.
- 4 Τὰ δὲ ἐν ἐλάττοσιν, ὡσπερ ὁ στρύχνος ὁμωνυμία τινὶ παντελῶς εἰλημμένος· ὁ μὲν γὰρ ἐδώδιμος καὶ ὡσπερ ἡμερον, καρπὸν ἔχων βραγῶδη, ἕτεροι δὲ δύο εἰσὶν, ὧν ὁ μὲν ὕπνον ὁ δὲ μανίαν ἐμποιεῖν δύναται, πλείων δ' ἔτι δοθεὶς καὶ κτείνει. ὁμοίως δὲ τοῦτο καὶ ἐφ' ἐτέρων ἐστὶ λαβεῖν, ἃ πολλὴν ἔχει διάστασιν. περὶ μὲν οὖν τῶν ἄλλων τῶν ποιωδῶν ἱκανῶς εἴρηται. περὶ δὲ τοῦ σίτου καὶ τῶν σιτωδῶν μετὰ ταῦτα λεκτέον· τούτου γὰρ ἔτι κατάλοιπον ἦν.

¹ οἶον conj. W.; διδ Ald.

² ἀλιπέδοις conj. Sch.; ἀληπέδοις U; ἀληπέδοις M; ἀλοπέδοις Ald. cf. Xen. *Hell.* 2. 4. 30.

³ τε after τοῖς add. W. after Lobeck.

⁴ e.g. λωτός and μελίλωτος. See Index, λωτός.

⁵ μελίλωτος conj. Bod.; μελίλας σίτος Ald.

Such peculiarities are common in other plants also; thus¹ it is the nature of the house-leek to remain always moist and green, its leaf being fleshy smooth and oblong. It grows on flat shores,² on the³ earthy tops of walls, and especially on tiled roofs, when there is on them a sandy accumulation of earth.

Possibly one might mention many other eccentricities. But, as has been repeatedly said, we must only observe the peculiarities and differences which one plant has as compared with others. Some plants are found in several forms which have almost⁴ the same name, for instance the *lotos*; for of this there are many forms differing in leaves stems flowers and fruit, including the plant called *melilotos*⁵; there are also forms differing in the virtues for which⁶ they are used as food, and again in their fondness for different localities. So too is it with many other plants.

Others are found in fewer forms, as *strykhnos*,⁷ which is a general name covering plants that are quite distinct; one is edible and like a cultivated plant, having a berry-like fruit, and there are two others,⁸ of which the one is said to induce sleep, the other to cause madness, or, if it is administered in a larger dose, death. The same thing may be observed in other plants which are widely different. Now about the other herbaceous plants enough has been said; but concerning corn and corn-like plants we must speak next; for this subject still lies before us.

⁶ δὲ τῇ conj. Sch.; διτταὶ UM; διτταῖς Ald.

⁷ cf. 7. 7. 2; Plin 21. 177-179; Diosc. 4. 70-73; Index.

⁸ In 9. 11. 5 these two plants are said to be *συνώνυμοι*, i.e. different forms of the same plant, whereas the 'edible' *στρύχνος* is the same only in name (*δμωνυμία*). cf. 9. 12. 5.

BOOK VIII

I. Περὶ μὲν οὖν τῶν ἄλλων ποιωδῶν ἱκανῶς εἰρήσθω· περὶ δὲ σίτου καὶ τῶν σιτωδῶν λέγωμεν ὁμοίως τοῖς πρότερον· τοῦτο γὰρ κατάλοιπον ἦν τῶν ποιωδῶν.

Δύο δὲ αὐτοῦ γένη τὰ μέγιστα τυγχάνει· τὰ μὲν γὰρ σιτώδη, οἷον πυροὶ κριθαὶ τίφαι ζεαὶ τὰ ἄλλα τὰ ὁμοιόπυρα ἢ ὁμοιόκριθα· τὰ δὲ χεδροπά, οἷον κύαμος ἐρέβινθος πισὸς καὶ ὄλωσ τὰ ὄσπρια προσαγορευόμενα· τρίτον δὲ παρ' αὐτὰ κέγχρος ἔλυμος σήσαμον καὶ ἀπλῶς τὰ ἐν τοῖς θερινοῖς ἀρότοις ἀνώνυμα κοινῇ προσηγορία.

- 2 "Ἔστι δὲ ἡ μὲν γένεσις αὐτῶν μία καὶ ἀπλή· φύεται γὰρ ἀπὸ σπέρματος, ἐὰν μὴ τι σπάνιον καὶ ὀλίγον ἀπὸ τῆς ῥίζης. ὦραι δὲ τοῦ σπόρου τῶν πλείστων δύο· πρώτη μὲν καὶ μάλιστα ἡ περὶ Πλειάδος δύσιν, ἥ καὶ Ἡσίοδος ἠκολούθηκε

¹ τῶν before ποιωδῶν om. Sch.

² Plin. 18. 48-80.

³ ἔλυμος: μελίνη appears to be the Attic name for this plant. Sch. would restore it for ἔλυμος here and 4. 4. 10; 8. 11. 1.

BOOK VIII

OF HERBACEOUS PLANTS: CEREALS, PULSES, AND 'SUMMER CROPS.'

Of the three classes and the times of sowing and of germination.

I. Let the above suffice for an account of the other herbaceous¹ plants; let us now discuss corn and corn-like plants in the same manner as those already treated; for this class of herbaceous plants we reserved.

² There are two principal classes; there are the corn-like plants such as wheat barley one-seeded wheat rice-wheat and the others which resemble either of the first two; and again there are the leguminous plants, as bean chick-pea pea, and in general those to which the name of pulses is given. Besides these there is a third class, which includes millet³ Italian millet, sesame and in general the plants which belong to the summer seed-time,⁴ which lack any common designation.

There is only one single way of propagating these; they grow from seed, except that some may grow rarely and scantily from a root. There are two seasons for sowing most of them; the first and most important is about the setting of the Pleiad⁵; this rule we find even Hesiod⁶ following with

⁴ cf. 8. 7. 3.

⁵ Πλειάδος conj. Sch.; πλειάδας U; πλειάδων Ald.

⁶ Hes. *Op.* 383.

καὶ σχεδὸν οἱ πλείστοι, δι' ὃ καὶ καλοῦσί τινες αὐτὴν ἀροτον· ἄλλη δ' ἀρχομένου τοῦ ἡρος μετὰ τὰς τροπὰς τοῦ χειμῶνος. οὐ τῶν αὐτῶν δὲ ἑκατέρα. τὰ μὲν γὰρ αὐτῶν φιλεῖ πρωῖσπορεῖσθαι, τὰ δὲ ὄψε διὰ τὸ μὴ δύνασθαι φέρειν τοὺς χειμῶνας, τὰ δὲ πρὸς ἀμφοτέρας τὰς ὥρας οὐ κακῶς ἔχει, καὶ πρὸς χειμῶνα καὶ πρὸς ἔαρ.

3 Πρωῖσπορα μὲν οὖν ἐστὶ πυρὸς κριθή, καὶ τούτων ἢ κριθή πρωῖσπορώτερον· ἔτι δὲ ζεῖα τίφη ὀλύρα καὶ εἴ τι ἕτερον ὁμοίωπυρον· ἀπάντων γὰρ σχεδὸν ὁ αὐτὸς χρόνος τῆς σπορᾶς· τῶν δὲ χεδροπῶν μάλιστα ὡς εἰπεῖν κύαμος καὶ ὦχος· ταῦτα γὰρ διὰ τὴν ἀσθένειαν προλαβεῖν τῇ ρίζῳσει βούλεται τοὺς χειμῶνας· πρωῖσπορον δὲ καὶ ὁ θέρμος· ἀπὸ τῆς ἄλλω γὰρ φασι δεῖν καταβάλλειν εὐθύς.

4 Ὀψῖσπορα δὲ τούτων γε αὐτῶν ὅσα διαφέρει τοῖς γένεσιν, οἷον πυρῶν τέ τι γένος καὶ κριθῶν ὃ καλοῦσι τρίμηνον διὰ τὸ ἐν τοσοῦτῳ τελειοῦσθαι· καὶ τῶν χεδροπῶν τὰ τοιάδε, φακὸς ἀφάκη πιδός· ἐν ἀμφοτέραις δὲ ταῖς ὥραις τῶν χεδροπῶν, καθάπερ ὄροβος ἐρέβινθος· οἱ δὲ καὶ τὸν κύαμον ὄψε σπείρουσιν, ἐὰν ὑστερήσωσι τῶν πρώτων ἀρότων· ἀπλῶς δὲ πρωῖσποροῦσι τὰ μὲν δι' ἰσχύην ὡς δυνάμενα φέρειν τοὺς χειμῶνας, τὰ δὲ δι' ἀσθένειαν, ὅπως προλάβωσι ταῖς εὐδαίαις τὴν αὐξῆσιν· δύο μὲν οὖν αὐταί· τρίτη δὲ τῶν θερινῶν ἦν

¹ A cultural variety of ζεῖα. cf. 8. 9. 2.

² τῶν δὲ γε Ald.; γε om. Sch.

³ ὦχος conj. W.; κέγχος Ald.; om. G. cf. 8. 3. 1 and 2.

⁴ cf. 8. 11. 8.

most authorities; wherefore some call it simply 'the seed-time.' Another time is at the beginning of spring after the winter equinox. However different crops are sown at the two seasons. For some of them love to be sown early, some late because they cannot bear the winters, while some will do not amiss at either season, both towards winter and towards spring.

Crops sown early are wheat and barley, and of these the latter is sown the earlier; also rice-wheat one-seeded wheat *olyra*,¹ and others which resemble wheat. For all of these the time of sowing is about the same. Of leguminous plants² bean and *okhros*,³ it may be said, are specially sown at this time; for these on account of their weakness like to be well rooted before the winter. Lupin is also sown early; in fact they say it should be sown straight from the threshing-floor.⁴

Those which are sown late are certain special varieties⁵ of these very kinds, as a certain kind of wheat, and of barley the kind which is called 'three months barley' because it takes that time to mature; and among leguminous plants lentil tare pea. However some of these plants are sown at both seasons, as vetch and chick-pea; some also sow beans late, if they have missed the first seed-time. To speak generally, some crops are sown early because of their robustness, since they can stand the winters, some because of their weakness, so that their growth may be secured⁶ in the fine weather. These then are the two seasons; the third is that of the summer crops of which we

⁵ τοῖς γένεσιν: τῇ γενέσει W. i.e. 'certain kinds which differ as to their germination.' ⁶ cf. C.P. 4. 7. 2.

εἶπομεν, ἐν ἣ κέγχρος σπείρεται καὶ μέλιως καὶ σήσαμον, ἔτι δ' ἐρύσιμον καὶ ὄρμινον. χρόνοι μὲν οὖν ἐκάστων οὗτοι.

- 5 Βλαστάνει δὲ τὸ μὲν θάττον τὸ δὲ βραδύτερον· καὶ κριθή μὲν καὶ πυρὸς ἐβδομαῖα μάλιστα· προτερεῖ δὲ ἡ κριθή μᾶλλον· τὰ δ' ὄσπρια τεταρταῖα ἢ πεμπταῖα πλὴν κυάμων· κύαμος δὲ καὶ τῶν σιτωδῶν ἕνια πλείοσιν· ἕνιαχού γὰρ καὶ πεντεκαϊδεκαταῖος, ὅτε δὲ καὶ εἰκοσταῖος· δυσφύεσται γὰρ τοῦτο πάντων, ἐὰν δὲ δὴ καὶ σπαρέντος ἐπὶ πλεόν ὕδωρ ἐπιγένηται, καὶ παντελῶς. εἰ δὲ τῶν ἐν τοῖς ἡριωῖς ἀρότοις θάττον ἢ ἔκφυσις διὰ τὴν ὥραν σκεπτέου.
- 6 Χρῆ δὲ τὰς ἀναβλαστῆσεις καὶ τὰς διαφύσεις ταύτας ὡς ἐπὶ τὸ πᾶν διαλαβεῖν· ἐνίοτε γὰρ ἕνιαχού καὶ ἐν ἐλάττοσιν ἡμέραις, καθάπερ ἐν Αἰγύπτῳ <κριθῆ>· τριταῖαν γὰρ φασὶ καὶ τεταρταῖαν ἀνατέλλειν· παρ' ἄλλοις δὲ ἐν πλείοσι τῶν εἰρημένων, ὅπερ καὶ οὐκ ἄλογον, ὅταν καὶ χώρα καὶ ἀήρ διαφέρῃ καὶ πρωϊαίτερον ἢ ὄψιαίτερον ἀρόση καὶ τὰ ἐπιγιγόμενα ἀνόμοια τυγχάνῃ. ἡ μὲν γὰρ μανῆ καὶ κούφη καὶ εὐκράτῳ ἀέρι ταχὺ καὶ ῥαδίως ἀναδίδωσιν, ἡ δὲ γλίσχρα καὶ βαρεία βραδέως, ἡ δὲ τοῖς τόποις αὐχμωδέστερα βραδύτερον.
- 7 Ἐτι δὲ ἀν χειμῶνες ἐπιγέγονται καὶ αὐχμοὶ καὶ εὐδαίαι καὶ πάλιν ὕδατα· καὶ γὰρ ἐν τοῦτοις πολὺ παραλλάττουσιν. ὡσαύτως δὲ καὶ ἐὰν ἡ

¹ ἕνια conj. W.; ἐν Ald.

² The reason is given *C.P.* 4. 8. 2.

³ cf. 7. 1. 4.

spoke, in which are sown millet Italian millet sesame, and also *erysimon* and *horminon*. Such then are the times for each.

Some are quicker in coming up, some slower. Barley and wheat generally come up on the seventh day, but barley is the earlier. Pulses take four or five days, except beans; for they, like some kinds¹ of corn, require a longer time; in some places they take as much as fifteen days, or even twenty. This crop indeed is the slowest to start of all, and if after the sowing there is a long spell of wet weather, it is extremely slow.² Whether the sprouting³ of crops sown at the spring seed-time is quicker because of the season is matter for enquiry.

These times of sprouting or germination must be taken generally; for at some times and places germination takes fewer days, as with barley⁴ in Egypt, where it is said to come up on the third or fourth day; while elsewhere it takes longer than the period mentioned, which is not surprising when both soil and climate are different, when one makes the sowing earlier or later, and when the crop is subjected to different influences afterwards. For open light soil with a favourable⁵ climate produces quick and easy growth, while soil that is sticky and heavy tends to slow growth, and that of a specially dry district to slower growth still.

Moreover the time of growth is affected, according as storms supervene, or droughts, or fine weather or again rain; for these conditions make wide differences. So too it makes a difference if the

⁴ κριθῆ add. W.

⁵ εὐκράτῳ conj. Scal. from G (*benigno caelo*); εὐκάρπῳ Ald.

γῆ προειργασμένη καὶ κόπρον ἔχουσα τυγχάνη, καὶ ἐὰν μηδὲν τούτων· ἐπεὶ καὶ περὶ τὸ πρωϊσπορεῖν ἕκαστα καὶ ὀψισπορεῖν αἱ χώραι διαφέρουσιν. ἔτι μοι δὲ καὶ περὶ τὴν Ἑλλάδα πάντα πρωϊσπορεῖν εἰώθασιν διὰ ψυχρότητα τῆς χώρας, ὡσπερ οἱ Φωκεῖς, ὅπως ἂν οἱ χειμῶνες μὴ νῆπια καταλαμβάνωσιν.

II. Βλαστάνει δὲ τὰ μὲν ἐκ τοῦ αὐτοῦ τὴν ρίζαν ἀφιέντα καὶ τὸ φύλλον, τὰ δὲ ἐκάτερον ἐξ ἐκατέρου τοῦ ἄκρου. πυρὸς μὲν οὖν καὶ κριθῆ καὶ τίφη καὶ ὄλας ὅσα σιτώδη πάντα ἐξ ἐκατέρου ὡσπερ ἐν τῷ στάχυϊ πέφυκεν, ἀπὸ μὲν τοῦ κάτω τοῦ παχέος τὴν ρίζαν ἀπὸ δὲ τοῦ ἄνω τὸν βλαστὸν· ἐν δὲ τι καὶ συνεχῆς γίνεται τὸ ἀμφοῖν τῆς τε ρίζης καὶ τοῦ καυλοῦ. κύαμος δὲ καὶ τὰ ἄλλα χεδροπὰ οὐχ ὁμοίως, ἀλλ' ἐκ τοῦ αὐτοῦ τὴν ρίζαν καὶ τὸν καυλόν, καθ' ὃ καὶ ἡ πρόσφυσις αὐτῶν ἐστὶ πρὸς τὸν λοβόν, ἐν ᾧ καὶ ἔχουσιν οἶον ἀρχὴν τινα φανερὰν· ἐπ' ἐνίων δὲ καὶ αἰδοιῶδες φαίνεται, καθάπερ ἐπὶ τῶν κυάμων καὶ τῶν ἐρεβίνθων καὶ μάλιστα τῶν θέρμων· ἐκ τούτου γὰρ ἡ μὲν ρίζα κάτω τὸ δὲ φύλλον καὶ ὁ καυλὸς ἄνω χωρεῖ.

² Ταύτη μὲν οὖν πῃ διαφέρει. τῇ δὲ ὁμοίως ἔχει τῷ πάντα κατὰ τὴν πρόσφυσιν τοῦ λοβοῦ καὶ τοῦ στάχυος ἀφιέναι τὴν ρίζαν καὶ μὴ

¹ ὡς προειργ. Ald.H.; ὡς om. Sch. from G. ² cf. S. 8. 2.

³ ὡσπερ conj. Scal.; πάντα Ald. (? repeated by mistake). cf. C.P. 4. 7. 4.

ground has been well tilled¹ and given dung, or if neither of these things has been done: for the soil makes a difference even as to the early or late germination of each crop. In Hellas some are used to sow everything earlier because of the coldness of the soil, for instance the Phocians;² the object being that the winter may not overtake the crop while it is still tender.

Of differences in the mode of germination and of subsequent development.

II. In germinating some of these plants produce their root and their leaves from the same point, some separately, from either end of the seed. Wheat barley one-seeded wheat, and in general all the cereals produce them from either end, in a manner corresponding to³ the position of the seed in the ear, the root growing from the stout lower part, the shoot from the upper part; but the part corresponding to the root and that corresponding to the stem form a single continuous whole. Beans and other leguminous plants do not grow in the same manner, but they produce the root and the stem from the same point, namely the point at which the seed is attached to the pod, which, it is plain, is a sort of starting point of fresh growth. In some cases there is also a formation resembling the *penis*, as in beans chick-peas and especially in lupins; from this⁴ the root grows downwards, the leaf and the stem upwards.

There are then these different ways of germinating; but a point⁵ in which all these plants agree is that they all send out their roots at the place where

⁴ τούτου conj. Sch.; τούτων Ald. cf. C.P. 4. 7. 4.

⁵ cf. C.P. 4. 7. 7.

καθάπερ ἐν τοῖς δενδρικοῖς τισιν ἀνάπαλιν, οἷον ἀμυγδαλῇ καρύῃ βαλάνῳ τοῖς τοιούτοις. ἐν ἅπασι δὲ ἢ ῥίζα μικρῶ πρότερον ἐκφύεται τοῦ καυλοῦ· συμβαίνει δὲ ἔν γέ τισι τῶν δένδρων ὥστε τὸν μὲν βλαστὸν ἐν αὐτῷ τῷ σπέρματι βλαστάνειν πρῶτον, αὐξανομένου δὲ διίστασθαι τὰ σπέρματα—πάντα γάρ πως καὶ ταῦτα διμερῆ, τὰ δὲ δὴ χεδροπὰ φανερώς πάντα δίθυρα καὶ σύνθετα—τὴν δὲ ῥίζαν εὐθύς ἔξω προωθεῖσθαι ἐν δὲ τοῖς σιτηροῖς διὰ τὸ καθ' ἐν αὐτὰ εἶναι τοῦτο μὲν οὐ συμβαίνει, προτερεῖ δὲ ἢ ῥίζα μικρόν.

³ Ἀναφύεται δὲ ἢ μὲν κριθῇ καὶ ὁ πυρὸς μονόφυλλα, ὁ δὲ πιδός καὶ ὁ κύαμος καὶ ὁ ἐρέβινθος πολύφυλλα. ῥίζαν δὲ ἔχει τὰ μὲν χεδροπὰ πάντα ξυλώδη καὶ μίαν ἀπὸ δὲ ταύτης καὶ ἀποφύσεις λεπτάς. βαθυρριζότατον δὲ ὡς εἰπεῖν τούτων ὁ ἐρέβινθος, ἐνίοτε δὲ καὶ παρακαθήσιν· ἄλλ' ὁ πυρὸς καὶ ἢ κριθῇ καὶ τὰ ἄλλα τὰ σιτώδη πολύρριζα καὶ λεπτόρριζα, δι' ὃ καὶ ταρράδη. καὶ πολύκλαδα καὶ πολύκαυλα πάντα τὰ τοιαῦτα. σχεδὸν δὲ καὶ ἐναντίωσίς τις ἐκατέρων ἐστὶ· τὰ μὲν γὰρ χεδροπὰ μονόρριζα ὄντα πολλὰς ἀνωθεν ἀπὸ τῶν καυλῶν ἀποφύσεις ἔχει πλὴν κυάμου· τὰ δὲ σιτηρὰ πολύρριζα πολλοὺς μὲν ἀνίησι

¹ βαλάνψ: διοσβαλάνψ Sch. from mBod.

² τισι τῶν δένδρων conj. W.; σιτώδησιν UMAld.; τοῖς δενδρικοῖς conj. Sch. This and W.'s other conjectures in this section are rather desperate, but are accepted provisionally as at least restoring a satisfactory sense. The passage looks as if it had been deliberately tampered with by someone who misunderstood it.

the seed is attached to the pod or ear, whereas the contrary is the case with the seeds of certain trees, as almond hazel acorn¹ and the like. And in all these plants the root begins to grow a little before the stem; whereas in certain trees² the bud first begins to grow within the seed itself, and, as it increases in size, the seeds split—for all such seeds are in a manner in two halves, and those of leguminous plants again all plainly have two valves and are double—and then the root is immediately thrust out; but in cereals,³ since the seeds are in one piece,⁴ this does not⁵ occur, but the root grows a little before the bud.

Barley and wheat come up with a single leaf, but peas beans and chick-peas with several. ⁶All the leguminous plants have a single woody root, and also slender⁷ side-roots springing from this. The chick-pea is about the deepest rooting of these, and sometimes it has side-roots; but wheat barley and the other cereals have a number of fine roots, wherefore they are matted together.⁸ Again all such plants have many branches and many stems. And there is a sort of contrast between these two classes; the leguminous plants, which have a single root, have many side-growths above from the stem—all except beans; while the cereals, which have many roots, send up many shoots,⁹ but these have

³ σιτηροῖς conj. W.; χεδροποις UMAld.

⁴ καθ' ἐν αὐτὰ conj. W.; κατὰ τὸ αὐτὸ UMAld.

⁵ οὐ conj. Scal. from G; οὐν UMAld.

⁶ Plin. 18. 51.

⁷ λεπτάς conj. St.; λεπταῖ Ald.H.

⁸ ταρράδη: cf. 6. 7. 4.

⁹ μὲν conj. Sch.; γὰρ Ald.H.

βλαστούς, ἀπαράβλαστοι δὲ οὔτοι, πλὴν εἴ τι γένος πυρῶν τοιοῦτον, οὓς καλοῦσι σιτανίας καὶ κριθανίας.

⁴ Τὸν μὲν οὖν χειμῶνα ἐν τῇ χλόῃ μένει τὰ σιτώδη, διαγελώσης δὲ τῆς ὥρας καυλὸν ἀφήσιν ἐκ τοῦ μέσου καὶ γονατοῦται. συμβαίνει δ' εὐθύς ἐν τῷ τρίτῳ γόνατι, τοῖς δὲ ἐν τῷ τετάρτῳ, καὶ τὸν στάχυν ἔχειν ἀλλ' οὐ φανερόν ἐν τῷ ὄγκῳ.—γίνεται δὲ ἐν τῷ ὄλῳ καλάμῳ πλείω τούτων—ὥστε σχεδὸν ἅμα τῷ καλαμοῦσθαι συνίστασθαι <ἢ> μικρόν ὕστερον· ἀλλ' οὐ πρότερον φανερόν γίνεται πρὶν ἂν προαυξηθεῖς ἐν τῇ κάλυκι γένηται, τότε δὲ ἡ κῆσις φανερά διὰ τὸν ὄγκον.

⁶ Ἀπολυθεὶς δ' εὐθύς ἀνθεῖ μεθ' ἡμέρας τέτταρας ἢ πέντε καὶ πυρὸς καὶ κριθῆ καὶ ἀνθεῖ σχεδὸν τὰς ἴσας, οἱ δὲ τὰς πλείστας λέγοντες ἐν ταῖς ἐπτὰ φασιν ἀπανθεῖν. ἀλλὰ τῶν χειροπόδων χρόνιος ἡ ἀνθησις· χρονωτάτη δὲ τῶν μὲν ἄλλων ὀρόβου καὶ ἐρεβίνθου, τούτων δ' ἀπάντων τοῦ κνάμου καὶ ἐν μεγίστῃ διαφορᾷ· τετταράκοντα γὰρ ἡμερῶν ἀνθεῖν λέγουσι· πλὴν οἱ μὲν αἰεὶ παρανοῦντος ἐτέρου καὶ ἐτέρου λέγουσι, κατὰ μέρος γὰρ ἀνθεῖν, οἱ δὲ ἀπλῶς. ἡ γὰρ ἀνθησις τῶν μὲν σταχυερῶν ἀθρόως τῶν δὲ ἐλλοβωδῶν καὶ χειροπόδων πάντων κατὰ μέρος· πρῶτα γὰρ ἀνθεῖ τὰ κάτω, καὶ ὅταν ταῦτα ἀπανθήσῃ τὰ ἐχόμενα, καὶ οὕτως αἰεὶ βαδίζει πρὸς τὰ ἄνω.

¹ Plin. 18. 52. ² Plin. 18. 56.
³ cf. 7. 7. 1; 8. 4. 3.

no side-shoots—except such sorts of wheat as are called *sitanias* and *krikanias* ('barley-wheat').

¹ During winter cereals remain in the blade, but, as the season begins to smile, they send up a stem from the midst and it becomes jointed. ² And it comes to pass that the ear also at once appears in the third, or in some cases in the fourth joint, though it is not distinctly seen in the mass of growth (the whole stem contains more joints than three or four), so that it must be formed at the same time that the straw grows or but a little later; though it does not become conspicuous till it has first swollen and formed in the sheath,³ and by that time its size makes its development visible.

Four or five days after being set free⁴ wheat and barley flower and remain in bloom for a like number of days; those who put the period at the longest say that the bloom is shed in seven days. ⁵ On the other hand the flowering period of leguminous plants lasts a long time; that of vetch and chick-pea is longer than that of most, but that of the bean is far longer than that of any of them; they say that it is in bloom for forty days; some however give this period absolutely, others say that at different times different parts are in flower,⁶ since the whole plant does not flower at once. For plants with an ear bloom all at once, but plants with pods and all leguminous plants bloom part at a time; the lower part blooms first, and, when this bloom has fallen, the part next above it, and so on up to the top.

⁴ Sc. from the sheath. ἀπολυθεὶς Ald.H.; ἀποχυθεὶς conj. Sch. followed by W. cf. ἀπόχυσις 8. 3. 4.

⁵ Plin. 18. 59.

⁶ παρανοῦντος conj. H.; παρανοῦντες Ald.

δι' ὃ πολλὰ τῶν ὀρόβων τίλλεται τὰ μὲν κάτω κατερρυηκότα τὰ δ' ἄνω χλωρὰ πάμπαν.

6 Μετὰ δὲ τὴν ἀπάνθησιν ἀδρύνονται καὶ τελειοῦνται πυρὸς μὲν καὶ κριθῆ τετταρακοσταῖα μάλιστα· παραπλησίως δὲ καὶ τίφη καὶ τᾶλλα τὰ τοιαῦτα. τετταρακοσταῖον δὲ φασὶ καὶ τὸν κύαμον, ὥστε ἐν ἴσασιν ἀνθεῖν καὶ τελειοῦσθαι τὰ δ' ἄλλα ἐν ἐλάττοσιν· ἐλαχίσταις δὲ ὁ ἐρέβινθος, εἴπερ ἀπὸ τῆς σπορᾶς ἐν τετταράκοντα τελειοῦται ταῖς ἀπάσαις ὥσπερ τινές φασιν· ἐπεὶ τό γ' ὄλον ὅτι τάχιστα φανερόν. οἱ δὲ κέγχροι καὶ τὰ σήσαμα καὶ οἱ μέλινοι καὶ ὄλως τὰ θερινὰ σχεδὸν ὁμολογεῖται τὰς τετταράκονθ' ἡμέρας λαμβάνειν· οἱ δὲ φασὶ καὶ ἐλάττους.

7 Διαφέρει δὲ καὶ πρὸς τὴν τελείωσιν χώρα τε χώρας καὶ ἀήρ ἀέρος· ἐν ἐλάττοσι γὰρ ἔναι δοκοῦσιν ἐκφέρειν, ὥσπερ ἄλλαι τε καὶ μάλιστα ἐπιδήλως Αἴγυπτος· ἐκεῖ γὰρ κριθαὶ μὲν ἐν ἕξαμήνῳ πυροὶ δὲ ἐν τῷ ἐβδόμῳ θερίζονται· περὶ δὲ τὴν Ἑλλάδα κριθαὶ μὲν ἐν τῷ ἐβδόμῳ παρὰ δὲ τοῖς πλείστοις ὀγδόῳ, πυροὶ δὲ ἔτι προσεπιλαμβάνουσιν. οὐ μὴν οὐδὲ ἐκεῖ τό γε πᾶν πλήθος οὕτως, ἀλλ' ὅσον εἰς ἀπαρχήν· κομίζεται γὰρ πρὸς ἱερῶν τινῶν χρεῖαν ἀλφίτα νέα τῷ ἔκτῳ μηνὶ καὶ ταῦτα ἐκ τῶν ἄνω τόπων ὑπὲρ Μέμφιν.

8 Λέγεται δὲ καὶ ἐν Σικελίᾳ τῆς Μεσσηνίας ἐν

¹ μέλινοι Ald.H.; ἔλυμοι Vo, Vin. cf. 8. 1. 1 n.

Wherefore, at the time when some of the vetches are gathered, the lower seeds have already fallen, while the upper ones are still quite green.

After the flowering is over wheat and barley develop and mature in about forty days; one-seeded wheat and other such plants take about the same time. So too, they say, does the bean, which blooms and matures in a like number of days; but the others take fewer, and fewest of all the chick-pea, since, as some say, it takes only forty days from the time when it is sown to that when it is mature; and in any case it is clear that the plant as a whole develops very rapidly. Millet sesame Italian millet¹ and the summer crops in general, it is fairly well agreed, take the same number of days, that is, forty; though some say that they take less.

Of differences in development due to soil or climate.

² Again as to the development of the plant there are differences according to soil and climate. Some soils seem to produce the crop in fewer days; for instance, Egypt may be given as a specially conspicuous example; in that country barley is reaped in six months and wheat in seven: while in Hellas the barley³ harvest is in the seventh month, or in most parts in the eighth, and wheat requires an even longer time. However even in Egypt the whole harvest is not gathered at such an early date, but only what is required for the first-fruits; for they gather new grain for the meal required in certain sacrifices in the sixth month, and that too in the regions high up the Nile, above Memphis.

It is said also that in the Messenian district in

² Plin. 18. 49.

³ κριθαὶ conj. Sch.; πυροὶ UMAld.

ταῖς καλουμέναις Μύλαις ταχεῖάν τινα γίνεσθαι τὴν τελείωσιν τῶν ὀψίων· τὸν τῶν ὀσπρίων μὲν γὰρ σπορητὸν ἐξ μηνῶν, τὸν δὲ τῷ ὑστάτῳ σπείραντα θερίζειν ἅμα τοῖς πρώτοις· ἀγαθὴν δὲ διαφερόντως εἶναι τὴν χώραν, ὥστε τριακοντάχοα ποιεῖν, ἔχειν δὲ καὶ νομὰς θαυμαστὰς καὶ ὕλην. ἐν Μήλῳ δὲ τι θαυμασιώτερον λέγουσιν· ἐν γὰρ τριάκοντα ἢ τετταράκοντα ἡμέραις σπαρέντα θερίζουσι, δι' ὃ καὶ λέγειν αὐτοὺς ὅτι μέχρι τούτου δεῖ σπείρειν ἕως ἂν ἴδῃ τις δράγμα· γίνεσθαι δὲ οὔτε ὀσπρια τοιαῦτα οὔτε πολλὰ παρ' αὐτοῖς. δεινὴν δὲ τινα διαδοῦναι τὴν χώραν τροφήν· καὶ γὰρ εἶναι σιτοφόρον μὲν καὶ ἐλαιοφόρον ἀγαθὴν ἀμπελοφόρον δὲ μετρίαν.

9 Ὑπερβάλλον δ' ἔτι τούτου καὶ πάντων θαυμασιώτερον τὸ περὶ Χαλκίαν τὴν νῆσον τὴν Ῥοδίων γινόμενον· ἐκεῖ γὰρ φασιν εἶναι τινα τόπον πρώϊον οὕτω καὶ εὐφορον ὡς σπαρεῖσῶν κριθῶν ἅμα ταῖς ἄλλαις θερίσαντες ταύτας σπείρουσιν εἶτα πάλιν, εἶτα θερίζουσιν ἅμα τοῖς λοιποῖς· μεγίστη μὲν οὖν, εἴπερ ἀληθής, αὕτη διαφορὰ. τὸ γὰρ εἰς ἑτέραν χώραν μετενεχθέντα διαφέρειν, ὥσπερ ἐκ Κιλικίας φασιν εἰς Καππαδοκίαν καὶ ὅλως τὴν ἐπέκεινα τοῦ Ταύρου, ἦττον ἄτοπον· φανερὰ γὰρ ἢ τῶν τόπων διάστασις.

¹ τριακοντάχοα conj. Sch.; τριάκοντα χοὰς Ald.

² cf. C.P. 4. 11. 8.

Sicily at the place called Mylae the late sown crops mature rapidly; thus the sowing of pulses goes on for six months, but he that made the last sowing gathers his crop at the same time as the first: also that the soil is exceedingly good, so that it yields thirty-fold¹; and there are also wonderful pastures and forest-land. They tell of an even more wonderful thing in Melos²; there they reap thirty or forty days after sowing; wherefore it is a saying of the islanders that "one should continue sowing till one sees a swathe." However it is said that pulses³ in their country do not grow like this, nor are they abundant. Yet they say that the soil is wonderfully productive; for it is good both for corn and olives, and fairly good for vines.

However what occurs in Chalkia,⁴ an island belonging to the Rhodians, goes even beyond this and is more extraordinary than all the instances given; there they say that there is a place which is so early and so fertile that, when the barley is sown after reaping the crop with the other crops, they then sow again, and then reap the crop thus sown at the same time as the remaining crops; this then, if it be true, marks a difference greater than we find anywhere else. For it is less surprising that there should be a difference in crops transferred⁵ to another region, as they say occurs when they are transferred from Cilicia to Cappadocia or in general beyond the Taurus; for these regions are obviously very dissimilar.

³ ὀσπρια τοιαῦτα I conj.; ὕψιμα ταῦτα UAld.; ἔψιμα ταῦτα M.G.; P omits ταῦτα.

⁴ cf. Thuc. 8. 41 foll.

⁵ μετενεχθέντα διαφέρειν conj. Sch. and W. from G; μετεγκόντας σπείρειν Ald.

10 Τὸ δὲ τὴν αὐτὴν διαφορεῖν, ἐν ᾧ περ γε ἅπαξ αἱ ἄλλαι, σύνορον οὖσαν καὶ μίαν θαυμασιώτατον αὐτῇ μὲν οὖν ἐν μεγίστῃ διαφορᾷ.

Τὰ δὲ κατὰ τὰς ἄλλας χώρας οὐ πολλὴν ἢ οὐδεμίαν ὡς εἰπεῖν τοῦ γε χρόνου λαμβάνει διάστασιν· προτερεῖ γὰρ ταῖς ὥραις τὰ Ἀθήνησι τῶν περὶ Ἑλλάσποντον ἡμέραις τριάκοντα μάλιστα ἢ οὐ πολλῶ πλείοσιν· εἰ μὲν οὖν καὶ ὁ σπορητὸς πρότερον, μετὰ θεσις ἂν εἴη τῆς ὥρας· εἰ δ' ἄμα, δῆλον ὅτι πλείων ἂν ὁ χρόνος.

11 Οὐ μικρὰν δὲ ποιοῦσι διαφορὰν οὐδὲ οἱ τόποι, καί περ ἐνιοι συνεγγυς ὄντες· τὰ γὰρ ἐν Σαλαμῖνι προτερεῖ πολὺ τῶν ἄλλων τῶν ἐν τῇ Ἀττικῇ καὶ ὅλως τὰ ἐπιθαλάττια καὶ εἰς ταῦτα καὶ εἰς τοὺς ἄλλους καρπούς, ὡς τὰ περὶ τὴν Ἀκτὴν καλουμένην τῆς Πελοποννήσου καὶ τὰ ἐν Φαλύκῃ τῆς Μεγαρίδος· πλὴν ἐνταῦθ' αἱ γε συμβάλλεται καὶ τὸ λεπτόγεων εἶναι καὶ ψαφάρην τὴν χώραν. καὶ τὰ μὲν περὶ τὴν γένεσιν καὶ τὴν τελείωσιν οὕτως ἔχει.

III. Διαφέρει δὲ καθ' ὅλα τὰ γένη τὰ διηρημένα τῶν γενῶν, οἷον σῖτος χεδροπὰ τὰ θερινά, καὶ καθ' ἕκαστον γένος τὰ ὁμογενῆ. τὰ μὲν γὰρ σιτώδη τὸ φύλλον ἔχει καλάμου, τῶν δὲ χεδρο-

¹ i.e. and so in part account for the difference. εἴη τῆς ὥρας conj. Sch.; ἢ τῆς χώρας MP; εἴη τῆς χώρας Ald.H.

² i.e. we cannot say how far the difference is due to climate without knowing whether the seed-time at either place is the same.

But that one particular land should produce two crops in the time that other lands to which it is close to produce one, is very remarkable; wherefore Chalkia exhibits the greatest difference.

The crops grown in other regions show not much, if any, dissimilarity as to time; those grown at Athens are only about thirty days or not much more before those of the Hellespont region. Now, if the sowing should turn out to be also earlier, that would shift the season back¹; if it is at the same time, it is plain that the difference of time would be greater.²

Again the particular district makes a considerable difference, even as between places which are not far apart; thus the crops of Salamis are far earlier than those of the rest of Attica, and so in general are those of places by the sea; and this applies to other fruits as well as these: for instance, those of the place called Akte in the Peloponnese and of Phalykos³ in the Megarid are early; but here something is contributed by the fact that the soil is light and crumbling. Such are the facts in regard to growth and development.

Of differences between the parts of cereals, pulses, and summer crops respectively.

III. There are also differences between⁴ the whole classes which we have mentioned, namely cereals leguminous plants⁵ and summer crops, as well as between the several members⁶ of the same class. Cereals have the leaf of a reed, while of

³ ἐν Φαλύκῃ I conj.: cf. 2. 8. 1; ἐν Φαλήκῃ conj. W.; ἐφαλύκῃ U; ἐκ φαλήκῃ M; ἐκ φαλήκου Ald.

⁴ καθ' conj. Sch.; καὶ Ald.H. ⁵ cf. 8. 1. 1.

⁶ ὁμογενῆ conj. Sch.; ὁμοιογενῆ Ald.

πάν τὰ μὲν περιφερές, οἶον ὁ κύαμος καὶ σχεδὸν τὰ πλείστα, τὰ δὲ προμηκέστερον, οἶον ὁ πισὸς καὶ ὁ λάθυρος καὶ ὁ ὄχρος καὶ τὰ τοιαῦτα. καὶ τὰ μὲν ἰνώδη τὰ δ' ἀφλεβα καὶ αἶνα. τὸ δὲ σήσαμον καὶ τὸ ἐρύσιμον ἰδιώτερα παρὰ ταῦτα.

2 Πάλιν ὁ καυλὸς τῶν μὲν γονατώδης καὶ κοῖλος, δι' ὃ καὶ καλεῖται κάλαμος· ὁ δὲ τοῦ κυάμου κοῖλος, τῶν δ' ἄλλων χεδροπῶν ξυλωδέστερος, ξυλωδέστατος δὲ ὁ ἐρέβινθος· τῶν δὲ θερινῶν κέγχρον μὲν καὶ μελίνου καλαμώδης, σησάμου δὲ καὶ ἐρύσιμου νερθηκώδης μᾶλλον. καὶ τὰ μὲν ἔστιν ὀρθόκαυλα, καθάπερ πυρὸς καὶ κριθῆ καὶ ὄλων τὰ σιτώδη καὶ θερινά, τὰ δὲ πλαγιόκαυλα μᾶλλον, οἶον ἐρέβινθος ὄροβος φακός, τὰ δ' ἐπιγειόκαυλα, καθάπερ ὄχρος πισὸς λάθυρος· ὁ δὲ δόλιχος, ἔαν παρακαταπήξῃ τις ξύλα μακρὰ, ἀναβαίνει καὶ γίνεται κάρπιμος, εἰ δὲ μή, φαῦλος καὶ ἐρυσσιβώδης· μόνος δ' ἢ μάλιστα τῶν χεδροπῶν ὀρθόκαυλος ὁ κύαμος.

3 Ἐχει δὲ καὶ τὰ ἄνθη διαφορὰν καὶ τῇ φύσει καὶ τῇ θέσει, περὶ ὧν σχεδὸν ἐν τοῖς καθ' ὅλου διείλομεν, ὅτι τὰ μὲν χροώδη, καθάπερ σίτου καὶ παντὸς τοῦ σταχυώδους· τὰ δὲ φυλλώδη, καθάπερ τῶν χεδροπῶν, καὶ τῶν πλείστων κολοβά·

¹ Plin. 18. 58.

² i.e. 'summer crops'; cf. 8. 1. 1.

³ Sc. but not jointed. W. suggests that the original text may have been τῶν δὲ διόλου κοῖλος οἶον ὁ τοῦ κυάμου.

⁴ μελίνο Ald. H.; ἐλύμου V; ἐλύμου Vin. cf. 8. 1. 1; 8. 1. 6.

⁵ ἢ add. St.; om. Ald. H. G. ⁶ 1. 13. 1. (?)

⁷ χροώδη. No rendering seems quite satisfactory: the

leguminous plants some have a round leaf, as beans and most others, some a more oblong leaf, as pea *lathyros okhros* and the like. ¹ Some again have fibrous leaves, others leaves without veins and fibres. Again sesame ² and *erysimon* ² have leaves quite distinct from these.

Again the stem of cereals is jointed and hollow; wherefore it is called the 'reed,' while that of the bean is hollow,³ and that of the other leguminous plants is more woody, that of chick-pea woodiest of all; of the summer crops that of millet and Italian millet⁴ is reed-like, that of sesame and *erysimon* is more like the stem of ferula. Some again have erect stems, as wheat barley and in general the cereals and summer crops; some have rather a crooked stem, as chick-pea vetch lentil; some a creeping stem as *okhros* pea *lathyros*; while calavance, if long stakes are set by it, climbs them and becomes fruitful, whereas otherwise the plant is unhealthy and liable to rust; the bean, most of all leguminous plants, if not⁵ alone among them, has an erect stem.

The flowers also shew differences in character and in position (of which matters we have to some extent treated in our general account)⁶; thus some are 'downy,'⁷ as those of corn⁸ and of any plant that has an 'ear'; others are 'leafy,'⁹ as those of leguminous plants, and in most cases they are irregular¹⁰ flowers; for most of these have

meaning is that such flowers may be classed with those distinguished by this term in l. 13. 1, as not being petaloid.

⁸ σίτου καὶ παντὸς τοῦ σταχυώδους conj. Sch. from G, ut *omnium fere gerentium spicam*; που καὶ παντὸς τοῦ χυλώδους U.M.Ald.

⁹ Sc. petaloid.

¹⁰ cf. 6. 5. 3. i.e. they depart from radial symmetry.

τὰ γὰρ πολλὰ κολοβαυθῆ· χρωῶδες δὲ καὶ τὸ τοῦ κέγχρου καὶ μελίνου· τοῦ δὲ σησάμου καὶ τοῦ ἐρυσίμου φυλλώδες. καὶ ὅτι δὴ τὰ μὲν ἔχει περὶ αὐτὸν τὸν καρπὸν, οἷον τὰ σιτώδη καὶ κεγχρώδη περὶ τὸν στάχυν· τὰ δὲ χεδροπὰ ἐξ αὐτοῦ πως τοῦ ἀνθους ἢ ἀπὸ γε τῆς αὐτῆς ἀρχῆς γίνεσθαι. καὶ τὴν ἀνθησιν, ὅτι τὰ μὲν ἀθρόαν τὰ δὲ κατὰ μέρος ποιεῖται· καὶ τὰλλα δὲ τὰ παραπλήσια τούτοις.

4 Ὁμοίως δὲ καὶ τὰ κατὰ τοὺς καρπούς, ὅτι τὰ μὲν ἔχει στάχυν, τὰ δὲ χεδροπὰ λοβόν, τὰ δὲ κεγχρώδη φόβην· ἢ δὲ καλαμάδος ἀπόχυσις φόβη. τὸ δ' ὅλον ἐναγγειόσπερμα, τὰ δὲ ἐνυμενόσπερμα, τὰ δὲ γυμνόσπερμα· καὶ ἔτι τὰ μὲν ἀκρόκαρπα, τὰ δὲ πλαγιόκαρπα, καὶ ὅσα δὴ ἄλλα ταύτης ἔχεται τῆς θεωρίας.

Ἔως δὲ πολυκαρπότερα καὶ πολυχούστερα τὰ χεδροπὰ, τούτων δ' ἔτι μᾶλλον τὰ θερινὰ κέγχρος καὶ σήσαμον, αὐτῶν δὲ τῶν χεδροπῶν 5 μάλιστα φακός. ἀπλῶς δὲ τὰ μικροσπερμότερα μᾶλλον ὡς εἰπεῖν, ὥσπερ καὶ τῶν λαχανωδῶν κύμινον ἀπάντων ὄντων πολυσπέρμων. Ἰσχυρότερα δὲ πρὸς μὲν τὸν χειμῶνα καὶ ὅλως τὰ τοῦ ἀέρος τὰ σιτηρά, πρὸς δὲ τὴν τροφήν τὰ

¹ μελίνου Ald. H.; ἐλύμου Vo. Vin. cf. 8. 3. 2 and reff.

² cf. 8. 3. 3 n. ³ Plin. 18. 53.

⁴ ἀπόχυσις conj. Sch. from G; ἀπόφυσις P₂Ald. cf. 4. 4. 10, ἀποχέεται; 8. 10. 4; C. P. 3. 21. 5.

⁵ τὸ δ' ὅλον: ? τὰ δ' οἷον.

such flowers. Those of millet and Italian millet¹ are also 'downy,'² those of sesame and *erysimon* 'leafy.' Another difference is that in some cases the flowers are round the fruit; thus those of corn and millet are round the ear; while in leguminous plants the fruit comes as it were from the flower itself, or at least from the same starting-point. Another difference is that some produce all their flowers at once, others in succession. And there are other differences akin to these.

In like manner there are differences in the fruits; some have an 'ear,' leguminous plants a pod, and millet-like plants a 'plume'³—which is the name given to an inflorescence⁴ such as reeds have. Again, generally speaking,⁵ some have their seeds in a vessel,⁶ some in pods,⁷ some naked; and further some bear their fruit at the top, some at the sides; and there are other differences which bear on this enquiry.

In general the leguminous plants produce more fruit and are more prolific, and the summer crops millet and sesame are even more so than these, while among the leguminous plants themselves lentil is the most prolific. ⁸ Generally speaking, those that have small seeds are more prolific, as cummin among pot-herbs, which are all prolific of seed. The seeds of cereals are more robust as to standing winter and conditions of climate generally, while those of leguminous plants are stronger as to providing food. ⁹ However it may be that in this respect

⁶ μὲν ἐναγγειόσπερμα conj. Sch.; μὲν ἐγγειόσπερμα P₂Ald. cf. C. P. 4. 7. 5.

⁷ cf. 1. 11. 2. ⁸ cf. C. P. 4. 15. 2.

⁹ i. e. what has just been said perhaps applies only to human food. Sense fixed by 8. 9. 3 *ad fin.*: cf. Plin. 18. 50.

χεδροπά. τάχα δὲ τοῦτό γε ἡμῖν τοῖς ἄλλοις ἀνάπαλιν.

IV. Τὰ μὲν οὖν ὅλα γένη τοιαύτας ἔχει διαφοράς· τὰ δὲ ὁμογενῆ δῆλον ὅτι κατὰ τὴν τῶν μερῶν ἀνωμαλίαν, οἷον τῶν σιτωδῶν πυρὸς κριθῆς στενοφυλλότερον καὶ λειοκαυλότερον καὶ πυκνότερον καὶ γλισχρότερον ἔχει τὸν καυλὸν καὶ δυσθλαστότερον· ἅμα δὲ καὶ ὁ μὲν ἐν χιτῶσι πολλοῖς ἢ δὲ γυμνόν· μάλιστα γὰρ δὴ γυμνοσπέρματον ἢ κριθῆ. πολύλοπον δὲ καὶ ἢ τίφη καὶ ἢ ὀλύρα καὶ πάντα τὰ τοιαῦτα καὶ μάλιστα πάντων ὡς εἰπεῖν ὁ βρόμος. ἔστι δὲ καὶ ὑψηλότερος ὁ κάλαμος τοῦ πυροῦ ἢ τῆς κριθῆς, καὶ τὸν στάχυον ἀπηρητημένον ἔχει τοῦ φύλλον μᾶλλον ὁ πυρὸς.

Ἴδιον δὲ καὶ τὸ ἄχυρον τοῦ κριθίνου τὸ πύρινον· ἐγχυλότερον γὰρ καὶ μαλακώτερον. διαφέρει δὲ ἢ κριθῆ καὶ τούτῳ τῶν πυρῶν· ἢ μὲν γὰρ στοιχειώδης, ὁ δὲ πυρὸς ἄστοιχος καὶ πανταχόθεν ὀμαλῆς τις.

Τῷ μὲν οὖν ὅλῳ γένει πρὸς γένος τοιαῦταί τινές εἰσι διαφοραί. καθ' ἑκάτερον δὲ τούτων πάλιν, οἷον πυρῶν καὶ κριθῶν, πολλὰ γένη καὶ τοῖς καρποῖς αὐτοῖς διαφέροντα καὶ τοῖς στάχυσι καὶ ταῖς ἄλλαις μορφαῖς καὶ ἔτι ταῖς δυνάμεσι

¹ cf. 7. 4. 9.

² After διαφορὰς UM add τὰ ὁμοιογενῆ, Ald. τὰ μὴ ὁμοιογενῆ; om. Sch. and W. after G.

³ ὁμογενῆ conj. Sch.; ὁμοιογενῆ UMAld. cf. 8. 3. 1.

⁴ δυσθλαστότερον conj. Scal. from G, *rupte difficiliorum*; δυσαλθατώτερον UMAld.

⁵ Plin. 18. 61. πολύλοπον conj. Salm.; πολύλοβον Ald.

the other animals are affected in the opposite¹ way to men.

Of the differences between cereals.

IV. There are then these differences² between the various classes; and as between plants of the same class³ there are plainly differences due to the unlikeness in the various parts. Thus among cereals wheat as compared with barley has a narrower leaf, and a smoother stem of closer texture tougher and less brittle.⁴ Again the seed of wheat has several coats,⁵ that of barley is naked, that plant having its seeds specially naked. Also one-seeded wheat rice-wheat and all such plants have their seed in several coats, and above all, it may be said, is this true of oats.⁶ Also the 'reed' of wheat is taller than⁷ that of barley, and wheat has its ear less distant from the 'leaf.'

Further the husk of wheat is distinct⁸ from that of barley, being less dry and softer. Barley also differs from wheat in this respect; it has grains in a regular row,⁹ whereas those of wheat are not in a row, but the ear is as it were quite simple in form.¹⁰

Such then are the differences as between one whole kind and another. But in each of these kinds again, for instance in barley and wheat, there are many sub-divisions differing both in the actual fruits, in the ear, and in the other characteristic

⁶ βρόμος conj. Scal. from Plin. *l.c.* and G; κρόμος PM; κρόκος Ald.; βρώμος Vin.

⁷ ἢ conj. Sch. from Plin. *l.c.* and G; καὶ Ald. H.

⁸ ἴδιον Ald.; ἥδιον Vin. H. from G; so Sch. and W. cf. Col. 6. 3. 3.

⁹ στοιχειώδης. ? στοιχώδης: v. LS.

¹⁰ ὀμαλῆς conj. Sch.; ὀμαλή UMAld.

καὶ τοῖς πάθεσι. τῶν μὲν κριθῶν αἱ μὲν εἰσι δίστοιχοι αἱ δὲ τρίστοιχοι αἱ δὲ τετράστοιχοι καὶ πεντάστοιχοι· πλεῖστον δ' ἐξάστοιχον, καὶ γὰρ τοιοῦτό τι γένος ἐστί. πυκνότεραι δὲ αἰεὶ κατὰ τὴν θέσιν ὡς ἐπὶ πᾶν αἱ πολυστοιχότεραι. διαφορὰ δὲ μεγάλη καὶ τὸ παραβλαστητικὴν εἶναι, καθάπερ εἶπομεν τὴν Ἰνδικήν. καὶ οἱ στάχυες δὲ τῶν μὲν μεγάλου καὶ μανότεροι ταῖς κριθαῖς τῶν δὲ ἐλάττους καὶ πυκνότεροι, καὶ ἀπέχοντες δὲ τοῦ φύλλου τῶν μὲν πολὺ τῶν δὲ μικρόν, ὥσπερ τῶν Ἀχιλλείων καλουμένων. καὶ αὐτῶν δὲ τῶν κριθῶν αἱ μὲν στρογγυλότεραι καὶ ἐλάττους αἱ δὲ προμηκέστεραι καὶ μείζους καὶ μανότεραι κατὰ τὸν στάχυν. ἔτι δὲ αἱ μὲν λευκαί, αἱ δὲ μέλαιναὶ καὶ ἐπιπορφυρίζουσαι, αἴπερ καὶ πολυάλφιτοι δοκοῦσιν εἶναι καὶ πρὸς τοὺς χειμῶνας δὲ καὶ τὰ πνεύματα καὶ ὅλως τὸν ἀέρα τῶν λευκῶν ἰσχυρότεραι.

3 Πολλὰ δὲ γένη καὶ τῶν πυρῶν ἐστὶν εὐθὺς ἀπὸ τῶν χωρῶν ἔχοντα τὰς ἐπωνυμίας, οἷον Λιβυκοὶ Ποντικοὶ Θραῖκες Ἀσσύριοι Αἰγύπτιοι Σικελοί. διαφορὰς δὲ καὶ ταῖς χροιαῖς καὶ τοῖς μεγέθεσι καὶ τοῖς εἶδεσι καὶ ταῖς ἰδιότησιν ἔχουσι καὶ ἐν ταῖς δυνάμεσι ταῖς τε ἄλλαις καὶ μάλιστα ταῖς πρὸς τὴν σίτησιν. τινὲς καὶ ἀπ'

¹ Explained below, 8. 4. 4; cf. 8. 4. 3.

² πάθεσι: cf. 1. 1. 1 n. ³ Plin. 18. 78.

⁴ πλεῖστον δ' ἐξάστοιχον, καὶ γὰρ τοιοῦτο conj. W.; πλεῖστον ἐξάστοιχον τοιοῦτον UM; πλείσται καὶ ἐξάστιχοι καὶ γὰρ τοιοῦτον Ald. H.

features; and again in capacities¹ and properties.² ³ Of barley different sorts have respectively two, three, four, and five rows of seeds; the largest number⁴ known is six, for there is a kind which bears that number. And those which have more rows have generally the grains set closer together. Another great difference is that of having side-shoots, as we said of the Indian kind.⁵ Again in barley⁶ the ears are in some kinds large and of looser make, in some smaller and set closer; in some kinds the ear is some way from the 'leaf,' in some it is nearer to it, as in the kind called 'Achilleian.'⁷ Again of the grains themselves some are rounder and smaller, some more oblong and larger and set at wider intervals on the ear. Moreover some are white, some black or reddish, and the latter are thought to produce much meal and to be more robust than the white as to bearing winter wind or conditions of climate generally.

There are⁸ also many kinds of wheat which take their names simply from the places where they grow,⁹ as Libyan Pontic¹⁰ Thracian Assyrian Egyptian Sicilian. They show differences¹¹ in colour size form and individual character, and also¹² as regards their capacities¹³ in general and especially their value as food. Some again get

⁵ Referred to 4. 4. 9, but without mention of this feature.

⁶ ταῖς κριθαῖς conj. W.; τῆς κριθῆς Ald.

⁷ cf. C. P. 3. 21. 3; 3. 22. 2.

⁸ ἐστὶν εὐθὺς conj. W.; εὐθὺς ἐστὶν Ald.

⁹ cf. C. P. 3. 21. 2; Plin. 18. 2.

¹⁰ Ποντικοὶ conj. Sch.; πόντιοι Ald.

¹¹ διαφορὰς conj. W.; διαφέροντες Ald. H.

¹² καὶ conj. W.; δὲ Ald.

¹³ Explained below, 8. 4. 4: pace of growth.

ἄλλων τὰς προσηγορίας, οἷον καγχρυδίας σπλεγ-
γὸς Ἀλεξάνδρειος· ὧν ἀπάντων ἐν τοῖς εἰρημένοις
τὰς διαφορὰς ληπτέον. οὐχ ἥκιστα δ' οἰκείαι
εἴ τις λαμβάνοι τὰς τοιαύτας· οἷόν εἰσιν οἱ μὲν
πρώιοι οἱ δὲ ὄψιοι, καὶ εὐαυγεῖς καὶ πολύχοι οἱ
δὲ <μικροὶ> καὶ ὀλιγόχοι, καὶ μεγαλοστάχυες οἱ δὲ
μικροστάχυες. καὶ οἱ μὲν ἐν κάλυκι πολὺν χρόνον
οἱ δ' ὀλίγον ἔνουτες, ὥσπερ ὁ Λιβυκός. καὶ κάλα-
μον οἱ μὲν λεπτόν οἱ δὲ παχύν· καὶ τοῦτο ὁ Λι-
βυκὸς ἔχει, παχὺν δὲ καὶ ὁ καγχρυδίας. ἔτι δὲ
χιτῶνας οἱ μὲν ὀλίγους οἱ δὲ πολλοὺς, ὥσπερ ὁ
Θράκιος. καὶ ὁ μὲν μονοκάλαμος ὁ δὲ πολυκά-
λαμος, καὶ μᾶλλον δὲ καὶ ἦττον.

⁴ Ὁμοίως δὲ καὶ εἴ τι παραπλήσιον τοῦτοις
ἢ τοῖς πρότερον εἰρημένοις κατὰ τὰς δυνάμεις.
αἱ γὰρ τοιαῦται φυσικώταται δόξαιεν ἂν εἶναι
τῶν διαφορῶν. ἐν αἷς καὶ τὸ τῶν τριμήνων καὶ
τὸ τῶν διμήνων καὶ εἴ τι γένος ἐν ἐλάττωσι
ἡμέραις τελειοῦται, καθάπερ φασὶν εἶναι περὶ
τὴν Αἰνεΐαν, οἱ τετταράκοντα ἡμέραις ἀπὸ τῆς
σπορᾶς ἀδρύνονται καὶ τέλος ἴσχουσιν· εἶναι δ'
ἰσχυρὸν τοῦτον καὶ βαρὺν οὐχ ὥσπερ τὸν τρί-
μηνον κοῦφον, δι' ὃ καὶ τοῖς οἰκέταις παρ-
έχειν, καὶ γὰρ οὐδὲ πίτυρον ἔχειν πολὺ. σπα-
νωτάτος μὲν οὖν καὶ τάχιστος εἰς τελείωσιν

¹ σπλεγγύς. Sir W. Thiselton-Dyer conjectures σίλιγγις;
cf. Plin. 18. 184, LS. σιλίγγιον.

² cf. Geop. 3. 3. 11. ³ i.e. colour, size, etc.

⁴ μικροὶ add. W. to correspond to εὐαυγεῖς (conj. Sch.; εὐαυγεῖς
Ald.).

their distinctive names for other reasons, as *kankhrydias stlengys*¹ 'Alexandrian'²; all of which must be distinguished by the above-mentioned³ characters. Again, if one takes such differences as the following, they are quite characteristic—thus some are early, some late, some are vigorous and prolific, some are small⁴ and produce little, some have a large, some a small ear. The ears of some remain⁵ a long time in the sheath,⁶ of some it remains but a short time, as that of the Libyan kind.⁷ Again some have a slender, some a stout haulm; the Libyan kind has this characteristic also, and that of *kankhrydias* is also stout. Again the grain of some has few coats,⁸ of some many, for instance the Thracian.⁹ Some kinds have a single 'reed,' some more than one, and in the latter class the number varies.

¹⁰ So too must we distinguish any differences like these or those mentioned above which are found in the several capacities; for these would seem to be the most essential differences. In this connexion we may distinguish kinds which mature in three or in two months, and those, if there be such, which take a less number of days; for instance, they say that in the region of Aineia there is a kind which ripens and attains perfection within forty days from the time of sowing; they say too that this grain is strong and heavy, not light like that which takes three months; wherefore they give it even to the servants, for it also does not contain much bran. Now this kind is the rarest and the quickest to

⁵ ἔνουτες conj. W.; ἔχοντες Ald.

⁶ cf. 8. 2. 4. ⁷ Plin. 18. 69.

⁸ cf. C.F. 4. 12. 5; Plin. l.c.

⁸ i.e. glumes.

¹⁰ Plin. 18. 70.

οὗτος. εἰσὶ δὲ καὶ δίμηνοί τινες οἷπερ καὶ ἐκ Σικελίας ἐκομίσθησαν εἰς Ἀχαΐαν· ὀλιγοχόοι δὲ καὶ ὀλιγογόνοι καὶ κοῦφοι κατὰ τὴν προσφορὰν καὶ ἡδεῖς. καὶ ἄλλοι δὲ τινες οἱ περὶ Εὐβοίαν εἰσὶ καὶ μάλιστα ἐν τῇ Καρυστίᾳ. τρίμηνοι δὲ πολλοὶ καὶ πανταχοῦ κοῦφοι οὗτοι καὶ ὀλιγοχόοι καὶ μονοκάλαμοι κατὰ τὴν ἔκφυσιν καὶ τὸ ὄλον
 6 ἄσθενεῖς. κουφότατος μὲν οὖν ὡς ἀπλῶς εἰπεῖν πυρὸς ὁ Ποντικός· βαρύτερος δὲ τῶν εἰς τὴν Ἑλλάδα παραγινόμενων ὁ Σικελός· τούτου δ' ἔτι βαρύτερος ὁ Βοιωτός· σημεῖον δὲ λέγουσιν ὅτι οἱ μὲν ἀθληταὶ ἐν τῇ Βοιωτίᾳ τριῖ ἡμιχοίника μόλις ἀναλίσκουσιν, Ἀθήναζε δὲ ὅταν ἔλθωσι πένθ' ἡμιχοίника ῥαδίως. κοῦφος δὲ καὶ ὁ ἐν τῇ Λακωνικῇ. τούτων μὲν οὖν ἐν τε ταῖς χώραις καὶ τῷ ἀέρι τὸ αἴτιον· ἐπεὶ καὶ περὶ τὴν Ἀσίαν οὐ πόρρω Βάκτρων ἐν μὲν τιμὴ τόπῳ οὕτως ἀδρὸν εἶναι φασι τὸν σίτον ὥστε πυρῆνος ἐλαίας μέγεθος λαμβάνειν, ἐν δὲ τοῖς Πισσατοῖς καλουμένοις οὕτως ἰσχυρὸν ὥστ' εἴ τις πλείον προσενέγκοιτο διαρρήγνυσθαι, καὶ τῶν Μακεδόνων καὶ πολλοὺς τοῦτο παθεῖν. ἀτοπον δὲ καὶ ἀνομολογούμενον πρὸς τὴν τῶν τριμήνων κουφότητα τὸ περὶ τοὺς Ποντικούς συμβαῖνον· εἰσὶ γὰρ οἱ μὲν σκληροὶ ἡρινοὶ οἱ δὲ μαλακοὶ χειμερινοί· πολλὴ γὰρ διαφέρει τῇ κουφότητι ὁ
 6 μαλακός. [ὁμοίως δὲ καὶ δύο ἀρότους ὡς ἔοικε

¹ τριῖ ἡμιχοίника conj. Sch.; τριμησχοίника ; τριμηχοίника P₂Ald.H.

mature. But there is also a kind which takes two months; this was brought to Achaia from Sicily; it is not however prolific nor fertile, though as food it is light and sweet. There is another such kind which grows in Euboea and especially in the region of Karystos. There are several kinds that take three months, and these, wherever they are found, are light and not prolific; their growth consists of a single 'reed,' and in general they are not robust. Lightest of all we may say is the Pontic wheat; the Sicilian is heavier than most of those imported into Hellas, but heavier still than this is the Boeotian; in proof of which it is said that the athletes in Boeotia consume scarcely three pints,¹ while, when they come to Athens, they easily manage five.² The Laconian kind is also light. The reason for these differences is to be found in the respective soils and in the climate; ³ for in Asia not far from Bactra they say that in a certain place the corn is so vigorous that the grains grow as large as an olive-stone, while in the country called that of the Pissatoi it is so strong that, if a man eats too much of it, he bursts, which was actually the fate of many of the Macedonians.⁴ There is one curious thing about the corn of Pontus, which is an exception⁵ to the rule as to the lightness of crops raised in three months; for there the hard crops are those of the spring, the soft ones those of the winter; for soft kinds are exceedingly light. Two sowings, as it appears, are made of all corn

² πενθ' ἡμιχοίника conj. Sch.; πενθημισχοίника M; πενθημιχοίника P₂Ald.H. ³ Plin. 18. 70.

⁴ i. e. in Alexander's army.

⁵ ἀνομολογούμενον: cf. C.P. 4. 8. 2; Plat. Gorg. 495 A.

παντός τοῦ σίτου ποιοῦνται, τὸν μὲν χειμερινὸν τὸν δὲ ἡριwόν, ἐν ᾧ καὶ τὰ ὄσπρια καταβάλλουσι].

Εἰσὶ δὲ καὶ οἱ μὲν καθαροὶ αἰρῶν, ὥσπερ ὁ Ποντικὸς καὶ ὁ Αἰγύπτιος· καθαρὸς δὲ ἐπιεικῶς καὶ ὁ Σικελὸς καὶ μάλιστα ὁ Ἀκραγαντίνος οὐκ αἰρώδης.

Ὁ δὲ Σικελὸς ἴδιον ἔχει τὸ μελάμπυρον καλούμενον, ὃ ἐστὶν ἀβλαβές καὶ οὐχ ὥσπερ ἡ αἶρα βαρὺ καὶ κεφαλαλγές. ἀλλὰ τὰ μὲν τοιαῦτα, καθάπερ ἐλέχθη, ταῖς χώραις ἀναθετέον καὶ ὅσον ἐπιβάλλει τοῖς γένεσιν.

V. Ἐν δὲ τοῖς ὄσπριοις οὐχ ὁμοίως ἐστὶ λαβεῖν τὰς τοιαύτας διαφοράς, εἴτ' οὖν διὰ τὸ μὴ ἐξετάζειν ὁμοίως εἴτε καὶ διὰ τὸ μονοειδέστερα τυγχάνειν· ἔξω γὰρ ἐρεβίνθου καὶ φακοῦ καὶ ἐπ' ὀλίγου κνάμου καὶ ὄροβου, καθ' ὅσον ἡ τῶν χρωμάτων καὶ τῶν χυλῶν διαφορά, τῶν γ' ἄλλων οὐ ποιοῦσιν ἰδέας. οἱ δὲ ἐρέβινθοι καὶ τοῖς μεγέθεσι καὶ τοῖς χυλοῖς καὶ τοῖς χρώμασι καὶ ταῖς μορφαῖς διαφέρουσιν, οἷον κριοὶ ὄροβιαῖοι οἱ ἀνὰ μέσον. ἐπὶ πᾶσι δὲ τὰ λευκὰ γλυκύτερα· καὶ γὰρ ὁ ὄροβος καὶ φακὸς καὶ ἐρέβινθος καὶ κύαμος καὶ σήσαμον· ἐστὶ γὰρ καὶ σήσαμον λευκόν.

² Ἀλλὰ μᾶλλον ἐν τοῖς τοιοῖσδε ποιεῖν ἐστὶ τὰς διαφορὰς οἷον, ἐπεὶ πάντα ταῦτ' ἔλλοβα, τὰ μὲν

¹ ὁμοίως . . . καταβάλλουσι bracketed by Sch. as a gloss.

² But cf. 8. 8. 3. ³ cf. Diosc. 4. 116.

⁴ i.e. when it gets into the bread.

⁵ cf. Plin. 18. 156; Diosc. 2. 100.

⁶ ὅσον ἐπιβάλλει: cf. Arist. Pol. 1. 13. 8.

alike, one in winter and one in spring, at which time they also plant the seed of the pulses.¹

Some kinds are free from darnel, as the Pontic and the Egyptian; the Sicilian is also fairly free from it, and that of Akragas is especially immune from darnel.

² Peculiar however to the Sicilian is the plant called *melampyron*,³ which is harmless⁴ and not, like the darnel, injurious and productive of headache.⁵ However such peculiarities, as was said, must be ascribed to the soil, and to a certain extent⁶ to the different characters of different kinds.

Of the differences between pulses.

V. In pulses we cannot find such differences to the same extent, whether for the want of equally careful enquiry or because there is actually less diversity in these plants. ⁷ For, apart from chick-pea lentil and to a certain extent bean and vetch (in so far as in these we find differences of colour and taste), among the rest⁸ no distinct forms are recognised. Chick-peas however differ in size colour taste and shape; thus there are the varieties called 'rams,' 'vetch-like' chick-peas and the intermediate forms.⁹ In all pulses the white are the sweeter, and this applies to vetch lentil chick-pea bean and sesame, of which also there is a white form.

¹⁰ However it is more possible to recognise the differences in such points as these:—all these plants have pods,¹¹ but whereas the pods in some kinds have

⁷ Plin. 18. 124.

⁸ γ' conj. Sch.; τ' Ald. H.

⁹ oi after ὄροβιαῖοι add. Dalec. For ἀνὰ μέσον cf. 3. 18. 2.

¹⁰ Plin. 18. 125.

¹¹ ἔλλοβα conj. Scal. from G; ἐλλέβορα Ald. H.; ἐλλόβορα U; ἐπεὶ πάντα ταῦτ' conj. W.; ἐπὶ πάντα τὰ Ald. H.

αὐτῶν ἀδιάφρακτα καὶ ὡσπερ συμφυαύοντα τυγ-
χάνει, καθάπερ ὄροβος πισὸς καὶ σχεδὸν τὰ πλεί-
στα, τὰ δὲ διαπεφραγμένα, καθάπερ θέρμος, ἔτι δὲ
μᾶλλον καὶ ἰδίως τὸ σήσαμον. καὶ τὰ μὲν
μακρόλοβα τὰ δὲ καὶ στρογγυλόλοβα, καθάπερ ὁ
ἐρέβινθος. ἀνὰ λόγον δ' ἀκολουθεῖ καὶ τὰ πλήθη
τῶν σπερμάτων· ἐλάττω γὰρ ἐν τοῖς μικροῖς,
ὡσπερ ἐν τε τῷ τῶν ἐρεβινθῶν καὶ ἐν τῷ τῶν
φακῶν.

3 Καὶ παραπλήσια δὲ ἴσως αἱ τοιαῦται καὶ ἄς
ἐπὶ τῶν σιτηρῶν ἐλέγομεν περὶ τῶν σταχύων καὶ
αὐτῶν τῶν καρπῶν· ἐπεὶ καὶ οἱ καλούμενοι λοβοὶ
σχεδὸν ἀκόλουθοι τοῖς σπέρμασίν εἰσιν, οἱ μὲν
ἐπιπλατεῖς, ὡσπερ οἱ τοῦ φακοῦ καὶ τῆς ἀφάκης,
οἱ δὲ κυλινδράδεις μᾶλλον, ὡς οἱ τοῦ ὀρόβου καὶ
τοῦ πισοῦ· τὰ γὰρ σπέρματα ἑκατέρων τοιαῦτα
τοῖς σχήμασι· ἀλλὰ τὰς μὲν τοιαύτας διαφορὰς
πολλὰς ἂν τις εὔροι καθ' ἕκαστον, ὧν αἱ μὲν
κοιναὶ πᾶσιν αἱ δὲ ἴδιαι κατὰ γένος.

4 "Ὅτι δὲ πάντα προσπέφυκε τοῖς λοβοῖς καὶ
ἔχει καθάπερ ἀρχὴν τινα, τὰ μὲν προέχουσιν,
ὡσπερ ὁ κύαμος καὶ ὁ ἐρέβινθος, τὰ δὲ καὶ
ἐγκοῖλον, ὡσπερ θέρμος καὶ ἄλλ' ἅττα, τὰ δὲ
οὕτω μὲν οὐ φανεράν ἐλάττω δὲ καὶ ὡσπερ ἀπο-
σημαίνουσιν μόνον, δῆλον μὲν ἀπὸ τῆς ὄψεως· ἐξ
ἧς καὶ ὅταν σπαρῆ βλαστάνει καὶ ριζοῦται,
καθάπερ ἐλέχθη, κατ' ἀρχὰς δὲ καὶ αὐτὰ τρέ-
φεται προσηρητημένα τῷ λοβῷ, μέχρι οὗ ἂν

¹ ἀδιάφρακτα conj. Scal. from G, non intersepta; διάφρακτα Ald. H.

² cf. l. 11. 5.

³ διαπεφραγμένα conj. Sch.; λεία πεφραγμένα Ald. H.

⁴ cf. 3. 18. 13.

no divisions,¹ but the seeds as it were touch one another,² as in vetch pea and most kinds, in some there are divisions,³ as in lupin and still more in sesame, in which the divisions are of a peculiar kind.⁴ Again some have long, some round pods, as chick-pea. And the number of seeds follows in proportion, since they are fewer in the small pods, as in those of chick-pea and lentil.

Possibly these differences correspond to those which we mentioned in the case of cereals as to the ears and the actual fruits; for what are called 'pods' also⁵ fairly correspond to the shape of the seeds, some being flat, as those of lentil and tare, some more or less cylindrical, as those of vetch and pea⁶: for in the case of either pair of plants the seeds correspond in shape. However one might discover and distinguish many such differences, of which some are common to a whole kind,⁷ others special to particular varieties.

In all cases the seeds are attached to the pods and have a sort of starting-point, which in some cases projects, as in bean and chick-pea, in some is hollow, as in lupin and some others, and in some is not thus conspicuous but smaller and, as it were, only indicated; this is plain from observation; it is from this point that the seeds germinate and take root when they are sown, as was said⁸: but to start with they are themselves nourished by being so attached to the pod until they are matured. This

⁵ i.e. as does the form of the ear in cereals.

⁶ καὶ τοῦ πισοῦ· τὰ γὰρ conj. Scal. from Plin. l.c. and G; τοῦ πισοῦ γὰρ τὰ UMald.

⁷ i.e. which either differentiate (e.g.) pea from lentil, or one variety of pea from another. cf. 8. 4. 2 n.

⁸ 8. 2. 1.

τελειωθῆ· φανερόν δέ ἐστι καὶ ἐκ τῶν νῦν καὶ ἐκ τῶν προειρημένων. περὶ μὲν οὖν τῶν κατὰ τὰς διαφορὰς ἄλλοις.

VI. Σπείρειν δὲ ξυμφέρει πάντα μάλιστα μὲν ἐν τοῖς ὠραίοις ἀρότοις· οὐ μὴν ἀλλὰ καὶ ἐν ξηρᾷ τινας καταβάλλουσι καὶ οὐχ ἤκιστα πυροῦς καὶ κριθᾶς ὡς μάλιστα αὐταρκεῖν δυνάμενα, ὅπου μὴ ὄρνισιν ἢ ἄλλοις θηρίοις ἐπισινῆς ἢ χώρα. δοκεῖ γὰρ ὡς ἐπὶ πᾶν ὁ πρῶτος ἄροτος ἀμείνων εἶναι, χεῖριστος δὲ σπόρος ἐν ταῖς ἡμιβρόχοις· ἀπόλλυται γὰρ καὶ ἐκγαλακτοῦται τὰ σπέρματα, καὶ ἅμα ξυμβαίνει πῶαν ἀναφύεσθαι πολλήν. μετὰ δὲ τὴν σπορὰν ὕδωρ ἐπιγίνεσθαι πᾶσι ξυμφέρει, πλὴν ὅσα δυσβλαστή γίνεταί μᾶλλον, ὥσπερ ὁ τε κύαμος δοκεῖ καὶ τῶν θερινῶν σήσαμον καὶ κύμινον καὶ ἐρύσιμον.

2 Πυκνοσπορεῖν δὲ καὶ μανοσπορεῖν καὶ πρὸς τὰς χώρας βλέποντα χρή· πλείον γὰρ ἢ πείρα καὶ ἀγαθὴ δύναται φέρειν τῆς ὑφάμμου τε καὶ λεπτήης. καίτοι λέγεται τις λόγος ὡς ὅτε μὲν πλεόν ὅτε δὲ ἔλαττον ἢ αὐτὴ δέχεται χώρα· καὶ οἰωνίζονται τὸ πλεόν ὡς οὐκ ἀγαθόν, πεινῆν γὰρ εὐθύς φασι τὴν γῆν· οὗτος μὲν οὖν ἴσως εὐηθέστερος λόγος. εἰ δὲ τις πρὸς τὰ σπέρματα θεωροῖη καὶ μάλιστα γὰρ πρὸς αὐτοὺς τοὺς τόπους ἅμα τῷ ἐδάφει καὶ τὴν θέσιν ἀναθεωρῶν τὴν γὰρ πρὸς τὰ πνεύ-

¹ αὐταρκεῖν Ald.; ἀνταρκεῖν U.

² ἐπισινῆς conj. Dalec.; ἐπισινῆς UMAld.; οὐνοχία G.

³ i. e. after the rains.

is clear both from what is said now and from what was said before. Enough then about the points of difference.

Of sowing, manuring, and watering.

VI. It is expedient to sow all these, if possible, at the early seed-time; however some plant the seed even in dry ground, and especially wheat and barley, on the theory that they are most likely to hold their own¹ at a time when the ground is not infested² with birds or other creatures. For it appears that in general the first sowing is better, and worst that which is made in half-soaked ground;³ for then the seeds perish and become 'milky';⁴ moreover many weeds come up at that time. After the sowing however it is beneficial for all that rain should fall on them, except in the case of some which appear to germinate then with more difficulty, as seems⁵ to be the case with beans, and among summer crops with sesame cummin and *erysimon*.

⁶ As to sowing thickly or scantily one should have regard to the soil as well as to other considerations; for a fat good soil can bear more than one which is sandy and light. However there is a saying that the same soil can take at one time more, at another less seed; and in general the former condition is taken as an unfavourable omen, for then they say at once that the soil is hungry; however this is perhaps a rather foolish saying. If a man should have regard to the kind of the seed and especially to the actual situation, considering the aspect in respect of winds

⁴ cf. γαλακτώσις, C. P. 4. 4. 7 and 8.

⁵ δοκεῖ conj. W.; ἐδοκεῖ Ald. ⁶ Plin. 18. 196.

ματα καὶ τὸν ἥλιον, οἰκειότερον ἂν λαμβάνοι τὰς διαφοράς.

- 3 Ἄνὰ λόγον δὲ ἔχει καὶ ἡ κόπρις τοῖς σπόροις πρὸς τὰς χώρας· νεῖος δ' ἀμείνων ἢ χειμέριος τῆς ἐαρινῆς. ἐνιαχοῦ δὲ οὐ ξυμφέρειν βαθείαν ἀροτριᾶν, ὡσπερ καὶ ἐν Συρίᾳ, δι' ὃ μικροῖς ἀρότροις χρώνται. παρ' ἄλλοις δὲ τὸ λίαν ἐξεργάζεσθαι βλάπτει, καθάπερ ἐν Σικελίᾳ, δι' ὃ καὶ τῶν ξένων ὡς ἔοικε πολλοὶ διαμαρτάνουσι. πάντα μὲν οὖν πρὸς τὰς χώρας.
- 4 Δαιροῦσι δὲ καὶ τὰ σπέρματα ποία ποῖον πρόσφορον· ἐν γὰρ ταῖς χειμεριναῖς πυρὸν μᾶλλον ἢ κριθήν, καὶ ὅλως σίτον ἢ χεδροπὰ κελεύουσιν ἐν ταῖς χέρσοις καὶ διὰ χρόνου κινουμέναις· καὶ γὰρ αὐταὶ πυρὸν φέρουσι μᾶλλον ἢ κριθήν. δέχεται δὲ καὶ ἐπομβρίαν μᾶλλον πυρὸς τῆς κριθῆς, καὶ ἐν τοῖς ἀκόπροις φέρεי μᾶλλον. ὡσαύτως δὲ καὶ αὐτῶν τῶν πυρῶν ποῖος τῇ ποίᾳ πρόσφορος, οἶον ἀγαθῆ καὶ πιεῖρα καὶ ψαφαρᾶ καὶ λεπτῇ <καὶ> ταῖς ἄλλαις ὁμοίως.
- 5 Ὅτῳ δὲ ὅταν μὲν χλοηφορήσῃ καὶ κύσῃ πλείον ἄπασι ξυμφέρει· ἀνθοῦσι δὲ πυροῖς μὲν καὶ κριθαῖς καὶ τοῖς σιτώδεσι βλαβερόν· ἀπόλ-

¹ ἂν λαμβάνοι conj. Sch.; ἀναλαμβάνοι Ald. H.

² κόπρις conj. Sch.; κόπρησις Ald.

³ cf. C. P. 3. 20. 7. ⁴ cf. C. P. 3. 20. 5.

⁵ πάντα μὲν οὖν M; ταῦτα μὲν Ald. H.; ταῦτα μὲν οὖν conj. Sch. followed by W.

⁶ κελεύουσιν conj. W.; καὶ ὅλως Ald. H.

⁷ κινουμέναις conj. Sch. (cf. C. P. 3. 21. 4, ἡ διὰ χρόνου γεωργουμένη γῆ); κενουμέναις UAld; καινουμέναις Vin.

and sun, as well as the soil itself, he would more properly gauge¹ the differences.

Similarly manuring² for the sown crops should be done with regard to the soil; and it is better to turn up fallow³ land in winter than in spring. And there are some⁴ places in which deep ploughing is not expedient, as in Syria; wherefore they use small plough-shares. In other parts to work the ground too much is injurious, as in Sicily: wherefore many settlers in the country, it appears, make a mistake. From every point of view⁵ therefore the soil must be considered.

The seeds are also classified according as each suits a particular soil; in wintry lands wheat is sown rather than barley, and in general they say⁶ that corn rather than leguminous plants should be sown in barren soils which are only disturbed⁷ at long intervals; and such soils bear wheat better than barley.⁸ Moreover wheat welcomes abundant rain⁹ more than barley, and bears better on land which is not manured.¹⁰ In like manner they distinguish among wheats themselves which suits which kind of soil, namely which grows best in good¹¹ fat soil and which in crumbling light soil, and¹² so on with other kinds of soil.

¹³ More abundant rain is beneficial to all crops when they have come into leaf and formed the flower; however it is harmful to wheats and barleys and other cereals when they are actually in flower; for

⁸ τῆς κριθῆς conj. W.; καὶ κριθῆς UM; ἡ κριθῆ Ald.; ἡ κριθῆ H.

⁹ cf. C. P. l. c.

¹⁰ Explained C. P. l. c.

¹¹ ἀγαθῆ conj. Casaub.: so Vin.; ἀγαθῆ Ald. (and so with the other datives). ¹² καὶ add. St.

¹³ Plin. 18. 151 and 152.

λυσι γάρ· ὀσπρίοις δ' ἀβλαβὲς πλὴν ἐρεβίνθων· οὐτοί γάρ ἀποκλυσθείσης τῆς ἄλμης ἀπόλλυνται σφακελίζοντες καὶ ὑπὸ καρπῶν κατεσθίόμενοι· ἰσχυρότερος δὲ ὁ μέλας ἐρέβινθος καὶ ὁ πυρρὸς τοῦ λευκοῦ· συμφέρει δέ, φασίν, ἐν τοῖς ἐφύδροις τόποις ὀψὲ σπείρειν αὐτόν. κύαμος δὲ ἀνθῶν μάλιστα φιλεῖ βρέχεσθαι, δι' ὃ καὶ οὐκ ἐθέλουσιν ὀψισπορεῖν, ὥσπερ εἶπομεν, ὅτι πολλὴν ἀνθεῖ· μετὰ δὲ τὴν ἀπάνθησιν ὀλίγου πάμπαν ὕδατος δεῖται· σύνεγγυς γάρ ἡ τελείωσις. ἀλλ' ὅταν ἀδρυνθῇ καὶ βλάπτειν δοκεῖ τὰ σιτώδη καὶ κριθὴν δὲ πυροῦ μᾶλλον.

6 Ἐν Αἰγύπτῳ δὲ καὶ Βαβυλῶνι καὶ Βάκτροις, ὅπου μὴ ἔσται ἡ χώρα <ἢ> σπανίως, αἱ δρόσοι τὸ ὅλον ἐκτρέφουσιν. ἔτι καὶ οἱ περὶ Κυρήνην καὶ Εὐεσπερίδας τόποι. καιριώτατα δὲ πᾶσιν ὡς ἀπλῶς εἰπεῖν τὰ ἡρινά· δι' ὃ καὶ ἡ Σικελία πολυσίτος· πολλὰ γὰρ τοῦ ἡρος καὶ μαλακὰ γίνεσθαι, τοῦ δὲ χειμῶνος ὀλίγα. ζητεῖ δὲ ἡ μὲν λεπτόγεως πολλὰ κατὰ μικρόν· ἡ δὲ πείρα καὶ πλήθος μὲν ἐνεγκεῖν δύναται καὶ αὐδρίαν—πρὸς δὲ τὴν χώρας αὐδρίαν πόντια πνεύματα καὶ αὐραῖ δοκοῦσι ξυμφέρειν, ἄλλα δὲ παρ' ἄλλοις τοιαῦτα, καθάπερ καὶ πρότερον εἴρηται,—ὡς ἐπὶ τὸ πᾶν δὲ μᾶλλον αὐχμὸς ἢ ἐπομβρία ξυμφέρει τῷ σίτῳ·
7 οἱ γὰρ ὄμβροι καὶ ἄλλως ἐναντιοὶ καὶ πολλάκις αὐτὰ τὰ σπέρματα διαφθείρουσιν, εἰ δὲ μὴ πλη-

¹ σφακελίζοντες: cf. 4. 14. 4.

² ὁ πυρρὸς τοῦ λευκοῦ conj. Scal. from G and Plin. 18. 124; ὁ λευκὸς τοῦ πυροῦ UAld; ὁ λ. τ. πυροῦ H.; ὁ λ. τ. πυρὸς M.

³ cf. C. P. 3. 22. 3.

⁴ δεῖται conj. Sch.; δεῖσθαι Ald. H.

it destroys the flower. But to pulses it is harmless, except to chick-peas; for these, if the salt is washed off them, perish from rot¹ or from being eaten by caterpillars. However the black and the red² chick-pea are stronger than the white, and it is beneficial, they say, to sow this crop late in moist soil. The bean³ likes especially to receive rain when it is in flower; wherefore men are unwilling, as we said, to sow it late, because it flowers for a long time; but after it has shed its flowers, it needs⁴ very little water, since its time of maturity is now near. But, when cereals have matured, it appears that water actually injures them, and barley more than wheat.

In Egypt Babylon and Bactra, where the country receives no rain, or⁵ but little, the dews are sufficient nourishment; and so is it also⁶ in the regions about Cyrene and the Euesperides. However to all, generally speaking, it is the spring rains which are the most seasonable; and that is why Sicily is rich in corn; for there is abundance of soft rain in spring and little of it in winter. A light soil requires plenty of rain, but little at a time; while that which is fat can indeed bear both an abundance of rain and a drought; (for a droughty country sea-winds⁷ and breezes seem to be helpful, and various breezes of this kind prevail in various countries, as has been said already). Yet in general drought suits corn better than excessive rain; for heavy showers, apart from the harm which they do in other ways, often actually destroy the seed, or at

⁵ ἢ add. Scal. from G: so Vin.

⁶ ἔτι conj. St. from G (?); ἐπεὶ Ald.

⁷ πόντια conj. Sch.; πάντα Ald. cf. 8. 7. 6.

θός γε ποιούσι βοτάνης, ὥστε καταπνίγεσθαι καὶ ἀτροφεῖν.

VII. Τῶν μὲν οὖν ἄλλων σπερμάτων οὐδὲν εἰς ἄλλο πέφυκε μεταβάλλειν φθειρόμενον, πυρὸν δὲ καὶ κριθὴν εἰς αἶραν φασι καὶ μᾶλλον τὸν πυρὸν, γίνεσθαι δὲ τοῦτ' ἐν ταῖς ἐπομβρίαις καὶ μάλιστα ἐν τοῖς εὐύδροις καὶ ὀμβρώδεσι χωρίοις. ὅτι δ' οὐκ ἔστιν ἡρινὸν ἢ αἶρα καθάπερ ἢ ἄλλη πῶα, πειρῶνται γάρ τινες τοῦτο λέγειν, ἐκείθεν δῆλον· εὐθύς γὰρ τοῦ χειμῶνος φανερὰ γίνεται πεφυκυῖα· καὶ διαφέρει πολλοῖς· ἔχει γὰρ τὸ φύλλον στενὸν καὶ δασύ καὶ λιπαρόν, καὶ τούτων ἰδιώτατον τὸ λιπαρόν· ἢ γὰρ δασύτης καὶ τοῖς τοῦ αἰγίλωπος ὑπάρχει, ἀλλ' ἐκφανῆς γίνεται ἐπὶ τοῖς τοῦ αἰγίλωπος τοῦ ἡρος. τοῦτο μὲν οὖν ἴδιον τούτων, καὶ ἔτι τοῦ λίνου· καὶ γὰρ ἐκ τούτου φασὶ γίνεσθαι τὴν αἶραν.

2 Τοῦ δὲ ἐρεβίνθου πρὸς τὰ ἄλλα χεδροπὰ τό τε περὶ τὴν ἀνθησιν λεχθέν καὶ τὸ τάχιστα τελειοκαρπεῖν ἰσχυρότατον ὃν καὶ ξυλωδέστατον, καὶ

¹ Plin. 18. 149 and 150; cf. C. P. 4. 5. 2.

² πῶα: ? grasses; cf. 8. 6. 1.

³ πειρῶνται γὰρ τινες H.; ἀπειρῶνται αἰτιῶνται γὰρ τινες U; ἀ πειρῶνται αἰτιῶνται γὰρ τινες PM: so also Ald. Bas. Cam. with mark of corruption.

⁴ εὐθύς γὰρ τοῦ conj. Sch.; εὐθύς τὸ τοῦ Ald.

least cause a luxuriant growth of leafage, so that the grain is choked and becomes abortive.

Of the degeneration of cereals into darnel.

VII. ¹ Now, while it is not the nature of any other of these seeds to degenerate and change into something else, they say that wheat and barley change into darnel, and especially wheat; and that this occurs with heavy rains and especially in well-watered and rainy districts. But that darnel is not a plant of the spring, like other weeds ² (for some endeavour ³ to make this out) is clear from the following consideration: it springs up and becomes noticeable directly ⁴ winter comes; and it is distinguished in many ways; the foliage ⁵ is narrow abundant and glossy, and this gloss is the most marked of these differences; (the ⁶ leaves of *aigilops* ⁷ are indeed also abundant, ⁸ but this character does not shew itself in them till spring). This then is peculiar to the seeds of wheat and barley, and also to those of flax; for that too, they say, turns into darnel.

Of the peculiar character of chick-pea.

A peculiarity of chick-pea as compared with other leguminous plants is that which has been mentioned as to its flowering; and also the fact that it is the quickest to mature its fruit, being very strong and woody; and again there is the fact that in

⁵ cf. C. P. 4. 4. 11.

⁶ τοῖς conj. Sch.; τῆς Ald.

⁷ Plin. 18. 155.

⁸ ἀλλ' . . . αἰγίλωπος: text a makeshift. Wanting in Ald. and all MSS. except U; ἀλλ' ἐκφανείς γίνονται καὶ τοῖς τοῦ αἰγ. U; ἐκφανῆς γίνεται conj. Sch.; ἐπὶ for καὶ conj. W.

τὸ ὅλον μὴ ποιεῖν νεῖον <ὡς> καρπιζόμενον· τὴν δὲ πῶαν ἐξαπόλλυσι καὶ μάλιστα δὲ καὶ τάχιστα τὸν τρίβολον. ὅλως δὲ οὐδὲ ἡ τυχοῦσα δύναται φέρειν αὐτόν, ἀλλὰ μελάργειόν τινα δεῖ καὶ πείραι εἶναι. τῶν δὲ ἄλλων ἡ ἀρίστη νεῖος ἀπὸ τῶν κνάμων καίπερ πυκνοσπορομένων καὶ πολλὴν καρπὸν φερόντων.

3 Τὰ δὲ ἐν τοῖς θερινοῖς ἀρότοις ὀλίγου δεῖ πάντα, φασὶ δὲ καὶ τὰ ναματιαῖα συμφέρειν μᾶλλον αὐτοῖς τῶν ἐκ διός, μέλινοι δὲ καὶ κέγχροι ἐλάττους ὕδατος· ἐὰν γὰρ ἔχωσι πλείον φυλλοβολοῦσιν. ἰσχυρότερον δὲ ὁ κέγχρος· οἱ δὲ μέλινοι γλυκύτεροι καὶ ἀσθενέστεροι. σήσαμον δὲ οὐδὲν <ζῶον> ἐσθίει χλωρὸν οὐδὲ θέρμον. εἰ δὲ μῆδ' ἐρύσιμον μῆδὲ ὄρμινον σκεπτέον· καὶ ταῦτα πικρά. ἔστι δὲ τὸ μὲν ἐρύσιμον ὅμοιον σησάμου καὶ λίπος ἔχει· τὸ δὲ ὄρμινον κυμινῶδες μέλαν· σπείρεται δὲ ἅμα καὶ τὸ σήσαμον. περὶ μὲν οὖν τούτων σκεπτέον.

4 Ἐν δὲ ταῖς ἀγαθαῖς χώραις πρὸς τὸ μὴ φυλλομανεῖν ἐπινέμουσι καὶ ἐπικείρουσι τὸν σῖτον,

¹ Lit. 'does not make fallow land.' cf. *C.P.* 4. 8. 3.

² ὡς καρπιζόμενον I conj. after W. (καρπιζόμενον τὴν γῆν); καρπὸς U; καρπὸς M; καρπὸν Ald. cf. *C.P.* l.c. and 4. 8. 1; 4. 8. 3: μὴ καρπιζεσθαι τὴν γῆν ἀλλὰ νεῖον ποιεῖν (? <νεῖος>) καρποῖς, 'for fresh crops.'

³ δὲ conj. W.; γε Ald. ⁴ cf. *C.P.* 4. 8. 3.

⁵ ἡ ἀρίστη νεῖος conj. W. (cf. 8. 9. 1; *C.P.* 4. 8. 1); χειρίστη νῆπιος U; χειρίστην νῆπιος MP; καλλίστη νεῖος Ald. cf. also *C.P.* 3. 20. 7.

general it does not reinvigorate the ground,¹ since it exhausts² it; but it destroys weeds,³ and above all and soonest caltrop. And in general⁴ it is not every kind of soil which suits it; the soil should be black and fat. Of the other leguminous plants the bean best⁵ reinvigorates the ground, even if it is sown thick and produces much fruit.

Of special features of 'summer crops.'

All those crops⁶ sown at the summer seed-time need little water,⁷ and they say also that spring water is better for them than rain water; and Italian millet⁸ and millet need less water, for, if they have too much, they shed their leaves. Millet is the robuster plant, Italian millet is sweeter and less robust. Sesame and lupin are not eaten green by any animal⁹; whether the same is true of *erysimon* and *horminon* is matter for enquiry; for these too are bitter. *Erysimon* is like sesame and is oily; *horminon* is like cummin and black, and is sown at the same time as sesame. These matters then require investigation.

Of treatment of cereals peculiar to special localities.

¹⁰ In good soils to prevent the crop running wildly to leaf they graze and cut down the young corn,

⁶ Plin. 18. 96 and 101.

⁷ ὀλίγου, sc. ὕδατος, but the omission is strange; perhaps due to misunderstanding of ὀλίγου δεῖ by a scribe. Sch. joins the words τὰ δὲ . . . πάντα to the last sentence, and supplies καρπιζεται τὴν γῆν (ὀλίγου δεῖ = almost).

⁸ μέλινοι Ald. H.; ἔλυμοι Vin. cf. 8. 1. 1. n.

⁹ ζῶον add. Sch. from G and Plin. 18. 96. cf. *C.P.* 6. 12. 12.

¹⁰ Plin. 18. 157-162.

ὥσπερ καὶ ἐν Θετταλίᾳ. συμβαίνει δ' ἂν μὲν ἐπινέμωσιν ὅσοακισοῦν μηδὲν ἀλλοιοῦσθαι τὸν καρπὸν, ἂν δὲ ἐπικείρωσιν ἅπαξ μόνον ἐξίστασθαι τὸν πυρὸν καὶ γίνεσθαι μακρὸν καὶ οὐχ ἄδρόν, ὃν καλοῦσι καμακίαν, καὶ οὐκ ἀποκαθίστασθαι πάλιν σπειρόμενον· τοῦτο μὲν οὖν ὡς παύροις συμβαίουν Θετταλοὶ λέγουσιν. ἐν Βαβυλῶνι δὲ αἰεὶ καὶ ὥσπερ τεταγμένως ἐπικείρουσι μὲν δῖς, τὸ δὲ τρίτον τὰ πρόβατα ἐπαφιᾶσιν· οὕτω γὰρ φύει τὸν καυλόν, εἰ δὲ μὴ φυλλομανεῖ· γίνεται δὲ μὴ καλῶς ἐργασαμένοις πεντηκονταχόα, τοῖς δὲ ἐπιμελῶς ἑκατονταχόα. ἡ δὲ ἐργασία τὸ ὡς πλείστον χρόνον ἐμμένειν τὸ ὕδωρ, ὅπως ἰλὺν ποιήσῃ πολλήν· πίειραν γὰρ οὖσαν καὶ πυκνήν τὴν γῆν δεῖ ποιῆσαι μαυήν. ὕλην δὲ οὐ φέρει καὶ πῶαν ὥσπερ ἐν Αἰγύπτῳ. τὰ μὲν οὖν τοιαῦτα χώρας ἀρετῆς.

⁵ Φύεται δὲ καὶ ἀπὸ ριζῶν πυρὸς καὶ κριθῆ πολλοῦ τῷ ὑστέρῳ ἔτει· αὐτοετῆς δὲ καὶ ἀπὸ τῶν εἰς κράστιν κειρομένων ἐτέρου καλάμου παραβλαστάνοντος. ὡσαύτως δὲ καὶ ὑπὸ χειμῶνος ἐκπαγῆ· παραβλαστάνει γὰρ ὑδάτων ἐπιγυνομένων· ὁ δὲ στάχυς ἀτελής καὶ μικρὸς ἀπὸ τῶν τοιούτων. βλαστάνουσι δὲ τῷ ὑστέρῳ ἔτει καὶ ἀπὸ τῶν καταπονυμένων καὶ συμπατουμένων, ὥστε μηδὲν εἶναι δῆλον ὡς εἰπεῖν, οἷον ὅταν

¹ ἰλὺν conj. Sch. from Plin. 18. 162; ὕλην Ald. H.

² Text perhaps defective: cf. Plin. l. c.

for instance in Thessaly. And the result is that, however often they graze it, the crop is not impaired; while if they cut it down not more than once, the wheat changes in character and becomes tall and weak—what they call 'long-shafted' corn, and, if seed of this is sown, it does not recover its character. This the Thessalians tell of as having occurred in a few cases. At Babylon however they cut it down twice always and as it were systematically, and after that they let the sheep on to it; for in that case it makes its straw, but otherwise it runs wildly to leaf; and, if the ground is ill cultivated, it produces fifty fold, if it is carefully cultivated, a hundred fold. And the 'cultivation' consists in letting the water lie on it as long as possible, so that it may make much silt¹; for the soil being fat and close must be made open. And at Babylon² the ground does not produce weeds and grasses, as it does in Egypt. Such are the things which depend on the quality of the soil.

Of cereals which grow a second time from the same stock.

³ Wheat and barley also in many places grow from the root in the next year, or in the same year from crops cut down for fodder, since a second haulm shoots up. The like happens also if the plant has been nipped by winter; for it shoots again when rain comes; but such plants produce an ear which is imperfect and under-sized. There is also new growth the next year from plants which are roughly treated or trodden down⁴ so that hardly anything remains visible, as happens when an army has marched over

³ cf. C. P. 4. 8. 5.

⁴ cf. C. P. l. c.

διέληθ' στρατόπεδον, καὶ οἱ στάχυες μικροὶ καὶ τούτων, οὗς καλοῦσιν ἄρνας· τῶν δὲ χεδροπῶν οὐδὲν δύναται τοιοῦτον ποιεῖν ἢ οὐχ ὁμοίως. καὶ αἱ βλαστήσεις τσσαυταχῶς.

6 Πρὸς αὐξήσιν δὲ καὶ τροφήν μέγιστα μὲν ἡ τοῦ ἀέρος κράσις συμβάλλεται, καὶ ὅλως ἡ τοῦ ἔτους κατάστασις· εὐκαιρῶν γὰρ ὑδάτων καὶ εὐδιῶν καὶ χειμῶνων γινομένων ἅπαντα εὐφορα καὶ πολύκαρπα, κἂν ἐν ἀλμῶδεσι καὶ λεπτογείοις ἢ δι' ὃ καὶ παροιμιαζόμενοι λέγουσιν οὐ κακῶς ὅτι “ἔτος φέρει οὐχὶ ἄρουρα.”

7 Μέγα δὲ καὶ αἱ χῶραι διαφέρουσιν οὐ μόνον τῇ πείραι καὶ λεπταὶ καὶ ἔπομβροι καὶ αὐχμῶδεις <εἶναι> ἀλλὰ καὶ τῷ ἀέρι τῷ περιέχοντι καὶ τοῖς πνεύμασιν· ἔνιαι γὰρ οὖσαι λεπταὶ καὶ φαῦλαι τελεσφοροῦσι διὰ τὸ πρὸς τὰ πνεύματα τὰ πόντια καὶ κείσθαι καλῶς. ἄλλα δὲ ἄλλαις τοιαῦτα, καθάπερ πολλὰκις εἴρηται· ταῖς μὲν γὰρ τὰ ζεφυρικὰ ταῖς δὲ τὰ βόρεια ταῖς δὲ τὰ νότια.

Συμβάλλεται δὲ καὶ οὐ μικρὰ ἡ ἐργασία καὶ μάλισθ' ἡ <πρὸ> τοῦ σπόρου· κατεργασθεῖσα γὰρ ῥαδίως ἐκφέρει· καὶ ἡ κόπρος δὲ μεγάλη βοηθεῖ τῷ διαθερμαίνειν καὶ συμπέττειν· προτρέχει γὰρ τὰ κοπριζόμενα τῶν ἀκόπρων καὶ εἴκοσιν ἡμέραις·

¹ τούτων conj. Sch.; τούτους Ald.H.

² cf. Lewis and Short s.v. ἀγνα.

³ C.P. l.c. gives the reason.

⁴ τσσαυταχῶς conj. Scal.; τσσαυταχῆς Ald.H.

the field; the ears in such cases¹ too are undersized and are called ‘lamps.’² But no kind of leguminous plant³ can do anything of the kind, or at least not to the same extent. In these various ways⁴ may new growth occur.

Of the effects of climate, soil, and manuring.

For growth and nourishment the climate is the most important factor, and in general the character of the season as a whole; for when rain, fair weather and storms occur opportunely, all crops bear well and are fruitful, even if they be in soil which is impregnated with salt or poor. Wherefore there is an apt proverbial saying⁵ that “it is the year which bears and not the field.”

But the soil also makes much difference, according as it is⁶ fat or light, well watered or parched, and it also makes quite as much difference what sort of air and of winds prevails in that region; for some soils,⁷ though light and poor, produce a good crop because the land has a fair aspect in regard to sea breezes. But, as has been repeatedly said already, the same breeze has not this effect in all places; some places are suited by a west, some by a north, some by a south wind.

Again the working of the soil and above all that which is done before⁸ the sowing has an important effect; for when the soil is well worked it bears easily. Also dung is helpful by warming and ripening the soil, for manured land gets the start by as much as twenty days of that which has not been

⁵ Quoted also C.P. 3. 23. 4.

⁶ εἶναι add. Sch.

⁷ cf. C.P. 3. 23. 5.

⁸ πρὸ add. W. cf. C.P. 3. 20. 6.

ἅπανσι δὲ οὐ ξυμφέρει· καὶ χρήσιμος οὐ μόνον τοῖς περὶ τὸν σῖτον ἀλλὰ καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις πλήν περίδος, ταύτην δὲ φθείρειν φασὶν ἐπιβαλλομένην. ἀπόλλυται δὲ ἡ πτερίς καὶ ἐπικοιμωμένων τῶν προβάτων, ὡς δὲ τινες λέγουσι καὶ ἡ Μηδικὴ διὰ τὴν κόπρον καὶ τὸ οὔρον.

VIII. Τῶν δὲ σπερμάτων ἕκαστα καὶ πρὸς τὴν τῆς χώρας φύσιν ἀρμόττει, καὶ ὅλως γένη πρὸς γένος καὶ ἐν αὐτοῖς τοῖς ὁμογενέσιν, ἃ δὴ πειρῶνται διαιρεῖν. μεταβάλλει δὲ τὰ ξενικὰ τῶν σπερμάτων μάλιστα μὲν ἐν τρισὶν ἔτεσιν εἰς τὰ ἐπιχώρια. συμφέρει δὲ ἐκ τῶν ἀλειωῶν εἰς τὰ μικρὸν ἤττον ἀλειωὰ καὶ ἐκ τῶν ψυχραιῶν ἀνὰ λόγον ποιείσθαι τὴν μεταβολήν. τὰ δ' ἐκ τῶν δυσχειμεριῶν ἐν τοῖς πρώτοις οὐκ ἀποχεῖται, ὥστ' ἀπ' αὐχμοῦ φθείρεται, ἐὰν μὴ ὄψιον ὕδωρ σώσῃ. διὰ τοῦτο καὶ εὐλαβητέον φασὶ τὸ μίσγειν τὰ ξενικὰ τοῖς ἐπιχωρίοις ἐὰν μὴ ἐξ ὁμοίας, ὅτι ἀσύμφωνα τῇ χώρᾳ κατὰ τὸν σπῶρον καὶ κατὰ τὴν γένεσιν, ὥστε καὶ ἐργασίας ἐτέρας δεῖται· τὰς τε τῆς γῆς διαφορὰς καὶ τὰς τῶν σπερμάτων δυνάμεις καὶ ἔτι τὰς ἐκάστων ὥρας.

² Ὅταν δὲ εὐετηρία γένηται, καὶ πολυνοστότερα τὰ σπέρματα γίνονται. Ἀθήνησι γοῦν αἱ κριθαὶ

¹ cf. Col. 2. 2. 13. The reference is perhaps to fern grown for litter, or possibly for medicinal use. cf. 9. 20. 5.

² χώρας conj. Sch.; ἔρας Ald. ³ ἃ conj. Dalec.; ἂν Ald.

⁴ ψυχραιῶν conj. W.; ψυχικῶν UM; ψυχρῶν Ald.

⁵ ἀποχεῖται conj. Sch., cf. ἀπόχυσις 8. 3. 4; ἀποκεῖται Ald. cf. 4. 4. 10.

manured. However manure is not good for all crops; and further it is beneficial not only to corn and the like but to most other things, except fern,¹ which they say it destroys if it is put on. (Fern is also destroyed if sheep lie on it, and, as some say, lucerne is destroyed by their dung and urine.)

Of different qualities of seed.

VIII. There is a particular kind of soil² which best suits each kind of seed, whether we compare one class with another or those of the same class; and attempts are made to distinguish these.³ Foreign seeds change into the native sorts in about three years. It is well that they should be imported from a warm climate to one that is rather less warm, or from a cold one⁴ to one that is rather less cold. Those imported from a wintry climate, if they be those of early crops, are late in coming into ear,⁵ so that they get destroyed by drought unless rain late in the season saves them. Wherefore they say that one should take good heed not to mix foreign with native seeds, unless they come from a similar place, since⁶ they do not agree with the soil⁷ as to the time of being sown and of germinating, and accordingly need different cultivation; and so that one should take good heed to the differences of soil, the properties of the seed, and further the seasons appropriate to each.

When however there is a good season, the grain also is fuller.⁸ For instance at Athens the barley pro-

⁶ ὅτι conj. Sch.; ἔτι UMald.

⁷ χώρας conj. Sch.; ἔρας UMald.

⁸ πολυνοστότερα: cf. νόστιμος, C.P. 4. 13. 2, Geop. 2. 16. 1, and other reff. in Sch.'s exhaustive note.

τὰ πλείστα ποιούσιν ἄλφιστα· κριθοφόρος γὰρ ἀρίστη· τοῦτο δ' οὐχ ὅταν πλείσται γένωνται ἀλλ' ὅταν λάβῃ τινὰ κρᾶσιν. ἐν δὲ τῇ Φωκίδι περὶ Ἐλάτειαν οἱ πυροὶ ποιούσιν ἡμίολια τὰ ἄλευρα, καὶ ἐν Σόλοις τῆς Κιλικίας καὶ οἱ πυροὶ καὶ αἱ κριθαί· καὶ παρ' ἄλλοις ἄλλα πρὸς ἄπερ εὐφυῆς ἐκάστη. βελτίω μὲν οὖν καὶ χεῖρω τὰ σπέρματα καὶ διὰ τὴν ἐργασίαν καὶ διὰ τὴν γῆν γίνεται· καὶ γὰρ ἀπαγριοῦται καὶ ἡμεροῦται, καθάπερ τὰ δένδρα· καὶ ὅλως μεταβάλλει <κατὰ> τὴν χώραν, ὡσπερ τινὰ τῶν δένδρων εὐθὺς ἔστηκε πρὸς τὸ χεῖρον.

- 3 Γένος δ' ὅλον ἐξαλλάττειν εἰς ἕτερον οὐδὲν ἄλλο πέφυκε πλὴν τίφη καὶ ζειά, καθάπερ εἵπομεν ἐν τοῖς πρώτοις λόγοις, καὶ ἡ αἶρα δ' ἐκ τῶν πυρῶν καὶ κριθῶν διαφθειρομένων· ἢ εἰ μὴ τοῦτο ἀλλὰ φιλεῖ γε μάλιστα ἐν τοῖς πυροῖς γίνεσθαι, καθάπερ καὶ ὁ μελάμπυρος ὁ Ποντικός καὶ τὸ τῶν βομβῶν σπέρμα, καὶ ἄλλα δὲ ἐν ἄλλοις τῶν σπερμάτων· ἐπεὶ καὶ ὁ αἰγίλωψ δοκεῖ μᾶλλον ἐν ταῖς κριθαῖς, ἐν δὲ τοῖς φακοῖς ἄρακος τὸ τραχὺ καὶ σκληρόν, ἐν δὲ ταῖς ἀφάκαις ὁ πελεκίνος ὁμοιον τῇ ὄψει τῷ πελέκει· σχεδὸν δὲ καθ' ἕκαστόν ἐστι τὸ συνεκτρεφόμενον καὶ συνανα-

¹ κατὰ add. W. cf. 2. 4. 1.

² τινὰ conj. W.; τε P; τῷ Ald.; τὸ H. Vin. Vo. cf. 2. 2. 6.

³ ζειά conj. Scal.; ἕα Ald. H. ⁴ 2. 4. 1.

duces more meal than anywhere else, since it is an excellent land for that crop; and this is so, not merely when a very large crop is sown, but when the weather has been favourable for it. And in Phocis about Elateia the wheats produce half as much meal again as elsewhere; while at Soli in Cilicia this is true of both wheat and barley; and in other parts there are other crops for which the soil is severally well adapted. Wherefore grain turns out better or worse because of the soil as well as because of cultivation; for in some places it changes into the cultivated from the wild form, or the reverse, like trees; and in general it changes according¹ to the soil in which it is grown, just as some² trees, when transplanted, forthwith deteriorate.

Of degeneration of cereals, and of the weeds which infest particular crops.

But no kind can change altogether into another, except one-seeded wheat and rice-wheat,³ as we said⁴ in our previous discussions, and darnel which comes from degenerate wheat and barley: at least, if this is not the true account, darnel loves chiefly to appear among wheat, as does the Pontic⁵ *melampyros* and the seed of purse-tassels,⁶ even as other seeds appear in other crops; thus *aigilops* seems to grow for choice among barley, and among lentils the rough hard kind of *arakos*, while among tares occurs the axe-weed,⁷ which resembles an axe-head in appearance. Indeed in the case of nearly every crop there is a plant which grows up with it and

⁵ cf. 8. 4. 6, where *μελάμπυρον* was said to be peculiar to Sicily. ⁶ cf. C. P. 4. 6. 1.

⁷ Plin. 18. 155; 27. 121; Diosc. 3. 130; Hesych. s. v. βέλλεκος.

μινύμενον εἴτε διὰ τὰς χώρας, ὅπερ οὐκ ἄλογον,
 4 εἴτε δι' ἄλλην τινὰ αἰτίαν. ἔνια δὲ καὶ φανερώς
 ἐστὶ κοινὰ πλειόνων, ἀλλὰ διὰ τὸ μάλιστα ἐν
 τισιν εὐθενεῖν ἴδια τούτων φαίνεται, καθάπερ ἡ
 ὀροβάγχη τῶν ὀρόβων καὶ ἡ ἵπαρίνη τῶν φακῶν·
 ἀλλὰ ἡ μὲν μάλιστα ἐπικρατεῖ τῶν ὀρόβων διὰ
 τὴν ἀσθένειαν· ἡ δὲ ἵπαρίνη μάλιστα ἐν τοῖς
 φακοῖς εὐτροφεῖ· τρόπον δὲ τινα καὶ παραπλή-
 σιόν ἐστι τῇ ὀροβάγχη <τῷ> ἐπιβάλλειν καὶ
 κατέχειν ὄλον ὥσπερ πλεκτάναις· ἀποπνύγει γὰρ
 οὕτως, ὅθεν καὶ τοῦνομα εἴληφε.

5 Τὸ δ' ὑποφυόμενον εὐθὺς ἐκ τῆς ῥίζης τῷ
 κυμίνῳ καὶ τῷ βουκέρῳ τὸ αἰμόδαρον καλούμενον
 μᾶλλον ἰδίᾳ. ἔστι δὲ τὸ αἰμόδαρον μονόκαυλον
 οὐκ ἀπεμφερές [τῷ καυλῷ], πλὴν βραχύτερόν τε
 πολὺ, καὶ ἄνωθεν τι κεφαλῶδες ἔχει ῥίζαν δὲ
 ὑποστρόγγυλον· οὐθὲν δὲ ἕτερον ἀφαιίνεται
 παρὰ τὸ βούκερας. γίνεται δὲ ταῦτα ἐν ταῖς
 λεπταῖς οὐκ ἐν ταῖς πιείραις, ὥσπερ καὶ τῆς
 Εὐβοίας ἐν τῷ Δηλάντῳ μὲν οὐ γίνεται περὶ δὲ
 τὸν Κάνηθον καὶ εἴ τις ἄλλος τοιοῦτος τόπος.

¹ ἄλλην τινὰ conj. Sch.; ἄλλης τινὰ U; ἄλλην Ald.

² τῷ add. Sch.

³ πλεκτάναις conj. W.; πλεκτάνες U; πλεκτάνης M; πλεκτάνην
 Ald.; *veluti brachiis* G.

⁴ Plin. 19. 176, who however calls this αἰμόδαρον. See
 Index App. (26).

mingles with it, whether this is due to the soil,
 which is a reasonable explanation, or to some other¹
 cause. Some plants of this character evidently attach
 themselves to more than one kind of crop, but,
 because they are specially vigorous in some one
 particular crop, they are thought to be peculiar to
 that one, as 'vetch-strangler' (dodder) to vetches
 and bedstraw to lentils. But the former gains the
 mastery over the vetches especially because of the
 weakness of that plant; and bedstraw is specially
 luxuriant among lentils; to some extent it resembles
 dodder, in that² it overspreads the whole plant and
 holds it fast as it were in coils,³ for it is thus that
 dodder strangles the plant, and this is the origin of
 its name ('vetch-strangler').

⁴The plant which springs up straight from the
 roots of cummin and the plant called broom-rape
 which similarly attaches itself to 'ox-horn'⁵ (fenu-
 greek) are somewhat more peculiar in their habits.⁶
 Broom-rape has a single stem,⁷ and is not unlike . . .,⁸
 but is much shorter and has on the top a sort of head,
 while its root is more or less round; and there is no
 other plant which it starves except fenugreek.
 These plants grow in light and not in fat soils; thus
 in Euboea they do not occur at Lelanton,⁹ but only
 about Kanethos¹⁰ and in districts of like character.

⁵ Plin. 24. 184.

⁶ ἰδίᾳ MSS.; ? ἰδία.

⁷ cf. C.P. 5. 15. 5, where the same is said of *λειμόδαρον* (cf.
 Plin. 19. 176). But Ald. Bas. Cam. give αἰμόδαρον here; *hemo-*
dorum G.

⁸ τῷ καυλῷ probably conceals the name of a plant.

⁹ cf. Strabo, 10. 1. 9. L. is the name of a Euboean river in
 Plin. 4. 64.

¹⁰ cf. Strabo, 10. 1. 8, Ap. Rhod. 1. 77.

ταῦτα μὲν οὖν κοινὰ πλείονων ὄντα κατισχύει
μᾶλλον ἐν τοῖς εἰρημένοις διὰ τὴν ἀσθένειαν.

- 6 Τὸ δὲ τέραμον καὶ ἀτέραμον λέγεται μὲν ἐπὶ
τῶν ὀσπρίων μόνου, οὐκ ἄλλογον δὲ καὶ ἐπὶ τῶν
σιτωδῶν παραπλήσιον ἢ καὶ ταῦτό τι συμβαίνειν,
ἀλλὰ διὰ τὸ μὴ τὴν αὐτὴν εἶναι χρεῖαν οὐχ
ὁμοίως ἐμφανές· ἐπεὶ οὐδ' ἐπὶ τούτων ἀπάντων
ὁμοίως ἀλλὰ μάλιστα ἐπὶ τῶν κυάμων λέγεται
καὶ φακῶν, εἴτ' οὖν καὶ μάλιστα πασχόντων
εἶτε καὶ διὰ τὴν χρεῖαν φαινομένων. γίνεται
γοῦν πλεοναχῶς· πολλαχοῦ γὰρ τόποι τινές
εἰσιν οἱ αἰεὶ φέρουσι τεράμονα καὶ ἄλλοι πάλιν
ἀτεράμονα· τὸ δὲ ὡς ἐπὶ πᾶν οἱ λεπτόγεω μᾶλλον
7 τεράμονα· καὶ ἀέρος κατάστασις τις ποιεῖ τὴν
τοιαύτην παραλλαγήν· σημεῖον δὲ ὅτι ταῦτα
χωρία καὶ ὁμοίως ἐργασθέντα φέρει ποτὲ μὲν
τεράμονα <ποτὲ δὲ ἀτεράμονα.> περὶ Φιλίππου
δὲ ὁ κύαμος λικμῶμενος, ἐὰν ὑπὸ πνεύματος ἐγ-
χωρίου ληφθῆ, τεράμων ὢν ἀτεράμων γίνεται.
ταῦτα μὲν οὖν μνηύει διότι πολλαχῶς τῶν αὐτῶν

¹ cf. 2. 4. 2; C.P. 4. 12; Plin. 18. 155, who makes
atearumum, terumum plants.

² πλεοναχῶς· πολλαχοῦ I conj.; πλέον· πολλαχῶς MSS.

³ ποτὲ δὲ ἀτεράμονα add. H. from G.

⁴ cf. C.P. 4. 12. 8; Plut. *Quaest. Conv.* 7. 2. 3; Plin. l.c.

The reason then why these plants, which attach themselves to more than one kind, grow stronger when attached to the plants specified, is that the latter are not robust.

Of the conditions in the seeds of pulses known as 'cookable' and 'uncookable,' and their causes.

¹The terms 'cookable' and 'uncookable' are only applied to pulses, but it is not unreasonable to suppose that conditions like those indicated, if not identical with them, occur also in cereals, though they are not so obvious, since these plants are not put to the same use. Indeed it is said that these terms are not applied even to all pulses alike, but chiefly to beans and lentils, either because these are specially subject to these conditions, or because the use to which they are put makes them more conspicuous. At all events the conditions occur for a variety of reasons; for in many parts ² there are places which regularly produce seeds that are 'cookable,' while others again produce seeds that are 'uncookable'; in general however it is light soils which tend to produce the former. Now it is a certain condition of the climate which causes this variation; a proof of which is the fact that the same piece of land, tilled in the same manner, produces sometimes seeds that are 'cookable,' sometimes seeds that are 'uncookable.'³ In the district of Philippi, if the beans, while 'being winnowed,'⁴ are caught by the prevailing wind of the country, they become 'uncookable,' having previously been 'cookable.' These facts prove that for various reasons, of districts ⁵ which are close together, have the same

⁵ αὐτῶν conj. W.; δὲ τῶν Ald. cf. a similar expression 8. 2. 10.

χωρίων ἔνια σύνορα καὶ ὁμοίως καθήμενα καὶ οὐδεμίαν ἔχοντα κατὰ τὴν γῆν διαφορὰν τὸ μὲν τεράμονα τὸ δ' ἀτεράμονα φέρει, καὶ ἐνίοτε μόνον αὐλακος διορίζουσης.

IX. Καρπίζεται τὴν γῆν μάλιστα πυρὸς εἶτα κριθή, δι' ὃ καὶ ὁ μὲν ἀγαθὴν ζητεῖ χώραν ἢ δὲ κριθὴ δύναται καὶ ἐν ταῖς ψαφαρωτέραις ἐκφέρειν· τῶν δὲ χεδροπῶν μάλιστα ἐρέβινθος καίπερ ἐλάχιστον χρόνον ἐν τῇ γῇ μένων, ὁ δὲ κύαμος, ὥσπερ ἐλέχθη, καὶ ἄλλως οὐ βαρὺ καὶ ἔτι κοπρίζειν δοκεῖ τὴν γῆν διὰ μανότητα καὶ εὐσηψίαν· δι' ὃ καὶ οἱ περὶ Μακεδονίαν καὶ Θετταλίαν ὅταν ἀνθῶσιν ἀνατρέπουσι τὰς ἀρούρας.

² Τῶν δὲ ὁμοιοπύρων καὶ ὁμοιοκρίθων, ὅλον ζειᾶς τίφης ὀλύρας βρόμου αἰγίλωπος, ἰσχυρότατον καὶ μάλιστα καρπιζόμενον ἢ ζειᾶ· καὶ γὰρ πολύρριζον καὶ βαθύρριζον καὶ πολυκάλαμον· ὁ δὲ καρπὸς κουφότατος καὶ προσφιλὴς πᾶσι τοῖς ζώοις. τῶν δὲ ἄλλων ὁ βρόμος· πολύρριζος γὰρ καὶ οὗτος καὶ πολυκάλαμος. ἢ δὲ ὀλύρα μαλακώτερον καὶ ἀσθενέστερον τούτων. ἢ δὲ τίφη πάντων κουφότατον· καὶ γὰρ καὶ μονοκάλαμον <καὶ λεπτοκάλαμον,> δι' ὃ καὶ χώραν ζητεῖ

¹ cf. *C.P.* 4. 12. 1.

² cf. *C.P.* 4. 8. 3.

³ *Plin.* 18. 120; *Varro* 1. 23. 3; *Col.* 2. 10. 7.

⁴ 8. 7. 2.

⁵ i. e. dig in the bean-plants if the soil is poor, before the pods are formed enough to make it worth while to gather the beans. So *Varro l.c.*

⁶ Cited by *Galen*.

aspect and shew no difference of soil, some bear 'cookable' some 'uncookable' seeds, and that sometimes when there is only¹ the breadth of a furrow between them.

Of the grains and pulses which most exhaust the soil, or which improve it.

IX. Wheat exhausts the land more than any other crop, and next to it barley; wherefore the former requires good soil, while barley will bear even on somewhat crumbling soils; ² and of leguminous plants chick-pea is the most exhausting, although this crop is in the ground only a very short time. ³ Beans, as was said,⁴ are in other ways not a burdensome crop to the ground, they even seem to manure it, because the plant is of loose growth and rots easily; wherefore the people of Macedonia and Thessaly turn over the ground when it is in flower.⁵

⁶ Of the plants which resemble wheat or barley—such as *zeia* (rice-wheat) one-seeded wheat *olyra*⁷ (rice-wheat) oats *aigilops*—*zeia* is the strongest⁸ and most exhausts the ground; for it has many roots which run deep and many stems; but its fruit is the lightest and is welcome to all animals. Of the rest oats⁹ is the most exhausting; for this too has many roots and many stems. *Olyra* is a more delicate plant and not so robust as these. But one-seeded wheat is the crop which is of all the least burdensome to the soil; for it has but a single slender stem¹⁰; wherefore also it requires a light soil and not, like

⁷ See *Index*.

⁸ *ἰσχυρότατον* conj. *W.* from *Galen*; *ἰσχυρότερον* *Ald.*

⁹ *βρόμος· πολύρριζος γὰρ* conj. *Sch.*; *β. πολ.· καὶ γὰρ* *Ald.*

¹⁰ *καὶ λεπτοκάλαμον* add. *Bod.* from *Galen*.

λεπτήν, οὐχ ὥσπερ ἡ ζεῖα πείραυ καὶ ἀγαθήν. ἔστι δὲ δύο ταῦτα καὶ ὁμοιότατα τοῖς πυροῖς ἢ τε <ζεῖα καὶ ἡ τίφη,> ὁ δ' αἰγίλωψ καὶ ὁ βρόμος ὥσπερ ἄγρι' ἄττα καὶ ἀνήμερα.

3 Ἐπικαρπίζεται δὲ σφόδρα καὶ ὁ αἰγίλωψ τὴν γῆν, καὶ ἔστι πολύρριζον καὶ πολυκάλαμον· ἡ δὲ αἶρα παντελῶς ἀπηγριωμένον. τῶν δὲ ἐν τοῖς θερινοῖς ἀρότοις τὸ σῆσamon δοκεῖ χαλεπώτατον εἶναι τῇ γῆ καὶ μάλιστα καρπίζεσθαι· καίτοι πολυκαλαμώτερον καὶ παχυκαλαμώτερον καὶ πολυρριζότερον κέγχρος. διαφέρει δὲ τὰ τε πρὸς τὴν γῆν κούφα καὶ τὰ πρὸς τὴν ἡμετέραν τροφήν. ἔνια γὰρ ἐναντίως, ὥσπερ τὰ χεδροτὰ καὶ οἱ κέγχροι· καὶ τὰ πρὸς ἡμᾶς δέ, ὥσπερ ἐλέχθη, καὶ τὰλλα ζῶα. καὶ περὶ μὲν τούτων ἄλλως.

X. Νοσήματα δὲ τῶν σπερμάτων τὰ μὲν κοινὰ πάντων ἔστί, οἷον ἡ ἐρυσίβη, τὰ δ' ἴδια τινῶν, οἷον ὁ σφακελισμὸς τοῦ ἐρεβίνθου, καὶ τὸ ὑπὸ καμπῶν κατεσθίεσθαι καὶ ὑπὸ ψυλλῶν, τινὰ δὲ καὶ ὑπ' ἄλλων θηριδίων. ἔνια δὲ καὶ ψωριᾶ καὶ ἀλμᾶ, καθάπερ καὶ τὸ κύμνον. τὰ δ' ἐπιγινόμενα ζῶα μὴ ἐξ αὐτῶν ἀλλ' ἐκ τῶν ἔξωθεν οὐχ ὁμοίως βλάπτει. ἐπιγίνεται γὰρ ἡ μὲν καθαρις

¹ ἢ τε ζεῖα καὶ ἡ τίφη add. W. from Galen.

² ὁ δ' conj. Scal.; ὅ τ' Ald. H.; ἢ τ' UMP.

³ καίτοι conj. W.; καὶ Ald. cf. C. P. 4. 15. 1.

⁴ τὰ add. St. ⁵ 8. 3. 5 ad fin.

⁶ καὶ τὰ Ald.; καὶ οἱ τὰ UMP; ? καὶ αὐτὰ τὰ W.

zeia, one that is fat and good. These last two,¹ zeia and one-seeded wheat, are also those which are likeliest to wheat, while² aigilops and oats are as it were wild and uncultivated things.

Aigilops also greatly exhausts the land, having many roots and many stems; while darnel is a plant which has become altogether wild. Of the crops sown at the summer seed-time sesame seems to be most severe on the land and to exhaust it most; yet³ millet has more numerous and stouter stems and more roots. Moreover there is a difference between crops which⁴ are called 'light' in relation to the soil and those called 'light' in regard to human use. For some, such as leguminous plants and millet, are light in one sense but not in the other; and, as was said,⁵ what⁶ is light for men is not necessarily so for the other animals. Now enough of these matters.

Of the diseases of cereals and pulses, and of hurtful winds.

X. ⁷As to diseases of seeds—some are common to all, as rust, some are peculiar to certain kinds; thus chick-pea is alone subject to rot⁸ and to being eaten by caterpillars and by spiders⁹; and some seeds are eaten¹⁰ by other small creatures. Some again are liable to canker and mildew,¹¹ as cummin. But creatures which do not come from the plant itself but from without do not do so much harm; thus the *kantharis*¹² is a visitor among wheat, the

⁷ Plin. 18. 152 and 154. ⁸ cf. 4. 14. 2.

⁹ ψυλλῶν: described by Arist. H. A. 9. 39. 1.

¹⁰ δὲ add. Sch.; ? κατεσθίεσθαι κατεσθίεται δὲ καὶ ὑπὸ ψ. W.

¹¹ ψωριᾶ καὶ ἀλμᾶ conj. W.; ψώρας καὶ ἀλμαῖς Ald. cf. 7. 5. 4 n.

¹² Plin. 18. 156.

ἐν τοῖς πυροῖς, τὸ δὲ φαλάγγιον ἐν ὀρόβοις, ἄλλα δ' ἐν ἄλλοις.

2 Ἐρυσιβᾶ δ' ὡς ἀπλῶς εἰπεῖν τὰ σιτώδη μᾶλλον τῶν ὀσπρίων· αὐτῶν δὲ τούτων κριθὴ μᾶλλον ἢ πυρός· καὶ τῶν κριθῶν ἕτεροι ἐτέρων, μάλιστα δ' ὡς εἰπεῖν ἢ Ἀχιλλεύς. διαφέρει δὲ καὶ ἡ τῶν χωρίων θέσις καὶ ἡ φύσις οὐ μικρόν· τὰ γὰρ προσήνεμα καὶ μετέωρα οὐκ ἐρυσιβᾶ ἢ ἦττον, ἀλλὰ τὰ ἐγκοίλα καὶ ἄπνοα· γίνεται δὲ ἡ ἐρυσίβη

3 πανσελήνοις μάλιστα. ἀπόλλυται δὲ καὶ ὑπὸ τῶν πνευμάτων καὶ πυρός καὶ κριθῆ, ὅταν ἢ ἀνθούντα ληφθῆ ἢ ἄρτι ἀπηνηκότα καὶ ἀσθενή· μᾶλλον δὲ κριθῆ, πολλάκις δ' ἤδη ἐν τῷ ἀδρύνεσθαι οὔσα, ἐὰν μεγάλα καὶ πλείω χρόνον ἐπιγένηται· ξηραίνει γὰρ καὶ ἀφαναίνει, ὃ καλοῦσιν τινες ἐξανεμοῦσθαι. διαπόλλυσι δὲ καὶ ἥλιος ὃ ἐκνέφελος ἄμφω καὶ μᾶλλον πυρὸν ἢ κριθήν, ὥστε μὴδ' ἐπίδηλον εἶναι τὸν στάχυν τῇ ὄψει ὄντα κενόν.

4 Τὸν δὲ πυρὸν ἀπολλύουσι καὶ οἱ σκώληκες οἱ μὲν εὐθύς κατεσθιόντες φυόμενοι τὰς ρίζας, οἱ δὲ ὅταν αὐχμῶντες ἀποχυθῆναι μὴ δύνωνται· τότε γὰρ ἐγγινόμενος ὁ σκώληξ ἐσθίει τὸν ἀποπηνιζόμενον κάλαμον· ἐσθίει δὲ ἄχρι τοῦ στάχυνος, εἴτ'

¹ Plin. 18. 154.

² ἐρυσιβᾶ conj. W.; ἐρυσίβαι Ald.; eis add. Sch.

³ τὰ add. Sch. ⁴ cf. C. P. 3. 22. 2.

⁵ ἐρυσιβᾶ conj. Sch.; ἐρυσίβαι Ald.

⁶ cf. C. P. 4. 13. 4; Plin. 18. 151.

⁷ μέγαρα conj. Sch.; μεγάλη UM Ald.

phalangion in vetches, and other pests in other crops.

¹ Generally speaking, cereals are more liable to rust² than pulses, and among these barley is more liable to it than wheat; while of barleys some kinds are more liable than others, and most of all, it may be said, the kind called 'Achillean.' More-over the position and character of the land make no small difference in this respect; for lands which³ are exposed to the wind⁴ and elevated are not liable to rust,⁵ or less so, while those that lie low and are not exposed to wind are more so. And rust occurs chiefly at the full moon. ⁶ Again wheat and barley are destroyed by winds, if they are caught by them either when in flower, or when the flower has just fallen and they are weak; and this applies specially to barley, indeed it occurs when the grain is already ripening, if the winds are violent⁷ and last a long time; for they dry up and parch the grain, which some call being 'wind-bitten.' Also a hot sun after cloudy weather destroys both, and wheat more than barley, so that the ear is not even conspicuous, since it is empty.

Wheat is also destroyed by grubs; sometimes they eat the roots, as soon as they appear,⁸ sometimes they do their work when by reason of drought the ear cannot be formed⁹; for at such times the grub is engendered, and eats the haulm as it is becoming unrolled¹⁰; it eats right up to the ear and then,

⁸ φυόμενοι conj. Sch.; φυόμενον Ald. cf. C. P. 3. 22. 4.

⁹ ἀποχυθῆναι conj. Sch. after Vin. Vo. G; ἀπολυθῆναι UM Ald. cf. C. P. 3. 22. 4; 4. 14. 1.

¹⁰ ἀποπηνιζόμενον: lit. 'unwinding itself.' All edd. mark the word as corrupt.

ἐξαναλώσας ἀπόλλυται· καὶ ἐὰν μὲν ὅλον ἐκφάγη
τελέως αὐτὸς ὁ πυρὸς, ἐὰν δὲ ἐπὶ θάτερον τοῦ
καλάμου καὶ ἐκβιάσῃται τὴν ἀπόχυσιν, τοῦτο
μὲν αὖτον τοῦ στάχυος θάτερον δὲ ὑγιές. γίνεται
δὲ οὐ πανταχοῦ τὸ περὶ τοὺς πυρούς, οἶον ἐν
Θετταλίᾳ, ἀλλὰ κατὰ χώρας τινας, ὥσπερ ἐν τῇ
Διβύῃ καὶ τῆς Εὐβοίας ἐν τῷ Δηλάντῳ.

5 Σκώληκες δὲ γίνονται καὶ ἐν τοῖς ὄχροις καὶ
τοῖς λαθύροις καὶ τοῖς πισοῖς, ὅταν ὑγραθῶσι
καὶ θερμημερίαι γένωνται, καθάπερ καὶ ἐν τοῖς
ἐρεβίνθοις αἱ κάμπαι. πάντα δὲ ἐξαναλώσαντα
τὰς τροφὰς ἀπόλλυται καὶ ἐν τοῖς χλωροῖς καὶ ἐν
τοῖς ξηροῖς καρποῖς, οἶον οἷ τε ἴπες καὶ οἱ ἐν τοῖς
κυάμοις ἐγγινόμενοι καὶ ἐν τοῖς ἄλλοις, ὥσπερ καὶ
ἐν τοῖς δένδρεσι καὶ ἐν τοῖς ξύλοις ἐλέχθη, πλὴν
τῶν κεραστῶν καλουμένων. πρὸς ἅπαντα δὲ
ταῦτα μεγάλα διαφέρουσιν αἱ χώραι οὐκ ἀλόγως·
ὁ γὰρ ἀήρ εὐθὺς διάφορος τῷ θερμῷ ἢ ψυχρῷ
εἶναι ἢ ὑγρῷ ἢ ξηρῷ· οὗτος δ' ἦν ὁ γονεύων· δι'
ὃ καὶ ἐν οἷς εἰώθασιν γίνεσθαι οὐκ ἀεὶ γίνονται.

XI. Τῶν δὲ σπερμάτων οὐχ ἡ αὐτὴ δύναμις
ἐστὶν εἰς τε τὴν βλάστησιν καὶ εἰς θησαυρισμὸν.

¹ αὐτὸς: sc. the grain. ἀναίεται conj. W.; ? ἀναίεται αὐτὸς.

² θάτερον conj. Sch.; θατέρου Ald.

³ cf. C. P. 3. 22. 3. ὄχροις conj. St.; ὄχροις Ald. H.

⁴ καθάπερ conj. Sch.; καὶ καθάπερ Ald.

⁵ πάντα conj. W.; τὰ Ald.

having consumed it, perishes. And, if it has en-
tirely eaten it, the wheat itself¹ perishes; if
however it has only eaten one² side of the haulm
and the plant has succeeded in forming the ear,
half the ear withers away, but the other half remains
sound. However it is not everywhere that the
wheat is so affected; for instance this does not occur
in Thessaly, but only in certain regions, as in Libya
and at Lelanton in Euboea.

Grubs occur also in *okhros*³ lathyros and peas,
whenever these crops get too much rain and then
hot weather supervenes; and caterpillars occur in
click-peas under the same conditions.⁴ All⁵ these
pests perish, when they have exhausted their food,
whether the fruit in which they occur be green or
dry, just as wood-worms do and the grubs found in
beans and other plants, as was said of the pests
found in growing trees and in felled timber. But
the creature called 'horned worm'⁶ is an exception.
Now in regard to all these pests the position makes
a great difference, as might be expected. For the
climate, it need hardly be said, makes a difference
according as it is hot or cold, moist or dry; and it
was the climate which gave rise to these pests⁷;
wherefore they are not always found even in places
in which they ordinarily occur.⁸

Of seeds which keep or do not keep well.

XI. The seeds have not all the same capacity for
germination and for keeping well. Some germinate

⁶ cf. 4. 14. 5; C. P. 5. 10. 5.

⁷ ὃ ἦν ὁ γονεύων I conj.; ὃ ἦν ὁ νεύων UAld.; ὃ ἦν-
εύων M; ὃ ἐστὶν ὁ γονεύων conj. Sch.; ὃ ὁ γονεύων conj. W.

⁸ i.e. because the atmospheric conditions are not always
favourable to the pest.

ἔνια μὲν γὰρ βλαστάνει καὶ τελειοῦται τάχιστα καὶ θησαυρίζεται κράτιστα, καθάπερ ἔλυμος καὶ κέγχρος· ἔνια δὲ βλαστάνει μὲν εὖ ταχέως δὲ σήπεται, καθάπερ ὁ κύαμος καὶ μᾶλλον ὁ τεράμων· ταχὺ δ' ἢ ἀφάκη καὶ ὁ δόλιχος· κριθὴ δὲ πυροῦ <θάπτον> θάπτον δὲ καὶ ὁ κοιιορτώδης σίτος καὶ ὁ ἐν οἰκίμασι κοιιατοῖς ἢ ἀκονιάτοις.

² Γίνεται δὴ φθειρομένοις σπέρμασι ἴδια ζῶα, καθάπερ ἐλέχθη, πλὴν ἐρεβίνθου· μόνος γὰρ οὗτος οὐ ζωογονεῖ. καὶ σηπομένοις μὲν πᾶσι σκώληξ κοπτομένοις δὲ καθ' ἕκαστον ἴδιον· πάντων δὲ μάλιστα διαμένουσιν ἐρέβινθος καὶ ὄροβος, τούτων δ' ἔτι μᾶλλον ὁ θέρμος· ἀλλ' ἔοικέ γ' οὗτος ὡςπερ ἀγρίω.

³ Διαφέρει δὲ ὡς ἔοικε χώρα χώρας καὶ ἀήρ ἀέρος εἰς τὸ κόπτεσθαι καὶ μὴ τὰ σπέρματα· ἐν Ἀπολλωνίᾳ γούν τῇ περὶ τὸν Ἴόνιον οὐκ ἐσθίεσθαι φασιν ὄλωσ κύαμον, δι' ὃ καὶ εἰς θησαυρισμὸν ἀποτίθεται· διαμένει δὲ καὶ περὶ Κυζικὸν ἐπὶ πλείω· μέγα δὲ πρὸς διαμονὴν καὶ τὸ ξηρὰ θερίζειν· ἐλάττων γὰρ ἢ ὑγρότης· θερίζουσι δ' ἐγγυλότερα τὰ μὲν χεδροπὰ πρὸς τὸ μᾶλλον καὶ ῥᾶον συλλέξαι, ταχὺ γὰρ καταρρεῖ καὶ ἀυανθέντα

¹ εὖ conj. W.; οὐ Ald.

² σήπεται add. W.

³ cf. 8. 8. 6; C. P. 5. 18. 2.

⁴ θάπτον add. W.

⁵ καὶ ὁ κον. . . ἀκονιάτοις conj. W., cf. C. P. 4. 16. 1; ὁ κοιιορτώδης καὶ ὁ κοιιορτος· καὶ ὁ ἐν τοῖς κοιιορτοῖς ἐν ἅπασιν, οἷον κοιιατοῖς ἢ ἀκονιάτοις Ald.; so also UM, but omitting τοῖς; U gives κοιιατοῖς; ἢ ὁ ἀκονίωρος for καὶ ὁ κοιιορτος mBas. cf. Plin. 18. 301, Varro 1. 57. 1, where the use of a cement of pounded marble is recommended.

⁶ δὴ φθειρομένοις conj. Sch.; διαφθειρομένοις UM Ald.

and mature very quickly, and keep excellently, as Italian millet and millet. Some germinate well,¹ but soon rot,² as beans, and especially those that are 'cookable'³; so do tare and calavance; also barley perishes sooner⁴ than wheat; and dusty⁵ grain and that which is kept in plastered store-rooms perishes sooner than that which is kept in unplastered rooms.

Again, as seeds decay,⁶ they engender special creatures, except chick-pea, which alone engenders none. As they rot,⁷ all produce a grub; but, as they get worm-eaten, each produces a special creature. Chick-pea and vetch keep best of all, and better still than these lupin; but this, as it were, is like a wild kind.⁸

⁹ It appears that soil and climate make a difference as to whether the seed gets worm-eaten or not; at least they say that at Apollonia on the Ionian Sea beans do not get eaten in this way at all, and therefore they are put away and stored; and about Cyzicus they keep an even longer time. It also makes a great difference to keeping that the seed should be gathered dry, for then there is less moisture in it.¹⁰ However the seeds of leguminous plants are gathered with a certain amount of moisture in them,¹¹ because then they can be collected in greater quantity and more easily; for otherwise they are soon shed and get shrivelled up and split¹²;

⁷ i.e. rot is produced in all cases by the same creature (σκώληξ), but the condition called being 'worm-eaten' is due in each plant to a different pest.

⁸ i.e. and so the seed is hard and not liable to these attacks. cf. 8. 11. 8; C. P. 4. 16. 2.

⁹ cf. C. P. 4. 16. 2.

¹⁰ i.e. liability to rot.

¹¹ ἐγγυλότερα conj. Sch.; εὐχυλότερα Ald. H. Cam.; εὐχρηλότερα Bas. cf. C. P. 4. 13. 3.

¹² Plin. 18. 125.

θρύπτεται, τοὺς δὲ πυροὺς καὶ γένος τι κριθῶν
διὰ τὸ βελτίους εἰς τὰ ἄλφιστα γίνεσθαι μὴ ἀπε-
ξηραμένους.

- 4 Δι' ὃ καὶ εἰς θώμους συντιθέασι καὶ πυροὺς καὶ
κριθάς, καὶ δοκοῦσιν ἀδρύνεσθαι ἐν θώμῳ μᾶλλον
ἢ λιποσαρκεῖν. οὐκ ἐσθίεται δὲ σίτος, ὅταν ὑσθεῖς
θερισθῇ· ἀθήριστος δὲ μάλιστα διαμένει ὁ πυρός,
ἔτι δὲ μᾶλλον ὁ θέρμος· οὐδὲ γὰρ θερίζουσι
τοῦτον πρότερον ἢ ὕδωρ γενέσθαι, διὰ τὸ ἐκπηδᾶν
θεριζόμενον καὶ ἀπόλλυσθαι τὸ σπέρμα.
- 5 Πρὸς ἐκφυσιν δὲ καὶ τὴν ὅλην σπορὰν ἄριστα
δοκεῖ τὰ ἐνάενα· τὰ δὲ δίενα χεῖρω καὶ τὰ τρίενα,
τὰ δ' ὑπερτείνοντα σχεδὸν ἄγωνα, πρὸς δὲ τὴν
σίτησιν ἀρκοῦντα. βίος γὰρ ἐστὶν ἐκάστοις ὠρι-
μένος εἰς γονήν. καίτοι καὶ ταύταις παραλλάττει
ταῖς δυνάμεσι διὰ τοὺς τόπους ἐν οἷς ἀν θησαυρί-
ζονται. τῆς γοῦν Καππαδοκίας ἐν χωρίῳ τινὶ
τῷ καλουμένῳ Πέτρα καὶ τετταράκοντα ἔτη δια-
μένειν φασὶ γόνιμα καὶ χρήσιμα πρὸς σπόρον, εἰς
δὲ τὴν σίτησιν ἐξήκοντα ἢ ἑβδομήκοντα· τὸ γὰρ
ὅλον οὐ κόπτεσθαι· τὰ δὲ ἱμάτια καὶ τὴν ἄλλην
6 γάζαν κόπτεσθαι. τὸ γὰρ χῶριον ἄλλως τε
ὑψηλὸν εἶναι καὶ εὐπνουν καὶ ἑναυρον αἰεὶ καὶ
ἀπ' ἀνατολῆς ἔχουσι καὶ δύσεως καὶ μεσημβρίας.

¹ ἢ λιποσαρκεῖν conj. H.; ἡλῖκα σωρῶν U; ἡλῖκα σαρκῶν M.
W. brackets as due to a gloss. cf. C.P. 4. 13. 6.

² ὅταν ὑσθεῖς conj. Scal.: so Vo.; ὁ τανυσθεῖς Bas. Cam.
θερισθῇ conj. W.; περιφῆ MSS.

and wheat and one kind of barley are gathered
before they are dry, because then they are better for
meal.

Wherefore the grain of wheat and barley is put
into heaps, and it seems to ripen in a heap rather
than to lose substance.¹ (However corn does not
get worm-eaten when it is reaped after exposure to
rain.)² Also corn lasts better than other things if it
is left standing, and so does lupin to an even greater
extent; indeed this crop is not even gathered till
rain has fallen,³ because, if it is gathered, the seed
springs out and is lost.

Of the age at which seeds should be sown.

⁴For propagation and sowing generally seeds one
year old seem to be the best; ⁵those two or three
years old are inferior, while those kept a still longer
time are infertile, though they are still available as
food. For each kind has a definite period of life in
regard to reproduction. However these seeds too
differ in their capacity according to the place in
which they are stored. For instance, in Cap-
padocia at a place called Petra they say that
seed remains even for forty years fertile and fit
for sowing, while as food it is available for sixty
or seventy years; for that it does not get worm-
eaten at all like clothes and other stored-up articles:
for that the region is, apart from this, elevated and
always exposed to fair winds and breezes which
prevail alike from ⁶the east, the west, and the

³ πρότερον ἢ conj. W.; τὸν τρόπον UAld. cf. C.P. 4. 13. 3;
Plin. 18. 133.

⁴ Plin. 18. 195.

⁵ cf. 7. 5. 5; Geop. 2. 16.

⁶ ἀπ' conj. Sch.; ἐπι P₂Ald.

φασὶ δὲ καὶ ἐν Μηδείᾳ καὶ ταῖς ἄλλαις ταῖς ὑψηλαῖς χώραις διαμένειν θησαυριζόμενα πολλὸν χρόνον. ἐρέβινθον δὲ δὴ καὶ θέρμον καὶ ὄροβον καὶ κέγγρον καὶ τὰ τοιαῦτα δῆλον ὅτι πολλῶ πλείω τούτων, ὥσπερ καὶ ἐν τοῖς περὶ τὴν Ἑλλάδα τόποις. ἀλλὰ ταῦτα μὲν, ὥσπερ εἴρηται, τῶν τόπων ἴδια.

7 Δοκεῖ δὲ καὶ γῆ τις εἶναι παρά τισιν ἢ διαπαπτομένη συντηρεῖ τὸν πυρόν, ὥσπερ ἢ τε ἐν Ὀλύνθῳ καὶ ἐν Κηρίνθῳ τῆς Εὐβοίας· ποιεῖ δὲ χείρω μὲν εἰς τὴν σίτησιν ἀδρότερον δὲ τῇ προσόψει· παραπάττουσι δὲ χοίρικα εἰς τὸν μέδιμνον.

Πυρωθέντα πάντα τὰ σπέρματα ἀπόλλυται καὶ ἀβλαστῆ γίνεται· καίτοι περὶ γε Βαβυλῶνά φασὶ τὰς κριθὰς καὶ τοὺς πυροὺς ἐπὶ τῆς ἄλω πηδᾶν, ὥσπερ τὰ φρυγόμενα· ἀλλὰ δῆλον ὅτι διαφορὰ τις ἐστὶ τῆς θερμότητος, ἢ ἀπλῶς πως θερμασίᾳ γίνεται [καὶ] ἢ πῆδησις. καὶ τὰ μὲν τοιαῦτα σχεδὸν ὥσπερ εἰ κοινὰ δόξειεν ἂν εἶναι πάντων ἢ τῶν πλείστων.

¹ cf. C.P. 5. 18. 3; for millet-seed see J.H.S. vol. xxxv. part i. p. 22.

² διαπαπτομένη conj. H.; διαπαπτομένη UMald.; διακοπτομένη P₂. cf. Plin. 18. 305.

³ παραπάττουσι conj. Sch., cf. Geop. 2. 21. 3; (ἐμπάσσειν); παραπάττουσι UMald. cf. Varro 1. 57. 1.

south. They say that in Media¹ also and other elevated countries the seed when stored keeps for a long time. And it is plain that chick-pea lupin vetch millet and the like will keep a far longer time than these seeds, as they do even in districts of Hellas. However these peculiarities, as has been said, are due to the particular region.

Of artificial means of preserving seed.

There appears to be a kind of earth in some places, which when sprinkled² over the seed helps to make wheat keep, for instance, the earth found at Olynthos and at Kerinthos in Euboea; this makes the grain inferior for food, but fuller in appearance; the earth is sprinkled³ in the proportion of one pint to twenty-four of grain.

Of the effect of heat on seeds.

All seeds if exposed to fire perish and become infertile. Yet they say that at Babylon⁴ the grains of barley and wheat jump on the threshing-floor like corn which is being parched. However it is plain that it is some particular kind of warmth⁵ which produces this effect: or else the jumping is simply another effect of heat.⁶ Such behaviour would appear to be common to most,⁷ if not to all kinds.

⁴ i.e. the grain is there exposed to great sun-heat. cf. *de igne* 44.

⁵ i.e. the sun's heat is different in kind, and therefore in effect, to that of a fire.

⁶ θερμασίᾳ conj. Sch.; θερμασία Ald. H.

⁷ ὥσπερ εἰκὸν conj. Sch. from G; ὥσπερ εἰκόνα UM; ὥσπερ εἰκόνας Ald. H.

8 Ἔνια δὲ ἔχει τινὰ ἰδιότητα καὶ τῶν δοκούντων ὥσπερ ἀγρίων εἶναι καὶ κατὰ τὴν γένεσιν καὶ τὴν ἔκφυσιν, ὥσπερ ὁ θέρμος καὶ ὁ αἰγίλωψ· ὁ μὲν γὰρ θέρμος καίπερ ἰσχυρότατος ὢν ὁμως, ἐὰν μὴ εὐθὺς ἀπὸ τῆς ἄλω καταβληθῆ, κακοφυῆς γίνεται, καθάπερ ἐλέχθη, καὶ τὸ ὄλον δὲ οὐκ ἐθέλει κρύπτεσθαι τῇ γῆ, δι' ὃ καὶ οὐχ ὑπαρῶντες σπείρουσι· πολλάκις δὲ καὶ εἰς ὕλην ἢ βοτάνην τινὰ πέση, διωσάμενος ταύτην συνάπτει τὴν ῥίζαν τῇ γῆ καὶ βλαστάνει. Χώραν δὲ ὕφαμμον ζητεῖ καὶ φαύλην μᾶλλον, τὸ δὲ ὄλον οὐκ ἐθέλει φύεσθαι ἐν διειργασμένῃ.

9 Ὁ δὲ αἰγίλωψ ἀνάπαλιν· ἐν γὰρ τῇ γεωργουμένῃ κάλλιον· καὶ ἐνιαχοῦ δὲ πρότερον ἀβλαστῆς ὢν ἐὰν γεωργηθῆ βλαστάνει καὶ γίνεται πολὺς, καὶ ὄλως δὲ φιλεῖ χώραν ἀγαθὴν. ἴδιον δὲ αὐτοῦ λέγεται πρὸς τὰ ἄλλα τὰ σιτώδη σπέρματα καὶ ἢ παρ' ἐνιαυτὸν βλάστησις ἑκατέρου τῶν σπερμάτων. δι' ὃ καὶ οἱ βουλόμενοι τελῶς φθεῖραι, δύσφθαρτον γὰρ δὴ φύσει τυγχάνει, τὰς ἀρούρας ἀνιάσιν ἀσπόρους ἐπὶ δύο ἔτη, καὶ ὅταν ἀναβλαστήσῃ τὰ πρόβατα ἐπαφιάσι πολλάκις, ἕως ἂν ἐκνεμηθῶσι, καὶ αὕτη γίνεται φθορὰ παντελής· ἅμα δὲ τοῦτο μαρτυρεῖ καὶ τὴν παρὰ μέρος βλάστησιν.

¹ καὶ conj. Sch.; ἢ Ald. H.

² cf. 8. 1. 3. ³ cf. C. P. 4. 7. 3.

⁴ ὑπαρῶντες conj. H.; ὑπαπορῶντες UMAld. cf. C. P. 3. 20. 8.

Of certain peculiarities of the seed of lupin and aigilops.

Some even¹ of those kinds which seem to be more or less wild have peculiarities as to their germination and growth, for instance, lupin and *aigilops*. For lupin, although it is very robust, unless it is planted immediately after leaving the threshing-floor,² turns out of poor growth, as was said, and refuses altogether to be buried in the ground;³ wherefore they sow it without first ploughing⁴ the land. And often if the seed has fallen amid thick undergrowth or herbage,⁵ it thrusts this aside, fastens on to the earth with its root and grows vigorously. It seeks sandy and poor soil for choice, and will not grow at all in⁶ cultivated⁷ soil.

Aigilops has the opposite character; it grows better in tilled soil; and in some places where at first it would not grow, if the ground is tilled, it grows and yields a large crop, and in general it likes good soil. A peculiarity⁸ mentioned in regard to it as compared with other cereal seeds is that one seed in two does not germinate for a year. Wherefore those who wish to destroy it entirely, (since it is naturally hard to destroy), leave the fields unsown for two years, and, when it springs up, send in⁹ the sheep several times till they have grazed it down, and this is a way of completely destroying it. At the same time this testifies to the fact that the seed does not all germinate at once.

⁵ cf. 1. 7. 3; Plin. 18. 134. ⁶ ἐν conj. W.; τῇ Ald. H.

⁷ cf. 8. 11. 2. ⁸ cf. C. P. 4. 6. 1.

⁹ ἐπαφιάσι conj. Sch., cf. 8. 7. 4; ἀφιῆσι M; ἀφίησι P; ἀφίαισι Ald.

BOOK IX

BOOK IX

OF THE JUICES OF PLANTS, AND OF THE MEDICINAL PROPERTIES OF HERBS.

Of the various kinds of plant-juices and the methods of collecting them.

I. ¹ Moisture belongs to plants as such and some call it the 'sap,' to give it a general name; and it plainly has ² special qualities in each plant. This moisture is attended by a taste, in some cases more, in some less, while in some it would seem to have none, so weak and watery is it. Now all plants have most moisture at the time of making growth, but it is strongest and most shows its character when the plant has ceased to grow and to bear fruit. Again in some plants the juice has a special colour; in some it is white, as in those which have a milky juice; in some blood-red, as in centaury ³ and the spinous plant which is called distaff-thistle; in some green: and in some of other colours. And these qualities are more obvious in annual ⁴ plants and those with annual stems than in trees.

Again in some plants the juice is merely thick, as in those in which it is of milky character; but in some it is of gummy character, as in silver-fir fir terebinth Aleppo pine almond *kerasos* (bird-cherry) bullace Phoenician cedar prickly cedar acacia elm.⁵ For

⁴ *ἐν* inserted here by W. instead of before *τοῖς ἐπετειοῖς*.

⁵ *πελέας* after *κέδρου* P₂Ald.; transposed by Sch. after Tobias Aldinus. cf. Plin. 13. 67.

I. Ἡ ὑγρότης οἰκεία τῶν φυτῶν, ἣν δὴ καλοῦσιν
τινες ὀπὸν ὀνόματι κοινῶ προσαγορεύοντες· δύνα-
μιν δὲ ἔχει δῆλον ὅτι τὴν καθ' αὐτὴν ἐκάστη. χυμὸς
δὲ ταῖς μὲν μᾶλλον ταῖς δ' ἦττον ἀκολουθεῖ, ταῖς
δ' ὅλως οὐκ ἂν δόξειεν, οὕτως ἀσθενῆς καὶ ὑδαρῆς
τίς ἐστὶ. πλείστη μὲν οὖν ὑπάρχει πᾶσι κατὰ
τὴν βλάστησιν, ἰσχυροτάτη δὲ καὶ μάλιστα
ἐκφαίνουσα τὴν ἐαυτῆς φύσιν ὅταν ἤδη παύσῃται
καὶ βλαστάνοντα καὶ καρπογονοῦντα. συμβαίνει
δέ τισι τῶν φυτῶν καὶ χροῶς ἰδίας ἔχειν· τοῖς
μὲν λευκὰς οἶον τοῖς ὀπωδέσι, τοῖς δ' αἱματώδεις
οἶον τῷ κενταυρίῳ καὶ τῇ ἀτρακτυλίδι καλουμένην
ἀκάνθη, τοῖς δὲ χλωρόν, τοῖς δ' ἐν ἄλλῃ χροῶ.
ἐνδηλα δὲ μᾶλλον ταῦτα ἐν τοῖς ἐπετειοῖς καὶ
τοῖς ἐπετειοκαύλοις ἢ τοῖς δένδροις.

² Ἡ δ' ὑγρότης τῶν μὲν πάχος ἔχει μόνον, ὥσπερ
τῶν ὀπωδῶν· τῶν δὲ καὶ δακρυώδης γίνεται, καθά-
περ ἐλάτης πύκκης τερεβίνθου πίτυος ἀμυγδαλῆς
κεράσου προύμνης ἀρκεύθου κέδρου τῆς ἀκάνθης
τῆς Αἰγυπτίας πετελέας, καὶ γὰρ αὕτη φέρει κόμμη

¹ cf. *C.P.* 6. 11. 16.

² I have omitted *ἣ* and restored *δὲ* before *ἔχει* (om. Scal.; found in UMAld.).

³ τῷ κενταυρίῳ conj. Scal. cf. Plin. 25. 32; κενταυρίδι conj. St.; κεντηρία P₂Ald.G, cf. 9. 8. 7.

πλὴν οὐκ ἐκ τοῦ φλοιοῦ ἀλλ' ἐν τῷ κωρύκῳ, ἔτι δὲ ἀφ' ὧν ὁ λίβανος καὶ ἡ σμύρνα, δάκρυα γὰρ καὶ ταῦτα, καὶ τὸ βάλσαμον καὶ <ἡ> χαλβάνη καὶ εἴ τι τοιοῦτον ἕτερον, οἶόν φασι τὴν ἄκανθαν τὴν Ἰνδικήν, ἀφ' ἧς γίνεταί τι ὅμοιον τῇ σμύρνῃ· συνίσταται δὲ καὶ ἐπὶ τῆς σχίνου καὶ ἐπὶ τῆς ἀκάνθης τῆς ἰξίνης καλουμένης, ἐξ ὧν ἡ μαστίχη.

3 "Ἀπαντα δὲ ταῦτα εὖσομα καὶ σχεδὸν ὅσα πιότητά τινα ἔχει καὶ λίπος· ὅσα δ' ἀλιπῆ ταῦτα δ' ἄοσμα, καθάπερ τὸ κόμμι καὶ τὸ τῆς ἀμυγδαλῆς. ἔχει δὲ δάκρυον καὶ ἡ ἰξία ἢ ἐν Κρήτῃ καὶ ἡ τραγάκανθα καλουμένη· ταύτην δὲ πρότερον ᾤοντο μόνον ἐν Κρήτῃ φύεσθαι, νῦν δὲ φανερὰ καὶ ἐν Ἀχαΐδι τῆς Πελοποννήσου καὶ ἄλλοθι καὶ τῆς Ἀσίας περὶ τὴν Μήδειαν. καὶ τούτων μὲν πάντων ἐν τε τοῖς καυλοῖς καὶ τοῖς στελέχεσι καὶ τοῖς ἀκρεμόσι τὸ δάκρυον· ἐνίων δ' ἐν ταῖς ῥίζαις, ὥσπερ τοῦ ἵπποσελίνου καὶ τῆς σκαμμωνίας καὶ ἄλλων πολλῶν φαρμακωδῶν. τῶν δὲ καὶ ἐν τῷ καυλῷ καὶ ἐν τῇ ῥίζῃ· καὶ γὰρ τὸν καυλὸν ὀπίζουσι ἐνίων καὶ τὰς ῥίζας, ὥσπερ καὶ τοῦ σιλφίου.

4 Τὸ μὲν οὖν τοῦ ἵπποσελίνου παρόμοιον τῇ σμύρνῃ καὶ τινες ἀκούσαντες ὡς ἐντεύθεν ἢ σμύρνα ἡγούνται βλαστάνειν ἐξ αὐτῆς ἵπποσέ-

¹ κωρύκῳ conj. Sch.; ἀγγεῖφ H.; ἀγγεῖφ P₂Ald. probably a gloss on κωρύκῳ, for which cf. 2. 8. 3 and reff. in note. Plin. l.c. has preserved the right word through an absurd blunder—in *Coryco monte Cilicidae*.

this last also produces a gum, though it does not exude from the bark, but is found in the 'bag'¹ of the leaves; there are also the juices from which come frankincense and myrrh; for these too are gums; so too are balsam of Mecca *khalbane*² and any others of the kind that there may be, such as, they say, the Indian *akantha*, from which comes something³ resembling myrrh; and a similar substance forms on mastich and the spinous plant called *ixine* (pine-thistle), whence mastic-gum is made.

All these have a fragrant odour, as in general have those which contain a viscous substance and are fatty; while those that are not fatty have no scent, as gum and the juice which exudes from the almond. The pine-thistle⁴ of Crete has also a gum, and so has the plant called tragacanth;⁵ this was formerly supposed to grow only in Crete, but now it is well known to grow also in Achaia in the Peloponnese and elsewhere in Hellas and in Asia in the Median country. In all these plants the gum occurs in the stems the trunks and the branches, but in some plants it is found in the roots, as in alexanders scammony and many other medicinal plants. In some it is found in the stem and also in the root;⁶ for of some⁷ plants they tap the stem and the roots as well, as is done with silphium.

Now the juice of alexanders is like myrrh, and some, having heard that myrrh comes from it, have supposed that, if myrrh is sown, alexanders comes up

² *galbanum*. cf. Plin. 12. 121; 24. 21. Verg. *G.* 3. 415; 4. 264. See 9. 7. 2; 9. 9. 2 n.

³ τῇ I conj.; τὸ MSS. ⁴ ἰξία = ἰξίνη. See Index.

⁵ Plin. 13. 115. ⁶ cf. *C.P.* 6. 11. 15.

⁷ ἐνίων καὶ conj. Sch.; καὶ ἐνίων Ald.

λιων φυτεύεται γάρ, ὥσπερ ἐλέχθη, καὶ ἀπὸ δακρύου τὸ ἵπποσέλιον, καθάπερ ἡ κρινονία καὶ ἄλλα. τὸ δὲ τοῦ σιλφίου δριμύ, καθάπερ αὐτὸ τὸ σίλφιον ὁ γὰρ ὀπὸς καλούμενος τοῦ σιλφίου δάκρυόν ἐστιν. ἡ δὲ σκαμμονία καὶ εἴ τι ἄλλο τοιοῦτον, ὥσπερ ἐλέχθη, φαρμακῶδεις ἔχουσι τὰς δυνάμεις.

- 5 Πάντων δὲ τῶν εἰρημένων τὰ μὲν αὐτομάτως συνίσταται, τὰ δ' ἀπ' ἐντομῆς, τὰ δ' ἀμφοτέρωθεν τέμνουσι δὲ δῆλον ὅτι τὰ χρήσιμα καὶ τὰ μᾶλλον ἐπιζητούμενα. τοῦ δ' ἀπὸ τῆς ἀμυγδαλῆς οὐδεμία χρεία δακρύου, δι' ὃ κοῦκ ἀφελκοῦσι. πλήν ἐκεῖνό γε φανερόν ὅτι ὦν αὐτόματος ἡ πῆξις
6 τούτων πλείων ἢ ἐπιρροῇ τῆς ὑγρότητος. οὐ τὴν αὐτὴν δ' ὥραν ἀπάντων αἱ ἐντομαὶ καὶ ἡ πῆξις, ἀλλὰ τὸ μὲν τῆς ἀμπέλου μάλιστα συνίστασθαι φασιν ἐὰν μικρὸν σπρὸ τῆς βλαστήσεως τμηθῆ, τοῦ δὲ μετοπώρου καὶ ἀρχομένου τοῦ χειμῶνος ἦττον· καίτοι πρὸς γε καρποτοκίαν αἱ ὠραιόταται ταῖς γε πλείσταις αὐται. τῆς δὲ τερμίνθου καὶ τῆς πεύκης καὶ εἰ ἕκ τινων ἄλλων ῥητίνη γίνεται μετὰ τὴν βλάστησιν τὸ δ' ὄλον οὐκ ἐπέτειος ἢ τούτων, ἀλλ' εἰς πλείω χρόνον ἢ ἐντομή. τὸν δὲ λιβανωτὸν καὶ τὴν σμύρναν ὑπὸ Κῦνα φασὶ καὶ ταῖς θερμοτάταις ἡμέραις ἐντέμνειν ὡσαύτως δὲ καὶ τὸ ἐν Συρία βάλσαμον.
7 Ἀκριβεστέρα δὲ καὶ ἐλάττων ἢ καὶ τούτων

¹ ἐξ αὐτῆς conj. Scal.: cf. Plin. 19. 162, where *smyrniatum* is given as a synonym; ἐν αὐτοῖς Ald.

² cf. 2. 2. 1; 6. 6. 8; C.P. 1. 4. 6.

³ 9. 1. 3.

⁴ cf. C.P. 6. 11. 15.

from it;¹ for, as was said,² this plant can be grown from an exudation, like the *krinonia* (lily) and other plants. The juice of silphium is pungent like the plant itself; for what is called the 'juice' of silphium is a gum. Scammony and similar plants, as was said,³ have medicinal properties.

In all the plants mentioned the juice either forms naturally, or when incisions are made, or in both ways,⁴ but it is obvious that men only make incisions in plants whose juice is of use and is specially sought after.⁵ Now there is no use in the gum which exudes from the almond, wherefore men do not tap it.⁶ However it is plain that in plants whose gum forms naturally the flow of juice is greater. The incisions and the clotting of the juice do not take place at the same season in all cases;⁷ but the juice of the vine clots best they say if the incision is made a little before budding begins, less well in the autumn or at the beginning of winter; (although in regard to production of fruit these⁸ seasons are the best in the case of most⁹ vines). However with terebinth fir or any other tree which produces resin the best time is after the period of budding; yet in general these trees are not cut every year, but at longer intervals. The frankincense and myrrh trees they say should be cut at the rising of the Dogstar and on the hottest days, and so also the 'Syrian balsam' (balsam of Mecca).

The cutting of these is also a more delicate matter

⁵ μᾶλλον ἐπιζητούμενα· τοῦ δ' ἀπὸ τῆς ἀ. conj. W. supported by G; μᾶλλον· ἐπὶ γούν τὸ ἀπὸ τῆς ἀ. UMAld.

⁶ κοῦκ ἀφελκοῦσιν conj. Scal., cf. 9. 2. 1; κᾶν ἀφέλκωσιν U; κᾶν ἀφέλκωσι MAld. cf. Plin. 24. 105.

⁷ Plin. 24. 106.

⁸ αἱ conj. W.; καὶ UPald.

⁹ γε conj. Seh.; δὲ Ald. cf. C.P. 3. 13. 2.

ἐντομή· καὶ γὰρ ἡ συρροή τῆς ὑγρότητος ἐλάτων· ὧν δὲ καὶ ὁ καυλὸς ἐντέμνεται καὶ ἡ ῥίζα, τούτων ὁ καυλὸς πρότερον, ὥσπερ καὶ τοῦ σιλφίου, καὶ καλοῦσι δὲ τῶν ὀπῶν τούτων τὸν μὲν καυλίαν τὸν δὲ ῥίζιαν· καὶ ἐστὶ βελτίων ὁ ῥίζιας· καθαρὸς γὰρ καὶ διαφανὴς καὶ ξηρότερος. ὁ δὲ καυλίας ὑγρότερος· καὶ διὰ τοῦτο ἄλευρον αὐτῷ περιπάττουσι πρὸς τὴν πῆξιν. τὴν ὥραν τῆς ἐντομῆς ἴσασι οἱ Λίβυες· οὗτοι γὰρ οἱ σίλφιον λέγοντες. ὡσαύτως δὲ καὶ οἱ ῥιζοτόμοι καὶ οἱ τοὺς φαρμακώδεις ὀπούς συλλέγοντες· καὶ γὰρ οὗτοι τοὺς καυλοὺς ὀπίζουσι πρότερον. ἀπλῶς δὲ πάντες καὶ οἱ τὰς ῥίζιας καὶ οἱ τοὺς ὀπούς συλλέγοντες τὴν οἰκείαν ὥραν ἐκάστων τηροῦσι. καὶ τοῦτο μὲν δὴ κοινόν.

II. Ἡ δὲ ῥητίνη γίνεται τόνδε τὸν τρόπον· ἐν μὲν τῇ πεύκῃ ὅταν ἀφελκωθείσης ἡ δᾶς ἐξαιρεθῆ, συρρεῖ γὰρ εἰς τὸ ἔλκωμα τοῦτο πλείων ἢ ὑγρότης, ἐν δὲ τῇ ἐλάτῃ καὶ τῇ πίτυϊ ὅταν γενεσάμενοι τῶν ξύλων ἀφελκώσωσιν· οὐ γὰρ πᾶς ἀφορισμὸς ὁμοίως· ἀφελκοῦσι γὰρ καὶ τὰς τερμίνθους ἐν ἀμφοῖν καὶ ἐν τῷ στελεχει καὶ ἐν τοῖς ἀκρεμόσιν· αἰεὶ δὲ πλείων καὶ βελτίων ἢ εἰς τὸ στέλεχος συρρέουσα τῆς εἰς τοὺς ἀκρεμόνας.

² Διαφέρουσι δὲ καὶ κατὰ τὰ δένδρα. βελτίστη μὲν γὰρ ἡ τερμινθίνη· καὶ γὰρ συνεστηκυῖα καὶ εὐωδестаτή καὶ κουφοτάτη τῇ ὁσμῇ ἄλλ' ὀλίγη. δευτέρα δὲ ἡ ἐλατίνη καὶ πιτυίνη, κουφότερα γὰρ τῆς πευκίνης. πλείστη δὲ ἡ πευκίνη καὶ

¹ cf. 6. 3. 2; C.P. 6. 11. 16.

² σίλφιον conj. St.; σιλφίου UM; σιλφιολέγοντες PAld.

and is done on a smaller scale; for the flow of juice is less. In those plants whose stem and root are both cut the stem is cut first, as also with silphium; and the juices so obtained are called respectively stalk-juice and root-juice, of which the latter is the better, for it is clear transparent and less liquid. The stalk-juice is more liquid, and for this reason they sprinkle meal¹ over it to make it clot. The Libyans know the season for cutting, for it is they that gather the silphium.² So also do the root-diggers and those that collect medicinal juices, for these too tap the stems earlier. And in general all those who collect whether roots or juices observe the season which is appropriate in each case. And this remark applies generally.

Of resinous trees and the methods of collecting resin and pitch.

II. ³ Resin is made in the following manner:—in fir it is done by removing the resinous wood after the tree has been tapped; for then the juice flows into the hole so made in greater abundance; in silver-fir and Aleppo pine it is done by tapping the wood, after tasting it. For there is no fixed rule for all alike; thus with terebinth they tap both the stem and the branches; but the juice which runs into the stem is always more abundant and better than that which flows into the branches.

There are also differences in⁴ the resin obtained from different trees. The best is that of terebinth; for it sets firm, is the most fragrant, and has the most delicate smell; but the yield is not abundant. Next comes that of silver-fir and Aleppo pine, for these are more delicate than that of the fir. But that of the fir

³ Plin. 16. 57.

⁴ κατὰ conj. W.; ταῦτα Ald. H.

βαρυτάτη καὶ πιττωδεστάτη διὰ τὸ μάλιστα ἔνδαδος εἶναι τὴν πεύκη. ἄγεται δὲ ἐν ἀσκοῖς ὑγρά, κἄπειτα οὕτω συνίσταται. καίτοι φασὶ καὶ τὴν τέρμινθον πιττοκαυτεῖσθαι περὶ Συρίαν· ἔστι γὰρ ὄρος, καθάπερ ἐν τοῖς ἔμπροσθεν εὔπομεν, μέγα θερμίνθων μεστὸν ἅπαν μεγάλων.

3 Ἐνιοὶ δὲ φασὶ καὶ τὴν πίτυν καὶ τὴν κέδρον δὲ τὴν Φοινικικὴν· ἀλλὰ ταῦτα μὲν ὡς ἐνδεχόμενα ληπτέον διὰ τὸ σπάνιον· ἐπεὶ οἱ γε περὶ Μακεδονίαν οὐδὲ τὴν πεύκην πιττοκαυτοῦσιν ἀλλ' ἢ τὴν ἄρρενα· καλοῦσι γὰρ ἄρρενα τὴν μὴ καρποφόρον. τῆς δὲ θηλείας ἐάν τινα τῶν ῥιζῶν λάβωσιν ἅπασα γὰρ ἔνδαδος πεύκη ταῖς ῥίζαις. καλλίστη δὲ πίττα γίνεται καὶ καθαρωτάτη ἢ ἐκ τῶν σφόδρα προσείλων καὶ προσβόρρων, ἐκ δὲ τῶν παλισκίων βλοσυρωτέρα καὶ βορβορώδης· ἐν γὰρ τοῖς σφόδρα παλισκίοις οὐδὲ φύεται πεύκη τὸ παράπαν.

4 Ἔστι δὲ καὶ ἀφορία τις καὶ εὐφορία καὶ πλήθους καὶ καλλονῆς· ὅταν μὲν γὰρ χειμῶν μέτριος γίνηται, πολλὴ γίνεται καὶ καλὴ καὶ τῷ χρώματι λευκότερα, ὅταν δὲ ἰσχυρός, ὀλίγη καὶ μοχθηροτέρα. καὶ ταῦτά γε ἔστι τὰ ὀρίζοντα πλήθος καὶ καλλονὴν πίττης, οὐχ ἢ πολυκαρπία τῶν πευκῶν.

¹ πιττοκαυτεῖσθαι conj. Sch., cf. 9. 3. 4; πιττοκαυθίσαι U; πιττωθείσαι Ald.

² δὲ conj. W.; καὶ Ald.H. cf. 3. 12. 3.

³ μὴ conj. W.; γε Ald.H.; γε μὴ Cod.Casaub.Vin.; γε μὴ Vo. (τὴν ἄκαρπον mBas.). cf. 3. 9. 2.

⁴ Plin. 16. 59.

is the most abundant, the grossest and the most pitch-like, because this tree has the greatest amount of resinous wood. It is carried about in baskets in a liquid state, and so acquires the more solid form which we know. However they say that in Syria pitch is extracted even from the terebinth by burning¹; for there is in that land a mountain which, as we said before,² is all covered with great terebinths.

Some³ say the same of Aleppo pine and also of Phoenician cedar; but this must be taken as only indicating what *can* be done, the practice not being common; for the people of Macedonia do not extract pitch by burning even from fir, except from the 'male' kind (they call the kind which bears no fruit⁴ the 'male'); the 'female' kind they only treat in this way when they have found roots containing pitch; for all firs have resinous wood extending to the roots. ⁵The finest and purest pitch is that obtained from trees growing in a sunny position and facing north⁶; that obtained from trees growing in shade is coarser⁷ and muddy; (in exceedingly shady places the fir does not even grow at all).

Again the yield may be either good or bad as to amount and as to quality; thus, when there is a moderate winter, it is abundant and good and whiter in colour, but, when there is a severe winter, it is scanty and of inferior quality. And it is these conditions, and not the tree's capacity for bearing fruit, which determine the amount and quality of pitch.

⁶ Apparently because this is the dry quarter in the Balkan peninsula.

⁷ βλοσυρωτέρα conj. Sch.; βορβοροτέρα M; βλοσποροτέρα Ald. cf. C.P. 6. 12. 5.

5 Οἱ δὲ περὶ τὴν Ἴδην φασί, διαιροῦντες τὰς πεύκας καὶ τὴν μὲν καλοῦντες Ἰδαίαν τὴν δὲ παραλίαν, τὴν ἐκ τῆς Ἰδαίας πλείω καὶ μελαντέραν γίνεσθαι καὶ γλυκυτέραν καὶ τὸ ὄλον εὐωδεστέραν ὤμῃν, ἐψηθεῖσαν δὲ ἐλάττω ἐκβαίνειν· πλείω γὰρ ἔχειν τὸν ὀρρόν, δι' ὃ καὶ λεπτοτέραν εἶναι. τὴν δὲ τῆς παραλίας ξανθοτέραν καὶ παχυτέραν ὤμῃν, ὥστε καὶ τὴν ἄφεψιν ἐλάττω γίνεσθαι, δαδωδεστέραν δὲ τὴν Ἰδαίαν. ὡς δὲ ἀπλῶς εἰπεῖν ἐκ τῆς ἴσης δαδὸς πλείω καὶ ὑδαρεστέραν ἐν ταῖς ἐπομβρίαις γίνεσθαι ἢ ἐν τοῖς αὐχμοῖς, καὶ ἐκ τῶν χειμερινῶν καὶ παλισκίων τόπων ἢ ἐκ τῶν εὐείλων καὶ εὐδιεινῶν. ταῦτα μὲν οὖν οὕτως ἐκάτεροι λέγουσιν.

6 Ἀναπληροῦσθαι δὲ συμβαίνει τὰ κοιλώματα πρὸς τὸ πάλιν ἐξαιρεῖν τῶν μὲν ἀγαθῶν πευκῶν ἐνιαυτῷ, τῶν δὲ μετριωτέρων ἐν δυσὶν ἔτεσι, τῶν δὲ μοχθηρῶν ἐν τρισίν. ἢ δὲ ἀναπλήρωσις οὐ τοῦ ξύλου καὶ τῆς συμφύσεως ἀλλὰ τῆς πίττης ἐστίν· ἐπεὶ τὸ ξύλον ἀδύνατον συμφύναι καὶ ἐν γενέσθαι πάλιν, ἀλλ' ἢ ἐργασία διὰ τοσούτου χρόνου γίνεται τῆς πίττης· ἀναγκαῖον δὲ δῆλον ὅτι καὶ τῷ ξύλῳ γίνεσθαί τινα πρόσφυσι, εἴπερ

¹ Plin. 16. 60.

² εὐωδεστέραν H.; εὐκρινωδεστέραν UMAld.; ? εὐκρινεστέραν καὶ εὐωδεστέραν W. cf 3. 9. 2.

³ Plin. l.c.

The people of Mount Ida distinguish different kinds of fir, calling one 'that of Mount Ida' (Corsican pine), another the 'fir of the seashore,' (Aleppo pine);¹ and they say that the pitch obtained from the former is more abundant blacker sweeter and generally more fragrant² in the raw state, but that boiling down reduces the amount; for that it contains a larger proportion of watery matter, wherefore it is less substantial; but that derived from the 'fir of the seashore' is browner and thicker in the raw state, so that the amount is less reduced by boiling down; that the 'fir of Mount Ida' however contains more resinous wood. And, speaking generally, they say that from an equal amount of resinous wood more pitch is obtained and in a more liquid state in wet weather than during a drought, and from a wintry and shady position than from one that is sunny and enjoys fair weather. Such is the account given by the peoples of Mount Ida and of Macedonia respectively.

³ The holes for the pitch fill up, so that the pitch can be again removed,⁴ in good firs in a year, in those of more moderate quality in two years, in poor trees in three. The filling-up is composed of the pitch; it is not caused by closing up of the wood; for the wood cannot close up and become one again, but the effect which takes the time mentioned is due to the formation of the pitch.⁵ However it is clearly inevitable that there should be some new growth of the wood too, seeing that the resinous wood is

⁴ ἐξαιρεῖν conj. Sch.; ἐξάγειν Ald.H.

⁵ So W. explains ἀλλὰ . . . πίττης. Or perhaps (as Sch.), 'however this is the interval which must elapse before the pitch can be worked again.'

ἐξαιρουμένης τῆς δαδὸς καὶ καιομένης τῆς πίττης ἢ ἐκροή. τοῦτο μὲν οὖν οὕτω ληπτέον.

7 Οἱ δὲ περὶ τὴν Ἴδην φασίν, ὅταν λεπίσωσι τὸ στέλεχος,—λεπίζουσι δὲ τὸ πρὸς ἥλιον μέρος ἐπὶ δύο ἢ τρεῖς πήχεις ἀπὸ τῆς γῆς—ἐνταῦθα τῆς ἐπιρροῆς γινομένης ἐνδαδοῦσθαι ἐνιαυτῷ μάλιστα, τοῦτο δ' ὅταν ἐκπελεκήσωσιν ἐν ἐτέρῳ πάλιν ἐνδαδοῦσθαι καὶ τὸ τρίτον ὡσαύτως, μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα διὰ τὴν ὑποτομὴν ἐκπίπτειν τὸ δένδρον ὑπὸ τῶν πνευμάτων σαπέν· τότε δ' ἐξαιρεῖν αὐτοῦ τὴν καρδίαν, τοῦτο γὰρ μάλιστα δαδῶδες, ἐξαιρεῖν δὲ ἐκ τῶν ῥιζῶν· καὶ γὰρ ταύτας, ὥσπερ εἴπομεν, ἐνδάδους πασῶν.

8 Εἰκόσ δὲ δῆλον ὅτι τὰς μὲν ἀγαθὰς, ὥσπερ ἐλέχθη, συνεχῶς τοῦτο δρᾶν τὰς δὲ χείρονας διὰ πλείονος χρόνου· καὶ ταμιευομένων μὲν πλείω χρόνον ἀντέχειν, ἐὰν δὲ πᾶσαν ἐξαιρῶσιν ἐλάττω· δύναται δ' ὡς ἔοικε τρεῖς μάλιστα τοιαύτας ἐξαιρέσεις ὑπομένειν. οὐχ ἅμα δὲ καρποφοροῦσιν αἱ πεῦκαι καὶ δαδοφοροῦσι· καρποφοροῦσι μὲν γὰρ εὐθὺς νέαι, δαδοφοροῦσι δὲ ὕστερον πολλῶ πρῶτον γινόμεναι.

III. Τὴν δὲ πίτταν καίουσι τόνδε τὸν τρόπον· ὅταν κατασκευάσωσιν ὀμαλὴν τόπον ὥσπερ ἄλλω

¹ i.e. and so this kind of wood at least is replaced by fresh growth. ² Plin. 16. 57.

³ τῆς ἐπιρροῆς γινομένης ἐνδαδοῦσθαι conj. W.; τὴν ἐπιρροὴν γινομένην ἐνδαδον Ald.; τῆς ἐπιρροῆς γινομένης ἐνδαδον γίνεσθαι conj. Sch.

removed¹ and burnt when the discharge of pitch takes place. So much for this account.

² The people of Mount Ida however say that, when they bark the stem,—and they bark the side towards the sun to a height of two or three cubits from the ground,—the flow of pitch takes place in that part,³ and in about a year the wood becomes full of pitch; and that, when they have hewn this part out, pitch forms again in the next year, and in the third year in like manner; after which⁴ that the tree, because it has been cut away underneath, is rotted by the winds and falls; and that then⁵ they take out its heart, for that is especially full of pitch, and that they also extract pitch from⁶ the roots; for that these too, as we said,⁷ are full of pitch in all firs.

Now it is plainly to be expected that they should, as was said, repeatedly thus treat a good tree, but an inferior one at longer intervals, and that, if the tree is husbanded, the supply should hold out longer, while, if they remove all the pitch, it will not hold out so long; it appears as a matter of fact that the tree will stand about three such removals of its substance. ⁸ However firs do not produce both fruit and pitch at once; they begin to bear fruit when they are quite young, but they only produce pitch much later, when they are older.

Of the making of pitch in Macedonia and in Syria.

III. This is the manner in which they make pitch by fire:—having prepared a level piece of ground,

⁴ μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα conj. Sch.; τὰ δὲ ταῦτα UM; τὰ δὲ τοιαῦτα Ald.

⁵ τότε conj. Sch. from G; τοὺς Ald.

⁶ ἐκ Ald.; καὶ conj. W.

⁷ 9. 2. 3. ⁸ cf. C.P. 5. 16. 2.

ποιήσαντες ἔχουσιν εἰς τὸ μέσον συρροὴν καὶ ταύτην ἑδαφίσωσι, κατασχίσαντες τοὺς κορμούς συντιθέασιν παραπλησίαν σύνθεσιν τῆς τῶν ἀνθρακευόντων, πλήν οὐκ ἔμβοθρον· ἀλλὰ τὰς σχίζας ὀρθὰς πρὸς ἀλλήλας, ὥστε λαμβάνειν ὕψος αἰεὶ κατὰ πλήθος· γίνεσθαι δέ φασιν, ὅταν ἡ σύνθεσις ἢ κύκλω μὲν ὀδοήκουτα καὶ ἑκατὸν πηχέων εἰς ὕψος δὲ ἐξήκουτα πλείστον ἢ πεντήκοντα ἢ ἑκατὸν ἀμφοτέροις, εἴνπερ ἢ δᾶς τυγχάνη
² πείρα. συνθέντες οὖν αὐτὴν οὕτως καὶ κατασκευάσαντες ὕλη γῆν ἐπιβαλόντες κατακρύπτουσιν ὅπως μηδαμῶς διαλάμψη τὸ πῦρ, ἀπόλλυται γὰρ ἢ πίττα τούτου συμβάντος. ὑφάπτουσι δὲ κατὰ τὴν ὑπολειπομένην δίοδον· εἶτα δὲ καὶ ταῦτα ἐπιφράξαντες τῇ ὕλῃ καὶ ἐπιχώσαντες τηροῦσιν ἀναβαίνοντες κατὰ κλίμακος, ἢ ἂν ὀρώσι τὸν καπνὸν ὠθούμενον, καὶ ἐπιβάλλουσιν αἰεὶ τῆς γῆς ὅπως μὴδ' ἀναλάμψη. κατεσκευάσται δὲ ὀχετὸς τῇ πίττῃ διὰ τῆς συνθέσεως τῆς ἀπορροῆς εἰς βόθυνον ὅσον ἀπέχοντα πεντεκαίδεκα πῆχεις· ἢ δ' ἀπορρέουσα τῆς πίττης
³ ψυχρὰ γίνεται κατὰ τὴν ἀφήν. καίεται δὲ μάλιστα δύο ἡμέρας καὶ νύκτας· τῇ γὰρ ὑστεραία πρὸ ἡλίου δύνατος ἐκκεκαυμένη γίνεται καὶ ἐνδεδωκεν ἢ πυρὰ· τοῦτο γὰρ συμβαίνει μηκέτι ρεούσης. τοῦτον δὲ τὸν χρόνον ἅπαντα τηροῦσιν

¹ ἑδαφίσωσι: cf. 9. 4. 4.

² cf. 5. 9, where however the 'pit' is not described.

³ γίνεσθαι δέ. Something seems to have dropped out at the beginning of this clause. ? "and they say that the pile at largest is 180" . . . : so Sch. supplying *μεγίστη* after ἢ. The omitted words might also throw light on the preceding sentence.

which they make like a threshing-floor with a slope for the pitch to run towards the middle, and having made it smooth,¹ they cleave the logs and place them in an arrangement like that used by charcoal-burners,² except that there is no pit; but the billets are set upright against one another, so that the pile goes on growing in height according to the number used. And they say that the erection is complete,³ when the pile is 180 cubits in circumference, and fifty, or at most sixty, in height; or again when it is a hundred cubits in circumference and a hundred in height,⁴ if the wood happens to be rich in pitch. Having then thus arranged the pile and having covered it in with timber they throw on earth and completely cover it, so that the fire may not by any means show through; for, if this happens, the pitch is ruined. Then they kindle the pile where the passage is left, and then, having⁵ filled that part⁶ up too with the timber and piled on earth, they mount a ladder and watch wherever they see the smoke pushing its way out, and keep on piling on the earth, so that the fire may not even shew itself. And a conduit is prepared for the pitch right though the pile, so that it may flow into a hole about fifteen cubits off, and the pitch as it flows out is now cold to the touch. The pile burns for nearly two days and nights; for on the second day before sunset it has burnt itself out and the pile has fallen in; for this occurs if the pitch is no longer flowing. All this time⁷ they keep watch and do not

⁴ ἀμφοτέροις: ἀμφοτέρωσσε conj. Sch.

⁵ ἐπιφράξαντες conj. Scal. from G, *σθίραντι*; ἐπάξαντες UM Ald.; ἐπισάξαντες H.

⁶ ταῦτα Ald.; ταύτην W. after Sch.'s conj.

⁷ τοῦτον δὲ τὸν χρόνον conj. Sch. from G, *totum tempus*; τόνδε δὲ τὸν τρόπον UMAld. H.

ἀγρυπνούντες, ὅπως μὴ διαλάμπη, καὶ θύουσι δὲ καὶ εορτάζουσιν εὐχόμενοι πολλήν τε καὶ καλλὴν γίνεσθαι τὴν πίσταν· οἱ μὲν δὲ περὶ Μακεδονίαν καίουσι τὸν τρόπον τοῦτον.

4 Ἐν δὲ τῇ Ἀσίᾳ φασὶ περὶ Συρίαν οὐκ ἐκπελεκῶντας τὴν δάδα ἀλλ' ἐπ' αὐτῷ τῷ δένδρῳ προσκαίειν φέροντας ὄργανόν τι περιπεποιημένον καὶ τούτῳ περιάπτοντας, εἶθ' ὅταν ἐκτῆξωσι ταύτην πάλιν ἐπ' ἄλλο καὶ ἄλλο μεταφέρειν ὄρος δὲ ἐστὶν αὐτοῖς τις καὶ σημεῖα τοῦ παύεσθαι καὶ μάλιστα δῆλον ὅτι τὸ μηκέτι ρεῖν. πιττοκαυτοῦσι δέ, ὥσπερ καὶ πρότερον ἐλέχθη, τὰς θερμίνθους· πύκην γὰρ οὐ φέρουσιν οἱ τόποι. τὰ μὲν οὖν περὶ τὴν ῥητίνην καὶ τὴν πίσταν οὕτως ἔχει.

IV. Περὶ δὲ λίβανωτοῦ καὶ σμύρνης καὶ βαλσάμου καὶ εἴ τι τοιοῦτον ἕτερον ὅτι μὲν καὶ ἀπ' ἐντομῆς γίνεται καὶ αὐτομάτως εἴρηται. ποία δε τις ἢ τῶν δένδρων φύσις καὶ εἴ τι περὶ τὴν γένεσιν ἢ τὴν συλλογὴν ἢ τῶν ἄλλων ἴδιον αὐτοῖς ὑπάρχει πειρατέον εἶπειν, ὡσαύτως δὲ καὶ περὶ τῶν λοιπῶν εὐόσμων· σχεδὸν γὰρ τὰ γε πλείστα ἀπὸ τῶν τόπων ἐστὶ τῶν τε πρὸς μεσημβρίαν καὶ ἀνατολήν.

2 Γίνεται μὲν οὖν ὁ λίβανος καὶ ἡ σμύρνα καὶ ἡ κασία καὶ ἔτι τὸ κινάμωμον ἐν τῇ τῶν Ἀράβων Χερρονήσῳ περὶ τε Σαβὰ καὶ Ἀδραμύτα καὶ

¹ ἐκπελεκῶντας conj. W.; ἐκπλέκοντες U; ἐκπλέοντες M; ἐκπλήττοντες Ald.

² The sense given to περιπεποιημένον is unexampled, and the word may be corrupt.

go to rest, in case the fire should come through; and they offer sacrifice and keep holiday, praying that the pitch may be abundant and good. Such is the manner in which the people of Macedonia make pitch by fire.

They say that in Asia in the Syrian region they do not extract the pitch by cutting¹ out of the tree the wood containing it, but use fire to the tree itself, applying an instrument fashioned on purpose,² with which they set fire to it.³ And then, when they have melted out the pitch at once place, they shift the instrument to another. But they have a limit and indications when to stop, chiefly of course the fact that the pitch ceases to flow. They also, as was said before,⁴ use fire to get pitch out of the terebinth; for the places where this tree grows do not produce the fir. Such are the facts about resin and pitch.

Of frankincense and myrrh: various accounts.

IV. As to frankincense myrrh balsam of Mecca and similar plants it has been said that the gum is produced both by incision and naturally. Now we must endeavour to say what⁵ is the natural character of these trees and to mention any peculiarities as to the origin of the gum or its collection or anything⁶ else. So too concerning the other fragrant plants; most of these come from places in the south and east.

Now frankincense myrrh cassia and also cinamon are found in the Arabian peninsula⁷ about

³ τούτῳ περιάπτοντας seems to have been G's reading (Scal.); τοῦτο περιαλείφοντας MSS. ⁴ 9. 2. 2.

⁵ ποία conj. W.; πολλή Ald. ⁶ τι before τῶν add. Sch.

⁷ Χερρονήσῳ conj. Salm.; χῶρα νήσῳ Ald. cf. Plin. 6. 28.

Κιτίβαινα καὶ Μαμάλι. φύεται δὲ τὰ τοῦ λιβανωτοῦ καὶ τῆς σμύρνης δένδρα τὰ μὲν ἐν τῷ ὄρει τὰ δ' ἐν ταῖς ἰδίαις γεωργίαις ὑπὸ τὴν ὑπόρειαν, δι' ὃ καὶ τὰ μὲν θεραπεύεται τὰ δ' οὐ· τὸ δ' ὄρος εἶναι φασι ὑψηλὸν καὶ δασὺ καὶ νιφόμενον, ῥεῖν δ' ἐξ αὐτοῦ καὶ ποταμοὺς εἰς τὸ πῆδιον. εἶναι δὲ τὸ μὲν τοῦ λιβανωτοῦ δένδρον οὐ μέγα, πεντάπηχυ δέ τι καὶ πολὺκλαδον, φύλλον δ' ἔχειν ἔμφερές τῇ ἀπίφ, πλὴν ἔλαττον πολὺ καὶ τῷ χρώματι ποῶδες σφόδρα, καθάπερ τὸ πήγανον· λειόφλοιον δὲ πᾶν, ὥσπερ τὴν δάφνην.

3 Τὴν δὲ σμύρναν ἔλαττον ἐστὶ τῷ μεγέθει καὶ θαμνωδέστερον δέ, τὸ δὲ στέλεχος ἔχειν σκληρὸν καὶ συνεστραμμένον ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς, παχύτερον δὲ ἢ κνημοπαχές· φλοιὸν δὲ ἔχειν λείον ὅμοιον τῇ ἀνδράχλῃ. ἕτεροι δὲ οἱ φάσκοντες τεθεωρηκέναι περὶ μὲν τοῦ μεγέθους σχεδὸν συμφωνοῦσιν· οὐδέτερον γὰρ εἶναι μέγα τῶν δένδρων, ἔλαττον δὲ τὸ τῆς σμύρνης καὶ ταπεινότερον· φύλλον δὲ ἔχειν τὸ τοῦ λιβανωτοῦ δαφνοειδὲς καὶ λειόφλοιον δ' εἶναι· τὸ δὲ τῆς σμύρνης ἀκανθώδες καὶ οὐ λείον, φύλλον δὲ προσεμφερές ἔχειν τῇ πτελέᾳ, πλὴν οὐδλον ἐξ ἄκρου δὲ ἐπακανθίζον, ὥσπερ τὸ τῆς πρίνου.

4 Ἐφασαν δὲ οὗτοι κατὰ τὸν παράπλουον ὃν ἐξ Ἡρώων ἐποιοῦντο κόλπου ζητεῖν ἐκβάντες ὕδωρ ἐν τῷ ὄρει καὶ οὕτω θεωρήσαι τὰ δένδρα καὶ τὴν συλλογὴν. εἶναι δ' ἀμφοτέρων ἐντετμημένα καὶ

¹ Plin. 12. 55 and 56.

² Plin. 12. 67.

³ ἔχειν conj. Sch.; ἔχει P₂Ald.

⁴ λιβανωτοῦ δαφνοειδὲς καὶ λειόφλοιον δ' εἶναι conj. Sch.; λιβάνου τοῦ δαφνοειδὲς καὶ λειόφυλλον δ' εἶναι UM; λιβάνου δαφνοειδὲς

Saba Hadramyta Kitibaina and Mamali. The trees of frankincense and myrrh grow partly in the mountains, partly on private estates at the foot of the mountains; wherefore some are under cultivation, others not; the mountains, they say, are lofty, forest-covered and subject to snow, and rivers from them flow down to the plain. The frankincense-tree,¹ it is said, is not tall, about five cubits high, and it is much branched; it has a leaf like that of the pear, but much smaller and very grassy in colour, like rue; the bark is altogether smooth like that of bay.

The myrrh-tree² is said to be still smaller in stature and more bushy; it is said to have³ a tough stem, which is contorted near the ground, and is stouter than a man's leg; and to have a smooth bark like that of andrachne. Others who say that they have seen it agree pretty closely about the size; neither of these trees, they say, is large, but that which bears myrrh is the smaller and of lower growth; however they say that, while the frankincense-tree⁴ has a leaf like that of bay and smooth bark, that which bears myrrh is spinous and not smooth, and has a leaf like that of the elm, except that it is curly and spinous⁵ at the tip like that of kermes-oak.

⁶ These said that on the coasting voyage which they made from the bay of the Heroes they landed to look for water on the mountains and so saw these trees and the manner of collecting their gums.

⁷ They reported that with both trees incisions had

καὶ λειόφλοιον δ' εἶναι P₂; λιβάνου· ἀλλὰ τοῦ μὲν δαφνοειδὲς καὶ λειόφυλλον εἶναι Ald.H. cf. Plin. 12. 57.

⁵ cf. 3. 10. 1; 3. 11. 3.

⁶ cf. Arr. Anab. 3. 5. 4; 7. 20. 1 and 2.

⁷ Plin. 12. 58-62.

τὰ στελέχη καὶ τοὺς κλάδους, ἀλλὰ τὰ μὲν ὡσπερ ἀξίνῃ δοκεῖν τετμησθαι τοὺς δὲ λεπτοτέρας ἔχειν τὰς ἐνομάς· τὸ δὲ δάκρυον τὸ μὲν καταπίπτειν τὸ δὲ καὶ πρὸς τῷ δένδρῳ προσέχεσθαι. ἐνιαχοῦ μὲν ὑποβεβλήσθαι ψιάθους ἐκ φοινίκων πεπλεγμένας, ἐνιαχοῦ δὲ τὸ ἔδαφος μόνον ἠδαφίσθαι καὶ καθαρὸν εἶναι· καὶ τὸν μὲν ἐπὶ τῶν ψιάθων λιβανωτὸν εἶναι καὶ καθαρὸν καὶ διαφανῆ, τὸν δ' ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς ἦπτον· τὸν δ' ἐπὶ τοῖς δένδροις προσεχόμενον ἀποξύνειν σιδήροις, δι' ὃ καὶ φλοῖον ἐνίοις προσεῖναι. τὸ δὲ ὄρος ἅπαν μεμερίσθαι τοῖς Σαβαίοις, τούτους γὰρ εἶναι κυρίους, δικαίους δὲ τὰ πρὸς ἀλλήλους, δι' ὃ καὶ οὐδένα τηρεῖν ὅθεν καὶ αὐτοὶ δαψιλῶς εἰς τὰ πλοῖα λαβόντες ἐνθέσθαι τοῦ λιβανωτοῦ καὶ τῆς σμύρνης ἐρημίας οὕσης καὶ ἀποπλεῖν. ἔλεγον δ' οὗτοι καὶ τότε καὶ ἔφασαν ἀκούειν, ὅτι συνάγεται πανταχόθεν ἡ σμύρνα καὶ ὁ λιβανωτὸς εἰς τὸ ἱερόν τὸ τοῦ ἡλίου· τοῦτο δ' εἶναι μὲν τῶν Σαβαίων ἁγιώτατον δὲ πολὺ τῶν περὶ τὸν τόπον, τηρεῖν δὲ τινας Ἀραβας ἐνόπλους· ὅταν δὲ κομίσωσιν, ἕκαστον σωρεύσαντα τὸν αὐτοῦ καὶ τὴν σμύρναν ὁμοίως καταλιπεῖν τοῖς ἐπὶ τῆς φυλακῆς, τιθέναι δὲ ἐπὶ τοῦ σωροῦ πινάκιον γραφῆν ἔχον τοῦ τε πλήθους τῶν μέτρων καὶ τῆς τιμῆς ἧς δεῖ παραθῆναι τὸ μέτρον ἕκαστον· ὅταν δὲ οἱ ἔμποροι παραγένωνται, σκοπεῖν τὰς γραφάς, ὅστις δ' ἂν αὐτοῖς ἀρέσκη

¹ παραθῆναι conj. Sch. from G; παραθῆναι U; προσθεῖναι P₂ Ald.

been made both in the stems and in the branches, but that, while the stems looked as if they had been cut with an axe, in the branches the incisions were slighter; also that in some cases the gum was dropping, but that in others it remained sticking to the tree; and that in some places mats woven of palm-leaves were put underneath, while in some the ground underneath was merely made level and clean; and that the frankincense on the mats was clear and transparent, that collected on the ground less so; and that that which remained sticking to the trees they scraped off with iron tools, wherefore sometimes pieces of bark remained in it. The whole range, they said, belongs to the portion of the Sabaeans; for it is under their sway, and they are honest in their dealings with one another. Wherefore no one keeps watch; so that these sailors greedily took, they said, and put on board their ships some of the frankincense and myrrh, since there was no one about, and sailed away. They also reported another thing which they said they had been told, that the myrrh and frankincense are collected from all parts into the temple of the sun; and that this temple is the most sacred thing which the Sabaeans of that region possess, and it is guarded by certain Arabians in arms. And that when they have brought it, each man piles up his own contribution of frankincense and the myrrh in like manner, and leaves it with those on guard; and on the pile he puts a tablet on which is stated the number of measures which it contains, and the price for which each measure should be sold¹; and that, when the merchants come, they look at the tablets, and whichever pile pleases them, they

μετρησαμένους τιθέναι τὴν τιμὴν εἰς τοῦτο τὸ χωρίον ἔνθεν ἂν ἔλωνται, καὶ τὸν ἱερέα παραγενόμενον τὸ τρίτον μέρος λαβόντα τῆς τιμῆς τῷ θεῷ τὸ λοιπὸν αὐτοῦ καταλιπεῖν καὶ τοῦτο σὼν εἶναι τοῖς κυρίοις, ἕως ἂν ἔλωνται παραγενόμενοι.

7 Ἄλλοι δὲ τινες τὸ μὲν τοῦ λιβανωτοῦ δένδρον ὅμοιον εἶναι φασι σχίνῳ καὶ τὸν καρπὸν ταῖς σχινίσι φύλλον δὲ ὑπέρυθρον· εἶναι δὲ τὸν μὲν ἐκ τῶν νέων λιβανωτῶν λευκότερον καὶ ἀοδμότερον, τὸν δ' ἐκ τῶν παρηκμακώτων ξανθότερον καὶ εὐοσμότερον· τὸ δὲ τῆς σμύρνης ὅμοιον τῇ τερμίνθῳ, τραχύτερον δὲ καὶ ἀκαυθωδέστερον, φύλλον δὲ μικρῷ στρογγυλότερον, τῇ δὲ γέυσει διαμασσωμένοις ὅμοιον τῷ τῆς τερμίνθου· εἶναι δὲ καὶ τούτων τὰ παρηκμακώτα εὐοσμότερα.

8 Γίνεσθαι δὲ ἀμφότερα ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ τόπῳ· τὴν δὲ γῆν ὑπάργιλον καὶ πλακώδη, καὶ ὕδατα πηγαῖα σπάνια. ταῦτα μὲν οὖν ὑπεναντία τῷ νίφεσθαι καὶ ἕσθαι καὶ ποταμούς ἐξίεναι· τὸ δὲ παρόμοιον εἶναι τὸ δένδρον τῇ τερμίνθῳ καὶ ἄλλοι τινὲς λέγουσιν, οἱ δὲ καὶ ὄλως τέρμινθον εἶναι· κομισθῆναι γὰρ ξύλα πρὸς Ἀντίγονον ὑπὸ τῶν Ἀράβων τῶν τὸν λιβανωτῶν καταγόντων, ἃ οὐδὲν διέφερε τῶν τῆς τερμίνθου· πλὴν οὗτοί γε μείζονα

¹ Plin. 12. 66 and 67.

² Plin. 12. 53.

³ πλακώδη: lit. 'with a crust'; so W., but the word does not seem to occur elsewhere in this sense.

⁴ cf. 9. 4. 2.

measure, and put down the price on the spot whence they have taken the wares, and then the priest comes and, having taken the third part of the price for the god, leaves the rest of it where it was, and this remains safe for the owners until they come and claim it.

Others report that the tree which produces the frankincense is like mastich, and its fruit is like the fruit of that tree, but the leaf is reddish: also that the frankincense derived from young trees is whiter and less fragrant, while that derived from those which have passed their prime is yellower and more fragrant; also that the tree which produces myrrh is like the terebinth, but rougher and more thorny; that the leaf is somewhat rounder, and that, if one chews it, it resembles that of the terebinth in taste; also that of myrrh-trees too those that are past their prime give more fragrant myrrh.

¹ Both trees, it is said, grow in the same region; the soil is clayey² and caked,³ and spring waters are scarce. Now these reports are contradictory to ⁴ that which says that the country is subject to snow and rain and sends forth rivers. However others make the statement⁵ that the tree is like the terebinth; in fact some say that it is the same tree; for that logs of it were brought to Antigonos by the Arabs who brought the frankincense down to the sea, and that these did not differ at all from logs of terebinth.⁶ However these informants were guilty

⁵ i.e. the statement quoted of the myrrh-tree, § 7. The 'tree' is here the λιβανωτός, but these authorities did not distinguish it from the myrrh-tree. See below.

⁶ τῶν conj. Sch.; τῷ U¹Ald.

ἕτερον ἀγνόημα προσηγγούουν· ᾠοντο γὰρ ἐκ τοῦ αὐτοῦ δένδρου τὸν τε λιβανωτὸν γίνεσθαι καὶ τὴν
 9 σμύρναν· διόπερ ἐκεῖνος ὁ λόγος πιθανώτερος ὁ παρὰ τῶν ἀναπλευσάντων ἐξ Ἡρώων πόλεως· ἐπεὶ καὶ τὸ ὑπὲρ Σάρδεων πεφυκὸς τοῦ λιβανωτοῦ δένδρου ἐν ἱερῷ τιμὴ δαφνοειδὲς ἔχει τὸ φύλλον, εἴ τι δέῃ σταθμᾶσθαι τοῦτο· ὁ λιβανωτὸς δ' ἔχει, καὶ ὁ ἐκ τοῦ στελέχους καὶ ὁ ἐκ τῶν ἀκρεμόνων, ὁμοίως καὶ τῇ ὄψει καὶ τῇ ὁσμῇ θυμιάμενος τῷ ἄλλῳ λιβανωτῷ. πέφυκε δὲ τοῦτο μόνον τὸ δένδρον οὐδεμιᾶς τυγχάνειν <θεραπείας>.

10 Ἔνιοι δὲ λέγουσιν ὡς πλείων μὲν ὁ λιβανωτὸς ἐν τῇ Ἀραβίᾳ γίνεταί, καλλίων δὲ ἐν ταῖς ἐπικειμέναις νήσοις ἃν ἐπάρχουσιν· ἐνταῦθα γὰρ καὶ σχηματοποιεῖν ἐπὶ τῶν δένδρων οἶον ἂν θέλωσι καὶ τάχα τοῦτό γε οὐκ ἀπίθανον· ἐνδέχεται <γὰρ> ὁποῖαν ἂν βούλωνται ποιεῖν τὴν ἐντομήν. εἰσὶ δὲ τινες καὶ μεγάλοι σφόδρα τῶν χόνδρων, ὥστ' εἶναι τῷ μὲν ὄγκῳ χειροπληθιαίους σταθμῷ δὲ πλεόν ἢ τρίτου μέρους μνάς. ἀργὸς δὲ κομίζεται πᾶς ὁ λιβανωτὸς, ὁμοίως δὲ τῇ προσόψει φλοιῷ. τῆς σμύρνης δὲ ἢ μὲν στακτὴ ἢ δὲ πλαστή, δοκιμάζεται δ' ἢ μὲν ἀμείνων τῇ γεύσει, καὶ ἀπὸ ταύτης τὴν ὁμόχρων λαμβάνουσι. περὶ μὲν οὖν λιβανωτοῦ καὶ σμύρνης σχεδὸν τοσαῦτα ἀκηκόαμεν ἄκρι γε τοῦ νῦν.

¹ Plin. 15. 57; cf. 16. 135.

² δ' ἔχει conj. W.; διέται P₂Ald.; om. H.

³ θεραπείας add. Sch. from G; οὐδεμιᾶς τυγχάνειν UMald.; οὐ μίας τυγχάνειν P₂. But there is no sign of a lacuna in the MSS., and οὐδεμιᾶς is probably corrupt, as W. suggests. οὐδὲ θερ. is inconsistent with 9. 4. 2.

⁴ πλείων conj. W.; ἴδιων P₂Ald.

of a further more important piece of ignorance; for they believed that the frankincense and the myrrh were produced by the same tree. Wherefore the account derived from those who sailed from the city of Heroes is more to be believed; ¹ in fact the frankincense-tree which grows above Sardes in a certain sacred precinct has ² a leaf like that of bay, if we may judge at all by this; and the frankincense derived both from its stem and its branches is like in appearance and in smell, when it is burnt as incense, to other frankincense. This is the only tree which can never be cultivated.³

Some say that the frankincense-tree is more abundant ⁴ in Arabia, but finer in the adjacent islands ⁵ over which the Arabians bear rule; ⁶ for there it is said that they mould the gum on the trees to any shape that they please. And perhaps this is not incredible, since it is possible to make any kind of incision that they like. Some of the lumps ⁷ of gum are very large, so that one is large enough in bulk to fill the hand and in weight is more than a third of a pound. All frankincense is gathered in the rough and is like bark in appearance. Myrrh ⁸ is either 'fluid' ⁹ (myrrh-oil) or 'solid' (agglutinated). That of better quality is tested by its taste, and of this they select that which is of uniform colour.¹⁰ Now of frankincense and myrrh these are about all the facts that have come to our notice at present.

⁵ Plin. 12. 60.

⁶ ἐπάρχουσιν conj. Coraës; ἐνυπάρχουσι P₂Ald.

⁷ τῶν χόνδρων conj. Sch.; τῷ χόνδρῳ P₂Ald.

⁸ i.e. here the commodity so called.

⁹ cf. *Odor.* 29.

¹⁰ ὁμόχρων conj. Sch.; ὁμόχρω UM; ὁμόχρουν Ald.; τὴν ἐτέραν καταλαμβάνουσι P₂.

V. Περὶ δὲ κινναμώμου καὶ κασίας τάδε λέγουσι· θάμνους μὲν ἀμφότερα ταῦτ' εἶναι οὐ μεγάλους ἀλλ' ἡλίκοις ἄγνου, πολυκλάδους δὲ καὶ ξυλώδεις. ὅταν δὲ ἐκκόψωσιν, ὅλον τὸ κιννάμωμον διαιρεῖν εἰς πέντε μέρη· τούτων δὲ τὸ πρῶτον πρὸς τοῖς βλαστοῖς βέλτιστον εἶναι, ὃ τεμνεται σπιθαμιαῖον ἢ μικρῷ μείζον· ἐπόμενον δὲ τὸ δεύτερον, ὃ καὶ τῇ τομῇ ἔλαττον· εἶτα τὸ τρίτον καὶ τέταρτον· ἔσχατον δὲ τὸ χείριστον τὸ πρὸς τῇ ρίζῃ· φλοιὸν γὰρ ἐλάχιστον ἔχειν· χρήσιμος δὲ οὗτος, οὐ τὸ ξύλον· δι' ὃ καὶ τὸ ἀκροφυῆς κράτιστον, πλείστον γὰρ ἔχειν καὶ τὸν φλοιόν. οἱ μὲν οὕτω λέγουσιν.

² Ἄλλοι δὲ θαμνώδες μὲν καὶ ἔτι μᾶλλον φρυγανώδες εἶναι φασιν· δύο δ' αὐτοῦ γένη, τὸ μὲν μέλαν τὸ δὲ λευκόν. λέγεται δὲ τις καὶ μῦθος ὑπὲρ αὐτοῦ· φύεσθαι μὲν γὰρ φασιν ἐν φάραγγιν, ἐν ταύταις δ' ὄφεις εἶναι πολλοὺς δῆγμα θανάσιμον ἔχοντας, πρὸς οὓς φραξάμενοι τὰς χεῖρας καὶ τοὺς πόδας καταβαίνουσι καὶ συλλέγουσιν, εἰθ' ὅταν ἐξενέγκωσι διελόντες τρία μέρη διακληροῦνται πρὸς τὸν ἥλιον, καὶ ἦν ἂν λάχῃ ὁ ἥλιος καταλείπουσιν· ἀπιόντες δ' εὐθύς ὄραν φασιν καιομένην ταύτην· οὗτος μὲν οὖν τῷ ὄντι μῦθος.

³ Τὴν δὲ κασίαν φασὶ τὰς μὲν ῥάβδους παχυτέρας ἔχειν, ἰνώδεις δὲ σφόδρα καὶ οὐκ εἶναι περιφλεῦσαι· χρήσιμον δὲ καὶ ταύτης τὸν φλοιόν.

¹ Plin. 12. 85-94.

² A similar tale is told of frankincense by Herodotus (3. 107), who has an equally surprising tale about cinnamon (3. 111).

Of cinnamon and cassia: various accounts.

V. ¹ Of cinnamon and cassia the following account is given: both are shrubs, it is said, and not of large size, but of the same size as bushes of chaste-tree, with many branches and woody. When they cut down the whole cinnamon-tree, they divide it into five parts; of these the first is that which grows next the branches and this is the best: this is cut in lengths a span long or a little longer; next comes the second kind, which is cut in shorter lengths; then come the third and the fourth, and last the least valuable wood, which grows next the root; for this has least bark, and it is the bark and not the wood which is serviceable; wherefore the part which grows high up the tree is the best, since it has the most bark. Such is the account given by some.

Others say that cinnamon is shrubby or rather like an under-shrub; and that there are two kinds, one black, the other white. ² And there is also a tale told about it; they say that it grows in deep glens, and that in these there are numerous snakes which have a deadly bite; against these they protect their hands and feet before they go down into the glens, and then, when they have brought up the cinnamon, they divide it in three parts and draw lots for it with the sun; and whatever portion falls to the lot of the sun they leave behind; and they say that, as soon as they leave the spot, they see this take fire. Now this is sheer fable.

³ Cassia, they say, has stouter branches, which are very fibrous and difficult to strip of the bark⁴; and it is the bark of this tree also which is serviceable.

¹ Plin. 12. 95-97.

⁴ περιφλοῖσαι H.; περιφλεῦσαι UMP, Ald. cf. *de igne* 72.

ὅταν οὖν τέμνωσι τὰς ῥάβδους, κατακόπτειν ὡς διδάκτυλα τὸ μήκος ἢ μικρῶ μείζω, ταῦτα δ' εἰς νεόδωρον βύρσαν καταρράπτειν· εἶτ' ἐκ ταύτης καὶ τῶν ξύλων σηπομένων σκολήκια γίνεσθαι, ἃ τὸ μὲν ξύλον κατεσθίει, τοῦ φλοιοῦ δ' οὐχ ἄπτεται διὰ τὴν πικρότητα καὶ δριμύτητα τῆς ὀσμῆς. καὶ περὶ μὲν κασίας καὶ κινναμώμου τοσαῦτα λέγεται.

VI. Τὸ δὲ βάλαμον γίνεται μὲν ἐν τῷ αὐλῶνι τῷ περὶ Συρίαν. παραδείσους δ' εἶναι φασι δύο μόνους, τὸν μὲν ὅσον εἴκοσι πλέθρων τὸν δ' ἕτερον πολλῶ ἐλάττονα. τὸ δὲ δένδρον μέγεθος μὲν ἡλίκον ῥόα μεγάλη πολύκλαδον δὲ σφόδρα· φύλλον δὲ ἔχειν ὅμοιον πηγάνω, πλὴν ἔκλευκον, αἰείφυλλον δὲ εἶναι· καρπὸν δὲ παρόμοιον τῇ τερμίνθῳ καὶ μεγέθει καὶ σχήματι καὶ χρώματι· εὐώδες σφόδρα καὶ τοῦτο καὶ μᾶλλον τοῦ δακρύου.

² Τὸ δὲ δάκρυον ἀπὸ ἐντομῆς συλλέγειν, ἐντέμνειν δὲ ὄνυξι σιδηροῖς ὑπὸ τὸ ἄστρον, ὅταν μάλιστα πύγιη ὦσι, καὶ τὰ στελέχη καὶ τὰ ἄνω. τὴν δὲ συλλογὴν ὅλον τὸ θέρος ποιεῖσθαι· οὐκ εἶναι δὲ πολὺ τὸ ῥέον, ἀλλ' ἐν ἡμέρᾳ τὸν ἄνδρα συλλέγειν ὅσον κόγχην· τὴν δ' ὀσμὴν διαφέρουσαν καὶ πολλήν, ὥστε ἀπὸ μικροῦ πολλὴν ἐφικνεῖσθαι τόπον. ἀλλ' οὐ φοιτᾶν ἐνταῦθα ἄκρατον ἀλλὰ τὸ συνηγμένον κεκραμένον· πολλὴν γὰρ δέχεσθαι

¹ νεόδωρον conj. Sch.; νεόδωρον P₂Ald. ² Plin. 12 111-123.

³ εὐώδες . . . τοῦτο P₂Ald.; εὐάδη . . . τοῦτον W. after Sch.'s conj. But the clause begins without a conjunction, and some

When then they cut off the branches, they chop them up into lengths of about two fingers' breadth or rather more, and these they sew up in raw¹ hide; and then from the leather and the decaying wood little worms are engendered, which devour the wood but do not touch the bark, because it is bitter and has a pungent odour. This is all the information forthcoming about cinnamon and cassia.

Of balsam of Mecca.

VI. ² Balsam of Mecca grows in the valley of Syria. They say that there are only two parks in which it grows, one of about four acres, the other much smaller. The tree is as tall as a good-sized pomegranate and is much branched; it has a leaf like that of rue, but it is pale; and it is evergreen; the fruit is like that of the terebinth in size shape and colour, and this too is very fragrant,³ indeed more so than the gum.

⁴ The gum, they say, is collected by making incisions, which is done with bent pieces of iron at the time of the Dog-star, when there is scorching heat; and the incisions are made both in the trunks and in the upper parts of the tree. The collecting goes on throughout the summer; but the quantity which flows is not large; in a day a single man can collect a shell-full⁵; the fragrance is exceeding great and rich, so that that which comes from a small amount is perceived for a wide distance. However it does not reach us in a pure state; what is collected is mixed with other things; for it mixes freely with

words about the *flower* may have dropped out, to which this clause refers; cf. however *Odor.* 32.

⁴ Diosc. 1. 19. ⁵ Plin. 12. 117.

κράσιον· καὶ τὸ ἐν τῇ Ἑλλάδι πολλάκις εἶναι κεκραμένον· εὖοσμα δὲ σφόδρα καὶ τὰ ραβδία·
 3 καθαίρειν γὰρ καὶ τῶνδε ἕνεκα καὶ του διαφόρου·
 πωλείσθαι <γὰρ> τίμια· καὶ τὴν ἐργασίαν τὴν
 περὶ τὰ δένδρα σχεδὸν ἐν ταύτῃ αἰτία εἶναι καὶ
 τὴν βροχὴν· βρέχεσθαι γὰρ συνεχῶς· συναιτίαν
 δὲ δοκεῖν εἶναι τοῦ μὴ μεγάλα γίνεσθαι τὰ δένδρα
 καὶ τὴν τῶν ραβδίων τομὴν· διὰ γὰρ τὸ πολλά-
 κισ ἐπικείρεσθαι ῥάβδους ἀφιέναι καὶ οὐκ εἰς ἐν
 ἐκτείνειν τὴν ὀρμὴν.

4 "Ἄγριον δὲ οὐδὲν εἶναι βάλαμον οὐδαμοῦ· γί-
 νεσθαι δὲ ἐκ μὲν τοῦ μείζονος παραδείσου ἀγγεί-
 δια δώδεκα ὄσον ἡμιχοαῖα, ἐκ δὲ τοῦ ἐτέρου δύο
 μόνον· πωλείσθαι δὲ τὸ μὲν ἄκρατον δις πρὸς
 ἄργύριον τὸ δ' ἄλλο κατὰ λόγον τῆς μίξεως· καὶ
 τοῦτο μὲν διαφέρον τι φαίνεται κατὰ τὴν εὖοσ-
 μίαν.

VII. Ὁ δὲ κάλαμος γίνεταί καὶ ὁ σχοῖνος ὑπερ-
 βάλλουσι τὸν Λιβάνον μεταξὺ τοῦ τε Λιβάνου
 καὶ ἄλλου τινοῦ ὄρους μικροῦ ἐν τῷ αὐλωνίσκῳ
 τούτῳ, καὶ οὐχ ὡς τινὲς φασὶ τοῦ Ἀντιλιβάνου· ὁ
 γὰρ Ἀντιλίβανος μακρὰν ἀπέχει τοῦ Λιβάνου
 καὶ μεταξὺ τούτων ἐστὶν ὃν αὐλῶνα καλοῦσι πε-
 δῖον πολὺ καὶ καλόν· ὅπου δὲ ὁ κάλαμος καὶ ὁ
 σχοῖνος φύεται λίμνη μεγάλη τυγχάνει, πρὸς
 ταύτην δὲ ἐν τῷ ἔλει τῷ ἀνεξηραμμένῳ πεφύκασι·

¹ του I conj.; τοῦ MSS. G's rendering shews that the explanation of the 'different reason' (i.e. to strengthen the tree) has dropped out of our texts. ² γὰρ add. Sch.

other things; and what is known in Hellas is generally mixed with something else. The boughs are also very fragrant. In fact it is on account of these boughs, they say, that the tree is pruned (as well as for a different reason¹), since² the boughs cut off can be sold for a good price. In fact the culture of the trees has the same motive³ as the irrigation (for they are constantly irrigated). And the cutting of the boughs seems likewise to be partly the reason why the trees do not grow tall; for, since they are often cut about, they send out branches instead of putting out all their energy in one direction.

Balsam is said not to grow wild anywhere. From the larger park are obtained twelve vessels containing each about three pints, from the other only two such vessels; the pure gum sells for twice its weight in silver, the mixed sort at a price proportionate to its purity. Balsam then appears to be of exceptional fragrance.

Of other aromatic plants—all oriental, except the iris.

VII. ⁴ Sweet-flag and ginger-grass grow beyond the Libanus between that range and another small range, in the depression thus formed; and not, as some say, between Libanus and Anti-Libanus. For Anti-Libanus is a long way from Libanus, and between them is a wide fair plain called 'The Valley.' But, where the sweet-flag and ginger-grass grow, there is a large lake,⁵ and they grow near it in the dried up marshes, covering an extent

³ The 'motive' is the production of boughs. ἐν ταύτῃ αἰτία I conj.; ταύτην αἰτίαν UMP, Ald.; ἐν ταύτῃ αἰτία conj. W.

⁴ Plin. 12. 104 and 105.

⁵ cf. C. P. 6. 18. 2.

τοπον δὲ ἔχουσι πλείον ἢ τριάκοντα σταδίων. οὐκ ἔχουσι δὲ χλωροὶ ἀλλὰ ξηρανθέντες, τῇ προσόψει δὲ οὐδὲν διαφέρουσι τῶν ἄλλων· εἰσβάλλουσι δ' εἰς τὸν τόπον εὐθὺς ὁσμὴ προσ-

² βάλλει· οὐ μὴν πορρωτέρω γε ἢ ἀποπνοῇ γίνεται, καθάπερ τινὲς φασι, ταῖς προσφερομέναις ναυσὶ πρὸς τὴν χώραν· καὶ γὰρ ὁ τόπος οὗτος ἀπὸ θαλάττης ἀπέχει πλείους ἢ ἑκατὸν πεντήκοντα σταδίου· ἀλλ' ἐν τῇ Ἀραβίᾳ τὴν ἀποπνοὴν εἰναὶ φασι τὴν ἀπὸ τῆς χώρας εὖοσμον.

Ἐν μὲν οὖν Συρίᾳ τὰ περιττὰ τῇ ὁσμῇ σχεδὸν ταῦτ' ἐστίν· ἡ γὰρ χαλβάνη βαρύτερον καὶ μᾶλλον φαρμακώδες· ἐπεὶ καὶ αὕτη γίνεται περὶ Συρίαν ἐκ τοῦ πανάκου καλουμένου. τὰ δὲ ἄλλα πάντα τὰ εὖοσμα οἷς πρὸς τὰ ἀρώματα χρῶνται, τὰ μὲν ἐξ Ἰνδῶν κομίζεται κακείθεν ἐπὶ θάλατταν καταπέμπεται, τὰ δ' ἐξ Ἀραβίας, οἷον πρὸς τῷ κιναμώμῳ καὶ τῇ κασίᾳ καὶ κώμακον· ἕτερον δ' εἶναι τὸ κώμακον καρπὸν· τὸ δ' ἕτερον παραμύσουσιν εἰς τὰ σπουδαιότατα τῶν μύρων. τὸ δὲ καρδάμωμον καὶ ἄμωμον οἱ μὲν ἐκ Μηδείας, οἱ δ' ἐξ Ἰνδῶν καὶ ταῦτα καὶ τὴν νάρδον καὶ τὰ ἄλλα ἢ τὰ πλείστα.

³ Οἷς μὲν οὖν εἰς τὰ ἀρώματα χρῶνται σχεδὸν τὰδε ἐστὶ· κασία κινάμωμον καρδάμωμον νάρδος ναῖρον βάλσαμον ἀσπάλαθος στύραξ ἶρις νάρτη

¹ οὐκ ἔχουσι conj. Guilandinus, cf. C.P. 6. 14. 8; οὐ δοκοῦσι P₂Ald.H.

² cf. C.P. 6. 18. 1. τῶν ἄλλων; sc. καλῶμον καὶ σχοίνων.

³ προσφερομέναις ναυσὶ πρὸς conj. Scal.; προσφ. εἶναι πρὸς P₂Ald.

⁴ cf. 9. 9. 2 n. 'The plant,' i.e. one of the plants so called.

⁵ Plin. 12. 135; cf. 13. 18.

of more than thirty furlongs. They have no fragrance¹ when they are green, but only when they are dried, and in appearance they do not differ² from ordinary reeds and rushes; but, as you approach the spot, immediately a sweet smell strikes you. However it is not true, as some say, that the fragrance is wafted to ships approaching³ the country; for indeed this district is more than 150 furlongs from the sea. However it is said that in Arabia the breezes wafted from the land are fragrant.

Such then are the plants in Syria which have remarkable fragrance. For that of *khalbane* is more oppressive and somewhat medicinal;⁴ for this perfume also is produced in Syria from the plant called all-heal. As to all the other fragrant plants used for aromatic odours, they come partly from India whence they are sent over sea, and partly from Arabia, for instance, *komakon*⁵—as well as cinnamon and cassia. The fruit called *komakon* is said to be distinct⁶ from this; the *komakon* of which we are speaking is a perfume which they mix with the choicest unguents. Cardamom and Nepaul cardamom some say come from Media; others say that these come from India, as well as spikenard and most, if not all, of the other species.

Now this is a general list of the plants used for perfumes:—cassia cinnamon cardamom spikenard *nairon* balsam of Mecca *aspalathos* storax iris *narte*

⁶ εἶναι has no government, and W. considers the passage corrupt. Comparison of Plin. *l.c.* suggests that the original text may have been something like this: τὸ κώμακον καρπὸν ὄν· τὸν δὲ χυλὸν κ.τ.λ., i.e. 'komakon is of different character from these, being a fruit, whose juice—' Plin. calls κ. a kind of cinnamon.

κόστος πάνακες κρόκος σμύρνα κύπειρον σχοίνος κάλαμος ἀμάρακον λωτός ἀννητος. τούτων δὲ τὰ μὲν ῥίζαι τὰ δὲ φλοιοὶ τὰ δὲ κλώνες τὰ δὲ ξύλα τὰ δὲ σπέρματα τὰ δὲ δάκρυα τὰ δὲ ἄνθη. καὶ τὰ μὲν πολλαχοῦ γίνεται, τὰ δὲ περιττότατα καὶ εὐοδμότατα πάντα ἐκ τῆς Ἀσίας καὶ ἐκ τῶν ἀλεεινῶν τόπων. ἐκ γὰρ αὐτῆς Εὐρώπης οὐδὲν ἐστὶν ἔξω τῆς Ἰριδος.

⁴ Αὕτη δ' ἀρίστη ἐν Ἰλλυριοῖς, οὐκ ἐν τῇ πρὸς θάλατταν χώρα, ἀλλ' ἐν τῇ ἀνακεχωρηκυῖα κειμένη δὲ μᾶλλον πρὸς ἄρκτον. τόποι δὲ τόπων διαφέρουσιν ἐν οἷς ἀμείνων· ἐργασία δὲ περὶ αὐτὴν οὐδεμία πλὴν τοῦ περικαθήραντα ἀναξηράναι.

Τὰ γὰρ ἐν τῇ Θράκῃ φυόμενα ῥίζια, καθάπερ τὸ τε τῇ νάρδῳ προσεμφερῆ τὴν ὁσμὴν ἔχον καὶ ἕτερ' ἅττα, μικρὰν τινα καὶ ἀσθενῆ τὴν εὐωδίαν ἔχει. καὶ περὶ μὲν τῶν εὐόσμων ἐπὶ τοσοῦτον εἰρήσθω.

VIII. Περὶ δὲ τῶν ὀπῶν ὅσα μὴ πρότερον εἰρηγται, λέγω δ' οἶον εἶ τινες φαρμακώδεις ἢ καὶ ἄλλας ἔχουσι δυνάμεις, πειρατέον ὁμοίως εἰπεῖν· ἅμα δὲ καὶ περὶ ῥιζῶν, καὶ γὰρ τῶν ὀπῶν τινες ἐκ τούτων καὶ χωρὶς αὐτὰ καθ' αὐτὰς πολλὰς καὶ παντοίας ἔχουσι δυνάμεις, ὅλως δὲ περὶ πάντων φαρμακωδῶν, οἶον καρποῦ χυλισμοῦ φύλλων ῥιζῶν πῶας· καλοῦσι γὰρ καὶ πῶαν ἕνα τῶν φαρμακωδῶν οἱ ῥιζοτόμοι.

¹ cf. C. P. 6. 14. 8; 6. 18. 12; Plin. 21. 40.

² See Index App. (25).

kostos all-heal saffron-crocus myrrh *kypeiron* ginger-grass sweet-flag sweet marjoram *lotos* dill. Of these it is the roots, bark, branches, wood, seeds, gum or flowers which in different cases yield the perfume. Some of them grow in many places, but the most excellent and most fragrant all come from Asia and sunny regions. From Europe itself comes none of them except the iris.

¹ This is best in Illyria, not in the part near the sea, but in that which is further inland and lies more to the north. In different districts it varies in quality; no special attention is needed, except to scrape the roots clean and dry them.

As for the roots which grow in Thrace, such as one² which has a smell like spikenard and certain others, their fragrance is but slight and feeble. Let this suffice for an account of sweet-smelling plants.

Of the medicinal juices of plants and the collection of them: general account.

VIII. Now we must endeavour to speak in like manner of those juices which have not been mentioned already, I mean, such as are medicinal or have other properties; and at the same time we must speak of roots; for some of the juices are derived from roots, and apart from that roots have in themselves divers properties of all kinds; and in general we must discuss medicinal things of all kinds, as fruit, extracted juice,³ leaves, roots, 'herbs'; for the herb-diggers call some medicinal things by this name.

³ χυλισμοῦ P₂Ald.H; καυλοῦ conj. W. The list is of the aspects in which the herbalist would regard the plant, not of the parts of the plant.

Τῶν δὲ ριζῶν πλείους μὲν εἰσιν αἱ δυνάμεις καὶ πρὸς πλείω· ζητοῦνται δὲ μάλιστα αἱ φαρμακώδεις ὡς χρησιμώταται, διαφέρουσαι τῷ τε μὴ πρὸς ταῦτά καὶ τῷ μὴ ἐν τοῖς αὐτοῖς ἔχειν τὴν δύναμιν. ὡς δ' οὖν ἐπὶ πᾶν αἱ πλείσταί μὲν ἐν αὐταῖς ἔχουσι καὶ τοῖς καρποῖς καὶ τοῖς ὀπλοῖς, ἔναι δὲ καὶ ἐν τοῖς φύλλοις· τὰς δὲ φυλλώδεις δυνάμεις τὰς πολλὰς σχεδὸν πάσας καλοῦσιν, ὡσπερ εἴρηται μικρῷ πρότερον, οἱ ριζοτόμοι.

2 Ὁ μὲν οὖν ὀπισμὸς γίνεται τῶν ὀπιζομένων ὡς ἐπὶ τὸ πολλὸν τοῦ θερούς, τῶν μὲν ἐνισταμένου τῶν δὲ προεληλυθότος. ἡ δὲ ριζοτομία γίνεται τινῶν καὶ ὑπὸ πυροτομίαν καὶ μικρῷ πρότερον, οὐ μὴν ἀλλ' ἢ γε πλείων τοῦ μετοπώρου μετ' Ἀρκτοῦρον, ὅταν φυλλορροήσωσιν, ὅσων δὲ καὶ ὁ καρπὸς χρήσιμος, ὅταν ἀμερῶσι τὸν καρπὸν. ἔστι δὲ ὁ ὀπισμὸς ἢ ἀπὸ τῶν καυλῶν, ὡσπερ τοῦ τιθυμάλου καὶ τῆς θριδακίνης καὶ σχεδὸν τῶν πλείστων, ἢ ἀπὸ τῶν ριζῶν, ἢ τρίτον ἀπὸ τῆς κεφαλῆς, ὡσπερ τῆς μήκωνος· ταύτης γὰρ μόνης οὕτω καὶ τοῦτ' ἴδιον αὐτῆς. τῶν μὲν οὖν καὶ αὐτόματος ὁ ὀπός

¹ From this point to 9. 19. 4, *γίνεσθαι*, the text is repeated in U, with considerable variations, as a tenth book. Ald. also repeats the first few lines of this passage (down to end of § 1) as a fragment of a tenth book. The two Medicæan MSS also repeat 9. 8. 1, *τῶν δὲ ριζῶν*, down to 9. 10. 3, *βέλτιστοι δὲ καὶ οἷς*, as part of a tenth book. The 'tenth book' readings in each case are distinguished by a *.

² *ριζῶν*: *ρίζα* signifies a medicinal plant in general (cf. *ρίζοτομοί*) as well as 'root'; the double sense makes translation of this section awkward: I print it 'root' where it has the wider sense.

¹ The properties of 'roots'² are numerous and they have numerous uses; but those which have medicinal virtues are especially sought after, as being the most useful; and they differ in not all being applied to the same³ purposes and in not all having their virtue in the same parts of them.⁴ To speak generally, most 'roots' have it in themselves⁵; or else it is found in the fruits or the juices of the plant; and in some cases in the leaves as well, and it is to the virtues of the leaves in most cases that the herb-diggers refer, when they speak, as has just been said,⁶ of 'herbs.'

The collection of the juice from plants from which it is collected is mostly done in summer, in some cases at the beginning of that season, in others when it is well advanced. The digging of roots is done in some cases at the time of wheat-harvest or a little earlier, but the greater part of it in autumn after the rising of Arcturus when the plants have shed their leaves, and, in the case of those whose fruit is serviceable, when they have lost their fruit. The collection of juice is made either from the stalks,⁷ as with *tithymallos* (spurge) wild lettuce and the majority of plants, or from the roots, or thirdly from the head, as in the case of the poppy; for this is the only plant which is so treated⁸ and this is its peculiarity. In some plants the juice collects of its own accord in

³ *ταῦτά* conj. Scal. from G; *ταῦτα* Ald.

⁴ After *δύναμιν* U* Ald.* add *ὡσπερ εἴρηται μικρῷ πρότερον*; omitted here by Sch.: see below. ⁵ Sc. in the roots.

⁶ *ὡσπερ . . . πρότερον* inserted here by Sch.: see above; *ὡσπερ εἴρηται* Ald.

⁷ *καυλῶν* Vin. Vo. Cod. Cas.: so also G; *καρπῶν* Ald. HM*.

⁸ *μόνης οὕτω καὶ* conj. W.; *μόνης καὶ* Ald. H.; *μόνον οὕτω καὶ* M*.

- συνίσταται δακρυώδης τις, ὥσπερ καὶ τῆς τραγα-
κάνθης· ταύτην γὰρ οὐδὲ τέμνειν ἐστὶ· τῶν δὲ
πλείστων ἀπὸ τῆς ἐντομῆς. ὦν ἐνίους μὲν εὐθὺς
εἰς ἀγγεῖα συνάγουσιν, ὥσπερ καὶ τὸν τοῦ τιθυ-
μάλλου ἢ μηκωνίου, καλοῦσι γὰρ ἀμφοτέρως, καὶ
ἀπλῶς ὅσα πολύοπα τυγχάνει· τῶν δὲ μὴ πολυό-
πων ἐρίφ λαμβάνουσιν ὥσπερ καὶ τῆς θριδακίνης.
- 3 Ἐνίων δ' οὐδ' ὀπισμὸς ἀλλ' οἶον χυλισμὸς
ἐστίν, ὥσπερ ὅσα κόψαντες ἢ τρίψαντες καὶ ὕδωρ
ἐπιχέαντες ἀπηθοῦσι καὶ λαμβάνουσι τὴν ὑπό-
στασιν· ξηρὸς δὲ δῆλον ὅτι καὶ ἐλάττων ὁ χυλὸς
τούτων. ἐστὶ δὲ τῶν μὲν ἄλλων ῥιζῶν τὸ χυλίσ-
μα ἀσθενέστερον τοῦ καρποῦ, τοῦ κωνείου δὲ
ἰσχυρότερον, καὶ τὴν ἀπαλλαγὴν ῥάω ποιεῖ καὶ
θάττω μικρὸν πᾶν καταπότιον δοθέν· ἐνεργό-
τερον δὲ καὶ εἰς τὰς ἄλλας χρείας. ἰσχυρὸν δὲ
καὶ τὸ τῆς θαψίας. τὰ δὲ ἄλλα πάντα ἀσθενέ-
στερα. οἱ μὲν οὖν ὀπισμοὶ σχεδὸν τοσαυταχῶς
γίνονται.
- 4 Τῆς δὲ ῥιζοτομίας οὐκ ἐστὶ τοιαύτη διαφορὰ
πλὴν ἐν ταῖς ὥραις οἶον θέρους ἢ μετοπώρου, καὶ
τῷ τάσδε ἢ τάσδε τῶν ῥιζῶν· οἶον τοῦ ἐλλεβόρου
τὰς κάτω τὰς λεπτὰς· τὴν γὰρ ἄνω τὴν παχεῖαν
τὴν κεφαλῶδη φασὶν ἀχρεῖον εἶναι καὶ διδόναι

¹ cf. Diosc. 2. 136; Plin. 20. 58.

² cf. Diosc. 3. 7.

³ ῥάω conj. Sch.; ῥαιο U; ῥαδίως M*Ald.

the form of a sort of gum, as with tragacanth; for incision of this plant cannot be made; but in most it is obtained by incision. In some cases the juice is collected straight into vessels, for instance that of *tithymallos* (spurge) or *mekonion* (for the plant has both names) and in general the juice of specially juicy plants is so collected. But that of those which do not yield abundant juice is taken with a piece of wool, as also that of wild lettuce.¹

² In some cases there can be no collection of juice, but there is a sort of extraction of it, for instance in the case of plants which are cut down or bruised; they then pour water over them and strain off the fluid, keeping the sediment; but it is plain that in these cases the juice obtained is dry and less copious. In most 'roots' the juice thus extracted is less powerful than that of the fruit, but in hemlock it is stronger and it causes an easier³ and speedier⁴ death even when administered in a quite small pill; and it is also more effective for other uses. ⁵ That of *thapsia* is also powerful, while all the rest are less so. Such then is a general account of the various ways of obtaining the juices of plants.

Of the cutting of roots for medicinal purposes, and of certain superstitions connected therewith.

As to cutting of the roots there is no such diversity of practice, except as to the season, which may be summer or autumn, and 'as to the particular roots selected. ⁶ Thus in hellebore the slender lower roots are taken, for they say that the thick upper part⁷ which forms a sort of head is useless, and that

⁴ θάττω conj. Sch.; ἐλάττω UM; θάττων U*M*Ald.

⁵ cf. Plin. 13. 125.

⁶ Plin. 25. 53.

⁷ i.e. rhizome.

ταῖς κυσῖν ὅταν βούλωνται καθαίρειν. καὶ ἐφ' ἐτέρων δέ τινων τοιαύτας λέγουσι διαφοράς.

5 Ἐπι δὲ ὅσα οἱ φαρμακοπῶλαι καὶ οἱ ῥιζοτόμοι τὰ μὲν ἴσως οἰκείως τὰ δὲ καὶ ἐπιτραγωδοῦντες λέγουσι. κελεύουσι γὰρ τὰς μὲν κατ' ἀνεμον ἰσταμένους τέμνειν, ὥσπερ ἐτέρας τέ τινας καὶ τὴν θαψίαν, ἀλειψάμενον λίπα· τὸ γὰρ σῶμα ἀνοιδεῖν ἐὰν ἐξ ἐναντίας. κατ' ἀνεμον δὲ καὶ τοῦ κυνοσβάτου τὸν καρπὸν συλλέγειν, εἰ δὲ μὴ κινδυνον εἶναι τῶν ὀφθαλμῶν. τὰς δὲ νύκτωρ τὰς δὲ μεθ' ἡμέραν, ἐνίας δὲ πρὶν τὸν ἥλιον ἐπιβάλ- λειν, οἶον καὶ τὸ καλούμενον κλύμενον.

6 Καὶ ταῦτα μὲν καὶ τὰ παραπλήσια τούτοις τάχ' ἂν οὐκ ἀλλοτρίως δόξειεν λέγειν· ἐπισυνεῖς γάρ τινων αἱ δυνάμεις· ἐξάπτειν γάρ φασιν ὥσπερ πῦρ καὶ κατακαίειν· ἐπεὶ καὶ ὁ ἐλλέβορος ταχὺ κερηβαρεῖν ποιεῖ, καὶ οὐ δύνανται πολλὸν χρόνον ὀρύττειν, δι' ὃ καὶ προεσθίουσι σκόροδα καὶ ἄκρατον ἐπιπίουσι. ἀλλὰ τὰ τοιαῦτα ὥσπερ ἐπίθετα καὶ πόρρωθεν, οἶον τὴν παιωνίαν, οἱ δὲ γλυκυσίδην καλοῦσι, νύκτωρ κελεύουσι ὀρύττειν· ἐὰν γὰρ ἡμέρας καὶ ὀφθῆ τις ὑπὸ δρυοκολάπτου τὸν μὲν καρπὸν ἀπολέγων κινδυνεύει τοῖς ὀφθαλμοῖς, τὴν δὲ ῥίζαν τέμνων ἐκπίπτει τὴν ἔδραν.

¹ ἔπι δὲ ὅσα conj. Sch. from G; ἔτι δ' ὡς U*; ἔτι δὲ ὡς Ald. H; ἔστι δὲ ὡς M*.

it is only given to dogs when it is desired to purge them. And in certain other plants also such differences are mentioned.

Further we may¹ add statements made by druggists and herb-diggers, which in some cases may be to the point, but in others contain exaggeration. Thus they enjoin that in cutting some roots one should stand to windward,—for instance, in cutting *thapsia* among others, and that one should first anoint oneself with oil,² for that one's body will swell up if one stands the other way. Also that the fruit of the wild rose must be gathered standing to windward, since otherwise there is danger to the eyes. Also that some roots should be gathered at night, others by day, and some before the sun strikes on them, for instance those of the plant called honeysuckle.³

These and similar remarks may well seem to be not off the point, for the properties of these plants are hurtful; they take hold, it is said, like fire and burn; ⁴for hellebore too soon makes the head heavy, and men cannot go on digging it up for long; wherefore they first eat garlic and take a draught of neat wine therewith. On the other hand the following ideas may be considered far-fetched and irrelevant; ⁵for instance they say that the peony, which some call *glykyside*, should be dug up at night, for, if a man does it in the day-time and is observed by a woodpecker while he is gathering the fruit, he risks the loss of his eyesight; and, if he is cutting the root at the time, he gets *prolapsus ani*.

² Plin. 13. 124; Diosc. 4. 153.

³ cf. 9. 18. 6. ⁴ Plin. 25. 50.

⁵ Plin. 27. 85; 25. 29.

- 7 Φυλάττεσθαι δὲ καὶ τὴν κενταυρίδα τέμνοντα τριόρχην, ὅπως ἂν ἄτρωτος ἀπέλθῃ. καὶ ἄλλας δὲ τινὰς αἰτίας. τὸ δ' ἐπευχόμενον τέμνειν οὐθὲν ἴσως ἄτοπον· ἀλλ' εἴ τι καὶ ἄλλο προστιθέασιν, οἶον ὅταν τὸ πάνακες τὸ Ἀσκληπίειον καλούμενον ἀντεμβάλλειν γὰρ τῇ γῆ παγκαρπίαν <καὶ> μελιττοῦταν· ὅταν δὲ τὴν ξίριν, τριμήνου μελιττούτας ἀντεμβάλλειν μισθόν· τέμνειν δὲ ἀμφήκει ξίφει περιγράψαντα εἰς τρίς· καὶ ὅτι ἂν πρῶτον τμηθῆ μετέωρον ἔχειν εἶθ' οὕτω τὸ ἕτερον τέμνειν.
- 8 Καὶ ἄλλα δὲ τοιαῦτα πλείω. περιγράφειν δὲ καὶ τὸν μανδραγόραν εἰς τρίς ξίφει, τέμνειν δὲ πρὸς ἐσπέραν βλέποντα. τὸν δ' ἕτερον κύκλω περιορχεῖσθαι καὶ λέγειν ὡς πλείστα περὶ ἀφροδισίων. τοῦτο δ' ὅμοιον εἶοικε τῷ περὶ τοῦ κυμίνου λεγομένῳ κατὰ τὴν βλασφημίαν ὅταν σπείρωσι. περιγράφειν δὲ καὶ τὸν ἐλλέβορον τὸν μέλανα καὶ τέμνειν ἰστάμενον πρὸς ἕω καὶ κατευχόμενον· ἀετὸν δὲ φυλάττεσθαι καὶ ἐκ δεξιᾶς καὶ ἐξ ἀριστερᾶς· κίνδυνον γὰρ εἶναι τοῖς τέμνουσιν, εἴανπερ ἐγγυὸς ἐπιγένηται ὁ ἀετός, ἀπο-

¹ Plin. 25. 69 adds that this plant was therefore also called τριόρχις. cf. Diosc. 4. 162.

² καὶ . . . αἰτίας U*M*; ? καὶ ἄλλα δὲ τοιαῦτα W.

³ Plin. 25. 30 and 31.

It is also said that, while cutting feverwort¹ one must beware of the buzzard-hawk, if one wishes to come off unhurt; and other reasons for caution² are also given. That one should be bidden to pray while cutting is not perhaps unreasonable, but the additions made to this injunction are absurd; for instance as to cutting the kind of all-heal which is called that of Asklepios; ³ for then it is said that one should put in the ground in its place an offering made of all kinds of fruits and a cake; and that, when one is cutting gladwyn,⁴ one should put in its place to pay for it cakes of meal from spring-sown wheat,⁵ and that one should cut it with a two-edged sword, first making a circle round it three times,⁶ and that the piece first cut must be held up in the air while the rest is being cut.

And many similar notions are mentioned. Thus it is said that one should draw three circles round mandrake with a sword, and cut it with one's face towards the west; and at the cutting of the second piece one should dance round the plant and say as many things as possible about the mysteries of love. (This seems to be like the direction given about cummin,⁷ that one should utter curses at the time of sowing.) One should also, it is said, draw a circle round the black hellebore and cut it standing towards the east and saying prayers, and one should look out for an eagle both on the right and on the left; for that there is danger to those that cut, if your eagle should come near, that

⁴ cf. Plin. 21. 42, who read Ἰριν. cf. Diosc. 4. 22, where ξυρίς is called a kind of Ἰρίς; so also Plin. 21. 142.

⁵ τριμήνου conj. Salm.; τριμήνου M*Ald.H.

⁶ τρίς conj. Seh.; τρεῖς U*M*P₂Ald. So also in next section.

⁷ cf. 7. 3. 3.

θνήσκειν ἐνιαυτῷ. ταῦτα μὲν οὖν ἐπιθέτοις ἔοικεν, ὥσπερ εἴρηται. τρόποι δ' οὐκ εἰσὶ τῶν ριζοτομιῶν πλὴν οὓς εἵπομεν.

IX. Ἔστι δέ, ὥσπερ ἐλέχθη, τῶν μὲν πάντα χρήσιμα καὶ ἡ ρίζα καὶ ὁ καρπὸς καὶ ὁ ὄπός, ὥσπερ ἄλλων τε καὶ τοῦ πανακούς· τῶν δὲ ἡ ρίζα καὶ ὁ ὄπός, οἶον τῆς σκαμμωνίας καὶ τοῦ κυκλαμίνου καὶ τῆς θαψίας καὶ ἐτέρων, καθάπερ καὶ τοῦ μανδραγόρου· τοῦ γὰρ μανδραγόρου τὸ φύλλον χρήσιμον εἶναι φασι πρὸς τὰ ἔλκη μετ' ἀλφίτου, τὴν δὲ ρίζαν πρὸς ἐρυσίπελας ξυσθεῖσάν τε καὶ ὄξει δευθεῖσαν καὶ πρὸς τὰ ποδαγωγικά καὶ πρὸς ὕπνον καὶ πρὸς φίλτρα· διδάσι δ' ἐν οἴνῳ ἢ ὄξει· τέμνουσι δὲ τροχίσκους ὥσπερ ραφανίδος καὶ ἐνείραντες ὑπὲρ γλυέκους ἐκρέμασαν ἐπὶ καπνῷ.

2 Ὁ δὲ ἐλλέβορος ἐπὶ ταῦτά τῆ τε ρίζῃ καὶ τῷ καρπῷ χρήσιμος, εἶπερ οἱ ἐν Ἀντικύρῃ, καθάπερ φασί, τῷ καρπῷ καθαίρουσιν· ἔχει δὲ <τὸν> σησαμώδη τοῦτον.

Πλείω δὲ καὶ τοῦ πανακούς τὰ χρήσιμα καὶ οὐ πάντα πρὸς τὰ αὐτά· ἀλλ' ὁ μὲν καρπὸς πρὸς τὰς ἐξαμβλώσεις καὶ τὰς δυσουρίας, ὁ δὲ ὄπός ἢ χαλβάνη καλουμένη πρὸς τε τὰς ἐξαμβλώσεις καὶ πρὸς τὰ σπάσματα καὶ τοὺς τοιούτους πόνους, ἔτι δὲ πρὸς τὰ ὄτα καὶ τὰς φωνασκίας·

¹ ἔάνπερ ἐγγὺς ἐπιγίνεται conj. W.; ἔαν δὲ ὁ ἐγγὺς μὴ ἀποτέμνη ὁ αἰτὸς ἀποθνήσκει ἐνιαυτῷ U¹M¹Ald. Similar confusion with variations in U¹M¹PP₂; restoration a makeshift. cf. Plin. 25. 50.

² 9. 8. 1.

³ Diosc. 4. 75; Plin. 26. 104 and 121.

⁴ cf. 9. 12. 1.

they may die¹ within the year. These notions then seem to be irrelevant, as has been said. There are however no methods of root-cutting besides those which we have mentioned.

Of the medicinal uses of divers parts of plants.

IX. As was said,² of some plants the root, fruit and juice are all serviceable, as of all-heal among others; of some the root and the juice, as of scammony³ cyclamen thapsia and others, such as mandrake; for the leaf of this, they say, used with meal, is useful for wounds, and the root for erysipelas, when scraped and steeped in vinegar, and also for gout, for sleeplessness, and for love potions. It is administered in wine or vinegar; they cut little balls of it, as of⁴ radishes, and making a string of them hang them up in the smoke over must.

⁵ Of hellebore both root and fruit are useful for the same purposes,⁶—if it is true, as is said, that the people of Anticyra use the fruit as a purge; this fruit contains the well-known⁷ drug called *sesamodes*.

Various parts of all-heal are also useful, and not all for the same purposes; the fruit is used in cases of miscarriage and for disorders of the bladder, while the juice,⁸ which is called *khalbane*, is used in cases of miscarriage and also for sprains and such-like troubles; also for the ears, and to strengthen the

⁵ Diosc. 4. 108, 109 and 162.

⁶ ταῦτά conj. Sch. from G; ταῦτα U¹M¹Ald.

⁷ I have inserted τὸν. cf. 9. 14. 4; Plin. 22. 133; 25. 52 and 64; Diosc. *l.c.* The drug was actually called *σησαμοειδής* or *σησαμοειδής*. For the sense of τοῦτον cf. 3. 7. 3; 3. 8. 3 and *reff.*

⁸ This seems to be a mistake. cf. 9. 7. 2; Diosc. 3. 83; Plin. 12. 126.

ἡ δὲ ῥίζα πρὸς τε τοὺς τόκους καὶ τὰ γυναικεία καὶ πρὸς ὑποζυγίων φύσας· χρησίμη δὲ καὶ πρὸς τὸ ἱριον μύρον διὰ τὴν εὐωδίαν· ἰσχυρότερον δὲ τὸ σπέρμα τῆς ῥίζης. γίνεται δὲ περὶ Συρίαν καὶ τέμνεται περὶ πυραμητόν.

³ Τοῦ δὲ κυκλαμίνου ἡ μὲν ῥίζα πρὸς τε τὰς ἐκπυήσεις τῶν φλεγμονῶν καὶ πρόσθετον γυναιξί καὶ πρὸς τὰ ἔλκη ἐν μέλιτι· ὁ δὲ ὀπὸς πρὸς τὰς ἀπὸ κεφαλῆς καθάρσεις ἐν μέλιτι ἐγγεόμενος, καὶ πρὸς τὸ μεθύσκειν, ἔαν ἐν οἴνῳ διαβρέχων διδῶ τις πίνειν. ἀγαθὴν δὲ τὴν ῥίζαν καὶ ὠκυτόκιοι περιάπτου καὶ εἰς φίλτρα· ὅταν δὲ ὀρύξωσι, κατακαίουσιν εἴτ' οἴνῳ δεύσαντες τροχίσκους ποιοῦσιν, ὥσπερ τῆς τρυγὸς ἢ ῥυπτόμεθα.

⁴ Καὶ τοῦ σικίου δὲ τοῦ ἀγρίου τὴν μὲν ῥίζαν <πρὸς> ἀλφούς καὶ ψώρας βοσκημάτων· τὸ δὲ σπέρμα χυλισθὲν ποιεῖ τὸ ἐλατήριον. συλλέγεται δὲ τοῦ φθινοπώρου· τότε γὰρ βέλτιστον.

⁵ Τῆς δὲ χαμαίδρου τὰ μὲν φύλλα πρὸς τὰ ῥήγματα καὶ πρὸς τὰ τραύματα ἐν ἐλαίῳ τριβόμενα καὶ πρὸς τὰ νεμόμενα ἔλκη· τὸν δὲ καρπὸν καθαίρειν χολήν· ἀγαθὸν δὲ καὶ ὀφθαλμοῖς· πρὸς δὲ τὰ ἄργεμα προσάγειν τὸ φύλλον τρίψαντα ἐν ἐλαίῳ. ἔχει δὲ φύλλα μὲν οἰάπερ δρύς, τὸ δὲ ἀνάστημα τῆς ὄλης ὅσον σπιθαμιαίου· εὐσμον δὲ καὶ ἡδύ.

Τὸ μὲν οὖν μὴ πρὸς ταῦτ' ὅλα πάντα τὰ μέρη χρήσιμα τυγχάνειν οὐκ ἴσως ἄτοπον· τὸ δὲ τῆς

¹ ἐκπυήσεις conj. Coraës from Plin. 26. 120, *eruptiones*; ἐκπνεύσεις M*Ald.

² Diosc. 2. 164; Plin. 25. 133; 26. 149.

³ cf. Plin. 23. 63.

voice. The root is used in childbirth, for diseases of women, and for flatulence in beasts of burden. It is also useful in making the iris-perfume because of its fragrance; but the seed is stronger than the root. It grows in Syria and is cut at the time of wheat-harvest.

Of cyclamen the root is used for suppurating¹ boils; also as a pessary for women and, mixed with honey, for dressing wounds; the juice for purgings of the head,² for which purpose it is mixed with honey and poured in; it also conduces to drunkenness, if one is given a draught of wine in which it has been steeped. They say also that the root is a good charm for inducing rapid delivery and as a love potion; ³ when they have dug it up, they burn it, and then, having steeped the ashes in wine, make little balls like those made of wine-lees which we use as soap.

⁴ Of 'wild cucumber' (squirting cucumber) the root is used for⁵ white leprosy and for mange in sheep, while the extracted juice makes the drug called 'the driver.'⁶ It is collected in autumn, for then it is best.

Of germander the leaves pounded up in olive-oil are used for fractures and wounds and for spreading sores; the fruit purges bile, and is good also for the eyes; for ulcers⁷ in the eye they pound up the leaf in olive-oil before applying it. It has leaves like the oak, but its entire growth is only about a palm high; and it is sweet both to smell and taste.

Now that all parts are not serviceable for the same purpose is perhaps not strange; it is more

⁴ Diosc. 4. 150; Plin. 20. 3. ⁵ πρὸς add. St.

⁶ cf. 9. 14. 1 and 2. ⁷ cf. 7. 6. 2; Diosc. 3. 98.

THEOPHRASTUS

αὐτῆς ρίζης τὸ μὲν ἄνω τὸ δὲ κάτω καθαίρειν
θαυμασιώτερον, οἷον καὶ τῆς θαψίας καὶ τῆς
ισχάδος, οἱ δ' ἄπιον καλοῦσι, καὶ τῆς λιβανωτί-
δος· ὅτι γὰρ αὐ καὶ κάτω καὶ ἄνω ταῦτά δύναται
[καθαίρειν], καθάπερ τὸ ἐλατήριον, οὐθὲν ἄτοπον.

Ἐχει δὲ ἡ θαψία φύλλον μὲν ὅμοιον τῷ
μαράθῳ πλὴν πλατύτερον καυλὸν δὲ ναρθηκώδη
ρίζαν δὲ λευκὴν.

Ἡ δ' ἰσχὰς ἢ ἄπιος φύλλον μὲν ἔχει πη-
γανῶδες βραχὺ καυλοῦς δ' ἐπιγείους τρεῖς ἢ
τέτταρας ρίζαν δὲ ὄϊανπερ ὁ ἀσφόδελος πλὴν
λεπυριώδη· φιλεῖ δὲ ὄρεινὰ χωρία καὶ κοχλα-
κώδη. συλλέγεται δὲ τοῦ ἥρος. τοῦτο μὲν
οὖν ἴδιον τῶν εἰρημένων.

X. Ὁ δὲ ἐλλέβορος ὃ τε μέλας καὶ ὁ λευκὸς
ὥσπερ ὁμώνυμοι φαίνονται· περὶ δὲ τῆς ὕψεως
διαφωνοῦσιν· οἱ μὲν γὰρ ὁμοίους εἶναι, πλὴν τῷ
χρῶματι μόνον διαφέρειν τὴν ρίζαν τοῦ μὲν
λευκὴν τοῦ δὲ μέλαιναν· οἱ δὲ τοῦ μὲν μέλανος
τὸ φύλλον δαφνωδες τοῦ δὲ λευκοῦ πρασιῶδες,
τὰς δὲ ρίζας ὁμοίας πλὴν τῶν χρωμάτων. οἱ δ'
οὖν ὁμοίους λέγοντες τοιάνδε φασὶν εἶναι τὴν
μορφήν· καυλὸν μὲν ἀνθηρικώδη βραχὺν σφόδρα·
φύλλον δὲ πλατύσχιστον, παρόμοιον σφόδρα τῷ
τοῦ νάρθηκος, μήκος δ' ἔχον· εὐθὺ δ' ἐκ τῆς ρίζης

¹ ὅτι γὰρ conj. W.; ὅσα γὰρ UU*M*; τὰ γὰρ M; τὸ γὰρ Ald.

² Diosc. 4. 153; Plin. 13. 124.

³ Diosc. 4. 175.

ENQUIRY INTO PLANTS, IX. IX. 5-X. 1

surprising that part of the same 'root' should purge
upwards and another part downwards, as is the case
with *thapsia* and *iskhas* — which some call *apios* (spurge)
—and with *libanotis*; for¹ it is not strange that on the
other hand the same parts should purge both upwards
and downwards, as is the case with 'the driver.'

² *Thapsia* has a leaf like fennel, but broader, a
stalk like that of ferula, and a white root.

³ *Iskhas* (or *apios*) has a leaf like rue and short,
three or four prostrate stems, and a root like that of
asphodel, except that it is composed of scales; ⁴ it
loves mountain districts with a gravelly soil. It is
collected in spring. Now this account applies
only to the above-mentioned plants.

*Of hellebores, the white and the black: their uses and
distribution.*

X. ⁵ The white and the black hellebore appear to
have nothing in common except the name. But
accounts differ as to the appearance of the plants;
some say that the two are alike and differ only in
colour, the root of the one being white, of the other
black; some however say that the leaf of the 'black' is
like that of bay, that of the white like that of the leek,
but that the roots are alike except for their respective
colours. Now those who say that the two plants are
alike describe the appearance⁶ as follows:—the stem
is like that of asphodel and very short; the leaf has
broad divisions, and is extremely like that of ferula,
but is long; it is closely attached to the root and

⁴ cf. Diosc. 3. 134.

⁵ Plin. 25. 47-61. See Index. cf. 9. 11. 5 n.

⁶ i.e. of the two plants regarded as one; but the text of
the following description seems to be hopelessly confused.

ἡρτημένον καὶ ἐπιγειόφυλλον· πολύρριζον δ' εὖ μάλα ταῖς λεπταῖς καὶ χρησίμοις.

2 Ἄναιρεῖν δὲ τὸν μὲν μέλανα καὶ ἵππους καὶ βοῦς καὶ ὄες, δι' ὃ καὶ οὐδὲν νέμεσθαι τούτων· τὸν δὲ λευκὸν νέμεσθαι τὰ πρόβατα καὶ ἐκ τούτου πρῶτον συνοφθῆναι τὴν δύναμιν καθαιρομένων ἐκεῖνων· ὠραίος δὲ μετοπώρου, τοῦ δ' ἥρος ἄωρος· ἀλλὰ πρὸς τὴν πυλαίαν οἱ ἐκ τῆς Οἴτης συλλέγουσι· πλείστος γὰρ ἐνταῦθα φύεται καὶ ἄριστος· μοναχοῦ δὲ φύεται τῆς Οἴτης περὶ τὴν Πυράν.

Μίσηται δὲ πρὸς τὴν πόσιν, ὅπως εὐεμές ἦ, τὸ τῆς ἑλληβορίνης σπέρμα· τοῦτο δ' ἐστὶ ποάριον.

3 Φύεται δὲ ὁ μὲν μέλας πανταχοῦ· καὶ γὰρ ἐν τῇ Βοιωτίᾳ καὶ ἐν Εὐβοίᾳ καὶ παρ' ἄλλοις πολλοῖς· ἄριστος δὲ ὁ ἐκ τοῦ Ἑλικῶνος, καὶ ὅλως τὸ ὄρος εὐφάρμακον· ὁ δὲ λευκὸς ὀλιγαχοῦ· βέλτιστοι δὲ καὶ οἷς χρῶνται μάλιστα τέτταρες ὁ Οἰταῖος ὁ Ποντικὸς ὁ Ἐλεάτης ὁ Μαλιώτης· φασὶ δὲ τὸν Ἐλεάτην ἐν τοῖς ἀμπελώσι φύεσθαι καὶ ποιεῖν τὸν οἶνον οὕτω διουρητικὸν ὥστε λαγαροῦς εἶναι πάνυ τοὺς πίνοντας.

4 Ἄριστος δὲ πάντων καὶ τούτων καὶ τῶν ἄλλων ὁ Οἰταῖος· ὁ δὲ Παρνασίος καὶ ὁ Αἰτωλικός, γίνεταί γὰρ καὶ ἐνταῦθα καὶ πολλοὶ καὶ ὠνοῦνται καὶ πωλοῦσιν οὐκ εἰδότες, [οὐχ ὅτε] σκληροὶ καὶ

¹ Which were held apparently at Thermopylae regularly in autumn and sometimes in spring: the meeting would give opportunities for sale. ἀλλὰ implies a spring meeting.

creeps on the ground; the plant has numerous roots, to wit, the slender roots which are serviceable.

Also they say that the black is fatal to horses oxen and pigs, wherefore none of these animals eat it; while the white is eaten by sheep, and from this circumstance the virtue of the plant was first observed, since it purges them; it is at its prime in autumn, and past its prime when spring comes. However the people of Mount Oeta gather it for the meetings¹ of the Amphictyons; for it grows there in greatest abundance and best, though at only one place in the district of Oeta, namely about Pyra.

(The seed of rupture-wort is mixed with the potion given to promote easy vomiting; this plant is a small herb).

The black kind of hellebore grows everywhere; it is found in Boeotia, in Euboea and in many other places; but best is that from Mount Helicon, which mountain is in general rich in medicinal herbs. The white occurs in few places; the best and that which is most used comes from one of four places, Oeta,² Pontus, Elea, and Malea.³ They say that that of Elea grows in the vineyards and makes the wine so diuretic that those who drink it become quite emaciated.

But best of all these and better than that found anywhere else is that of Mount Oeta, while that of Parnassus and that of Aetolia (for the plant is common in these parts too and men buy and sell it, not knowing⁴ the difference) are tough and ex-

² ὁ before Οἰταῖος add. Sch.

³ Μαλιώτης conj. Hahnemann, cf. Strabo 9. 3. 3; Μασσαλιώτης Ald. Plin. *l.c.* gives Parnassus as the fourth locality: cf. § 4.

⁴ The words οὐχ ὅτε may have arisen from οὐκ εἰδότες.

ἄγαν περισκελεῖς. ταῦτα μὲν οὖν ὅμοια ταῖς μορφαῖς ὄντα ταῖς δυνάμεσι διαφέροντα.

Καλοῦσι δὲ τὸν μέλανά τινες ἔκτομον Μελαμπόδιον, ὡς ἐκείνου πρῶτον τεμόντος καὶ ἀνευρόντος. καθαίρουσι δὲ καὶ οἰκίας αὐτῷ καὶ πρόβατα συνεπάδοντές τινα ἐπφῶδη καὶ εἰς ἄλλα δὲ πλείω χρώνται.

XI. Πολλὰ δὲ ἔστι καὶ τὰ πανάκη καὶ οἱ τιθύμαλλοι καὶ ἕτερ' ἅπτα. πάνακες γὰρ καλοῦσι πρῶτον μὲν τὸ ἐν Συρία, περὶ οὗ μικρῷ πρότερον εἶρηται. ἄλλα δὲ τὰ τρία, τὸ μὲν Χειρώνειον καλούμενον τὸ δ' Ἀσκληπίειον τὸ δ' Ἡράκλειον. ἔχει δὲ τὸ μὲν Χειρώνειον φύλλον μὲν ὅμοιον λαπάθῳ μείζον δὲ καὶ δασύτερον, ἄνθος δὲ χρυσοειδές, ῥίζαν δὲ μικράν· φιλεῖ δὲ μάλιστα τὰ χωρία τὰ πῖονα· χρώνται δὲ πρὸς τε τοὺς ἔχεις καὶ τὰ φαλάγγια καὶ τοὺς σήπας καὶ τὰ ἄλλα ἐρπετὰ διδόντες ἐν οἴνῳ καὶ ἀλείφοντες μετ' ἐλαίου· τοῦ δ' ἔχως τὸ δῆγμα καὶ καταπλάττοντες καὶ ἐν ὀξίνῃ πιεῖν διδόντες· ἀγαθὴν δὲ φασι καὶ ἐλκῶν ἐν οἴνῳ καὶ ἐλαίῳ καὶ φυμάτων ἐν μέλιτι.

² Τὸ δ' Ἀσκληπίειον τὴν ῥίζαν μῆκος μὲν ὡς σπιθαμὴν λευκὴν δὲ καὶ παχείαν σφόδρα, καὶ φλοιὸν παχὺν καὶ ἀλυκώδη· καυλὸν δὲ ἔχει γονατώδη πανταχόθεν, φύλλον δὲ οἰόνπερ ἢ θαψία πλὴν παχύτερον· ἀγαθὸν δὲ εἶναι φασι ἐρπετῶν

¹ From this phrase ἔκτομον came to be used as a synonym for 'black hellebore.' cf. Plin. 25. 47; Diosc. 4. 149; Hesych. and Galen, *Lex. Hipp.* s.v.

² 9. 9. 2. ³ Plin. 25. 32; 26. 139.

⁴ μικρὰν conj. H. from Plin. 25. 32. *radix varna*; μακρὰν U* Ald.

ceeding harsh. These plants then, while resembling the best form in appearance, differ in their virtues.

Some call the black the 'hellebore of Melampus,'¹ saying that he first cut and discovered it. Men also purify horses and sheep with it, at the same time chanting an incantation; and they put it to several other uses.

Of the various kinds of all-heal.

XI. There are also several kinds of all-heal *tithymallos* (spurge) and other herbs. To begin with, one plant called all-heal is the one found in Syria, of which we have recently spoken.² ³ Then come the three other kinds, known as that of Chaeronea, that of Asclepios, and that of Heracles. That of Chaeronea has a leaf like monk's rhubarb, but larger and rougher, a golden flower, and a small⁴ root; and it specially loves rich ground; they use it for the bites of snakes, spiders, vipers⁵ and other reptiles, administering it in wine or anointing the place with it mixed with olive-oil. In treating a snake-bite they use a plaster of it, and also give a draught of it mixed with vinegar⁶; and they also say that it is good for sores⁷ when mixed with wine and olive-oil, and for tumours when mixed with honey.

⁸ The kind called after Asklepios has a white and very stout root about a span long and a thick bark which is crusted with salt⁹; its stem is jointed all the way up, its leaf like that of *thapsia*, but thicker; it is said that it is good to scrape and drink

⁵ σήπας conj. Scal., cf. Arist. *Mir. Ausc.* 164; σήπας Ald.

⁶ καὶ ἐν ὀξίνῃ conj. Sch., cf. 9. 13. 3; ἐν ὀξίνῃ καὶ P. Ald.

⁷ For the genitive cf. §§ 2, 3; Xen. *Mem.* 3. 8. 3.

⁸ Plin. 25. 30; Diosc. 3. 49.

⁹ ἀλυκώδη: ? 'has a briny taste.'

τε ζύοντα πίνειν, καὶ σπληνὸς ὅταν αἷμα περὶ αὐτὸν ἐν μελικράτῳ, καὶ κεφαλαίας τρίβοντα ἐν ἐλαίῳ ἀλείφειν καὶ ἄλλο τι ἐὰν πονῆ τις ἀφανές, καὶ γαστρὸς ὀδύνης ἐν οἴνῳ ζύοντα. δύνασθαι δὲ καὶ τὰς μακρὰς ἄρρωστίας ἐκκλίνειν. ἔπειτα τῶν ἐλκῶν τῶν μὲν ὑγρῶν ξηρὸν ἐπιπάττοντα προκατακλύζοντα ἐν οἴνῳ θερμῷ, τῶν δὲ ξηρῶν ἐν οἴνῳ δεῦσαι καὶ καταπλάττειν.

3. Τὸ δ' Ἡράκλειον φύλλον μὲν ἔχει μέγα καὶ πλατὺ καὶ τρισπίθαμον πανταχῆ, ῥίζαν δὲ ὡς δακτύλου τὸ πάχος δίκραν ἢ τρίκραν, τῇ γεύσει μὲν ὑπόπικρον τῇ δ' ὀσμῇ καθάπερ λιβανωτοῦ καθαροῦ. ἀγαθὴν δὲ τῆς ἱερᾶς νόσου μινυμένην φώκης πιτύα ὅσον τεταρτημόριον πίνειν, καὶ ὀδύνης κατὰ γαστέρα ἐν οἴνῳ γλυκεῖ, καὶ ἐλκῶν τῶν μὲν ὑγρῶν ξηρὰν τῶν δὲ ξηρῶν ἐν μέλιτι. αὗται μὲν οὖν ταύτας ἔχουσι διαφορὰς τε καὶ δυνάμεις.

4 "Ἄλλα δὲ πανάκη τὸ μὲν λεπτόφυλλον τὸ δὲ οὐ· αἱ δὲ δυνάμεις ἀμφοῖν αἱ αὐταί, πρόσθετόν τε γυναιξὶ καὶ κατάπλασμα μετ' ἀλφίτου καὶ πρὸς τὰ ἔλκη τὰ ἄλλα καὶ πρὸς τὰ νεμόμενα.

5 Συνώνυμοι δὲ καὶ οἱ στρύχνοι καὶ οἱ τιθύμαλ-

¹ κεφαλαίας conj. Sch.; κεφαλῆς Ald.

² τῶν ἐλκῶν conj. Sch.; τῶν δὲ ἐλκῶδῶν (sic) U*; τῶν ἐλκῶδῶν Ald. H. cf. § 3.

³ Plin. 25. 32; Diosc. 3. 48.

⁴ δίκραν ἢ τρίκραν conj. Sch.; δίκραν ἢ τρίκραν UM; δικρανὴ πικρὰν U*; δικρανὴ ἢ τρικρανὴ Ald.

it against bites of reptiles, to take it in a posset of honey for disorders of the spleen, when the blood collects about it, and against headache¹ to pound it up in olive-oil and anoint the head; that it is of use also in other obscure troubles, and against stomach-ache, if scraped and taken in wine. It is said also to be able to prevent long periods of sickness. Again for running sores² one may sprinkle it on in hot wine, first washing the place, while for dry sores one may soak it in wine and apply a plaster.

³ The kind named after Herakles has a large broad leaf, three spans each way, a root as thick as a man's finger, forking in two or three⁴; in taste it is somewhat bitter, in smell like pure frankincense⁵; ⁶ it is good to drink it against epilepsy, mixed with the rennet of a seal in the proportion of one to four, or in sweet wine against pain⁷ in the stomach; it may be used dry⁸ for running sores, and mixed with honey for dry ones. Such are the special features about these plants and their respective virtues.

⁹ There are also other kinds of all-heal, of which one has a fine leaf, the other not; the properties of both kinds are the same; namely they are used as a pessary for women, and a plaster may be made of them mixed with meal for spreading sores as well as for ordinary sores.

Of the various plants called strykhnos.

As to *strykhnos* again and *tithymallos* (spurge) there is in either case more than one form of the plant

⁵ λιβανωτοῦ καθαροῦ conj. Sch.; λιβανωτῶν καθαρῶν UM; λιβανωτοῦ U*; λιβανωτοῦ καθαρῶν Ald. H. καθαροῦ perhaps due to καθάπερ. ⁶ cf. Fr. 175; Diosc. 2. 75.

⁷ ὀδύνης conj. W.; ὀδύνας UM U* Ald.

⁸ ξηρὰν conj. Sch.; ξηρὰ U* Ald.; ξηρὰ M. ⁹ Plin. 35. 33.

λοι. τῶν γὰρ στρύχων ὁ μὲν ὑπνώδης ὁ δὲ
μανικός. καὶ ὁ μὲν ὑπνώδης ἐρυθρὰν ἔχων τὴν
ρίζαν ὥσπερ αἷμα ξηραίνομένην, ὀρυττομένην δὲ
λευκὴν, καὶ καρπὸν ἐρυθρότερον κρόκου, φύλλον
δὲ τιθυμάλλω ὁμοιον ἢ μηλέα τῇ γλυκεῖα καὶ
αὐτὸ δασὺ καὶ πυγμὴν μέγα. τούτου τῆς ρίζης
τὸν φλοιὸν κόπτοντες λίαν καὶ βρέχοντες ἐν οἴνω
ἀκράτῳ διδόασι πιεῖν. καὶ ποιεῖ καθεύδειν. φύ-
ται δὲ ἐν χαράδραις καὶ τοῖς μνήμασιν.

6 Ὁ δὲ μανικός, οἱ δὲ θρύορον καλοῦσιν αὐτὸν οἱ
δὲ περιττόν, λευκὴν ἔχει τὴν ρίζαν καὶ μακρὰν
ὡς πήχεως καὶ κοίλην. δίδεται δ' αὐτῆς, ἐὰν μὲν
ὥστε παίξειν καὶ δοκεῖν ἑαυτῷ κάλλιστον εἶναι,
δραχμὴ σταθμῷ· ἐὰν δὲ μᾶλλον μαινέσθαι καὶ
φαντασίας τιὰς φαίνεσθαι, δύο δραχμαί· ἐὰν δ'
ὥστε μὴ παύεσθαι μαινόμενον τρεῖς, καὶ συμ-
παραμιγνύναι φασὶν ὀπὸν κενταυρίου· ἐὰν δὲ
ὥστε ἀποκτείναι, τέτταρες. ἔχει δὲ τὸ μὲν φύλλον
ὁμοιον εὐζώμῳ πλὴν μείζον, τὸν δὲ καυλὸν ὥσπερ
ὀργυίας, κεφαλὴν δὲ ὥσπερ γηθίου μείζω δὲ καὶ
δασυτέραν· ἔοικε δὲ καὶ πλατάνου καρπῷ.

¹ cf. 7. 15. 4, where a third στρύχων is mentioned, which is δμάνυμος, not συνάνυμος, i.e. which has nothing in common with these two στρύχωνι except the name. cf. also 9. 15. 5.

² κρόκου conj. Dalec. from Diosc. 4. 72, καρπὸν . . . κροκί-
ζοντα; κόκκου MSS.

³ πυγμὴν μέγα U; πυθμὴν μέγας U* Ald. H.; W. adopts Bod.'s
conjecture σπιθαμὴν μέγα.

⁴ Plin. 21. 177-179; Diosc. 4. 73.

⁵ θρύορον Ald. H.; θρυόρον U*; βρύορον U; βρύορον MmBas.;

denoted by the name. ¹ Of the plants called *strykhnos*
one induces sleep, the other (thorn-apple) causes
madness. The first-mentioned has a root which be-
comes red like blood as it dries, but when first dug
up it is white; its fruit is a deeper orange than
saffron,² its leaf like that of *tithymallos* or the sweet
apple; and it is itself rough, and about a foot high.³
The 'bark' of the root of this they bruise severely,
and soaking it in neat wine give it as a draught, and
it induces sleep. It grows in water-courses and on
tombs.

⁴ The kind which produces madness (which some
call *thryoron*⁵ and some *periton*⁶) has a white
hollow root about a cubit long. Of this three
twentieths of an ounce in weight is given, if the
patient is to become merely sportive and to think
himself a fine fellow; twice this dose⁷ if he is to go
mad outright and have delusions⁸; thrice the dose,
if he is to be permanently insane; (and then they
say that the juice of centaury is mixed with it);
four⁹ times the dose is given, if the man is to be
killed. The leaf is like that of rocket, but larger,
the stem about a fathom long; the 'head'¹⁰ is like
that of a long onion, but larger and rougher. And
it also resembles the fruit of the plane-tree.

briorem G. Plin. *l.c.* seems to have read *ερυθρὸν*; Diosc. *l.c.*
βρύον.

⁶ περιττόν Ald. H., i.e. 'violent'; *pissum* G; Plin. *l.c.* *peris-
son*; Diosc. *l.c.* *πέρισιον*.

⁷ δραχμαί conj. Sch.; δραχμαὶ Ald.

⁸ καὶ . . . φαίνεσθαι om. UM: ungrammatical, and possibly
a gloss; but cf. Diosc. and Plin. *l.c.*

⁹ τέτταρες conj. Sch.; τέτταρες Ald; τέσσαρας U*.

¹⁰ 7. 4. 10 it was said that *γηθιον* has no 'head,' i.e. bulb;
here the 'head' seems to be the inflorescence. cf. Diosc. and
Plin. *l.c.*

- 7 Τῶν δὲ τιθυμᾶλλον ὁ μὲν παράλιος καλούμενος κόκκινον φύλλον ἔχει περιφερές, καυλὸν δὲ καὶ τὸ ὄλον μέγεθος ὡς σπιθαμῆς τὸν δὲ καρπὸν λευκόν. ἀμάται δὲ ὅταν ἄρτι περκάζῃ σταφυλή, καὶ ξηραυθεὶς ὁ καρπὸς δίδοται πίνειν τριφθεὶς ὅσον τρίτου μέρους ὄξυβάφου.
- 8 Ὁ δ' ἄρρη καλούμενος τὸ μὲν φύλλον ἐλαιῶδες ἔχει, τὸ δὲ ὄλον μέγεθος πηχυαῖον. τοῦτον ὀπίζουσιν ἅμα τρυγητῶ καὶ θεραπεύσαντες οὕτως ὡς δεῖ χρᾶνται· καθαίρει δὲ κάτω μᾶλλον.
- 9 Ὁ δὲ μυρτίτης καλούμενος τιθύμαλλος λευκός· τὸ μὲν φύλλον ἔχει καθάπερ ὁ μύρρινος, πλὴν ἀκαυθῶδες ἀπ' ἄκρον κλήματα δ' ἀφήσιν ἐπὶ τὴν γῆν ὡς σπιθαμιαῖα, ταῦτα δ' οὐχ ἅμα φέρει τὸν καρπὸν ἀλλὰ παρ' ἔτος, τὰ μὲν νῦν τὰ δ' εἰς νέωτα, πεφυκότα ἀπὸ τῆς αὐτῆς ῥίζης. φιλεῖ δὲ ὄρεινὰ χωρία. ὁ δὲ καρπὸς αὐτοῦ καλεῖται κάρυον. ἀμῶσι δ' ὅταν ἀδρύνωνται αἱ κριθαὶ καὶ ξηραίνοντες καὶ ἀποκαθαίροντες· αὐτὸν τὸν καρπὸν πλύναντες ἐν ὕδατι καὶ πάλιν ξηράναντες διδόασιν πιεῖν συμμειγνύντες δύο μέρη τῆς μελαίνης μήκωνος, τὸ δὲ συναμφοτέρου ὅσον ὄξυβάφου· καθαίρει δὲ φλέγμα κάτω· ἐὰν δὲ τὸ κάρυον αὐτὸ διδώσι, τρίψαντες ἐν οἴνῳ γλυκεῖ διδόασιν ἢ ἐν σησάμῳ πεφρυγμένῳ κατατραγεῖν. ταῦτα μὲν ὄν τοῖς τε φύλλοις καὶ τοῖς ὀποῖς καὶ τοῖς καρποῖς χρήσιμα.

¹ Plin. 26. 68.

² κόκκινον conj. W.; κόκκος MSS. cf. Plin. l.c. *ramis rubentibus*.

³ Diosc. 4. 164; Plin. 26. 62-65.

⁴ οὕτως ὡς δεῖ χρ. conj. Sch.; οὕτως ὡς δὴ χρ. U*; οὕτως χρ. Ald.

Of the various kinds of tithymallos.

¹ Of the various plants called *tithymallos* (spurge) that which is called sea-spurge has a round scarlet² leaf; the stem (and the size of the plant generally) is about a span long, and the fruit is white. It is gathered when the grape is just turning, and the dried fruit is given in a draught, the dose being the twenty-fourth part of a pint.

³ That which is called the 'male' has a leaf like the olive, and the height of the whole plant is a cubit. Of this they collect the juice at the time of vintage, and, after preparing it, use it as occasion demands⁴; and it purges chiefly downwards.

⁵ The kind of *tithymallos* called 'myrtle-like' is white; it has a leaf like the myrtle, but spinous at the tip; it puts out earthward twigs about a span long, and these bear the fruit⁶ not all at the same time but in alternate years, so that from the same root grow fruits partly this and partly next year. It loves hill-country. The fruit of it is called a 'nut.' They gather it when the barley is ripening and dry and clean it; (it is the actual fruit⁷ which they clean); they wash it in water and, after drying it again, give it in a draught, mixing with it two parts of 'black⁸ poppy'; and the whole dose amounts to about an eighth of a pint. It purges phlegm downwards. If they administer the 'nut' itself, they first pound it up in sweet wine, or give it in parched sesame to bite up. These plants then have leaves juices or fruits which are serviceable.

⁵ Diosc. 4. 164; Plin. 26. 66.

⁶ cf. C.P. 4. 6. 9.

⁷ W. adds δὲ after αὐτῶν. The treatment of the leaves has perhaps dropped out. cf. Plin. l.c. G's version is even shorter.

⁸ μέλαινα must here mean 'dark,' i.e. red. See Index.

- 10 Τῶν δὲ λιβανωτίδων, δύο γάρ εἰσιν, ἡ μὲν ἄκαρπος ἢ δὲ κάρπιμος, ἡ μὲν καὶ τῷ καρπῷ καὶ τῷ φύλλῳ χρησίμη ἢ δὲ μόνον τῇ ῥίζῃ. καλεῖται δὲ ὁ καρπὸς κάχρυ. ἔχει δὲ αὕτη τὸ μὲν φύλλον εἰκὸς σελίνῳ ἐλείψω μείζον δὲ πολὺ, καυλὸν δὲ μέγεθος πήχεως ἢ μείζω, ῥίζαν δὲ μεγάλην καὶ παχείαν λευκὴν ὄζουσαν ὡσπερ λιβανωτοῦ, καρπὸν δὲ λευκὸν τραχὺν προμήκη· φύεται δὲ μάλιστα ὅπου ἂν αὐχμηρὰ χωρία ἢ καὶ πετρῶδη· χρησίμη δὲ ἢ μὲν ῥίζα πρὸς τε τὰ ἔλκη καὶ πρὸς τὰ γυναικεία πινομένη ἐν οἴνῳ αὐστηρῶ μέλαν· ὁ δὲ καρπὸς πρὸς τε τὰς στραγγουρίας καὶ πρὸς τὰ ὄτα καὶ ἄργεμα καὶ πρὸς ὀφθαλμίας καὶ ὡστε γάλα γυναιξίν ἐμποιεῖν.
- 11 Ἡ δὲ ἄκαρπος ἔχει τὸ φύλλον ὅμοιον θριδακίνης τῆς πικρᾶς τραχύτερον δὲ καὶ λευκότερον, ῥίζαν δὲ βραχεῖαν. φύεται δὲ ὅπουπερ ἐρείκη πλείστη. δύναται δὲ ἢ ῥίζα καθαίρειν καὶ ἄνω καὶ κάτω· τὸ μὲν γὰρ πρὸς τὴν βλάστην ἄνω, τὸ δὲ πρὸς τὴν γῆν κάτω· κωλύει δὲ καὶ εἰς ἱμάτια τιθεμένη τοὺς σήτας. συλλέγεται δὲ περὶ πυροτομίας.

XII. Χαμαιλέων δὲ ὁ μὲν λευκὸς ὁ δὲ μέλας· αἱ δὲ δυνάμεις τῶν ῥιζῶν καὶ αὐταὶ δὲ αἱ ῥίζαι τοῖς εἶδεσι διάφοροι. τοῦ μὲν γὰρ λευκῆ καὶ παχεῖα καὶ γλυκεῖα καὶ ὀσμὴν ἔχουσα βαρείαν· χρησίμων δὲ φασι πρὸς τε τοὺς ῥοῦς, ὅταν ἐψηθῇ

¹ Diosc. 3. 74; Plin. 19. 187.

² cf. Plin. 24. 99 and 101.

³ cf. 7. 6. 2; 9. 9. 5.

⁴ ὅπουπερ ἐρείκη conj. Dalec. etc. from Diosc. l.c.; ὅπουπερ ἐῖρηται Ald.H.; ὁπότε ἐρείκη U*.

Of the two herbs called libanotis.

¹ Of the plants called *libanotis*, (for there are two) one is barren, the other fruitful, the latter having both fruit and leaves that are serviceable, the former only a serviceable root. The fruit is called *kakhry*.² This plant has a leaf like marsh celery, but much larger; a stem a cubit long or more, a large stout white root, which smells like frankincense, and a white rough elongated fruit. It grows chiefly wherever there is parched and rocky soil; the root is serviceable for sores, and for diseases of women when given in a draught of dry black wine. The fruit is good for strangury, for the ears, for ulcers³ on the eye, for ophthalmia and for producing milk in women.

The barren kind has a leaf like that of the bitter lettuce, but rougher and paler; the root is short. It grows where there is abundance of heather.⁴ The root can purge both upwards and downwards, the upper part being used for the former, that nearer the ground for the latter purpose. Also, if it is put among clothes, it prevents moth. It is gathered at the time of wheat-harvest.

Of the two kinds of chamaeleon.

XII. ⁵Of chamaeleon there is the white kind and the dark; the properties of the roots are different, and the roots also differ⁶ in appearance. In the one case the root is white stout and sweet, and it has a heavy smell; they say that when cooked it is serviceable against flux; it is chopped up like

⁵ Diosc. 3. 8; Plin. 22. 45 and 46, who explains the name (*mutat cum terra colores*). See Index.

⁶ διαφέρουσαι conj. W.; διαφέρει U; διαφέρουσι δὲ M; διάφορον Ald.

κατατμηθεῖσα καθάπερ ραφανὶς ἐνειρομένη ἐφ' ὄλοσχόλου, καὶ πρὸς τὴν ἔλμινθα τὴν πλατεῖαν, ὅταν ἀσταφίδα προφάγη πίνειν ἐπιζύοντα ταύτην ὅσον ὀξύβαφον ἐν οἴνῳ αὐστηρῷ. ἀναιρεῖ δὲ καὶ κύνα καὶ σὺν· κύνα μὲν ἐν ἀλφίτοις ἀναφραθεῖσα μετὰ ἐλαίου καὶ ὕδατος, σὺν δὲ μετὰ ραφάνων μεμιγμένη τῶν ὀρειῶν. γυναικὶ δὲ δίδοται ἐν τρυγί γλυκεῖα ἢ ἐν οἴνῳ γλυκεῖ. καὶ ἐὰν βούληται τις ἀσθενούντος ἀνθρώπου διαπειρᾶσθαι εἰ βιώσιμος, λούειν κελεύουσι τρεῖς ἡμέρας, κὰν περιενέγκῃ βιώσιμος. φύεται δὲ ὁμοίως πανταχοῦ, καὶ ἔχει τὸ φύλλον ὅμοιον σκολύμφ μείζον δέ· αὐτὸ δὲ πρὸς τῇ γῆ τινα κεφαλὴν ἔχει ἀκανοειδῆ μεγάλην, οἱ δὲ καὶ ἄκανον καλοῦσιν.

2 Ὁ δὲ μέλας τῷ μὲν φύλλῳ παρόμοιος, σκολυμῶδες γὰρ ἔχει πλὴν ἔλαττον καὶ λειότερον, αὐτὸς δ' ὅλος ἐστὶν ὡσπερ σκυῖδιον, ἢ δὲ ῥίζα παχεῖα καὶ μέλαινα διαρραγεῖσα δὲ ὑπόξανθος. χωρία δὲ φιλεῖ ψυχρὰ καὶ ἀργά· δύναται δὲ λέπραν τε ἐξελαύνειν ἐν ὄξει τριβόμενος καὶ ξυσθεὶς ἐπαλειφόμενος καὶ ἀλφὸν ὡσαύτως· ἀναιρεῖ δὲ καὶ τοὺς κύνας.

3 Μήκωνες δ' εἰσὶν ἄγριαι πλείους· ἢ μὲν κερὰ τίτις καλουμένη μέλαινα· ταύτης τὸ φύλλον ὡσ-

¹ cf. 9. 9. 1.

² cf. Pseudo-Diosc. 4. 175 and Index.

³ ἀκανοειδῆ conj. Sch.; κονοειδῆ U*; κωνοειδῆ mP; ὁμοίαν ἄκανῳ Pald.

⁴ δὲ after τὴν om. Sch.; ? τινα κεφαλὴν W.

radishes¹ and the pieces strung on a rush; it is also good against the broad maw-worm; the patient first eats a bunch of raisins and then drinks about an eighth of a pint of this scraped up in a draught of dry wine. It is fatal to dogs and pigs; to kill a dog it is well mixed up in a meal paste with oil and water, to kill a pig it is mixed with 'mountain cabbage' (spurge).² It is given to a woman in sweet wine-lees or sweet wine. And if one wishes to discover whether a man that is sick will recover, they say that he should be washed with this for three days, and, if he survives the experience, he will recover. It grows everywhere alike and has a leaf like the golden thistle, but larger; the plant itself has a large thistle-like³ head⁴ close to the ground; some actually⁵ call it the thistle.

⁶ The dark kind resembles the other in leaf, which is like that of the golden thistle but smaller and smoother; the plant itself is in general appearance like a sunshade; the root is stout and black, and when broken is yellowish. It likes cold uncultivated soil: it has the property of expelling leprosy; for this it is given pounded up in vinegar, or else scrapings of it are made into a plaster; and it is also used for the white leprosy. This plant is also fatal to dogs.⁷

Of the various plants called 'poppy.'

⁸ There are several kinds of wild poppy: the one called the horned poppy is black: the leaf of this is

⁵ δὲ καὶ ἄκανον I conj.; δ' ἄκανθαν U* mPar., so also Diosc. l.c.; δ' ἄκανον Pald.G.

⁶ Diosc. 3. 9; Plin. l.c.

⁷ κύνας: κυνοραΐστας, dog-ticks, conj. Reinesius from Plin. ricinus canum.

⁸ Diosc. 4. 64; Plin. 20. 205 and 206.

περ φλόμου τῆς μελαινης ἦττον δὲ μέλαν, τοῦ δὲ
καυλοῦ τὸ ὕψος ὡς πηχυαίου, ρίζα δὲ παχεῖα καὶ
ἐπιπόλαιος, ὁ δὲ καρπὸς καμπύλος ὡσπερ κερά-
τιον· συλλέγεται δὲ περὶ πυροτομίας. δύναται
δὲ καθαίρειν κοιλίαν, τὸ δὲ φύλλον ἄργεμα προ-
βάτοις ἀφαιρεῖν. φύεται δὲ παρὰ θάλατταν, οὗ
ἂν ἢ πετρώδη χωρία.

⁴ Ἐτέρα δὲ μήκων ροιάς καλουμένη παρομοία
κιχορίῳ τῷ ἀγρίῳ, δι' ἃ καὶ ἐσθίεται· ἐν τοῖς
ἀρουραίοις δὲ φύεται, μάλιστα ἐν ταῖς κριθαῖς·
ἄνθος δ' ἔχει ἐρυθρὸν κωδύαν δ' ὄσπην ὄνυχα τοῦ
δακτύλου. συλλέγεται δὲ πρὸ τοῦ θερισμοῦ τῶν
κριθῶν, ἐγχλωροτέρα δὲ μᾶλλον. καθαίρει δὲ
κάτω.

⁵ Ἐτέρα δὲ μήκων Ἡρακλεία καλεῖται τὸ μὲν
φύλλον ἔχουσα οἶον στρουθός, ᾧ τὰ ὀθόνια λευ-
καίνουσι, ρίζαν δὲ λεπτὴν ἐπιπόλαιον, τὸν δὲ
καρπὸν λευκόν. ταύτης ἢ ρίζα καθαίρει ἄνω·
χρῶνται δὲ τινες πρὸς τοὺς ἐπιλήπτους ἐν μελι-
κράτῳ. ταῦτα μὲν οὖν ὡσπερ ὁμωνυμία τινὶ
συνείληπται.

XIII. Τῶν δὲ ριζῶν καὶ ἐν τοῖς χυμοῖς αἱ
διαφοραὶ καὶ ἐν ταῖς ὀσμαῖς· αἱ μὲν γὰρ εἰσι
δριμεῖαι αἱ δὲ πικραὶ αἱ δὲ γλυκεῖαι, καὶ αἱ μὲν
εὐὸδομοὶ αἱ δὲ βαρεῖαι. γλυκεῖα μὲν ἢ τε νυμφαία
καλουμένη· φύεται δ' ἐν ταῖς λίμναις καὶ ἐν τοῖς
ἐλώδεσιν, οἶον ἐν τε τῇ Ὀρχομενίᾳ καὶ Μαραθῶνι

¹ ὡσπερ κεράτιον conj. W.; ὡσπερ κέρας UM; ὡσπερ τῶν κερα-
τίων U* Ald.

² Diosc. l.c.; Plin. 19. 167-169.

³ Diosc. 4. 66; Plin. 20. 207, cf. 19. 21.

like that of the black mullein, but it is not so black ;
the stem grows about a cubit high, the root is stout
and shallow, the fruit is twisted like a little horn¹:
it is gathered at the time of wheat harvest. It has
the property of purging the belly, and the leaf is
used for removing ulcers on sheep's eyes. It grows
by the sea, wherever there is rocky ground.

² Another kind of poppy is that called *rhoias*,
which is like wild chicory, wherefore it is even
eaten: it grows in cultivated fields and especially
among barley. It has a red flower, and a head as
large as a man's finger-nail. It is gathered before
the barley-harvest, when it is still somewhat green.
It purges downwards.

³ Another kind of poppy is called *Herakleia*: it has
a leaf like soap-wort, with which⁴ they bleach linen:
the root is slender and does not run deep, and the
fruit is white. The root of this plant purges upwards:
and some use it in a posset of mead for epileptics.

⁵ These kinds then are distinct plants, though they
come under one name.

Of roots possessing remarkable taste or smell.

XIII. The differences between roots are shown in
their tastes⁶ and in their smells: some are pungent,
some bitter, some sweet: some again have a pleasant,
others a disagreeable smell. The plant called
yellow water-lily⁷ is sweet: it grows in lakes and
marshy places, as in the district of Orchomenus, at

⁴ This appears to refer to *στρουθός*, not to *Ἡρακλεία*, as
Plin. takes it. cf. 6. 4. 3 and Index, *στρουθιον* (2).

⁵ i.e. *ροιάς* and *Ἡρακλεία* are popularly called 'poppies.'
ὁμωνυμία τι conj. W.; *ὁμωνυμία* τινα Ald.; *ὁμώνυμα τι* U*. cf.
7. 15. 4.

⁶ *χυμοῖς* conj. Sch.; *χυλοῖς* Ald,

⁷ Plin. 25. 75.

καὶ περὶ Κρήτην· καλοῦσι δ' αὐτὴν οἱ Βοιωτοὶ μαδωνάιν καὶ τὸν καρπὸν ἐσθίουσιν. ἔχει δὲ τὸ φύλλον μέγα ἐπὶ τοῦ ὕδατος· εἶναι δὲ φασὶν ἰσχυαίμον, εἴαν τρίψας τις ἐπὶ τὴν πληγὴν ἐπιθῆ· χρησίμη δὲ καὶ πρὸς δυσεντερίαν πινομένη.

² Γλυκεῖα δὲ καὶ ἡ Σκυθικὴ καὶ ἐνιοὶ δὲ καλοῦσιν εὐθύς γλυκεῖαν αὐτὴν· γίνεται δὲ περὶ τὴν Μαιώτιν· χρησίμη δὲ πρὸς τε τὰ ἄσθματα καὶ πρὸς τὴν βήχα ξηρὰν καὶ ὅλως τοὺς περὶ τὸν θώρακα πόνους· ἐτι δὲ πρὸς τὰ ἔλκη ἐν μέλιτι δύναται δὲ καὶ τὴν δίψαν παύειν, εἴαν τις ἐν τῷ στόματι ἔχη· δι' ὃ ταύτη τε καὶ τῇ ἰππακῇ διάγειν φασὶ τοὺς Σκύθας ἡμέρας καὶ ἑνδεκα καὶ δώδεκα.

³ [Ἡ δὲ ἀριστολογία τῇ ὀσφρήσει μὲν εὐοδμος τῇ δὲ γεύσει πικρὰ σφόδρα τῇ χροιά δὲ μέλαινα· φύεται δὲ ἐν τοῖς ὄρεσιν ἢ βελτίστη· φύλλον δὲ ἔχει προσεμφορῆς τῇ ἀλσίῃ πλὴν στρογγυλότερον· χρησίμη δὲ πρὸς πολλά, καὶ ἀρίστη πρὸς κεφαλῆς ἀγαθὴ δὲ καὶ πρὸς τὰ ἄλλα ἔλκη, καὶ πρὸς τὰ ἐρπετὰ καὶ πρὸς ὕπνον καὶ πρὸς ὑστέρα· τὰ μὲν οὖν προσάγειν κελεύουσιν ἐν ὕδατι ἀναδέυσαντα καὶ καταπλάττοντα, τὰ δὲ ἄλλα εἰς μέλι ἐνξύσαντα καὶ ἔλαιον· πρὸς δὲ τὰ τῶν ἐρπετῶν ἐν οἴνῳ ὀξίνῃ πίνειν καὶ ἐπὶ τὸ δῆγμα ἐπιπλάττειν· εἰς ὕπνον δὲ ἐν οἴνῳ μέλανι αὐστηρῶς κνίσαι· εἴαν δὲ αἱ μήτραι προπέσωσι, τῷ ὕδατι ἀποκλύζειν.]

¹ Diosc. 3. 5; Plin. 25. 82.

² γλυκεῖαν: γλυκῆριζαν conj. Dalec., whence 'liquorice,' cf. Plin. 11. 284.

³ cf. Plin. *l.c.*, who took ἰππακῆ to be a plant.

Marathon and in parts of Crete: the Boeotians, who eat the fruit, call it *madonais*. It has a large leaf which lies on the water: and it is said that it acts as a styptic if it is pounded up and put on the wound: it is also serviceable in the form of a draught for dysentery.

¹ 'Scythian root' (liquorice) is also sweet; some indeed call it simply 'sweet-root.'² It is found about Lake Maeotis: it is useful against asthma or a dry cough and in general for troubles in the chest: also, administered in honey, for wounds: also it has the property of quenching thirst, if one holds it in the mouth: wherefore they say that the Scythians, with the help of this and mares' milk cheese³ can go eleven or twelve days without drinking.

⁴ [Birthwort is fragrant to the smell but in taste is very bitter: in colour it is black. The best grows on the mountains: it has a leaf like *alsine*, but rounder: it is useful for many purposes, and is best for sores on the head⁵ and other sores, also for bites of reptiles, for inducing sleep and for disorders of the womb.⁶ It is directed that it should be applied as a plaster, steeped in water, and for the other purposes should be given shredded into honey and olive-oil: for snake-bites it should be taken in sour wine and also used as a plaster on the bite: to induce sleep it should be scraped up⁷ and administered in black dry wine; in cases of *prolapsus uteri* a lotion of it mixed with water should be applied.]

⁴ Diosc. 3. 4; Plin. 25. 95. This section is repeated 9. 20. 4. with considerable variations: that seems to be its proper place.

⁵ κεφαλῆς conj. W.; κεφαλῆν Ald. cf. § 20, κεφαλόθλαστα.

⁶ ὑστέρα conj. W., cf. below, εἴαν δὲ αἱ μήτραι κ.τ.λ. and the duplicate passage § 20; ἔτερα MSS.

κνίσαι conj. W.; κνίσας U* Ald.

- 4 Αὐται μὲν οὖν γλυκεῖαι. ἄλλαι δὲ πικραί, αἱ δὲ βαρεῖαι τῇ γεύσει. γίνονται δὲ τινες τῶν γλυκεῶν αἱ μὲν ἑσστατικάι, καθάπερ ἡ ὁμοία τῷ σκολύμφῳ περὶ Τέγαν, ἣν καὶ Πάνδειος ὁ ἀνδριαντοποιοὺς φαγὼν ἐργαζόμενος ἐν τῷ ἱερῷ ἐξέστη. αἱ δὲ θανατηφόροι, καθάπερ ἡ περὶ τὰ μέταλλα ἐν τοῖς ἔργοις τοῖς ἐν Θράκη· κούφη δὲ καὶ ἡδεῖα πάνυ τῇ γεύσει καὶ τὸν θάνατον ὑπνώδη τινα ποιοῦσα καὶ ἐλαφρόν. ἔχουσι δὲ καὶ τοῖς χρώμασι διαφορὰς οὐ τῷ λευκῷ καὶ μέλανι καὶ ξανθῷ μόνον, ἀλλ' ἔναι καὶ οἰνοχρώτες, αἱ δ' ἐρυθραί, καθάπερ ἡ τοῦ ἐρευθεδανοῦ.
- 5 Ἡ δὲ τοῦ πενταφύλλου ἢ πενταπετοῦς, καλοῦσι γὰρ ἀμφοτέρως, ὀρυττομένη ἐρυθρὰ ξηρανομένη δὲ μέλαινα γίνεται καὶ τετράγωνος· ἔχει δὲ τὸ φύλλον ὡσπερ οἶναρον μικρὸν δὲ καὶ τὴν χροῖαν ὁμοίαν· καὶ αὐξάνεται καὶ φθίνει ἅμα τῇ ἀμπέλῳ· πάντα δὲ πέντε τὰ φύλλα, δι' ἃ καὶ ἡ προσηγορία· καυλοὺς δὲ ἐπὶ γῆν ἴσησι λεπτοὺς καὶ κνήμας ἔχει.
- 6 Τὸ δὲ ἐρευθεδανὸν φύλλον ὁμοίον κιττῷ πλὴν στρογγυλότερον· φύεται δ' ἐπὶ γῆς ὡσπερ ἄγρωστις, φιλεῖ δὲ παλίσκια χωρία. οὐρητικὴ δέ, δι' ἃ καὶ χρώνται πρὸς τὰ τῆς ὀσφύος ἀλγήματα καὶ πρὸς τὰς ἰσχιάδας.
- Ἔναι δὲ ἰδιόμορφοί τινες, ὡσπερ ἡ τε τοῦ σκορπίου καλουμένου καὶ ἡ τοῦ πολυποδίου. ἡ

¹ These words shew that § 3 is out of place.

² cf. C. P. 6. 4. 5.

³ ἡ conj. Sch.; αἱ U* Ald.

⁴ ἐν τοῖς ἔργοις τοῖς W. from U*. ? a gloss on μέταλλα. τὰ μετ. τὰ ἐν Θ. Ald. H.

⁵ Plin. 25. 139.

¹ These then are sweet : other roots are bitter, and some unpleasant to the taste. Of those that are sweet² there are some that cause mental derangement, as the plant like the golden thistle which grows near Tegea : of this Pandeios the sculptor ate, and went mad while he was working in the temple. Others have fatal effects, as that³ which grows near the mines in the fields of⁴ Thrace : this however is inoffensive and quite sweet to the taste, and the death which it causes is easy and like falling asleep. There are also differences in colour, not merely as to being black or white or yellow, but some are quite wine-coloured and some are red, as the root of madder.

⁵ The root of *pentaphyllum* or *pentapetes* (cinquefoil)⁶ (for the plant bears both names) is red when it is dug up, but as it dries it becomes black and square : its leaf is like a vine-leaf, and it is small and like it in colour : it grows and fades along with the vine. It only has five leaves in all, whence its name : it sends out long slender stems on the ground, and it has joints.⁷

⁸ Madder has a leaf like ivy, but it is rounder : it grows along the ground like dog's-tooth grass and loves shady spots. It has diuretic properties, wherefore it is used for pains in the loins or hip-disease.

Some roots are of peculiar shape, as that of the plant called 'scorpion-plant' (leopard's bane)⁹ and that of polypody. For the former is like a scorpion

⁶ *πενταπετοῦς* conj. Sch.; *πενταπέτου* U Ald.; *πεντεπέτου* M U*. cf. Diosc. 4. 42.

⁷ καὶ κνήμας ἔχει U*; καὶ κν. ε. πικνὰς Ald.; καὶ κνίκας ἔχει πικνὰς UM. cf. *πολύκνημος*, Diosc. 3. 94. Text probably defective, as nothing is said of the plant's medicinal use.

⁸ Diosc. 3. 143; Plin. 19. 47.

⁹ cf. 9. 18. 2.

μὲν γὰρ ὁμοία σκορπίῳ καὶ χρησίμη δὲ πρὸς τὴν πληγὴν αὐτοῦ καὶ πρὸς ἄλλ' ἅττα. ἡ δὲ τοῦ πολυποδίου δασεῖα καὶ ἔχουσα κοτυληδόνας, ὥσπερ αἱ τοῦ πολύποδος πλεκτάται. καθαίρει δὲ κάτω· κὰν περιάψῃται τις οὐ φασιν ἐμφυεσθαι πολύπουν. ἔχει δὲ φύλλον ὅμοιον τῇ πτερίδι τῇ μεγάλη καὶ φύεται ἐν ταῖς πέτραις.

XIV. Πασῶν δὲ τῶν ῥιζῶν αἱ μὲν πλείω χρόνον αἱ δὲ ἐλάττω διαμένουσιν. ὁ μὲν γὰρ ἐλλέβορος καὶ τριάκοντα ἔτη χρήσιμος, ἡ δὲ ἀριστολογία πέντε ἢ ἕξ, χαμαιλέον δὲ ὁ μέλας τετταράκοντα, κενταυρίς δὲ δέκα ἢ δώδεκα· πείρα δὲ ἡ ῥίζα καὶ πυκνή· πευκέδανον δὲ πέντε ἢ ἕξ, ἀμπέλου δὲ ἀγρίας ἐνιαυτόν, ἐὰν ἐν σκιᾷ ᾖ καὶ ἀπληκτος, εἰ δὲ μὴ, σαπρὰ καὶ σομφώδης· ἄλλαι δὲ ἄλλους ἔχουσιν χρόνους. πάντων δὲ ὅλως τῶν φαρμάκων πλείστον διαμένει χρόνον τὸ ἐλατήριον, καὶ τὸ παλαιότατον ἄριστον. ἰατρὸς δ' οὖν τις ἔλεγεν οὐκ ἀλαζῶν οὐδὲ ψεύστης ὡς εἶη παρ' αὐτῷ καὶ διακοσίων ἐτῶν θαυμαστὸν δὲ τῇ ἀρετῇ, δοῦναι δὲ αὐτῷ τινα δῶρον. αἰτία δὲ τῆς χρονιότητος ἡ ὑγρότης· διὰ γὰρ ταύτην καὶ ὅταν κόψωσι τιθέασιν εἰς τέφραν ὑγρὸν, καὶ οὐδ' ὡς γίνεται ξηρόν, ἀλλ' ἄχρι πεντήκοντα ἐτῶν σβέννυσι προσαγομένον τοὺς λύχνους. φασὶ δὲ μόνον

¹ cf. the mediaeval doctrine of 'signatures.'

² Diosc. 4. 186.

³ τις οὐ conj. Sch.; τις ὡς Ald.; τις UM; τις ὡς U*.

⁴ Plin. 27. 14³. ⁵ cf. 9. 8. 7. ⁶ cf. 9. 20. 3.

⁷ ἀπληκτος: ? by worms. cf. ἄκοπος.

and is also useful¹ against the sting of that creature and for certain other purposes. ²The root of polypody is rough and has suckers like the tentacles of the polyp. It purges downwards: and, if one wears it as an amulet, they say that one³ does not get a polypus. It has a leaf like the great fern, and it grows on rocks.

Of the time for which roots can be kept without losing their virtue.

XIV. ⁴Some roots keep a longer, some a shorter time. Hellebore retains its usefulness for as much as thirty years, birthwort five or six, the black chamaeleon for forty, feverwort⁵ (whose root is thick and compact) for ten or twelve. Sulphur-wort keeps five or six years, the root of the 'wild vine'⁶ (bryony) for a year, if it be kept in the shade and not damaged:⁷ otherwise it rots and becomes spongy.⁸ Others keep for various periods. But, to speak generally, of all plants used as drugs the 'driver'⁹ keeps longest, and, the older it is, the better it is. At least a certain physician, who was no boaster nor liar, said that he had some which was 200 years old and of marvellous virtue, and that it was a present to him from some one. The cause of its keeping so long is its moisture:¹⁰ for to secure this, as soon as they have cut it, they put it among ashes without drying it, and not even so does it become dry, but up to fifty years it will put the lamp¹¹ out if it is brought near it. And they say that alone of all

⁸ σομφώδης conj. Sch.; σογκώδης Ald. H.

⁹ A manufactured drug. cf. 9. 9. 4.

¹⁰ Diosc. 4. 150; Plin. 20. 5.

¹¹ λύχνους conj. Sch.: so Vin. Cod. Cas. GPlin. l. c.; αὐχμὸς U* Ald.; χρόνους UM.

ἡ μάλιστα ὑπέρινον ἄνω ποιεῖν τῶν φαρμάκων αὕτη μὲν οὖν ιδιότης τις δυνάμεως.

3 Τῶν δὲ ριζῶν ὅσαι μὲν γλυκύτητά τινα ἔχουσι ξυμβαίνει θριπηδέστους γίνεσθαι χρονίζομενας, ὅσαι δὲ δριμύται, τοῦτο μὲν μὴ πάσχειν ἀμανροῦσθαι δ' αὐτῶν τὰς δυνάμεις μανουμένων καὶ κενουμένων. τῶν δ' ἔξω θηρίων ἄλλο μὲν οὐδὲν ἀπτεται ρίζης δριμύτης, ἡ δὲ σφονδύλη πασῶν τοῦτο μὲν οὖν ἴδιον τῆς τοῦ ζώου φύσεως.

4 Πᾶσαν δὲ χεῖρω γίνεσθαι ρίζαν, ἐὰν ἐάσῃ τις τελειωθῆναι καὶ ἀδρυνθῆναι τὸν καρπὸν ὡσαύτως δὲ καὶ τὸν καρπὸν, ἐὰν ὀπίσης τὴν ρίζαν ὡς ἐπὶ τὸ πολὺ δὲ αἱ φαρμακώδεις οὐκ ὀπίζονται, ὧν δ' ἂν τὰ σπέρματα φαρμακώδη, αὐταὶ δὲ ὀπίζονται χρῆσθαι δὲ τινές φασι μᾶλλον ταῖς ρίζαις, ὅτι ἰσχυρότερος ὁ καρπὸς ὥσθ' ὑπενεγκεῖν τὸ σῶμα. φαίνεται δὲ οὐ καθ' ὅλου τοῦτο ἀληθές· ἐπεὶ καὶ οἱ ἐν Ἀντικύρα τοῦ σησαμώδους [ἐλλεβόρου] διδάσιν, [ὅτι ὁ καρπὸς ὅμοιος σησάμῳ].

XV. Φαρμακώδεις δὲ δοκοῦσιν εἶναι τόποι μάλιστα τῶν μὲν ἔξω τῆς Ἑλλάδος οἱ περὶ τὴν Τυρρηνίαν καὶ τὴν Λατίνην, ἐν ἧ καὶ τὴν Κίρκην εἶναι λέγουσιν καὶ ἔτι μᾶλλον γε, ὡς Ὀμηρός

¹ Plin. 27. 143.

² i.e. not engendered in the root.

³ A beetle? cf. Arist. H.A. 5. 8.

⁴ This section is omitted in U*. Plin. 27. 144.

drugs, or to a greater degree than any, it effects a thorough purge upwards: this then is a virtue peculiar to it.

Those roots which contain any sweetness become worm-eaten in course of time, but those that are pungent are not so affected, though their virtues diminish as they become flabby and waste away.

¹No creature coming from without ² touches a pungent root, but the *sphondyle* ³ attacks them all; this then is a peculiarity of this creature.

⁴Any root, they say, deteriorates if one lets the fruit grow to maturity and ripen: and so in like manner does the fruit, if you drain the root of its juice: and in general roots with medicinal properties do not have the juice of their roots taken, and only those whose seeds are medicinal are thus treated. But some say that they use the roots for choice, because the fruit is too powerful for the human body to be able to bear it. However this does not appear to be true as a universal rule, seeing that the people of Anticyra administer ⁵doses of the drug ⁶*sesamodes* made from hellebore, which is so called because its fruit is like sesame.

Of the localities which specially produce medicinal herbs.

XV. The places outside Hellas which specially produce medicinal herbs seem to be the parts of Tyrhenia and Latium (where they say that Circe dwelt), and still more parts of Egypt, as Homer says:

⁵ i.e. and it is in this case the *fruit* which is used. The drug in question, as well as the plant, was called *σησαμοειδές* or *σησαμοειδής*. cf. 9. 9. 2 n.; Diosc. 4. 149.

⁶ Or (if *ἐλλεβόρου* is sound) 'of the sesame-like hellebore,' i.e. he 'black.' ὅτι... *σησάμῳ* I have bracketed, as a gloss on *σησαμώδους*: *ἐλλεβόρου* is probably also a gloss.

φησι, τὰ περι Αἴγυπτον· ἐκεῖθεν γὰρ τὴν Ἑλένην φησὶ λαβεῖν “ἐσθλὰ τὰ οἱ Πολύδαμνα πόρεν Θῶνος παράκοιτις Αἴγυπτίη· τόθι πλείστα φύει ζείδωρος ἄρουρα φάρμακα, πολλὰ μὲν ἐσθλὰ τετυγμένα πολλὰ δὲ λυγρά.” ὦν δὴ καὶ τὸ νηπενθὲς ἐκεῖνό φησιν εἶναι καὶ ἄχολον, ὥστε λήθην ποιεῖν καὶ ἀπάθειαν τῶν κακῶν. καὶ σχεδὸν αὐταὶ μὲν εἰκόασιν ὥσπερ ὑπὸ τῶν ποιητῶν ὑποδεδεῖχθαι. καὶ γὰρ Αἰσχύλος ἐν ταῖς ἐλεγείαις ὡς πολυφάρμακον λέγει τὴν Τυρρηϊάν· “Τυρρηϊὸν γενεάν, φαρμακοποιὸν ἔθνος.”

² Οἱ δὲ τόποι πάντες πως φαίνονται μετέχειν τῶν φαρμάκων, ἀλλὰ ἰτὶ μᾶλλον καὶ ἥττον διαφέρειν· καὶ γὰρ οἱ πρὸς ἄρκτον καὶ μεσημβρίαν καὶ οἱ πρὸς ἀνατολὰς ἔχουσι θαυμαστὰς δυνάμεις. ἐν Αἰθιοπία γὰρ ἦ τοὺς οἰστοὺς χρίουσι ῥίζα τίς ἐστι θανατηφόρος. ἐν δὲ Σκύθαις αὕτη τε καὶ ἕτερα πλείους, αἱ μὲν παραχρῆμα ἀπαλλάττουσαι τοὺς προσενεγκαμένους, αἱ δ' ἐν χρόνοις αἱ μὲν ἐλάττουσιν αἱ δ' ἐν πλείοσιν, ὥστ' ἐνίους καταφθίνειν. ἐν Ἰνδοῖς δὲ καὶ ἕτερα γένη πλείω, περιττότατα δέ, εἴπερ ἀληθῆ λέγουσιν, ἣ τε δυνάμην τὸ αἷμα διαχεῖν καὶ οἶον ὑποφεύγειν, καὶ πάλιν ἢ συναγοῦσα καὶ πρὸς ἑαυτὴν ἐπισπωμένη, ἀ δὴ φασιν εὐρῆσθαι πρὸς τὰ τῶν ὀφιδίων τῶν θανατηφόρων δῆγματα.

³ Περὶ δὲ τὴν Θράκην εἶναι μὲν καὶ ἑτέρας οὐκ ὀλίγας, ἰσχυροτάτην δὲ ὡς εἰπεῖν τὴν Ἰσχαιμον, ἣν δὴ λέγουσιν οἱ μὲν κενθηθείσης τῆς φλεβὸς

for thence he says¹ that Helen brought “things of virtue which Polydamna, the Egyptian wife of Thon, gave her; there the grain-bearing earth produces most drugs, many that are good, and many baneful.” Among these² he says was *nepenthes*, the famous drug which cures sorrow and passion, so that it causes forgetfulness and indifference to ills. So these lands seem to have been pointed out, as it were, by the poets. For Aeschylus too in his elegies speaks of Tyrrhenia as rich in drugs, for he tells of the “Tyrrhenian stock, a nation that makes drugs.”

It seems that almost all places take their share in producing drugs, but that they differ in the extent to which they do so; for the regions of the North, South, and East have herbs of marvellous virtue. Thus in Ethiopia there is a certain deadly root³ with which they smear their arrows. And in Scythia there is this and there are also others, some of which kill at once those who eat them, some after an interval, shorter or longer, so that in the latter case men have a lingering death. In India there are many other kinds,⁴ but the most extraordinary,⁵ if they tell the truth, are these: there is one which has the power to make the blood disperse and as it were to put it to flight,⁶ and another which collects it and draws it to itself; these they say were discovered as remedies for the bites of deadly serpents.

In Thrace it is said there are fairly numerous other kinds, but that about the most powerful is ‘blood-stancher,’⁷ which stops and prevents the flow

¹ *Od.* 4. 221 foll.

² ὦν δὴ conj. Sch.; οἱ δὴ U*; ἐν οἷς δὴ PAld.

³ Somali arrow-poison. Index App. (27).

⁴ γένη conj. Dalec.; μέρη Ald.

⁵ περιττότατα conj. W.; περιττωτάτη Ald.

⁶ ? add ποιεῖν after ὑποφεύγειν. ? Plin. 25. 83.

οἱ δὲ καὶ σφοδρότερος διατμηθείσης ἴσχειν καὶ
καλλίειν τὴν χύσιν. [ταῦτα μὲν οὖν, ὥσπερ εἴπο-
μεν, ἔοικε δηλοῦν τὸ κοινόν.] τῶν μὲν οὖν ἕξω
τόπων οἱ φαρμακωδέστατοι οὗτοι.

4 Τῶν δὲ περὶ τὴν Ἑλλάδα τόπων φαρμακωδέ-
στατον τό τε Πήλιον τὸ ἐν Θετταλία καὶ τὸ
Τελέθριον τὸ ἐν Εὐβοίᾳ καὶ ὁ Παρνασσός, ἔτι δὲ
καὶ ἡ Ἀρκαδία καὶ ἡ Λακωνική· καὶ γὰρ αὐταὶ
φαρμακώδεις ἀμφοτέραι· δι' ἃ καὶ οἳ γε Ἀρκαῶδες
εἰώθασιν ἀντὶ τοῦ φαρμακοποιεῖν γαλακτοποιεῖν
περὶ τὸ ἔαρ, ὅταν οἱ ὅποι μάλιστα τῶν τοιούτων
φύλλων ἀκμάζωσι· τότε γὰρ φαρμακωδέστατον
τὸ γάλα· πίνουσι δὲ βόειον· δοκεῖ γὰρ πολυ-
νομώτατον καὶ παμφαγώτατον εἶναι πάντων ὁ
βοῦς.

5 Φύεται δὲ παρ' αὐτοῖς ὁ τε ἐλλέβορος ἀμφο-
τερος καὶ ὁ λευκὸς καὶ ὁ μέλας· ἔτι δὲ δαῦκον
δαφνοειδὲς κροκόεν, καὶ ἦν ἐκεῖνοι μὲν ῥάφανον
ἀγρίαν καλοῦσι τῶν δ' ἰατρῶν τινες κεραῖν, καὶ
ἦν οἱ μὲν ἀλθαίαν ἐκεῖνοι δὲ μαλάχην ἀγρίαν, καὶ
ἡ ἀριστολογία καὶ τὸ σέσελι καὶ τὸ ἵπποσέλινον
καὶ τὸ πευκέδανον καὶ ἡ Ἡράκλεια καὶ ὁ στρύχνος
ἀμφοτέρος ὁ τε φοινικῶν ἔχων τὸν καρπὸν καὶ ὁ
μέλανα.

6 Φύεται δὲ καὶ ὁ σίκκος ὁ ἀγριος, ἕξ οὗ τὸ
ἐλατήριον συντίθεται· καὶ ὁ τιθύμαλλος, ἕξ οὗ τὸ
ἵπποφάες· ἄριστον δὲ τοῦτο περὶ Τεγέαν κάκεινο
μάλιστα σπουδάζεται· φύεται δ' ἐκεῖ ἐπὶ πλέον·

¹ I omit ταῦτα . . . κοινόν as apparently out of place and a duplicate of the last sentence of § 8.

² Plin. 25. 94; cf. 4. 5. 2.

³ Plin. 25. 110.

of blood, some say if the vein is merely pricked, others even if it is deeply cut into.¹ These then of the places outside Hellas are those that are most productive of drugs.

² Of places in Hellas those most productive of drugs are Pelion in Thessaly, Telethron in Euboea, Parnassus, and also Arcadia and Laconia, for both these states produce medicinal herbs; wherefore the Arcadians are accustomed, instead of drinking medicine, to drink milk in spring when the juices of such plants are at their best, for then the milk has most medicinal virtue. It is cows' milk that they drink, since it appears that the cow eats more than any other animal and is more impartial as to what she eats.

³ Both kinds of hellebore, the white and the black, grow in their country, and also carrot,⁴ a saffron-coloured plant like bay, and a plant which the Arcadians call 'wild cabbage'⁵ (spurge) but some physicians *kerais*; also a plant called by some marsh mallow,⁶ also birthwort hartwort alexanders sulphurwort *Herakleia*, and both kinds of *strychnos*,⁷ that which has a scarlet and that which has a black fruit.

There also grow there the 'wild cucumber' (squirting cucumber), of which the drug 'driver'⁸ is compounded, and the *tithymallos* (spurge) of which *hipporhaës*⁹ is made; this is best about Tegea, and that kind is much sought after; it grows there in

⁴ δαῦκον. This name recurs § 8 and 9. 20. 2. Text must be defective here: the epithets are unintelligible, and perhaps belong to another plant whose name has dropped out. See Index.

⁵ cf. 9. 12. 1. and Index.

⁶ ἀλθαίαν conj. Sch., cf. 9. 18. 1; ἀλθαίαν Ald. cf. Plin. 20. 222.

⁷ cf. 9. 11. 5. ⁸ cf. 9. 9. 4; 9. 14. 1.

⁹ ἵπποφάες is elsewhere the name of a plant: cf. Diosc. 4. 159. ἕξ οὗ may be corrupt, or the text defective.

πλείστον δὲ καὶ κάλλιστον φύεται περὶ τὴν Κλειτορίαν.

7 Ἡ δὲ πανάκεια γίνεται κατὰ τὸ πετραῖον περὶ Ψωφίδα καὶ πλείστη καὶ ἀρίστη. τὸ δὲ μῶλυ περὶ Φενεὸν καὶ ἐν τῇ Κυλλήνῃ. φασὶ δ' εἶναι καὶ ὅμοιον ᾧ ὁ Ὀμηρος εἶρηκε, τὴν μὲν ρίζαν ἔχον στρογγύλην προσεμφερῆ κρομύφῃ τὸ δὲ φύλλον ὅμοιον σκίλλῃ· χρῆσθαι δὲ αὐτῷ πρὸς τε τὰ ἀλεξιφάρμακα καὶ τὰς μαγείας· οὐ μὴν ὀρύττειν γ' εἶναι χαλεπὸν, ὡς Ὀμηρός φησι.

8 Τὸ δὲ κώνειον ἀριστον περὶ Σοῦσα καὶ ἐν τοῖς ψυχροτάτοις τόποις. γίνεται δὲ καὶ ἐν τῇ Λακωνικῇ τὰ πολλὰ τούτων· καὶ γὰρ αὕτη πολυφάρμακος. ἐν Ἀχαΐᾳ δὲ ἢ τε τραγάκανθα πολλῇ καὶ οὐδὲν χείρων ὡς οἴονται τῆς Κρητικῆς ἀλλὰ καὶ τῇ ὄψει καλλίων· καὶ δαῦκον περὶ τὴν Πατραϊκὴν διαφέρουν· τοῦτο δὲ θερμαντικὸν φύσει, ρίζαν δὲ ἔχει μέλαιναν. φύεται δὲ τὰ πολλὰ τούτων καὶ ἐν τῷ Παρνασῷ καὶ περὶ τὸ Τελέθριον. καὶ ταῦτα μὲν κοινὰ πλειόνων χωρῶν.

XVI. Τὸ δὲ δίκταμνον ἴδιον τῆς Κρήτης, θυμαστόν δὲ τῇ δυνάμει καὶ πρὸς πλείω χρήσιμον μάλιστα δὲ πρὸς τοὺς τόκους τῶν γυναικῶν. ἔστι δὲ τὸ μὲν φύλλον παρόμοιον τῇ βληχοῖ, ἔχει δὲ τι καὶ κατὰ τὸν χυλὸν ἐμπερές· τὰ δὲ κλωνία λεπτότερα. χρῶνται δὲ τοῖς φύλλοις, οὐ τοῖς κλωσίν οὐδὲ τῷ καρπῷ· χρήσιμον δὲ πρὸς πολλὰ μὲν καὶ ἄλλα, μάλιστα δὲ, ὥσπερ ἐλέχθη, πρὸς

¹ Plin. 25. 30-33. ² κατὰ conj. St.; καὶ Ald.H.

³ Plin. 25. 151.

⁴ Σοῦσα: cf. 9. 16. 8; Λοῦσα (a town in Arcadia) conj. Sch. (usually Λοῦσοι), the other places mentioned being all in

considerable abundance, but in greatest abundance and best about Kleitoria.

¹ All-heal grows in great abundance and best in ² the rocky ground about Psophis, moly about Pheneos and on Mount Kyllene. They say that this plant is like the moly mentioned by Homer, that it has a round root like an onion and a leaf like squill, and that it is used against spells and magic arts, but that it is not, as Homer says, difficult to dig up.

³ Hemlock is best about Susa ⁴ and in the coldest spots. Most of these plants occur also in Laconia, for this too is a land rich in medicinal herbs. In Achaia tragacanth ⁵ is abundant and is as good as that of Crete, it is believed, and even fairer in appearance. *Daukon* ⁶ again is excellent in the country about Patrai ⁷; this is by nature healing, and it has a black root. Most of these grow also on Mount Parnassus and about Telethron. So these plants are common to several lands.

Of the medicinal herbs peculiar to Crete.

XVI. ⁸But dittany is peculiar to Crete. This plant is marvellous in virtue and is useful for many purposes, but especially for women in child-birth. Its leaf is like pennyroyal, to which it also bears some resemblance in taste; but the twigs are slenderer. They use the leaves, not the twigs nor the fruit: and the leaf is useful for many other purposes, but above all,

Hellas. But Plin. 25. 154 has Susa: it can hardly be the Persian town.

⁵ Plin. 13. 115.

⁶ Repeated 9. 20. 2; cf. 9. 15. 5 and Index.

⁷ Πατραϊκὴν conj. Sch., cf. 9. 20. 2; πατρικὴν Ald.; σπαρτιακὴν U*; σπαρτικὴν MP; *Patrensi agro* G.

⁸ Plin. 25. 92.

τὰς δυστοκίας τῶν γυναικῶν· ἢ γὰρ εὐτοκεῖν φασι ποιεῖν ἢ παύειν γε τοὺς πόνους ὁμολογουμένως· δίδονται δὲ πίνειν ἐν ὕδατι. σπάνιον δέ ἐστι καὶ γὰρ ὀλίγος ὁ τόπος ὁ φέρων, καὶ τοῦτον αἱ αἴγες ἐκνέμονται διὰ τὸ φιληδεῖν. ἀληθὲς δὲ φασιν εἶναι καὶ τὸ περὶ τῶν βελῶν, ὅτι φαγούσαις ὅταν τοξευθῶσι ἐκβάλλει. τὸ μὲν οὖν δίκταμνον τοιοῦτόν τε καὶ τοιαύτας ἔχει τὰς δυνάμεις.

2 Τὸ δὲ ψευδοδίκταμνον τῷ μὲν φύλλῳ ὁμοιον τοῖς κλωνίοις δ' ἑλαττον τῇ δυνάμει δὲ πολὺ λειπόμενον. βοθηεῖ μὲν γὰρ καὶ ταῦτά, χεῖρον δὲ πολλῶ καὶ ἀσθενέστερον. ἔστι δὲ εὐθὺς ἐν τῷ στόματι φανερὰ τοῦ δικτάμνου ἢ δύνάμεις· διαθερμαίνει γὰρ ἀπὸ μικροῦ σφόδρα. τιθέασι δὲ τὰς δεσμίδας ἐν νάρθηκι ἢ καλάμῳ πρὸς τὸ μὴ ἀποπνεῖν· ἀσθενέστερον γὰρ ἀποπνεύσαν. λέγουσι δὲ τινες ὡς ἡ μὲν φύσις μία ἢ τοῦ δικτάμνου καὶ ἡ τοῦ ψευδοδικτάμνου, διὰ δὲ τὸ ἐν εὐγαιοτέροις φύεσθαι τόποις χεῖρον γίνεσθαι, καθάπερ καὶ ἄλλα πολλὰ πλείω τούτων κατὰ τὰς δυνάμεις. τὸ γὰρ δίκταμνον φιλεῖ χώραν τραχείαν.

3 Ἔστι δὲ καὶ ἕτερον δίκταμνον ὡσπερ ὁμώνυμον, οὔτε τὴν ὄψιν οὔτε τὴν δύναμιν ἔχον τὴν αὐτῆν· φύλλον γὰρ ἔχει ὁμοιον σισυμβρίῳ τοὺς δὲ κλώνιας μείζους· ἔτι δὲ τὴν χρείαν καὶ τὴν δύναμιν οὐκ ἐν τοῖς αὐτοῖς. τοῦτο μὲν οὖν, ὡσπερ ἐλέχθη, θαυμαστὸν ἅμα καὶ ἴδιον τῆς νήσου. φασι δὲ

¹ ἐκβάλλει conj. Sch.; ἐκβάλλειν Ald.

² Plin. 25. 93.

³ νάρθηκι ἢ conj. Sch.; ναρθηκίδη ἢ U; ναρθηκίδι ἢ M; νάρθηκι καὶ Ald.

as was said, against difficult labour in women; for it is said that either it makes labour quite easy or at least it confessedly makes the pains to cease: it is given as a draught in water. It is a scarce plant: for the region which bears it is not extensive, and the goats graze it down because they are fond of it. The story of the arrows is also said to be true,—that, if goats eat it when they have been shot, it rids them¹ of the arrow. Such then is dittany and such its properties.

² 'False dittany' is like it in leaf, but has smaller twigs, and in virtue is far inferior. For it is of service in the same ways, but is feebler and not nearly so powerful. The virtue of dittany is perceived directly it is taken into the mouth: for a small piece of it has a very warming effect. The bunches of it are put in the hollow stem of ferula³ or a reed, so that it may not exhale its virtue: for, if it does so, it is less effective. Some say that dittany and 'false dittany' are essentially the same plant, but that the latter is an inferior form produced by growing in places with richer soil; just as many other things⁴ become inferior in their properties for the same cause. For dittany loves rough ground.

⁵ There is also another plant called 'dittany,' though it has nothing in common with these except the name. This has neither the same appearance nor the same virtue; for its leaf is like bergamot-mint and its twigs are larger, and further its use and virtue are differently shewn. The true plant is, as was said, marvellous, and is also peculiar to the island of Crete. Indeed some say that the plants

⁴ πλείω τούτων Ald., probably a duplicate of ἄλλα πολλά; not represented in G; ἄλλοιοῦται conj. W. ⁵ Plin. 25. 94.

τινες ὅλως τῶν φύλλων καὶ τῶν ὀροδάμων καὶ ἀπλῶς τῶν ὑπὲρ γῆς τὰ ἐν Κρήτῃ διαφέρειν, τῶν δὲ ἄλλων τῶν γε πλείστων τὰ ἐν τῷ Παρνασῷ.

- 4 Τὸ δ' ἀκόνιτον γίνεται μὲν καὶ ἐν Κρήτῃ καὶ ἐν Ζακύνθῳ, πλείστον δὲ καὶ ἄριστον ἐν Ἡρακλείᾳ τῇ ἐν Πόντῳ. ἔχει δὲ φύλλον μὲν κιχοριώδες, ρίζαν δὲ ὁμοίαν τῷ σχήματι καὶ τῷ χρώματι καρίδι, τὴν δὲ δύναμιν τὴν θανατηφόρον ἐν ταύτῃ· τὸ δὲ φύλλον καὶ τὸν καρπὸν οὐθέν φασι ποιεῖν καρπὸς δὲ ἐστὶ πῶας οὐχ ὑλήματος. βραχεία δὲ ἡ πῶα καὶ οὐδὲν ἔχουσα περιττόν, ἀλλὰ παρομοία τῷ σίτῳ τὸ δὲ σπέρμα οὐ σταχυηρόν. φύτεται δὲ πανταχοῦ καὶ οὐκ ἐν ταῖς Ἀκόναις μόνον, ἀφ' ὧν ἔχει τὴν προσηγορίαν· αὕτη δὲ ἐστὶ κώμη τις τῶν Μαρνανδυνῶν· φιλεῖ δὲ μάλιστα τοὺς πετρώδεις τόπους· οὐ νέμεται δὲ οὔτε πρόβατον οὔτ' ἄλλο ζῶον οὐδέν. συντίθεσθαι δὲ τρόπον τινα πρὸς τὸ ἐργάζεσθαι καὶ οὐ παντὸς εἶναι· δι' ὃ καὶ τοὺς ἰατροὺς οὐκ ἐπισταμένους συντιθέναι σηπτικῶ τε χρῆσθαι καὶ πρὸς ἄλλα ἅττα· πινόμενον δ' οὐδεμίαν αἰσθησιν ποιεῖν οὔτ' ἐν οἴνῳ οὔτ' ἐν μελικράτῳ· συντίθεσθαι δὲ ὥστε κατὰ χρόνους τακτοὺς ἀναιρεῖν, οἶον δέμηνον τρίμηνον ἑξάμηνον ἐνιαυτόν, τοὺς δὲ καὶ δύο ἔτη· χείριστα δὲ ἀπαλ-

¹ ὀροδάμων: this word seems to occur only here in T.

² Diosc. 4. 76 and 77; Plin. 27. 9 and 10.

³ καρίδι conj. W.; καρῖαι U; καρῖα Ald. cf. Diosc. l.c.

⁴ cf. 9. 8. 1.

⁵ Plin. 6. 4, *portus Acone veneno aconito dirius*. But in 27. 10. he apparently did not recognise Ἀκόναις as a proper name,

of Crete are superior in leaves boughs¹ and in general all the parts above ground to those of other places; while those of Parnassus are superior to most of those found elsewhere.

Of wolf's-bane and its habitat, and of meadow-saffron.

² Wolf's-bane grows in Crete and in Zakynthos, but is most abundant and best at Herakleia in Pontus. It has a leaf like chicory, a root like in shape and colour to a prawn,³ and in this root resides its deadly property, whereas they say that the leaf and the fruit produce no effects. The fruit is that of a herb,⁴ not that of a shrub or tree. It is a low-growing herb and shows no special feature, but is like corn, except that the seed is not in an ear. It grows everywhere and not only at Akonai,⁵ from whence it gets its name (this is a village of the Mariandynoi)⁶: and it specially likes rocky ground. Neither sheep nor any other animals eat it.⁷ In order to be effective it is said that it must be compounded in a certain manner, and that not everyone can do this: and so that physicians, not knowing how to compound it, use it as a septic and for other purposes: and⁸ that, if drunk mixed in wine or a honey-possset, it produces no sensation: but that it can be so compounded as to prove fatal at a certain moment which may be in two three or six months, or in a year, or even in two years: and that the

and translates it *in nudis cauitibus*, misled perhaps by τοὺς πετρώδεις τόπους below.

⁶ Μαρνανδυνῶν conj. Meurs.; περιανδύνων U* Ald. H.

⁷ U* adds here βοηθεῖαι δὲ τοῖς ἐνεγκαμένοις εἰσί and omits §§ 5, 6 . . . εἰδέναι, continuing πολλάκις γὰρ φασὶ τὰ ἀνδράποδα.

⁸ δὲ add. Sch.

λάττει τοὺς ἐν πλείστῳ χρόνῳ καταφθίνοντος τοῦ σώματος, ῥᾶστα δὲ τοὺς παραχρήμα. λυτικὸν δὲ φάρμακον οὐχ εὐρήσθαι, καθάπερ ἀκούομεν ἐτέρων τι φύεσθαι. ἀλλὰ τοὺς ἐγχωρίους ἀνασώζειν· τινὰς μέλιτι καὶ οἴνῳ καὶ τοιούτοις τισί, σπανίως δὲ καὶ τούτους καὶ ἐργωδῶς.

6 Ἀλλὰ τοῦ ἐφήμερον τὸ φάρμακον εὐρήσθαι ἕτερον γάρ τι ρίζιον εἶναι ὃ ἐφήμερον ἀπαλλάττει· τοῦτο δὲ φύλλον ὅμοιον ἔχειν τῷ ἔλλεβόρῳ ἢ τῷ λειρίῳ· καὶ τοῦτο πάντας εἰδέναι· δι' ὃ καὶ τὰ ἀνδράποδά φασι πολλάκις παροργισθέντα χρῆσθαι, κάπειτα ἰατρεύειν αὐτὰ πρὸς τοῦτο ὀρμώντα, καὶ γὰρ οὐδὲ ταχεῖαν ποιεῖσθαι τὴν ἀπαλλαγὴν οὐδὲ ἐλαφρὰν ἀλλὰ δυσχερῆ καὶ χρόνιον· εἰ μὴ ἄρα διὰ τὸ εὐθεράπευτον εἶναι καὶ ἀκατασκεύαστον ὡς δεῖ. φασι γοῦν καὶ παραχρήμα ἀπαλλάττεσθαι καὶ ὕστερον χρόνῳ τοὺς δὲ καὶ εἰς ἐνιαυτὸν ἄγειν, καὶ τὰς δόσεις ἀβοηθήτους εἶναι.

¹ i.e. no herb having that effect.

² ἐτέρων conj. Sch.; ἕτερόν τι φύεσθαι UAld.H.; ἕτερόν τι φύμενον conj. W. G seems to have had a fuller text.

³ ἀλλὰ τοὺς ἐγχ. UM; ἀλλὰ τινες τοῖς ἐνεγκαμένοις βοήθειαι εὐρηγται· τοὺς γὰρ ἐγχ. Ald.H., which the indicative εὐρηγται shews to be a gloss.

⁴ τοῦ ἐφήμερον U; τὰ ἐφ' ἡμέρον M; καὶ τὸ ἐφήμερον Ald. The passage about ἐφήμερον, which interrupts the account of ἀκόνιτον, is confused, and the text probably defective; translation a makeshift. The sense of εἰ μὴ . . . ὡς δεῖ being perhaps irrecoverable, the connexion of what follows is obscured. W. gives up the passage.

longer the time the more painful the death, since the body then wastes away, while, if it acts at once, death is quite painless. And it is said that no antidote¹ which can counteract it has been discovered, like the natural antidotes to other² poisonous herbs of which we are told: though the country-folk³ can sometimes save a man with honey and wine and such like things, only however occasionally and with difficulty.

(On the other hand they say that for meadow-saffron⁴ the antidote has been found: for that there is another root which counteracts that herb:⁵ and that it⁶ has a leaf like hellebore⁷ or the madonna lily:⁸ and that this⁹ is generally known. Wherefore they say that slaves often take meadow-saffron when greatly provoked, and then themselves have recourse¹⁰ to the antidote and effect a cure,—seeing that the poison does not cause a speedy and easy death, but¹¹ one that is lingering and slow,—unless indeed, merely because the cure is so easy,¹² the antidote has not been properly prepared.¹³ At least they say that though death may ensue at once, sometimes it only occurs after a considerable interval, which in some cases extends to a year, and that in these latter cases the dose given has incurable effects: and that

⁵ ὃ ἐφήμερον PH.; ὃ ἐφημερίον U; ὃ ἐφ' ἡμερίον M; ὃ οὐκ ἐφήμερον Ald.

⁶ τοῦτο δὲ Ald.; τόνδε δὲ καὶ U; τῶνδε δὲ καὶ M.

⁷ i.e. the 'black': see Index.

⁸ λειρίῳ conj. Guilandinus from Diosc. 4. 84 (κρίνῳ); αἰρίῳ Ald.H.

⁹ τοῦτο Ald.; τοῦτο μὲν UM.

¹⁰ After ὀρμώντα UM add καὶ τοὺς οἰκέτας ἐπὶ τοῦτο ὀρμᾶν and omit καὶ γὰρ . . . θανατηφόρων.

¹¹ ἀλλὰ Ald.; οὐδὲ U*.

¹² εὐθεράπευτον Ald.; ἀθεράπευτον U*P.

¹³ In which case apparently the slave outwits himself as well as his master by 'dying on him.'

ταῦτα δὲ ἐξακριβωθῆναι μάλιστα παρὰ τοῖς Τυρ-
7 ρηνοῖς τοῖς ἐν Ἡρακλείᾳ. τοῦτο μὲν <οὖν> οὐδὲν
ἄτοπον, εἰ τρόπον μὲν τινα ἀβοήθητον ἄλλως δὲ
βοηθήσιμον, ὥσπερ καὶ ἕτερα τῶν θανατηφόρων.

Τὸ δὲ ἀκόνιτον ἄχρηστον, ὥσπερ εἴρηται, τοῖς
μὴ ἐπισταμένοις· οὐδὲ κεκτῆσθαι δὲ ἐξεῖναι, ἀλλὰ
θάνατον τὴν ζημίαν· τὴν δὲ τῶν χρόνων διαφορὰν
ἀκολουθεῖν κατὰ τὰς συλλογὰς· ἰσοχρόνους γὰρ
τοὺς θανάτους γίνεσθαι τοῖς ἀπὸ τῆς συλλογῆς
χρόνοις.

8 Θρασύας δ' ὁ Μαντινεὺς εὐρήκει τι τοιοῦτον,
ὥσπερ ἔλεγεν, ὥστε ῥαδίαν ποιεῖν καὶ ἄπονον τὴν
ἀπόλυσιν τοῖς ὁποῖς χρώμενος κώνειου τε καὶ
μήκωνος καὶ ἐτέρων τοιούτων, ὥστε εὐογκον εἶναι
σφόδρα καὶ μικρὸν ὅσον εἰς δραχμῆς ὀλκῆν.
ἀβοήθητον δὲ πάντη καὶ δυνάμενον διαμένειν
ὅποσονοῦν χρόνον καὶ οὐδὲν ἀλλοιούμενον. ἐλάμ-
βανε δὲ τὸ κώνειον οὐχ ὅθεν ἐτύγγαθεν ἀλλ' ἐκ
Σούσων καὶ εἴ τις ἄλλος τόπος ψυχρὸς καὶ πα-
λίσκιος· ὡσαύτως δὲ καὶ τᾶλλα. συνετίθει δὲ
καὶ ἕτερα φάρμακα πολλὰ καὶ ἐκ πολλῶν. δεινὸς
δὲ καὶ Ἀλεξίας ὁ μαθητὴς αὐτοῦ καὶ οὐχ ἦττον
ἔντεχνος ἐκείνου· καὶ γὰρ τῆς ἄλλης ἰατρικῆς
ἐμπειρος.

¹ οὖν add. W.

² ἀκολουθεῖν κατὰ conj. W.; ἀκούειν εἶναι κατὰ Ald. H.; ἀκουεῖν
εἶναι καὶ M.

these facts have been most carefully ascertained
among the Tyrrhenians of Herakleia. Now¹ it is not
surprising that in some circumstances the effects of
the poison should be incurable, and yet in others that
a cure should be possible, this being also the case
with other deadly poisons.)

To return—wolf's bane, as has been said, is useless
to those who do not understand it; in fact it is
said that it is not lawful even to have it in one's
possession, under pain of death; also that the
length of time which it takes to produce its effects
depends on² the time when it is gathered; for that
the time which it takes to kill is equal to that which
has elapsed since it was gathered.

Of two famous druggists and of the virtues of hemlock.

Thrasyas of Mantinea had discovered, as he said,
a poison which produces an easy and painless end;
he used the juices of hemlock poppy and other such
herbs, so compounded as to make a dose of con-
veniently small size, weighing only somewhat less
than a quarter of an ounce. For the effects of this
compound there is absolutely no cure, and it will
keep any length of time without losing its virtue
at all. He used to gather his hemlock, not just
anywhere, but at Susa³ or some other cold and
shady spot; and so too with the other ingredients;
he also used to compound many other poisons, using
many ingredients. His pupil Alexias was also clever
and no less skilful than his master, being also versed
in the science of medicine generally.

³ Σούσων MSS.; Λούσων conj. Sch. cf. 9. 15. 8 n. The men-
tion of Mantinea makes it likely that a place in Arcadia is
intended.

9 Ταῦτα μὲν οὖν εὐρήσθαι δοκεῖ πολλῶ μᾶλλον νῦν ἢ πρότερον. ὅτι δὲ διαφέρει τὸ χρῆσθαι πως ἐκάστῳ φανερὸν ἐκ πολλῶν· ἐπεὶ καὶ Κεῖοι τῷ κωνεῖῳ πρότερον οὐχ οὕτω ἀλλὰ τρίβοντες ἐχρῶντο, καθάπερ οἱ ἄλλοι· νῦν δ' οὐδ' ἂν εἰς τρίψειεν, ἀλλὰ περιπτίσαντες καὶ ἀφελόντες τὸ κέλυφος, τοῦτο γὰρ τὸ τὴν δυσχέρειαν παρέχον δυσκατέργαστον ὄν, μετὰ ταῦτα κόπτουσι ἐν τῷ ὄλμῳ καὶ διαττήσαντες λεπτὰ ἐπιπάττοντες ἐφ' ὕδωρ πίνουσι, ὥστε ταχεῖαν καὶ ἐλαφρὰν γίνεσθαι τὴν ἀπαλλαγὴν.

XVII. Ἀπάντων δὲ τῶν φαρμάκων αἱ δυνάμεις ἀσθενέστεραι τοῖς συνειθισμένοις τοῖς δὲ καὶ ἀνεργεῖς τὸ ὄλον. ἔνιοι γὰρ ἐλλέβορον ἐσθίουτες πολλὴν ὥστε ἀναλίσκειν δέσμας ὄλας οὐδὲν πάσχουσιν· ὅπερ ἐποίει καὶ Θρασύας δεινότατος ὢν ὡς ἐδόκει περὶ τὰς ῥίζας. ποιούσι δὲ τοῦθ' ὡς ἔοικε καὶ τῶν νομέων τινές· δι' ὃ καὶ πρὸς τὸν φαρμακοπώλην τὸν θαυμαζόμενον ὡς κατήσθιε ῥίζαν μίαν ἢ δύο παραγενόμενος ὁ ποιμὴν καὶ ἀναλώσας ὄλην τὴν δέσμην ἐποίησεν ἀδόκιμον· ἐλέγετο δ' ὅτι καθ' ἐκάστην ἡμέραν τοῦτο ποιεῖ καὶ αὐτὸς καὶ ἕτεροι.

2 Κινδυνεύει γὰρ ἔνια τῶν φαρμάκων τῇ ἀσυνθηθείᾳ φάρμακα γίνεσθαι, τάχα δὲ ἀληθέστερον

¹ δυσκατέργαστον: cf. C.P. 1 14. 4.

² διαττήσαντες conj. Hoffmann from G; διαπτήσαντες Ald. H.; διηθήσαντες U* mP.

Now these things seem to have been ascertained far better in recent than in former times. And many things go to shew that the method of using the various drugs makes a difference; thus the people of Ceos formerly did not use hemlock in the way described, but just shredded it up for use, as did other people; but now not one of them would think of shredding it, but they first strip off the outside and take off the husk, since this is what causes the difficulty, as it is not easily assimilated¹; then they bruise it in the mortar, and, after putting it through a fine sieve,² sprinkle it on water and so drink it; and then death is made swift and easy.

How use diminishes the efficacy of drugs, and how they have not the same effect on all constitutions.

XVII. ³The virtues of all drugs become weaker to those who are accustomed to them, and in some cases become entirely ineffective. Thus some eat enough hellebore to consume whole bundles and yet suffer no hurt; this is what Thrasyas did, who, as it appeared, was very cunning in the use of herbs. And it appears that shepherds sometimes do the like; wherefore the shepherd who came before the vendor of drugs (at whom men marvelled because he ate one or two roots) and himself consumed the whole bundle, destroyed the vendor's reputation: it was said that both this man and others did this every day.

For it seems that some poisons become poisonous because they are unfamiliar, or perhaps it is a more accurate way of putting it to say that familiarity makes

³ Plin. 27. 144.

εἰπεῖν ὡς τῇ συνηθείᾳ οὐ φάρμακα προσδεξα-
 μένης γὰρ τῆς φύσεως καὶ κατακρατούσης οὐκέτι
 φάρμακα, καθάπερ καὶ Θρασύας ἔλεγεν ἐκείνος
 γὰρ ἔφη τὸ αὐτὸ τοῖς μὲν φάρμακον εἶναι τοῖς δ'
 οὐ φάρμακον, διαιρῶν τὰς φύσεις ἐκάστων· ᾤετο
 γὰρ δεῖν καὶ ἦν δεινὸς διαγινῶναι. ποιεῖ δέ τι
 δῆλον ὅτι πρὸς τῇ φύσει καὶ τὸ ἔθος. Εὐδήμος
 γοῦν ὁ φαρμακοπώλης εὐδοκιμῶν σφόδρα κατὰ
 τὴν τέχνην συνθέμενος μηδὲν πείσεσθαι πρὸ
 ἡλίου δύνατος κατέφαγε μέτριον πᾶν καὶ οὐ
 3 κατέσχευεν οὐδ' ἐκράτησεν. ὁ δὲ Χίος Εὐδήμος
 πίνων ἐλλέβορον οὐκ ἐκαθαίρετο. καὶ ποτε ἔφη
 πιεῖν ἐν μιᾷ ἡμέρᾳ δύο καὶ εἴκοσι πόσεις ἐν τῇ
 ἀγορᾷ καθήμενος ἐπὶ τῶν σκευῶν καὶ οὐκ ἐξανα-
 στήναι πρὸ τοῦ δείλην γενέσθαι· τότε δ' ἐλθὼν
 καὶ λούσασθαι καὶ δειπνεῖν ὥσπερ εἰώθει καὶ οὐκ
 ἐξεμέσαι· πλὴν οὗτος γε βοήθειάν τινα παρα-
 σκευασάμενος κατέσχε· κίσσηριν γὰρ ἐπιπάττων
 ἐπ' ὄξος δριμύδι πιεῖν ἔφη μετὰ τὴν ἐβδόμην πόσιν,
 καὶ πάλιν ὑστερον ἐν οἴνῳ τὸν αὐτὸν τρόπον· τὴν
 δὲ τῆς κισσήριδος οὕτως ἰσχυρὰν εἶναι δύναμιν
 ὥστ' ἐάν τις εἰς πίθον ζέοντα <οἴνου> ἐμβάλη
 παύειν τὴν ζέσιν οὐ παραχρῆμα μόνον ἀλλὰ καὶ
 ὄλως καταξηραίνουσάν τε δῆλον ὅτι καὶ ἀναδεχο-
 μένην τὸ πνεῦμα καὶ τοῦτο διείσαν. οὗτος μὲν
 οὖν τό γε πλήθος ταύτῃ τῇ βοήθειᾳ κατέσχευεν.
 4 "Ὅτι δὲ καὶ τὸ ἔθος ἰσχυρὸν φανερόν ἐκ πολλῶν·

¹ This story is quoted by Apollonius, *Hist. Mirab.* 50.

poisons non-poisonous; for, when the constitution
 has accepted them and prevails over them, they cease
 to be poisons, as Thrasyas also remarked; for he
 said that the same thing was a poison to one and not
 to another; thus he distinguished between different
 constitutions, as he thought was right; and he was
 clever at observing the differences. Also, besides
 the constitution, it is plain that use has something
 to do with it. At least Eudemus, the vendor of drugs,
 who had a high reputation in his business, after
 making a wager that he would experience no effect
 before sunset, drank a quite moderate dose, and it
 proved too strong for his power of resistance: ¹ while
 the Chian Eudemus took a draught of hellebore and
 was not purged. And on one occasion he said that
 in a single day he took two and twenty draughts in
 the market-place as he sat at his stall, and did not
 leave the place till it was evening, and then he went
 home and had a bath and dined, and was not sick.
 However this man was able to hold out because he
 had provided himself with an antidote; for he said
 that after the seventh dose he took a draught of tart
 vinegar with pumice-stone dust in it, and later on
 took a draught of the same in wine in like manner;
 and that the virtue of the pumice-stone dust is
 so great that, if one puts it into a boiling pot of
 wine,² it causes it to cease to boil, not merely for
 the moment, but altogether, clearly because it has a
 drying effect and it catches the vapour and passes it
 off. It was then by this antidote that Eudemus was
 able to contain himself in spite of the large quantity
 of hellebore which he took.

However many things go to show that use makes

² οἴνου add. Sch., cf. Plin. 36. 42; 14. 138.

ἐπεὶ καὶ τὸ ἀψίνθιον τὰ μὲν ἐνταῦθα πρόβατα οὐ φασι τινες νέμεσθαι, τὰ δ' ἐν τῷ Πόντῳ νέμεται καὶ γίνεται πιότερα καὶ καλλίω καί, ὡς δὴ τινες λέγουσιν, οὐκ ἔχοντα χολήν. ἀλλὰ γὰρ ταῦτα μὲν ἑτέρας ἂν τινας εἴη θεωρίας.

XVIII. Αἱ δὲ ρίζαι καὶ τὰ ὑλήματα, καθάπερ εἴρηται, πολλὰς ἔχουσι δυνάμεις οὐ πρὸς τὰ ἔμψυχα σώματα μόνον ἀλλὰ καὶ πρὸς τὰ ἀψυχα. λέγουσι γὰρ ἄκανθάν τινα εἶναι ἢ πήγνυσι τὸ ὕδωρ ἐμβαλλομένη· πηγνύναι δὲ καὶ τὴν τῆς ἀλθαίας ρίζαν, ἐάν τις τρίψας ἐμβάλῃ καὶ θῆ ὑπαίθριον· ἔχει δὲ ἡ ἀλθαία φύλλον μὲν ὁμοιον τῇ μαλάχῃ πλὴν μείζον καὶ δασύτερον, τοὺς δὲ καυλοὺς μαλακοὺς, ἄνθος δὲ μῆλινον, καρπὸν δ' ὁμοιον τῇ μαλάχῃ, ρίζαν δὲ ἰνώδη λευκὴν τῇ γεύσει δὲ ὡσπερ τῆς μαλάχης ὁ καυλός· χρῶνται δὲ αὐτῇ πρὸς τε τὰ ῥήγματα καὶ τὰς βήχας ἐν οἴνῳ γλυκεὶ καὶ ἐπὶ τὰ ἔλκη ἐν ἐλαίῳ.

² Ἐτέραν δὲ τινα συνεψομένην τοῖς κρέασι συνάπτειν εἰς ταῦτο καὶ οἶον πηγνύναι· τὰς δὲ καὶ ἔλκειν, ὡσπερ ἡ λίθος καὶ τὸ ἤλεκτρον. καὶ ταῦτα μὲν ἐν τοῖς ἀψύχοις.

Τὸ δὲ θηλύφονον, οἱ δὲ σκορπίον καλοῦσι διὰ τὸ τὴν ρίζαν ὁμοίαν ἔχειν τῷ σκορπίῳ, ἐπιξυό-

¹ cf. Plin. 27. 45.

² ὑλήματα: here a general term for shrubs and under-shrubs. cf. 9. 20. 6.

³ Diosc. 3. 146; Plin. 20. 84.

much difference; ¹ thus some say that the sheep of some places do not eat wormwood; yet those of Pontus not only eat it but become fatter and fairer and, as some say, have no bile. But these things may be said to belong to a different enquiry.

Of plants that possess properties affecting lifeless objects.

XVIII. Herbs and shrubs,² as has been said, have many virtues which are shown in their effects not only on living bodies but on lifeless ones. Thus they say that there is a kind of *akantha* (gum arabic) which thickens water, when it is put in it; ³ and that so also does the root of marsh-mallow if one shreds it and puts it in and stands the water in the open air. Marsh-mallow has a leaf like mallow, but larger and rougher; the stems are soft, the flower yellow, the fruit like that of mallow, the root fibrous and white, with a taste like that of the stem of mallow. They use it for fractures and for coughs in sweet wine, and for sores in olive-oil.

⁴ They say that there is another kind which, if cooked with meat, combines with it and as it were sets it hard; and there are others that attract things to them, like the magnet or amber. So much for effects produced on lifeless things.

Of plants whose properties affect animals other than man.

⁵ Wolf's bane, which some call 'scorpion-plant' because it has a root like a scorpion, kills that animal

⁴ Referred to by Apollon. *Hist. Mirab.* 41. cf. Diosc. 3. 147; Plin. 27. 42; 25. 67.

⁵ Referred to by Ael. *H.A.* 9. 27; Apollon. *Hist. Mirab.* 41. cf. Plin. 25. 122 (cf. 27. 6); Diosc. 4. 76. This is evidently a different plant to the *σκορπίος* mentioned 9. 13. 6. See Index.

μενον ἀποκτείνει τὸν σκορπίον· ἐὰν δέ τις ἑλ-
λέβορον λευκὸν καταπάσῃ, πάλιν ἀνίστασθαι
φασιν ἀπόλλυσι δὲ καὶ βούς καὶ πρόβατα καὶ
ὑποζύγια καὶ ἀπλῶς πᾶν τετράπουν ἐὰν εἰς τὰ
αἰδοῖα τεθῆ ἢ ῥίζα ἢ τὰ φύλλα αὐθήμερον·
χρήσιμον δὲ πρὸς σκορπίου πληγὴν πινόμενον.
ἔχει δὲ τὸ μὲν φύλλον ὅμοιον κυκλαμίνῳ τὴν δὲ
ρίζαν, ὥσπερ ἐλέχθη, σκορπίῳ. φύεται δὲ ὥσπερ
ἢ ἀγρωστὶς καὶ γόνατα ἔχει· φιλεῖ δὲ χωρία
σκιῶδη. εἰ δὲ ἀληθῆ τὰ περὶ τὸν σκορπίου ἤδη
καὶ τᾶλλα, οὐκ ἀπίθανα τὰ τοιαῦτα. καὶ τὰ
μυθώδη δὲ οὐκ ἀλόγως συγκεῖται. ἐν δὲ τοῖς
ἡμετέροις σώμασι χωρὶς τῶν πρὸς ὑγίαν καὶ
νόσον καὶ θάνατον καὶ πρὸς ἄλλα δυνάμεις ἔχειν
φασιν οὐ μόνον τῶν σωματικῶν ἀλλὰ καὶ τῶν
τῆς ψυχῆς.

XIX. Πρὸς δὲ τὴν ψυχὴν τὸν μὲν στρύχνον
ὥστε παρακινεῖν καὶ ἐξιστάναι, καθάπερ ἐλέχθη
πρότερον, ἢ δὲ τοῦ ὄνοθήρα ῥίζα δοθεῖσα ἐν οἴνῳ
πρᾶότερον καὶ ἰλαρώτερον ποιεῖ τὸ ἦθος. ἔχει
δὲ ὁ μὲν ὄνοθήρας τὸ μὲν φύλλον ὅμοιον ἀμυγδαλῆ
μικρότερον δέ, τὸ δὲ ἄνθος ἐρυθρὸν ὥσπερ ῥόδον·
αὐτὸς δὲ μέγας θάμνος· ῥίζα δὲ ἐρυθρὰ καὶ
μεγάλῃ, ὅζει δὲ ἀναυθείσης ὥσπερ οἴνου· φιλεῖ
δὲ ὄρεινὰ χωρία. φαίνεται δὲ οὐ τοῦτο ἄποπον·
οἶον γὰρ προσφορά τις γίνεται δύναν μιν ἔχοντος
οἴνωδῃ.

¹ σκορπίῳ conj. W.; σκορπίου Ald.

² 18. 3, λέγω δὲ σωματικῶν . . . 18. 11 (the account of the physical effects) is here omitted.

³ 9. 11. 6.

if it is shredded over him; while if one then sprinkles him with white hellebore, they say that he comes to life again. It is also fatal to oxen sheep beasts of burden and in general to any fourfooted animal, and kills them the same day if the root or leaf is put on the genitals; and it is also useful as a draught against a scorpion's sting. It has a leaf like cyclamen, and a root, as was said, like a scorpion.¹ It grows like dog's-tooth grass, and is jointed, and it loves shady places. Now if what has been told already about the scorpion be true, then other similar tales are not incredible. (Indeed fabulous tales are not composed without some reason).² And in relation to our own persons, apart from their effects in regard to health disease and death, it is said that herbs have also other properties affecting not only the bodily but also the mental powers.

Of plants possessing properties which affect the mental powers.

XIX. As to those which affect the mind, *strychnos*, as was said before,³ is said to upset the mental powers and make one mad; ⁴ while the root of *onotheras* (oleander) administered in wine makes the temper gentler and more cheerful. This plant has a leaf like the almond, but smaller,⁵ and the flower is red like a rose. The plant itself (which loves hilly country) forms a large bush; the root is red and large, and, if this is dried, it gives off a fragrance like wine. And this does not seem surprising, since there is a sort of 'bouquet' given off by a thing which has the peculiar quality of wine.

⁴ Diosc. 4. 117; Plin. 26. 111.

⁵ μικρότερον conj. W.; πικρότερον UM; πλατύτερον Ald. (so also Diosc. l.c.). G seems to have read μακρότερον.

- 2 Ἄλλα τάδε εὐηθέστερα καὶ ἀπιθανότερα τὰ τε τῶν περιάπτων καὶ ὄλως τῶν ἀλεξιφαρμάκων λεγομένων τοῖς τε σώμασι καὶ ταῖς οἰκίαις. καὶ ὡς δὴ φασι τὸ τριπόλιον καθ' Ἡσίοδου καὶ Μουσαίου ἐῖς πᾶν πρᾶγμα σπουδαίου χρησίμου εἶναι, δι' ὃ καὶ ὀρύττουσιν αὐτὸ νύκτωρ σκηνὴν πηξάμενοι. καὶ τὰ περὶ τῆς εὐκλείας δὲ καὶ εὐδοξίας ὁμοίως ἢ καὶ μᾶλλον· εὐκλειαν γάρ φασι ποιεῖν τὸ ἀντίρρινον καλούμενον· τοῦτο δ' ὁμοίον ἐστὶ τῇ ἀπαρίνῃ· ῥίζα δὲ οὐχ ὕπεστιν· ὁ δὲ καρπὸς ὥσπερ μόσχου ῥίνας ἔχει· τὸν δ' ἀπὸ τούτου ἀλειφόμενον εὐδοξεῖν. εὐδοξεῖν δὲ καὶ ἐάν τις τοῦ ἐλειοχρύσου τῷ ἄνθει στεφανῶται μύρω ῥαίνων ἐκ χρυσοῦ ἀπύρου. ἔχει δὲ ὁ ἐλειόχρυσος τὸ μὲν ἄνθος χρυσοειδές, φύλλον δὲ λευκὸν καὶ τὸν καυλὸν δὲ λεπτὸν καὶ σκληρὸν ῥίζαν δὲ ἐπιπόλαιον καὶ λεπτήν. χρῶνται δὲ αὐτῷ πρὸς τὰ δακτὰ ἐν οἴνῳ καὶ πρὸς τὰ πυρίκαυστα κατακαύσαντες καὶ μίξαντες μέλιτι. τὰ μὲν οὖν τοιαῦτα, καθάπερ καὶ πρότερον ἐλέχθη, συναύξουν βουλομένων ἐστὶ τὰς ἑαυτῶν τέχνας.
- 4 Αἱ δὲ τῶν ῥιζῶν καὶ τῶν καρπῶν καὶ τῶν ὀπῶν φύσεις ἐπεὶ πολλὰς ἔχουσι καὶ παντοίας δυνάμεις, ὅσαι ταῦτο δύνανται καὶ τῶν αὐτῶν αἰτίαι,

¹ ἀπιθανότερα conj. Scal. after G: so also Cod. Cas. Vin. Vo.; πιθανότερα U*; πιθανότερα Ald.

² τριπόλιον UMU* Ald.; G from Plin. 21. 44 has *polium*. It may be observed that τριπόλιον can hardly have occurred in a hexameter. Hesych., however, gives τρισπόλιον as the name

Of plants said to have magical properties.

On the other hand what is said of amulets and charms in general for the body or the house is somewhat foolish and incredible.¹ Thus they say that *tripolion*² according to Hesiod and Musaeus is useful for every good purpose, wherefore they dig it up by night, camping on the spot. So too what is said of good or fair fame as affected by plants is quite as foolish or more so: for they say that the plant called snapdragon³ produces fair fame. This plant is like bedstraw but it has no root: and the fruit has what resembles a calf's nostrils. The man who anoints himself with this they say wins fair fame.⁴ And they say that the same result follows, if he crowns himself with the flower of gold-flower, sprinkling it with unguent from a vessel of unfired gold. The flower of gold-flower is like gold, the leaf is white. The stem also is white⁵ and hard, the root is slender and does not run deep.⁶ Men use it in wine against the bites of serpents, and to make a plaster for burns after burning it and mixing the ashes with honey. Such tales then, as was said before, proceed from men who desire to glorify their own crafts.

A problem as to cause and effect.

Now since the natural qualities of roots fruits and juices have many virtues of all sorts, some having the same virtue and causing the same result, while of a plant. Plin. *l.c.* seems to combine Diosc.'s account of πόλιον (3. 110) with his account of τριπόλιον (4. 132).
³ τὸ ἀντίρρινον conj. St. from Diosc. 4. 130; Plin. 25. 129; τὸ ἀντίρρινον Ald. H.; τὸν ἀντ. UM; τὸ ἀντίρινον U*.
⁴ Diosc. 4. 57; Plin. 21. 66. Cited also by Athen. 15. 27.
⁵ λευκὸν conj. Sch.; λεπτὸν UMU* Ald. G.
⁶ Diosc. *l.c.*; Plin. 21. 168 and 169.

καὶ πάλιν ὅσαι τὰ ἐναντία, διαπορήσειεν ἂν τις κοινὸν ἴσως ἀπόρημα καὶ ἐφ' ἐτέρων ἀπόρων, πότερον ὅσα τῶν αὐτῶν αἴτια κατὰ μίαν τιὰ δύναμιν ἐστίν, ἢ καὶ ἀφ' ἐτέρων ἐνδέχεται ταῦτο γίνεσθαι. τοῦτο μὲν οὖν ταύτῃ ἠπορήσθω· εἰ δέ τινων καὶ ἄλλων τὰς φύσεις ἢ τὰς δυνάμεις ἔχομεν εἰπεῖν, ταῦτα ῥητέον.

XX. Τὸ δὴ πέπερι καρπὸς μὲν ἐστὶ διττὸν δὲ αὐτοῦ τὸ γένος· τὸ μὲν γὰρ στρογγύλον ὥσπερ ὄροβος, κέλυφος ἔχον καὶ σάρκα καθάπερ αἰ δαφνίδες, ὑπέρυθρον· τὸ δὲ πρόμηκες μέλαν σπερμάτια μηκωνικὰ ἔχον· ἰσχυρότερον δὲ πολὺ τοῦτο θατέρον· θερμαντικὰ δὲ ἄμφω· δι' ὃ καὶ πρὸς τὸ κώνειον βοηθεῖ ταῦτά τε καὶ ὁ λιβανωτός.

² Ὁ δὲ Κνίδιος κόκκος στρογγύλον ἐρυθρὸν τῇ χροίᾳ μείζον δὲ τοῦ πεπέριος ἰσχυρότερον δὲ πολὺ τῇ θερμότητι, δι' ὃ καὶ ὅταν δίδωσι καταπότον, δίδοσιν γὰρ πρὸς κοιλίας λύσειν, ἐν ἄρτῳ ἢ στέατι περιπλάττοντες· κάει γὰρ ἄλλως τὸν φάρυγγα.

Θερμαντικὸν δὲ καὶ ἡ τοῦ πευκεδάνου <ρίζα,> δι' ὃ καὶ ἀλειμμά τι ποιοῦσιν ἐξ αὐτῆς ἰδρωτικὸν ὥσπερ καὶ ἐξ ἄλλων. δίδοται δὲ ἡ τοῦ πευκε-

¹ ἀφ' conj. Sch.; ἐφ' U*P; Ald. omits the preposition.

² Cited by Athen. 2. 73; cf. Diosc. 2. 159.

³ Plin. 27. 70.

others have opposite virtues, one might raise a question which is perhaps equally perplexing in regard to other matters, to wit, whether those that produce the same effect do so in virtue of some single virtue which is common to them all, or whether the same result may not come about also from¹ different causes.—Let us be content to put the question thus: but now we must proceed to speak of the natural qualities or virtues of any other plants that we can mention.

Of certain plants, not yet mentioned, which possess special properties.

XX. ² Pepper is a fruit, and there are two kinds: one is round like bitter vetch, having a case and flesh like the berries of bay, and it is reddish: the other is elongated and black and has seeds like those of poppy: and this kind is much stronger than the other. Both however are heating: wherefore these, as well as frankincense, are used as antidotes for poisoning by hemlock.

³ The 'Cnidian berry' is round, red in colour, larger than that of pepper, and far stronger in its heating power; wherefore, when it is given as a pill⁴ (for it is given to open the bowels) they knead it up in a piece of bread or dough: otherwise it burns the throat.

⁵ The root⁶ of sulphur-wort is also heating, wherefore they make of it an ointment to produce a sweat, as with other things so used. This root⁶ is also

⁴ καταπότον conj. Sch.; κατὰ πότον Ald. cf. καταπότιον 9. 8. 3.

⁵ cf. 9. 14. 1; Plin. 25. 117.

⁶ ρίζα add. W.

δάνου ρίζα καὶ πρὸς τοὺς σπλήνας· τὸ δὲ σπέρμα οὐ χρήσιμον οὐδὲ ὁ ὄπος αὐτῆς· γίνεται δὲ ἐν Ἀρκαδίᾳ.

Δαῦκον δὲ περὶ Πατραϊκῆν τῆς Ἀχαιῆς διαφέρων, θερμαντικὸν φύσει· ρίζαν δὲ ἔχει μέλαιναν.

³ Θερμαντικὸν δὲ καὶ δριμύ καὶ τῆς ἀμπέλου τῆς ἀγρίας ρίζα· δι' ἃ καὶ εἰς ψιλωθρον χρήσιμον καὶ ἐφηλίδας ἀπάγειν· τῷ δὲ καρπῷ ψιλοῦσι τὰ δέρματα· τέμνεται δὲ πᾶσαν ὥραν ὀπώρας δὲ μάλιστα.

Δρακοντίου δὲ ρίζα βῆχας ἐν μέλιτι διδομένη παύειν χρήσιμη· καυλὸν δὲ ἔχει ποικίλου ὀφιώδη· σπέρματι δ' οὐ χρώνται.

Ἡ δὲ τῆς θαψίας ἐμετική· ἐὰν δὲ τις κατάσχη, καθαίρει καὶ ἄνω καὶ κάτω· δύναται δὲ καὶ τὰ πελιώματα ἐξαιρεῖν· ὑπόπια δὲ ποιεῖ ἄλλα ἔκλευκα· ὁ δὲ ὄπος ἰσχυρότερος αὐτῆς καθαίρει καὶ ἄνω καὶ κάτω· σπέρματι δ' οὐ χρώνται· γίνεται δὲ καὶ ἄλλοθι μὲν ἄταρ καὶ ἐν τῇ Ἀττικῇ· καὶ τὰ βοσκήματα ταύτης οὐχ ἄπτεται τὰ ἐγχώρια, τὰ δὲ ξενικὰ βόσκεται καὶ διαρροία διαφθείρεται.

⁴ Τὸ δὲ πολυπόδιον μετὰ τὰ ὕδατα ἀναβλαστῆι σπέρμα δὲ οὐ φύνει.

Τὸ δὲ τῆς ἐβένου ξύλου κατὰ μὲν τὴν πρόσοψιν ὁμοιον πύξω φλοισθὲν δὲ μέλαν γίνεται· χρήσιμον δὲ πρὸς ὀφθαλμίας ἀκόνη τριβόμενον.

¹ cf. 9. 15. 5.

² cf. 9. 15. 8. n.

³ cf. 9. 14. 1; Diosc. 4. 181-183; Plin. 23. 19 and 21.

⁴ cf. 7. 12. 2; Diosc. 2. 167. cf. Plin. 24. 89.

⁵ Diosc. 4. 153; Plin. 13. 125 and 126.

given for the spleen: but neither its seed nor its juice is of use: it grows in Arcadia.¹

² *Daukon* of excellent quality grows in the district of Patrai in Achaia, and is heating by nature: it has a black root.

³ The root of the 'wild vine' (bryony) is also heating and pungent: wherefore it is useful as a depilatory and to remove freckles: and the fruit is used for smoothing hides. It is cut at any season, but especially in autumn.

⁴ The root of edderwort given in milk is useful for stopping a cough. It has a variegated snake-like stem: the seed is not used.

⁵ The root of *thapsia* has emetic properties: and, if one retains it, it purges both upwards and downwards. It is also able to remove bruises: and it restores other contusions to a pale colour.⁶ Its juice is stronger and purges both upwards and downwards: the seed is not used. It grows especially in Attica, but also in other places: the cattle of the country do not touch it, but imported cattle feed on it and perish of diarrhoea.⁷

⁸ Polypody springs up⁹ after rain, and produces no seed.

¹⁰ The wood of ebony is in appearance like box, but when barked it becomes black: it is useful against ophthalmia, and is rubbed on a whetstone for that use.

⁶ ὑπόπια . . . ἔκλευκα: text perhaps defective.

⁷ διαρροία conj. Sch.; διάρροια ἢ UM: διάρροια αὐτοῖς γίνεται ἢ Ald. G.

⁸ cf. 9. 13. 6; C.P. 2. 17. 4. The account of the virtues of this plant is evidently missing.

⁹ ἀναβλαστῆι conj. W.; αἰεὶ βάλλει Ald.

¹⁰ Diosc. 1. 98; Plin. 24. 89.

Ἡ δὲ ἀριστολογία παχεῖα καὶ ἐσθιομένη πικρὰ τῷ χρώματι μέλαινα καὶ εὐσμος, τὸ δὲ φύλλον στρογγύλον, οὐ πολὺ δὲ τὸ ὑπὲρ τῆς γῆς. φύεται δὲ καὶ μάλιστα ἐν τοῖς ὄρεσι· καὶ αὕτη βελτίστη. τὴν δὲ χρεῖαν αὐτῆς εἰς πολλὰ καταριθμοῦσιν ἀρίστη μὲν πρὸς τὰ κεφαλῶθλαστα, ἀγαθὴ δὲ καὶ πρὸς τὰ ἄλλα ἔλκη καὶ πρὸς τὰ ἔρπετὰ καὶ πρὸς ὕπνον καὶ πρὸς ὕστεραν ὡς πεσσός, τὰ μὲν σὺν ὕδατι ἀναδευομένη καὶ καταπλαττομένη, τὰ δ' ἄλλα εἰς μέλι ξυομένη καὶ ἔλαιον· τῶν δὲ ἔρπετῶν ἐν οἴνῳ ὄξινη πινομένη καὶ ἐπὶ τὸ δῆγμα ἐπιπαττομένη· εἰς ὕπνον δὲ ἐν οἴνῳ μέλανι αὐστηρῶ κλισθεῖσα· ἐὰν δὲ αἱ μήτραι προπέσωσι, τῷ ὕδατι ἀποκλύζειν. αὕτη μὲν οὖν ἔοικε διαφέρειν τῇ πολυχρηστίᾳ.

5 Τῆς δὲ σκαμμωνίας ὥσπερ ἐξ ἐναντίας ὁ ὀπὸς μόνον χρήσιμος ἄλλο δ' οὐδέν.

Ἡ δὲ τῆς πτερίδος ῥίζα μόνου τῷ χυλῷ γλυκύ-στρυφνος· ἔλμινθα δὲ πλατεῖαν ἐκβάλλει· σπέρμα δὲ οὐκ ἔχει οὐδὲ ὀπὸν· τέμνεσθαι δὲ ὠραίαν μετοπώρου φασίν.

Ἡ δ' ἔλμις σύμφυτον ἐνίοις ἔθνεσιν· ἔχουσι γὰρ ὡς ἐπὶ πᾶν Αἰγύπτιοι Ἄραβες Ἀρμένιοι Ματαδίδες Σύροι Κίλικες· Θράκες δ' οὐκ ἔχουσιν οὐδὲ Φρύγες· τῶν δὲ Ἑλλήνων Θηβαῖοι τε οἱ περὶ τὰ γυμνάσια καὶ ὄλως Βοιωτοί· Ἀθηναῖοι δ' οὐ.

Πάντων δὲ τῶν φαρμάκων ὡς ἀπλῶς εἰπεῖν βελτίω τὰ ἐκ τῶν χειμερινῶν καὶ προσβόρρων

¹ cf. 9. 13. 3. ² καὶ μάλιστα conj. W.; μάλιστα καὶ Ald.

³ αὕτη conj. Scal.; αὐτῆ Ald.

¹ Birthwort is a stout plant and is bitter to the taste : it is black in colour and fragrant ; the leaf is round. However there is not much of the plant above ground. It grows especially ² on mountains, and then ³ it is best. Many uses of it for various purposes are enumerated ; it is best for bruises on the head, good also for other wounds, against snake-bites, to produce sleep, for the womb as a pessary : for some purposes it is soaked with water and applied as a plaster, for others it is scraped into honey and olive-oil : against snake-bites it is drunk in sour wine and also sprinkled over the bite ; to induce sleep it is given pounded up in black dry wine : ⁴ in cases of *prolapsus uteri* it is used in water as a lotion. This plant then seems to have a surpassing variety of usefulness.

⁵ Of scammony, as though by contrast, only the juice is useful and no other part.

Of male-fern no part but the root is useful and it has a sweet astringent taste. It expels the flat worm. It has no seed nor juice : and they say it is ripe for cutting in autumn.

⁶ (This worm naturally infests certain races : speaking generally the following are liable to it—the Egyptians, the Arabians, the Armenians, the Matadides, the Syrians, the Cilicians : the Thracians have it not, nor the Phrygians. Among the Hellenes those Thebans who frequent wrestling-schools and the Boeotians generally are liable to it : but not the Athenians.)

Of all drugs, to speak generally, those are better which come from places that are wintry, face the

⁴ Cited by Apollon. *Hist. Mirab.* 29.

⁵ Diosc. 4. 170 ; Plin. 27. 78-80. ⁶ Plin. 27. 145.

THEOPHRASTUS

καὶ ξηρῶν· δι' ὃ καὶ τῶν ἐν Εὐβοίᾳ τὰ ἐν ταῖς Αἰγαῖς ἢ τὰ ἐν τῷ Τελεθρίῳ φασί· ξηρότερα γάρ· τὸ δὲ Τελέθριον σύσκιον.

6 Περὶ μὲν οὖν τῶν ῥιζῶν ὅσαι φαρμακώδεις καὶ ὁποιασοῦν ἔχουσι δυνάμεις εἴτε ἐν αὐταῖς εἴτε ἐν τοῖς ὀποῖς ἢ καὶ ἄλλῃ τινὶ τῶν μορίων, καὶ τὸ ὅλον εἴ τι φρυγανικὸν ἢ ποῶδες ἔχει τοιαύτας δυνάμεις, καὶ περὶ τῶν χυλῶν τῶν τε εὐόσμων καὶ τῶν ἀόσμων καὶ ὅσας ἔχουσι διαφοράς, αἴπερ οὐθὲν ἡπτοῦ φυσικαί εἰσιν, εἴρηται.

ENQUIRY INTO PLANTS, IX. xx. 5-6

north and are dry: wherefore of those which grow in Euboea best, they say, are the drugs of Aigai or Telethrion, these places being dry, while Telethrion is also shady.

¹ Thus we have spoken of drugs, those that are medicinal and those that have virtues of whatsoever kind, whether in the root itself, or in the juice, or in any other of their parts, and in general of all the shrubby or herbaceous plants which have such virtues, as well as their tastes, whether they be fragrant or without fragrance, with the differences between them, which are equally part of their essential character.

¹ This section begins a tenth book in UMaId.H.G; cf. 9. 8. 1 n. The concluding words can hardly represent the original text.

MINOR WORKS

INTRODUCTION TO THE
TREATISES CONCERNING ODOURS AND
CONCERNING WEATHER SIGNS

THE text of the two *opuscula* given here is reprinted from that of Wimmer in the Teubner series, 1862, and in the Didot edition, 1866; the latter is very carelessly printed: a few slight alterations are mentioned in the notes. Both works are included in the Aldine edition (1497), and in that of Camotius (see p. x). For the *de odoribus* two MSS., Cod. Vaticanus (A) and Cod. Parisiensis (Q) were collated by Brandis. The text of the *de signis* is considered by Wimmer to be very corrupt and defective: he has admitted some emendations made by Schneider from an old Latin translation published at Bologna in 1516. Schneider's commentary makes frequent reference to an edition of the *opuscula* of Theophrastus by Turnebus and Daniel Furlanus, printed at Hanau in Prussia in 1605, and reprinted there in 1615.

The *de signis* was one of Aratus' authorities for his *Diosemeia*: I have only however made reference to that work where it appears to throw light on the text of Theophrastus. These and most other references for the two fragments I owe chiefly to Schneider.

CONCERNING ODOURS

CONTENTS

SECTIONS.

- 1-3. Introductory: Of odours in general and the classification of them.
4. Of natural odours: Of those of animals and of the effect of odours on animals.
5. Of smell and taste.
6. Of odours in plants.
- 7-13. Of artificial odours in general and their manufacture: especially of the use of perfumes in wine.
- 14-20. Of the oils used as the vehicle of perfumes.
- 21-26. Of the spices used in making perfumes and their treatment.
- 27-31. Of the various parts of plants used for perfumes, and of the composition of various notable perfumes.
- 32-35. Of the properties of various spices.
- 35-36. Of the medicinal properties of certain perfumes.
- 37-41. Of rules for the mixture of spices, and of the storing of various perfumes.
- 42-50. Of the properties of certain perfumes.
- 51-56. Of other properties and peculiarities of perfumes.
- 57-59. Of the making of perfume-powders and compound perfumes.
- 61-63. Of the characteristic smells of animals, and of certain curious facts as to the smell of animal and vegetable products.
- 64-69. Of odours as compared with other sense-impressions.

ΠΕΡΙ ΟΣΜΩΝ

I. Αἱ ὀσμαι τὸ μὲν ὄλον ἐκ μίξεώς εἰσι καθάπερ οἱ χυμοί· τὸ γὰρ ἄμικτον ἅπαν ἄοδμον ὥσπερ ἄχυμον, διὸ καὶ τὰ ἄπλᾶ ἄοδμα, ὅλον ὕδωρ ἄῆρ πῦρ· ἢ δὲ γῆ μάλιστ' ἢ μόνη ὀδμὴν ἔχει διὸ μάλιστα μικτή.

Τῶν δ' ὀδμῶν αἱ μὲν ὥσπερ ἄειδεῖς καὶ ὕδαρεῖς καθάπερ ἐπὶ τῶν χυμῶν, αἱ δ' ἔχουσαί τινας ιδέας. αἱ δ' ιδέαι δοκοῦσι μὲν ἀκολουθεῖν ταῖς τῶν χυμῶν, οὐ μὴν ἔχουσί γε πᾶσαι τὰς αὐτὰς προσηγορίας, ὥσπερ ἐν τοῖς πρότερον εἴπομεν, οὐδ' ὅλως οὕτω διωρισμέναι τοῖς εἶδεσιν ὥσπερ οἱ χυμοὶ ἀλλ' ὡς ἂν τοῖς γένεσιν, ὅτι τὰ μὲν ² εὖοσμα τὰ δὲ κάκοσμα. τῆς δ' εὐωδίας καὶ κακωδίας οὐκέτι τὰ εἶδη κατωνόμασται καίπερ ἔχοντα διαφορὰς μεγάλας ἐπὶ γ' αὐτῶν τῶν γλυκέων καὶ πικρῶν, ἀλλὰ δριμεία λέγεται καὶ ἰσχυρὰ καὶ μαλακὴ καὶ γλυκεῖα καὶ βαρεῖα ὀδμή· κοινὰ δ' ἔναι τούτων καὶ τῶν κακωδῶν.

¹ i.e. there is not one set of terms applied to the varieties of 'good' and another distinct set applied to the varieties of 'evil' odours, but we get a cross-division, some terms (such as 'strong') being applied to varieties of *both* classes. cf. 64-66.

CONCERNING ODOURS

Introductory: Of odours in general and the classification of them.

I. ODOURS in general, like tastes, are due to mixture: for anything which is uncompounded has no smell, just as it has no taste: wherefore simple substances have no smell, such as water air and fire: on the other hand earth is the only elementary substance which has a smell, or at least it has one to a greater extent than the others, because it is of a more composite character than they.

Of odours some are, as it were, indistinct and insipid, as is the case with tastes, while some have a distinct character. And these characters appear to correspond to those of tastes, yet they have not in all cases the same names, as we said in a former treatise; nor in general are they marked off from one another by such specific differences as are tastes: rather the differences are, one may say, in generic character, some things having a good, some an evil odour.¹ But the various kinds of good or evil odour, although they exhibit considerable differences, have not received further distinguishing names, marking off one particular kind of sweetness or of bitterness from another: we speak of an odour as pungent, powerful, faint, sweet, or heavy, though some of these descriptions apply to evil-smelling things as well as to those which have a good odour.

Ἡ δὲ καθόλου καὶ ὡσπερ ἐπὶ πάσι τοῖς δια-
φθειρομένοις σαπρότης. ἅπαν γὰρ τὸ σηπόμενον
κακῶδες, εἰ μὴ τις τὴν ὀξύτητα λέγει τοῦ οἴνου
3 σαπρότητα τῇ ὁμοιότητι τῆς φθορᾶς. ἐν ἅπασι
δ' ἐστὶν ἡ τοῦ σαπροῦ κακωδία καὶ ἐν φυτοῖς
καὶ ἐν ζώοις καὶ ἐν τοῖς ἀψύχοις· ἐν ἅπασι δὲ
διαφθειρομένοις ὧν μὴ ἡ σύστασις εὐθύς ἐκ
τοιαύτης ὕλης· ἔχει γὰρ ἕνια καὶ τὴν τῆς ὕλης
ὀσμῆν, οὐ μὴν ἐπὶ πάντων γε τοῦτ' ἀκολουθεῖ.
πολλὰ γὰρ οὐ κακῶδη τὰ ἐκ τῶν σαπρῶν, ὡς
οὐδ' οἱ μύκητες οἱ ἐκ τῆς κόπρου φυόμενοι· τὰ δ'
ἐκ σήψεως φυόμενα καὶ συνιστάμενα κακῶδη.
εὖοσμα μὲν οὖν ὡς ἀπλῶς εἰπεῖν τὰ πεπεμμένα
καὶ λεπτὰ καὶ ἥκιστα γεώδη· τὸ γὰρ τῆς ὀσμῆς
ἐν ἀναπνοῇ κακῶδη δὲ δηλονότι τάναντία. πολλὰ
δὲ ὡσπερ τῶν γλυκέων ἐμφαίνει τινὰ πικρότητα,
καὶ τῶν εὐδῶν βαρύτερα ταῖς ὀσμαῖς.

4 II. Ἐχει δὲ ἕκαστον ὀσμῆν ἰδίαν καὶ ζῶων
καὶ φυτῶν καὶ τῶν ἀψύχων ὅσα ὀσμώδη· πολλὰ

¹ And so here we have a term which possibly is applied only to the one class of 'evil' odours.

² Which is not an 'evil' odour.

³ i.e. putridity is a quality which things acquire as they decay, and does not necessarily imply that they are themselves formed out of decaying matter. In fact things so produced are not always 'putrid.'

⁴ The sense is apparently that 'lighter' (or less solid) things exhale a lighter and pleasanter odour because in their

Putridity however is a general term, applied, one may say, to anything which is subject to decay¹: for anything which is decomposing has an evil odour,— unless indeed the name putridity be extended to sourness² in wine because the change in the wine is analogous to decomposition. The evil odour of putridity is found in all things, alike in plants in animals and in inanimate things: it attends the decay of things which are not formed directly out of a substance which is decaying: for some things have also the odour of that substance, though it is not found in every case.³ Thus in many instances things which are produced by decaying matter have no evil odour: for instance, mushrooms which grow from dung have none: but things which grow from decay and are actually formed out of it have such an odour. To speak generally then, things that have been cooked, delicate things, and things which are least of an earthy nature have a good odour,⁴ (odour being a matter of exhalation), and it is obvious that those of an opposite character have an evil odour. But, even as many things pleasant to the taste present a certain bitterness, so many things that have a good odour have a kind of heavy scent.

Of natural odours; of those of animals and of the effect of odours on animals.

II. Every plant animal or inanimate thing that has an odour has one peculiar to itself: but in many

case exhalation is easier. The sense given to *ἀναπνοή* requires illustration (the passages cited by LS. are not in point). Sch., construing apparently as W. does, 'since smell depends on breathing' (? inhalation), admits that he does not see the point of this clause.

δ' ἡμῖν οὐ φαίνεται διὰ τὸ χειρίστην ἔχειν τὴν αἴσθησιν ταύτην ὡς εἰπεῖν. ἐπεὶ τοῖς γε ἄλλοις καὶ τὰ παντελῶς ἄοσμα φαινόμενα δίδωσι τινα ὀσμὴν, ὥσπερ αἱ κριθαὶ τοῖς ὑποζυγίοις αἱ ἐκ τῆς Κεδροπόλιος, ἃς οὐκ ἐσθίουσιν διὰ τὴν κακωδίαν. ἡμᾶς δὲ καὶ αἱ τῶν ζώων λαθάνουσιν τῶν ὀσμων δῶν δοκούντων. εὐωδία μὲν οὖν οὐθὲν φαίνεται καθ' αὐτὸ χαίρειν ὡς εἰπεῖν, ἀλλ' ὅσα πρὸς τὴν τροφήν καὶ τὴν ἀπόλαυσιν. πονεῖν δ' ἔνια φαίνεται ταῖς ὀσμαῖς καὶ ταῖς εὐωδίασι, εἴπερ ἀληθὲς τὸ ἐπὶ τῶν γυπῶν καὶ τῶν κανθάρων. τοῦτο δὲ δῆλον ὡς δι' ἐναντίωσιν τῆς ἐν αὐτοῖς φύσεως. ὡς δὲ καθ' ἕκαστον ἅμα δεῖ τὴν γε κρᾶσιν τὴν ἐκάστου καὶ τὴν τῆς ὀσμῆς λαμβάνειν δύναμιν.

5 Εἰσὶ μὲν οὖν ἔνια τῶν εὐόσμων καὶ ἐν ταῖς τροφαῖς, οἷον αἱ τῶν ἀκροδρύων καὶ ἀπίων καὶ μήλων αὐταὶ γὰρ ἄνευ τῆς προσφορᾶς ἡδέϊαι, καὶ μᾶλλον ὡς εἰπεῖν. οὐ μὴν ἀλλ' ὡς γ' ἀπλῶς διελεῖν αἱ μὲν εἰσι καθ' αὐτὰς αἱ δὲ κατὰ συμβεβηκός· αἱ μὲν τῶν χυλῶν καὶ τῆς τροφῆς κατὰ συμβεβηκός, αἱ δ' ὥσπερ τῶν ἀνθῶν καθ' αὐτάς. ὡς δ' ἐπίπαν τὰ εὐοσμα, καθάπερ καὶ πρότερον ἐλέχθη, δύσχυμα καὶ στρυφνὰ καὶ ὑπόπικρα.

¹ In Thrace. cf. Arist. *H.A.* 9. 36. Turn. quotes an illustration from Scriptor *θανμασιῶν ἀκουσμάτων* 126.

² εὐωδίασι. ? εὐώδεσι.

cases it is not obvious to us because, one might almost say, our sense of smell is inferior to that of all other animals. Thus things which appear to us to have no odour give forth an odour of which other animals are conscious: for instance beasts of burden can smell the barley of Kedropolis,¹ and refuse to eat it because of its evil odour. Also we are unaware of the odour of animals which appear to possess one. Now no animal appears to take pleasure in a good odour for its own sake, so to speak, but only in the odour of things which conduce to its nurture and enjoyment. Indeed some animals seem to be annoyed by odours, even good² ones, if what is said of vultures and beetles be true; the explanation is that their natural character is antipathetic to odours. To appreciate this in particular cases one should take into consideration the temperament of the animal in question and also its power of smell.

Of smell and taste.

Now the odour of some things which have a good odour resides in things which are used for food, for instance that of stone-fruits³ pears and apples, the smell of which is sweet even if one does not eat them; indeed it may be said to be sweeter in that case. However, to make a general distinction, some odours exist independently, while others are incidental;⁴ those of juices and things used for food are incidental, those of flowers exist independently. And, as was said above,⁵ things which have a good odour are generally of unpleasant, astringent or

³ ἀκροδρύων here apparently plums, peaches, etc.

⁴ i.e. the smell is a kind of 'accident,' or by-product of the taste. ⁵ 1. 3.

ένια δὲ τῶν εὐχύμων καὶ κακῶδη, καθάπερ καὶ τὸ Αἰγύπτιον καλούμενον σύγκον, γλυκὺ ὄν, καὶ εἰ μὴ πανταχοῦ ἀλλ' ένιαχοῦ. καὶ ἡ ἄρκευθος ἐμφαίνει τινὰ τῇ μασήσει κακωδίαν γλυκεία οὔσα· τὸ δ' οὔρον ποιεῖ εὐώδες.

6 Ἐπεὶ δὲ τῶν ὁσμῶν αἱ μὲν ἐν φυτοῖς καὶ τοῖς τούτων μορίοις, οἷον κλωσὶ φύλλοις φλοιοῖς καρποῖς δακρύοις, αἱ δὲ ὥσπερ διείλομεν ἐν ζώοις [καὶ φυτοῖς] καὶ τοῖς ἀψύχοις, αὐταὶ μὲν φανερόν ὅτι πέψιν ἕκασται λαμβάνουσιν ἐν τοῖς οἰκείοις [αἷς]· καὶ τὸ εὐώδες καὶ κακῶδες ἀκολουθεῖ κατὰ τὰς οἰκείας φύσεις, ἡ δὲ πέψις τῷ οἰκείῳ θερμῷ. ἐν δὲ τοῖς ἀψύχοις ταῖς τῶν ἀπλῶν δυνάμεσι καὶ γίνονται καὶ μεθίστανται καθάπερ οἱ χυμοί.

7 III. Ὅσαι δὲ δὴ κατὰ τέχνην καὶ ἐπίνοιαν γίνονται περὶ τούτων πειρατέον εἰπεῖν ὥσπερ καὶ περὶ τῶν χυλῶν. ἐν ἀμφοῖν δὲ δῆλον ὡς αἰεὶ πρὸς τὸ βέλτιον [ἦν] ἡμῖν ἡ ἀναφορά· πᾶσα γὰρ τέχνη στοχάζεται τούτου. εἰσὶ μὲν οὖν καὶ τοῖς ἀμίκτοις ὁσμαὶ τινες πρὸς ἃς συννεργεῖν πειρῶνται καὶ ταῖς παρα<σκευαῖς, ὡς καὶ> πρὸς τὰς τῶν χυμῶν εὐστομίας. οὐ μὴν ἀλλ' ὡς γ' ἀπλῶς

¹ cf. *H.P.* 1. 11. 2.

² i.e. the berry: Sch. would read ἄρκευθίς. cf. *H.P.* 3. 12. 4, with which this statement is inconsistent. Sch. suggests punctuating—γλυκὺ ὄν. καὶ εἰ μὴ πανταχοῦ ἀλλ' ένιαχοῦ καὶ ἡ ἄρκευθος κ.τ.λ. ³ καὶ φυτοῖς om. Turn.

⁴ αἷς I omit; ἦ καὶ τὸ εὐ. conj. Turn.

somewhat bitter taste. Again some things which have a good taste have also an evil odour, such as the carob,¹ which is sweet (this is true of some regions, if not of all). Again the Phoenician cedar,² though it is sweet to the taste, when chewed produces a sort of evil odour, though it makes the water fragrant.

Of odours in plants.

Some odours being found in plants or in their parts—as twig, leaf, bark, fruit, gum—and others, as we distinguished, in animals³ and in inanimate things, it is plain that the former are matured each of them in the part to which it belongs; and⁴ a good or evil odour follows according to the natural character of that part, the maturing being due to the warmth which is found in it. On the other hand in inanimate things the odour, like the taste, is formed and modified by the properties of the simple substances of which the thing is made.

Of artificial odours in general and their manufacture: especially of the use of perfumes in wine.

III. Next we must endeavour to speak of those odours, and also those tastes, which are artificially⁵ and deliberately produced. In either case it is clear that improvement is always what we have in view; for that is the aim of every artificial process. Now even uncompounded substances have certain odours, which men endeavour to assist by artificial means,⁶ even as they try to assist nature in producing palatable tastes. However, to speak generally, the

⁵ The same phrase occurs in similar connexion *C.P.* 6. 11. 2.

⁶ Text defective. Ald. Bas. Vo. have marks of omission. W. after Turn. gives καὶ ταῖς παρα<σκευαῖς, ὡς καὶ> ταῖς τῶν χυμῶν εὐστο<μίας>, which I have slightly altered.

εἰπεῖν ἐν μίξει τὸ πλεόν, καὶ οὕτως αἱ <μίξεις>
 δυοῖν μὲν ὡς τῷ γένει λαβεῖν, ὑγροῦ καὶ ξηροῦ·
 τριχῶς δὲ γί<νονται>, ὅταν ἢ ὁμογενὲς ὁμογενεῖ,
 ἢ παράλλαττον τῷ παραλλάττοντι, ἢ ὑγρῷ ὑγρὸν
 ἢ ξηρῷ ξηρόν, <ἢ ὑγρῷ ξηρόν>.

8 Ἐκ δυοῖν γὰρ τούτων καὶ ἡ τῶν χυλῶν καὶ
 τῶν ὀσμῶν γένεσις· ὡς μὲν οἱ τὰ ἀρώματα καὶ τὰ
 διαπύσματα συντιθέντες ξηροῖς πρὸς ξηρά· ὡς
 δ' οἱ τὰ μύρα κεραυνύντες ἢ τῷ οἴνῳ ἐπιχέοντες
 ὑγροῖς πρὸς ὑγρά. τὸ δὲ τρίτον, ὃ καὶ πλείστον
 ἐστίν, ὡς οἱ μυρεψοὶ ξηροῖς πρὸς ὑγρά· παντὸς
 γὰρ μύρου καὶ χρίσματος ἢ σύνθεσις αὕτη. δεῖ
 δ' εἰδέναι ποῖαι ποίοις εὐμκτοὶ καὶ ποῖαι ποίοις
 συνεργῶσιν εἰς τὸ ποιεῖν μίαν ὥσπερ ἐπὶ τῶν
 χυμῶν. καὶ γὰρ ἐκεῖ ταῦτο τοῦτο ζητοῦσιν οἱ
 μιγνύντες καὶ οἶον ἀρτύοντες. ταῦτα μὲν οὖν
 ἐν οἷς καὶ δι' ὧν αἱ τέχναι ποιοῦνται τὰ τέλη.

9 Μίγνυνται δὲ τὰ μὲν αὐτῆς τῆς ὀσμῆς ἕνεκα
 καὶ πρὸς ταύτην τὴν αἴσθησιν, τὰ δ' ὥσπερ
 ἡδύνειν βουλόμενα τὴν γεύσιν, οἶον ὡς οἱ τὰ μύρα
 τοῖς οἴνοις ἐπιχέοντες ἢ τὰ ἀρώματα ἐμβάλλοντες.

¹ I have supplied *μίξεις* to fill the lacuna marked by W. after *οὕτως αἱ*: the text to the end of the section is defective, but a makeshift restoration and rendering seem possible: the sense of *οὕτως* is obscure.

result is usually obtained by a mixture, and accordingly¹ such mixtures are of two things (or classes of things), a liquid and a solid: but there are three ways in which the result may be reached (the combination² being one either of like with like, or of unlike substances), according as a liquid is compounded with another liquid, a solid with another solid, or a solid with a liquid.

For tastes and odours alike are derived from these two things: the method of the makers of spices and perfume-powders³ is to mix solid with solid, that of those who compound unguents or flavour wines is to mix liquid with liquid: but the third method, which is the commonest, is that of the perfumer, who mixes solid with liquid, that being the way in which all perfumes⁴ and ointments are compounded. Further one must know which odours will combine well with which, and what combination makes a good blend, just as in the case of tastes: for there too those who make combinations and, as it were, season their dishes, are aiming at this same object. So much for the ingredients and the methods whereby these arts attain their ends.

The object of the mixture is in the one case simply the production of a particular odour and the gratification of the corresponding sense, in the other there is a desire to produce, as it were, a pleasanter taste: this for instance is the object of flavouring wine with perfumes or of putting spices into it.

² *i.e.* given two components we have three possible combinations, *A* with *A*, *B* with *B*, or *A* with *B*.

³ *διαπύσματα*. *cf.* Plin. 13. 19; 21. 125.

⁴ The difference between *μύρου* and *χρίσματος* does not appear; *μύρον* seems to be loosely used, as just above it was used of an entirely liquid mixture.

αἱ γὰρ αἰσθήσεις σύνεγγυς οὔσαι ποιούσιν τινα ἀπόλαυσιν ἀλλήλων, ὅθεν καὶ αὐτοῖς τοῖς γευστοῖς ζητοῦσι τὰς εὐσμίας.

- 10 Ἀπορήσειε δ' ἂν τις ἴσως διὰ τί ποτε μύρον καὶ τᾶλλα εὖσσμα τοὺς μὲν οἴνους ἡδύνει τῶν δὲ βρωμάτων οὐδέν, ἀλλὰ πάντα λυμαίνεται καὶ ἀπύρωτα καὶ πεπυρωμένα. τὸ δ' αἴτιον ὑποληπτέον ὅτι συμβαίνει τῶν μὲν ξηρῶν ἀφαιρέσθαι τε τὸν οἰκείον χυλὸν διὰ τὴν ἰσχὺν καὶ ἅμα συνεπιφαίνειν τὸν αὐτοῦ ὄντα στρυφνὸν καὶ ὑπόπικρον ἅπαν γὰρ τὸ εὖσμον τοιοῦτον, διαμασσωμένοις δὲ καὶ μᾶλλον ἐμφανὲς διὰ τε τὴν
- 11 θλίψιν καὶ τομὴν καὶ ἔτι τῷ χρονίζεσθαι. τὸν δ' οἶνον οὐδέτερον ποιεῖ· καὶ γὰρ ὁ χυλὸς ἰσχυρότατος καὶ πλείων εἰς τὸ μὴ κρατεῖσθαι καὶ οὐδένα τῇ γεύσει χρόνον ἐπιδιαιτρίβων ἀλλ' ὅσον ἐπιθιγγάνων, ὥστε τὸ μὲν ἡδὺ ἐνδιδόναι τῇ αἰσθήσει τὸ δὲ πικρὸν καὶ δύσχυμον τῇ γεύσει μὴ ἐμφαίνειν, ἀλλὰ συμβαίνειν τῷ ὄντι καθάπερ ἡδυσμα γίνεσθαι τῷ πόματι τὴν ὄσμην· τῷ μὲν γὰρ γλυκεῖ καὶ μάλιστα δεομένῳ διὰ τὸ μηδὲν ἔχειν, τοῖς δ' ἄλλοις ὥσπερ μιᾶς ἐξ ἀμφοῖν γενομένης

¹ cf. 67; Arist. *de Sens.* 5.

² cf. Arist. *l.c.*

³ As opposed to wine. Sch., misunderstanding this, thinks ξηρῶν corrupt.

⁴ I have restored καί, which Sch. and W. omit, missing the point of the antithesis μὲν . . . δέ.

¹ For the two senses of taste and smell being akin to one another, each provides in a way for the enjoyment of the other: wherefore it is through things which appeal to the taste, as well as those which appeal to the sense of smell, that men try to discover fragrant odours.

The question may perhaps be raised why perfume and other fragrant things, while they give a pleasant taste to wine,² yet have not this effect on any other article of food, but in all cases spoil food, whether it be cooked or not. The explanation we must take to be that this is what happens—the perfume if mixed with solid³ things is in any case powerful enough to deprive them of their proper taste, and at the same time it makes obtrusive its own taste, which is astringent and somewhat bitter,—all perfumeries having that character,—while, if one bites up the food, this effect is even⁴ more apparent because the food is crushed and broken up, and also because it remains longer in the mouth. But on wine neither effect is produced, since in this the taste is very strong and too generally diffused to be overpowered: also wine does not linger on the palate for any length of time, but merely touches it, so that, while it makes one conscious of its own pleasant taste, it does not make the palate feel the bitter unpalatable taste of the perfume: in fact the odour of this acts as a sort of relish⁵ to the draught. This effect indeed⁶ it has on wine which is sweet and specially needs the addition of perfume, because it has no 'relish' of its own; while with other wines the reason is that, as the effect of the mixture, the

⁵ Sc. 'bouquet.'

⁶ I have restored γὰρ, omitted by Sch. and W.

διὰ τὴν μίξιν. ὁ γὰρ οἶνος, ὥσπερ καὶ πρότερον ἐλέχθη, δεινὸς δέξασθαι τὰς ὀσμάς.

12 Ἐχει δ' ἀπόρησιν καὶ τόδε, διὰ τί τὰ μὲν ἄνθη καὶ τὰ στεφανώματα ἀσθενέστερα ὄντα ταῖς ὀσμαῖς καὶ πόρρωθεν ὄζει, ἢ δ' ἶρις καὶ τὸ νάρδον καὶ τὰλλα τὰ εὖοσμα τῶν ξηρῶν ἰσχυρότερα ἐγγύθεν καὶ ἔνια γε προσενεγκαμένοις, ἔνια δὲ καὶ τρίψεως προσδέεται καὶ διαίρεσεως, τὰ δὲ καὶ πυρώσεως, ὥσπερ ἡ σμύρνα καὶ ὁ λιβανωτὸς
13 καὶ πᾶν τὸ θυματόν. αἴτιον δ' ὅτι τῶν μὲν ἀνθῶν ἐπιπολῆς τὸ ποιοῦν τὴν ὀσμὴν ἅτε μανῶν ὄντων καὶ οὐκ ἐχόντων βάθος, τῶν δὲ ῥιζῶν καὶ πάντων τῶν στερεῶν ἐν βάθει, τὰ δ' ἔξωθεν ἀπεξηραμμένα καὶ πεπυκνωμένα· διὸ καὶ ἀφίᾳσι πόρρω τὰς ἀποπνοίας, τὰ δ' ὀλον ἀνοιξεως δέονται τῶν πόρων, ὅθεν διαιρούμενα καὶ κοπτόμενα πάντ' εὐωδέστερα, τὰ δ' ἄνθη κακωδέστερα τριβόμενα· τὰ μὲν γὰρ ἐκφαίνει τὸ οἰκεῖον τὰ δὲ προσλαμβάνει τὸ ἀλλότριον. ὁ δὲ λιβανωτὸς καὶ ἡ σμύρνα πυκνωτέραν ἔτι τὴν φύσιν ἔχοντα προσδέονται πυρώσεως μαλακῆς, ἢ κατὰ μικρὸν ἐκθερμαίνουσα ποιήσει τὴν ἀναθυμίασιν. εἰν γὰρ κόπτη τις ἢ τρίβῃ ταῦτα, προσοίσονται μὲν

¹ i.e. of the unadulterated wine and of the perfume.

² C.P. 6. 19. 2. Sch.'s reasons for bracketing this sentence seem inadequate.

³ i.e. fragrant leaves, etc. cf. H.P. 1. 12. 4.

⁴ Made from the rhizomes: cf. H.P. 1. 7. 2, and Index.

two¹ odours combine, as it were, to form one. Wine indeed, as was said before,² has a special property of assimilating odours.

Another question also suggests itself,—why it is that, while the smell of flowers and other³ things used for garlands, though it is not so strong, can be perceived even at a great distance, the iris-perfume,⁴ spikenard and other fragrant solids smell stronger at a short distance: and of some of these the smell is only perceived when they are eaten, while some need even to be bruised and broken up, and others to be subjected to fire, as myrrh frankincense and anything that is burnt as incense. The explanation is that, whereas in flowers that which causes the smell is on the surface, seeing that the texture of flowers is open and they are not substantial, in all such solid substances as roots the power of producing smell is diffused through a substantial mass, while the exterior parts are dried up and of close texture: and this is why flowers emit the scent which exhales from them to a long distance, while things like roots need an opening of their passages. Hence, when these are broken up or bruised, they are in all cases more fragrant, while, ⁵ if flowers are crushed, they have a comparatively evil smell: for under such treatment roots give forth the property which belongs to them, but flowers acquire a property which is not their own. Again frankincense and myrrh, since they are by nature of even closer texture than roots, need a gentle application of fire, which, by gradually warming them, will cause the scent to be exhaled. For, if these substances are bruised or crushed, they will indeed present an odour, but it will not be so

⁵ cf. Arist. *Probl.* 12. 9; 13. 3 and 11.

ὄσμην οὐχ ὁμοίως δὲ ἡδεΐαν οὐδ' εὐταμίετον.
τούτων μὲν οὖν τοιαῦταί τινες αἱ αἰτίαι.

14 IV. Τῶν δὲ μύρων ἡ σύνθεσις καὶ ἡ κατασκευὴ
τὸ ὄλον οἶον εἰς θησαυρισμὸν ἔστι τῶν ὄσμων
διόπερ εἰς τοῦλαιον τίθενται· τοῦτο γὰρ χρονιώ-
τατον καὶ ἄμα πρὸς τὴν χρεΐαν μάλισθ' ἀρμόττον.
ἐπεὶ φύσει ἦκιστα δεκτικὸν ὄσμῆς διὰ τὴν πυκνό-
τητα καὶ τὸ λίπος, αὐτῶν δὲ τούτων τὸ λιπαρώ-
τατον, οἶον τὸ ἀμυγδάλινον· τὸ δὲ σησάμινον
καὶ τὸ ἐκ τῶν ἐλαιῶν μάλιστα.

15 Χρῶνται δὲ μάλιστα τῷ ἐκ τῆς βαλάνου τῆς
Αἰγυπτίας καὶ Συρίας, ἦκιστα γὰρ λιπαρόν· ἐπεὶ
καὶ τῷ ἐκ τῶν ἐλαιῶν μάλιστα χρῶνται τῷ
ὠμοτριβεῖ τῆς φαυλίας· δοκεῖ γὰρ ἀλιπέστατον
ἔχειν καὶ λεπτότατον· καὶ τούτῳ νέω καὶ μὴ
παλαιῷ· τὸ γὰρ ὑπὲρ ἐνιαυτὸν ἀχρεῖον παχύ-
τερον καὶ λιπαρώτερον γενόμενον. ἔλαιον μὲν
οὖν τὸ τοιοῦτον οἰκειότατον, ἀλιπέστατον γάρ.
φασὶ δὲ τινες καὶ <ἐν> τῷ χρίσματι τὸ ἐκ τῶν
πικρῶν ἀμυγδάλων· πολλὰ δὲ γίνεται περὶ Κιλι-
16 κίαν καὶ ποιούσιν ἔξ αὐτῶν χρίσμα. φασὶ δὲ
καὶ εἰς τὰ σπουδαῖα τῶν μύρων ἀρμόττειν, ὥσπερ
καὶ τὸ ἐκ τῆς βαλάνου καὶ αὐτό· ποιεῖ δὲ <τὰ>
κελύφη αὐτῶν εὖοσμον εἰς τὸ ἔλαιον ἐμβαλλό-

¹ This passage was misunderstood by Plin. 13. 19. The sense seems to be that the viscous character of oil, though preservative of perfume, is not easily receptive of it.

² cf. *H.P.* 4. 2. 1; 4. 2. 6. *βάλανος, balanites aegyptiaca.* See Index.

sweet nor so lasting as when they have been sub-
jected to fire. Such are the explanations of these
difficulties.

Of the oils used as the vehicle of perfumes.

IV. Now the composition and preparation of
perfumes aim entirely, one may say, at making the
odours last. That is why men make oil the vehicle
of them, since it keeps a very long time and also is
most convenient for use. ¹ By nature indeed oil is
not at all well suited to take in an odour, because of
its close and greasy character: and of particular oils
this is specially true of the most viscous, such as
almond-oil, while sesame-oil and olive-oil are the
least receptive of all.

The oil most used is that derived from the
Egyptian² or Syrian *balanos*, since this is the least
viscous; the olive-oil which is most used is that
which is pressed from 'coarse olives'³ in the raw
state, since this is thought to be the least greasy
and the least coarse: this is used while it is new,
not when it is old, for that which is kept above a
year is useless, having become thick and viscous.
This then is the kind of olive-oil which is most
suitable, since it is the least greasy. Some say that
for unguent the oil derived from bitter almonds is
best: these are abundant in Cilicia, where an
unguent is made from them. It is said that this is
suitable for choice perfumes, like the oil of the
Egyptian *balanos*: this is suitable in itself,⁴ however
the shells of the fruit are thrown into the oil to give
it a good odour: indeed they are also thrown into

³ cf. *H.P.* 2. 2. 12; *C.P.* 6. 8. 3 and 5.

⁴ αὐτὸ conj. Sch.; τοῦτο Vulg. W.

μενα· ἐπεὶ καὶ τὸ τῶν πικρῶν. ἤδη δὲ πῶς οὐκ ἐναντίον ἅμα μὲν τὸ ἀοσμότατον ζητεῖν, ὥσπερ καὶ τὸ ὠμοτριβὲς ἐκ τῶν φαυλίων, ἅμα δ' ἐν τούτοις ποιεῖν; δριμύτητα γὰρ ἔχει τὸ τῶν ἀμυγδάλων· εἰ μὴ ἄρ' ὅτι τὸ ἔλαιον ἐψόμενον κακῶδες. ταῦτα μὲν οὖν ἐπισκεπτέον.

17 Χρῶνται δὲ πρὸς πάντα τοῖς ἀρώμασι, τοῖς μὲν ἐπιστύφοντες τὸ ἔλαιον τοῖς δὲ καὶ τὴν ὀσμὴν ἐκ τούτων ἐμποιοῦντες. ὑποστύφουσι γὰρ πᾶν εἰς τὸ δέξασθαι μᾶλλον τὴν ὀσμὴν, ὥσπερ τὰ ἔρια εἰς τὴν βαφήν. ὑποστίφεται δὲ τοῖς ἀσθενεστέροις τῶν ἀρωμάτων, εἰθ' ὕστερον ἐμβάλλουσιν ἀφ' οὗ ἂν βούλωνται τὴν ὀσμὴν λαβεῖν· ἐπικρατεῖ γὰρ αἰεὶ τὸ ἔσχατον ἐμβαλλόμενον καὶ ἂν ἔλαττον ἢ οἶον ἔαν εἰς κοτύλην σμύρνης ἐμβληθῆ μὲν καὶ ὕστερον ἐμβληθῶσι κιναμώμου δραχμαὶ δύο, κρατοῦσιν αἱ τοῦ κιναμώμου δύο δραχμαί.

18 Θανμάσειε δ' ἂν τις ἴσως τοῦτό τε καὶ διὰ τί ποτε τὰ ἀρώματα προεμβαλλόμενα δεκτικώτερον ποιεῖ τοῦλαιον ὀσμὴν ἔχοντα· δεῖ γὰρ ἁῶδες εἶναι τὸ δεξόμενον, τὸ δὲ κατελιγμένον ὑφ' ἑτέρου οὐκ ἁῶδες, ὥσθ' ἦπτον ἐχρήν εἶναι δεκτικόν. αἴτιον δ' ἀμφοτέρων ἢ πάντων τὸ αὐτό. ξηρὰ γὰρ ὄντα τὸ λίπος ἔλκει πρὸς ἑαυτὰ

¹ τὸ conj. Sch.; τὰ Vulg. W. Sch. also adds ἀμυγδάλων after πικρῶν.

² i.e. those derived from the Egyptian *balanos* and bitter almonds.

that¹ which is made from bitter almonds. Once more, is it not inconsistent to seek the vehicle which has the least odour of its own, such as the oil which is pressed raw from 'coarse olives,' and yet at the same time to use the above-mentioned² oils as vehicles? (for oil of almonds has a pungent smell). Possibly the explanation is that it is only by being cooked that oil acquires an evil smell.³ These matters then are subject for enquiry.

They use spices in the making of all perfumes; some to thicken⁴ the oil, some in order to impart their odour. For in all cases they thicken the oil to some extent to make it take the odour better, just as they treat wool for dyeing. The less powerful spices are used for the thickening, and then at a later stage they put in the one whose odour they wish to secure.⁵ For that which is put in last always dominates, even if it is in small quantity; thus, if a pound of myrrh is put into a half-pint of oil, and at a later stage a third of an ounce of cinnamon is added, this small amount dominates.

At this one may well wonder; and also why it is that the previous addition of spices, which have an odour of their own, renders the oil more receptive: for the vehicle should be scentless, but a substance over which another substance has thus prevailed, cannot be scentless, so that it ought, one would think, to have become *less* receptive. However both facts, or rather all of them, may be accounted for in the same way:—the spices, being solid, attract to

³ Sc. 'and these oils are used in the raw state' (?). I do not see how Furlanus' explanation, quoted by Sch., is to be found in the text. The following sentence shews that T. does not claim to have settled the question.

⁴ i.e. to make it less volatile. ⁵ cf. Plin. 13. 19.

καὶ ἀναδέχεται, διὸ καὶ τὴν συνέχειαν ἐξαιρεῖ·
μανὸν δὲ γενόμενον [καὶ] τοῦ λίπους ἀφαιρεθέντος
ἐν ᾧ καὶ ἡ οἰκεία μάλιστα ὁσμή, δεκτικώτερον
ἐγένετο τοῦ ἐπιβαλλομένου διὰ τὸ μὴ ἀντιστα-
τεῖν.

- 19 Ἡ δὲ ἀπὸ τῶν ἀρωμάτων ὁσμὴ καὶ ἀσθενὴς
ἄτε εἰς τὸ λιπαρὸν ἀνηλωμένη, καὶ ἔτι κατέχεται
τούτῳ διὰ τὸ πληρῶσαι τοὺς πόρους. ὥστε κατὰ
λόγον κἂν ἔλαττον ἢ τὸ ἐπιβαλλόμενον ἐπικρατεῖν
τὴν τούτου ὁσμήν· εἰς ἀσθενέστατον γὰρ ἐμπίπτει
καὶ δεκτικώτερον. ἀνὰ λόγον δ' ἔχει καὶ ἡ πολυ-
χροιότης ἢ ἐν ἐκάστῳ καὶ ἢ πρὸς τὴν πύρωσιν
εὐσθένεια καὶ τᾶλλα τὰ τοιαῦτα. τὸ γὰρ δεκτι-
κώτατον, οἶον τῆς βαλάνου, καὶ χροιώτατον, καὶ
διὰ τὴν αὐτὴν αἰτίαν· μάλιστα γὰρ ὥσπερ ἐν
γίνεται καὶ συμφυῆς τὸ μάλιστα δεχόμενον· αἰεὶ
γὰρ τὸ τοιοῦτον διαμονώτατον, διὸ καὶ πυρούμε-
νον μάλιστα ἀπαθές.
- 20 Ὡσαύτως δὲ καὶ τῶν ἄλλων τὸ σησάμινον,
τούτο γὰρ δεκτικώτατον· τὸ δὲ ἀμυγδάλινον παρ-
ακμάζει ταχὺ καὶ ὀλιγοχροιιώτατον διὰ τὴν ἐναν-
τίαν αἰτίαν· τὸ γὰρ ἠκίστα δεξάμενον τάχιστα
μεθίησι. τοῦ ῥοδίνου δὲ μάλιστα δεκτικὸν τὸ

¹ I have bracketed καὶ.

²⁻² This passage is omitted, apparently by accident, in both W.'s texts, though represented in his Latin version. I

themselves the viscid part of the oil, and so it attaches itself to them; thus the density of the oil is destroyed: the oil, thus becoming thinner by the removal¹ of its viscid part which chiefly contains the characteristic odour, becomes more receptive of the spice which is added to it, because it does not now offer resistance.

Again that odour which is due to the spices becomes less powerful as it is spent on the viscid part of the oil, while at the same time it is preserved by this because it has entirely filled up its passages. Wherefore it naturally follows that, even if the added spice is in small quantity, its odour predominates, since it passes into a vehicle which is in itself not at all powerful and which is more receptive than itself. A corresponding account may be given of the keeping quality of the several oils, of their power of resisting fire, and other such qualities. Thus that oil which is most receptive, for instance, that of the Egyptian *balanos*, will also keep longest, and for the same reason; namely that that oil which is most receptive unites, more than others, into one single substance, as it were, with the spices. Such a substance will always last longer than others; which also explains why, if exposed to fire, it is less affected than others.

Of the other oils the same applies to that of sesame, this being specially receptive; ² but, for the contrary reason, almond-oil soon loses its virtue and keeps for a shorter time than any other, for that oil which has been least receptive parts soonest with the property received. Sesame-oil however receives rose-perfume better than other oils² because of its have printed it from Sch.'s text. The omission is evidently due to the double occurrence of τὸ σήσαμινον.

σησάμινον διὰ τὴν λιπαρότητα· πυρούμενον δὲ ἐξόζει σησάμιον καθάπερ ἀναλνόμενον. αἱ μὲν οὖν τῶν ἐλαίων φύσεις καὶ δυνάμεις τοιαῦται.

21 V. Τὰ δ' ἀρώματα πάντα σχεδὸν καὶ εὖοσμα πλὴν τῶν ἀνθῶν ξηρὰ καὶ θερμὰ καὶ στυπτικὰ καὶ δηκτικά. τὰ δὲ καὶ ἔχοντά τινα πικρότητα, καθάπερ καὶ ἐν τοῖς πρότερον εἶπομεν, ὡσπερ ἶρις σμύρνα λιβανωτός, ὡς δ' ἀπλῶς εἰπεῖν καὶ τὰ μύρα. κοινόταται δὲ τῶν δυνάμεων τό τε στυπτικὸν καὶ τὸ θερμαντικόν, ἃ δὴ καὶ ἐργάζονται.

22 Ὑποστύφονται μὲν οὖν πάντα πυρούμενα, τὰς δ' ὀσμάς τὰς κυρίας ἔνια λαμβάνει ψυχρὰ καὶ ἀπύρωτα. καὶ ἔοικεν ὡσπερ τῶν ἀνθῶν τὰ μὲν ψυχροβαφῆ τὰ δὲ θερμοβαφῆ παραπλησίως ἔχειν καὶ ἐπὶ τῶν ὀσμῶν. πάντων δὲ ἡ ἔψησις εἷς τε τὴν ὑπόστυψιν καὶ τὰς κυρίας ὀσμάς ἐνισταμένων τῶν ἀγγείων ὕδατι γίνεται καὶ οὐκ αὐτῷ τῷ πυρὶ χρωμένον· τοῦτο δέ, ὅτι μαλακὴν εἶναι δεῖ τὴν θερμότητα, καὶ ἀπουσία πολλὴ γένοιτο ἂν τῇ φλογὶ χρωμένων, καὶ ἔτι καύσιν ἂν ὄξοι.

23 Ποιεῖ δ' ἐλάττω τὴν ἀπουσίαν ὅσα πυρούμενα λαμβάνει τὰς κυρίας ὀσμάς μᾶλλον ἢ ὅσα ψυχρὰ διὰ τὸ προφυρᾶσθαι τὰ πυρούμενα, τὰ μὲν οἶνω εὐώδει, τὰ δὲ ὕδατι ἥττον γὰρ ἀναπίνει· τὰ δὲ ψυχρὰ ξηρὰ ὄντα μᾶλλον, καθάπερ ἶρις κοπέισα.

viscid quality; and, when subjected to fire, it gives out a smell of sesame, as though it were being disintegrated. Such are the special characters and properties of the various oils.

Of the spices used in making perfumes and their treatment.

V. Almost all spices and sweet scents except flowers are dry hot astringent and mordant. Some also possess a certain bitterness, as we said above, as iris, myrrh, frankincense, and perfumes in general. However the most universal qualities are astringency and the production of heat; they actually produce these effects.

All spices are given their astringent quality by exposure to fire, but some of them assume their special odours even when cold and not exposed to fire; and it also appears that, just as with vegetable dyes some are applied hot and some cold, so is it with odours. But in all cases the cooking, whether to produce the astringent quality or to impart the proper odour, is done in vessels standing in water and not in actual contact with the fire; the reason being that the heating must be gentle, and there would be considerable waste if these were in actual contact with the flames; and further the perfume would smell of burning.

However there is less waste when the perfume obtains its proper odour by exposure to fire than when it does so in a cold state, since those perfumes which are subjected to fire are first steeped either in fragrant wine or in water: for then they absorb¹ less: while those which are treated in a cold state, being dry, absorb¹ more, for instance bruised iris-root. Thus, if

¹ ἀναπίνει. So Sch. explains. cf. ἐκπίνωσις, 24.

λαμβάνοντος γὰρ τοῦ ἀμφορέως ξηρᾶς ἱριδος
κεκομμένης μέδιμον καὶ δύο ἡμίεκτα πολλήν
ποιεῖν φασὶν ἀπουσίαν, εἰ δὲ μετρίως φυράση
λείπειν ὅσον δύο χόας, τοῖς δὲ πολλοῖς ἔλαττον.

24 Γίνεται δὲ τὸ βέλτιον ἱρινον εἰάν ἢ ξηρὰ καὶ
ἀπύρωτος ἢ ἱρις ἀκρατεστέρα γὰρ ἢ δύναμις ἢ
εἰάν φυραθείσα καὶ πυρουμένη. συμβαίνει δὲ
ὡσπερ καὶ ἐκθλίβεσθαι μᾶλλον ἐκ τῶν προ-
πεφυραμένων διὰ τὸ ἦττον ἀναδέχεσθαι καὶ
ἔλκειν εἰς αὐτό· προστύφοντες δὲ οὐ πολὺν χρό-
νον ἐῶσι τὰ ἀρώματα ἀλλ' ἐξαιροῦσιν, ὅπως μὴ
πολὺ ἐκπίνωσιν.

25 Πρὸς ἕκαστον δὲ τῶν μύρων ἐμβάλλουσι τὰ
πρόσφορα τῶν ἀρωμάτων, οἶον εἰς μὲν τὴν κύ-
προν καρδάμων ἀσπάλαθον ἀναφυράσαντες τῷ
εὐώδει. εἰς δὲ τὸ ρόδιον σχοῖνον ἀσπάλαθον
κάλαμον. ἢ δ' ἀναφύρασις ὁμοίως. καὶ τοῖς
ἄλλοις αἰεὶ τὰ ἀρόμττοντα. τῷ ρόδιῳ δ' ἐμβάλ-
λονται καὶ ἅλεις πολλοὶ καὶ τοῦτ' ἴδιον παρὰ
τᾶλλα, διὸ καὶ πλείστη ἀπουσία γίνεται· μίγ-
νται γὰρ εἰς τὸν ἀμφορέα δύο μέδιμοι.

26 Τῆς δὲ κύπρου ἢ μὲν ἐργασία παραπλησία τῇ

¹ Dry measure: the equivalents given are, of course, only approximate.

² τὸ βέλτιον ἱρινον W. after Sch.; τὸ βέλτιον τὸ ἱρινον vulg. The article must be omitted in one place or the other.

³ κύπρος, called from a tree of that name: not mentioned in H. P. cf. Plin. 12. 119.

⁴ cf. H. P. 9. 7. 2 and 3.

⁵ cf. H. P. 9. 7. 3.

into eight and a half gallons of oil we put thirteen gallons¹ of dry and bruised iris-root, they say that much loss is caused, while if one does not steep it too much, only about eleven pints and a half are wasted: and in the case of most perfumes the waste is less.

However the superior² iris-perfume is made by using the root dry and not subjecting it to fire: for then its virtue asserts itself more completely than when it is steeped in a liquid or subjected to fire. It also comes to pass that, if the perfumes have been first steeped, their virtues are, as it were, squeezed out of them to a greater extent, because they take in and absorb less: and so, when they are making them astringent, they do not leave the spices in the oil for long, but take them out, so that they should not absorb an excessive amount.

For making each perfume they put in the suitable spices. Thus to make *kypros*³ they put in cardamom⁴ and *aspalathos*,⁵ having first steeped them in sweet wine.⁶ To make rose-perfume they put in ginger-grass *aspalathos* and sweet-flag: and these are steeped as in the case of *kypros*. So too into each of the others are put the spices which suit them. Into rose-perfume moreover is put a quantity of salt⁷: this treatment is peculiar to that perfume, and involves a great deal of waste, twenty-three gallons⁸ of salt being put to eight gallons and a half of the perfume.

The manufacture of *kypros* resembles that of

⁶ τῷ εὐώδει here evidently means the same as τῷ γλυκεῖ, 44, where τῷ οἴνῳ τῷ εὐώδει occurs just above: cf. μελικράτῳ ἢ γλυκεῖ, C. P. 6. 17. 2.

⁷ To prevent decay, as Diosc. 2. 53 explains.

⁸ Turn. suggests that μέδιμοι should be μναί, the initial M having been misunderstood by a copyist.

τοῦ ῥοδίνου· πλὴν ἀλλ' ἐάν τις μὴ ταχέως ἐξαιρήσῃ καὶ ἀποθλίβῃ σῆψις ἐγγινομένη φθείρει τὰ μύρα διὰ τὴν δυσωδίαν· ποιεῖ γὰρ σῆψιν ἀνυγραινομένην. παραπλησία δ' ἐργασία καὶ τοῦ μηλίνου· προστυφέντος γὰρ ἑλαίου καὶ τὰ μῆλα ἐμβάλλουσι εἰς ψυχρόν, εἴτ' ἐξαιροῦσι πάλιν πρὸ τοῦ μελαίνεσθαι κατὰ πάσας τὰς ἐμβολάς· μελαίνον γὰρ σῆψις διὰ τὸ ἀνυγραίνεσθαι, καθάπερ καὶ ἐπὶ τῆς κύπρου.

27 VI. Ἄπαντα δὲ συντίθενται τὰ μύρα τὰ μὲν ἀπ' ἀνθῶν τὰ δὲ ἀπὸ φύλλων τὰ δὲ ἀπὸ κλωνῶν τὰ δ' ἀπὸ ῥίζης τὰ δ' ἀπὸ ξύλων τὰ δ' ἀπὸ καρποῦ τὰ δ' ἀπὸ δακρύων. μικτὰ δὲ πάνθ' ὡς εἶπεῖν. ἀπ' ἀνθῶν μὲν οἶον τὸ ῥόδιον καὶ τὸ λευκόκινον. καὶ τὸ σούσιον· καὶ γὰρ τοῦτο ἐκ τῶν κρίνων· ἔτι δὲ τὸ σισύμβρινον καὶ τὸ ἐρπύλλινον καὶ ἡ κύπρος καὶ πρὸς τούτοις τὸ κρόκινον· βέλτιστος δ' ἐν Αἰγίνῃ καὶ Κιλικίᾳ. ἀπὸ δὲ τῶν φύλλων οἶον τὸ τε μύρρινον καὶ τὸ οἰάνθινον· αὕτη δ' ἐν Κύπρῳ φύεται ὄρεινῃ καὶ πολυόδομος· ἀπὸ δὲ τῆς ἐν τῇ Ἑλλάδι οὐ γίνεται διὰ τὸ ἄοδμον.

28 Ἄπὸ ῥιζῶν δὲ τὸ τε ἴρινον καὶ τὸ νάρδιον καὶ τὸ ἀμαράκινον ἐκ τοῦ κόστου· τοῦτο γὰρ ὄνο-

¹ cf. Diosc. 1. 58.

² I have bracketed καὶ as suggested by Sch.

³ This passage, with some variations, is quoted by Athen. 15. 39.

⁴ cf. Plin. 13. 11.

⁵ cf. H.P. 6. 6. 11. for the plant, and for the perfume Athen. 15. 38.

rose-perfume, except that, unless one soon takes out the flowers and squeezes them out, decay sets in and ruins the perfume by giving it a disagreeable smell, since they cause decay as they get soaked. Similar also is the manufacture of quince-perfume¹: the oil is first made astringent, and is cold when the quinces² are put into it: then they take them out before they turn black, removing each batch before the next is put in: for, as they turn black, decay ensues because they get soaked through—just as in the case of *kypros*.

Of the various parts of plants used for perfumes, and of the composition of various notable perfumes.

VI. ³ Perfumes are compounded from various parts of the plant, flowers leaves twigs root wood fruit and gum: and in most cases the perfume is made from a mixture of several parts. Rose and gilliflower perfumes are made from the flowers: so also is the perfume called *susinson*,⁴ this too being made from flowers, namely, lilies: also the perfumes named from bergamot-mint and tufted thyme, *kypros*, and also the saffron-perfume; the crocus which produces this is best in Aegina and Cilicia. Instances of those made from the leaves are the perfumes called from myrtle and drop-wort⁵: this grows in Cyprus on the hills and is very fragrant: that which grows in Hellas yields no perfume, being scentless.

⁶ From roots are made the perfumes named from iris spikenard and sweet marjoram,⁷ an ingredient in which is *koston*; for it is the root to which this name

⁶ Instances of perfumes made from twigs seem to be missing. ⁷ cf. 30. Text perhaps defective.

μάζουσι τὴν ῥίζαν. τὸ δὲ χρῖσμα τὸ Ἐρετρικὸν ἐκ τοῦ κυπεύρου. κομίζεται δὲ ἀπὸ τῶν Κυκλάδων τὸ κυπεύρον. ἀπὸ ξύλου δὲ ὁ φοῖνιξ καλούμενος· ἐμβάλλουσι γὰρ τὴν ὀνομαζομένην σπάθην ξηράναντες. ἀπὸ καρπῶν δὲ τό τε μήλιον καὶ τὸ μύρτινον καὶ τὸ δάφνινον· τὸ δ' Αἰγύπτιον ἐκ πλειόνων, ἐκ τε τοῦ κινναμώμου καὶ ἐκ σμύρνης καὶ ἐξ ἄλλων.

29 Ἔτι δ' ἐκ πλειόνων τούτου τὸ μεγαλεῖον· καὶ γὰρ ἐκ κινναμώμου . . . καὶ ἐκ τῆς σμύρνης κοπτομένης ἔλαιον ῥεῖ· στακτὴ γὰρ καλεῖται διὰ τὸ <κατά> μικρὸν στάζειν. ὃ δὴ μόνον τινές φασι ἀπλοῦν εἶναι καὶ ἀσύνθετον τῶν μύρων τὰ δ' ἄλλα πάντα σύνθετα, πλὴν τὰ μὲν ἐκ πλειόνων τὰ δ' ἐξ ἐλαττόνων, ἐξ ἐλαχίστων δὲ τὸ ἴρινον. οἱ μὲν οὖν οὕτω λέγουσιν, οἱ δὲ τὴν ἐργασίαν τῆς στακτῆς εἶναι τοιάνδε· τὴν σμύρναν ὅταν κόψωσι καὶ διατήξωσι ἐν ἐλαίῳ βαλανίνῳ πυρὶ μαλακῷ ὕδωρ ἐπιχεῖν θερμὸν· συνιζάνειν δ' εἰς βυθὸν τὴν σμύρναν καὶ τοῦλαιον καθάπερ ἰλύν· ὅταν δὲ τοῦτο συμβῆ, τὸ μὲν ὕδωρ ἀπηθεῖν τὴν δ' ὑπόστασιν ἀποθλίβειν ὄργανοις.

30 Τὸ δὲ μεγαλεῖον ἐκ ῥήτινης κεκαυμένης συντίθεσθαι καὶ ἐλαίου βαλανίνου· μίγνυσθαι δὲ κασίαν κιννάμωμον σμύρναν. πλείστην δὲ πραγματεῖαν περὶ τὸ μεγαλεῖον καὶ τὸ Αἰγύπτιον εἶναι,

¹ cf. H.P. 9. 7. 3; C.P. 6. 11. 13.

² cf. H.P. 2. 8. 4. σπάθην appears to be a conj. of W. for vulg. πλάτην: ἐλάτην Turn. cf. LS. s.v.

³ Said to be called after the inventor, one Megallos: cf. Plin. 13. 13.

is applied. The Eretrian unguent is made from the root of *kypeiron*,¹ which is obtained from the Cyclades as well as from Euboea. From wood is made what is called 'palm-perfume': for they put in what is called the 'spathe,'² having first dried it. From fruits are made the quince-perfume, the myrtle, and the bay. The 'Egyptian' is made from several ingredients, including cinnamon and myrrh.

Again from several parts of the plant is made the perfume called *megaleion*,³ which is made from cinnamon and . . .⁴ and from the myrrh when it is bruised flows an oil: it is in fact called *stakle*⁵ (in drops) because it comes in drops slowly. Some indeed say that this is the only simple uncompounded perfume, and that all the others are compound, though made from a larger or smaller number of ingredients, and that iris-perfume is made from the smallest number of all. Some assert this, but others declare that the manufacture of *stakte* (myrrh-oil) is as follows: having bruised the myrrh and dissolved it in oil of *balanos* over a gentle fire, they pour hot water on it: and the myrrh and oil sink to the bottom like a deposit; and, as soon as this has occurred, they strain off the water and squeeze the sediment in a press.

Megaleion, these authorities say, is compounded of burnt resin⁶ and oil of *balanos*, with which are mixed cassia cinnamon and myrrh. They add that this perfume and the Egyptian are the most troublesome

⁴ The end of the account of *megaleion* and the beginning of that of myrrh-perfume seem to be missing. ?Supply καὶ κασίαν καὶ σμύρνης.

⁵ cf. H.P. 9. 4. 10.

⁶ cf. Plin. 13. 7.

πλείστων γὰρ μίξιν καὶ πολυτελεστάτων. τῷ δὲ
 μεγαλείῳ καὶ τὸ ἔλαιον ἔψεσθαι δέχ' ἡμέρας καὶ
 δέκα νύκτας, εἶτα οὕτως τὴν ῥητίνην ἐμβάλλεσθαι
 καὶ τὰλλα· δεκτικώτερον γὰρ ἀφεψηθέν. τὸ δ'
 ἀμαράκινον τὸ χρηστὸν ἐκ τῶν βελτίστων ἀρω-
 μάτων συντίθεσθαι χωρὶς ἀμαράκον· τοῦτ' οὐ
 χρῆσθαι μόνῳ τῶν ἀρωμάτων τοὺς μυρεψοὺς οὐδ'
 εἰς ἐν μύρον, ἀλλὰ ψευδώνυμός τις ἢ ἐπίκλησις.

31 Ποιοῦσι δὲ καὶ τὰ μὲν ἀχρωμάτιστα τὰ δὲ
 κεχρωματισμένα. χρωματίζουσι δὲ ἀμαράκινον
 ῥόδινον μεγαλείον, ἀχρωμάτιστα δὲ τῶν μὲν
 πολυτελῶν Αἰγύπτιον μῆλινον κύπρος, τὰ δ'
 εὐτελῆ πάντα· ταῦτα δὲ ἀχρωμάτιστα διότι τὸ
 μὲν Αἰγύπτιον καὶ τὴν κύπρον λευκὰ εἶναι βού-
 λονται, τῷ δὲ μῆλινῳ τὴν τῶν μῆλων χροάν, τοῖς
 δ' εὐτελέσι οὐ λυσιτελεῖ τὸ χρῶμα προστιθέναι.
 χρωματίζουσι δὲ τὰ μὲν ἐρυθρὰ τῇ ἀγχοῦσῃ, τὸ δ'
 ἀμαράκινον τῷ καλουμένῳ χρώματι· τοῦτο δ'
 ἐστὶ ῥίζιον ὃ ἀγοσιν ἐκ τῆς Συρίας.

32 VII. Συνεργεῖν δὲ δοκοῦσι πρὸς τὰς γεύσεις
 οὐχ αἱ ὀσμαὶ μόνον ἀλλὰ καὶ αἱ δριμύτητες καὶ
 αἱ θερμότητες ἐνίω, διὸ καὶ τῶν οἴνων τισὶ τὰ
 τοιαῦτα μιγνύντες ὥσπερ κέντρον ἐμποιοῦσιν.
 ἔστι δὲ ἡ μὲν σμύρνη θερμὴ καὶ δηκτικὴ μετὰ

to make, since no others involve the mixture of so many and such costly ingredients. To make *megalcion*, they say, the oil is boiled for ten days and nights, and not till then do they put in the resin and the other things, since the oil is more receptive when it has been thoroughly boiled. The superior kind of sweet marjoram-perfume,¹ they say, is made of all the best spices except sweet marjoram: in fact this is the only spice which perfumers do not use for any perfume, and the name is a misnomer.

Some perfumes are made up colourless, some are given a colour. They give a colour to sweet marjoram-perfume, rose-perfume, and *megalcion*, while among expensive kinds the Egyptian, quince-perfume and *kypros* are colourless, as well as all the cheaper kinds. The reason why these are made without colour is that it is desired that the Egyptian and *kypros* should look white and that quince-perfume should have the colour of quinces, while it is not worth while to add colour to the cheaper sorts. The dye used for colouring red perfumes is alkanet; the sweet marjoram-perfume is dyed with the substance called *khroma* (dye), which is a root imported from Syria.

Of the properties of various spices.

VII. It is thought that not only the smells of perfumes contribute to a pleasant taste, but also the qualities of pungency and heat which are found in some of them: accordingly some of these perfumes are also mixed with certain wines to give, as it were, 'point' to them. Thus myrrh is hot and has a biting quality as well as being astringent, and it also

¹ Clearly distinct from that mentioned in 28.

στύψεως, ἔχει δὲ καὶ πικρίαν. τὸ δὲ κινάμωνον δριμύτητά τινα μετρίαν μετὰ θερμότητος. παραπλησίως δὲ καὶ τὸ κόστον. ἡ δὲ κασία τούτων ὑπερβάλλει θερμότητι καὶ δριμύτητι καὶ στύψει. θερμὴ δὲ καὶ στυπτικὴ καὶ ἡ ἴρις, καθ' ὑπερβολὴν δὲ καὶ πικρὰ νέα οὔσα καὶ τὸν χρώτα τῶν ἐργαζομένων ἀφελκοί. δηκτικὸν δὲ καὶ τὸ καρδάμωνον μετὰ θερμότητος. τοῦ δὲ βαλσάμου ὁ μὲν ὀπὸς καὶ τὸ καρπίον ἀνδρικότερα πρὸς ἀμφοτέρα ταῦτα, τὸ δὲ ξύλον ἀσθενέστερον. παραπλησίαν δ' ἔχει τούτῳ δύναμις καὶ τὸ ἄρωμον.

33 Ὁ δὲ σχοῖνος δηκτικώτερον μὲν τοῦ καλάμου καὶ θερμότερον, στυπτικὰ δὲ ὁμοίως ἀμφο. τούτων δὲ στυπτικώτερον τὸ κύπειρον. στύψει δὲ καὶ ἡ ἀσπάλθος ἡ εὐώδης. ἡ δὲ νάρδος δηκτικὴ μετὰ θερμότητος. τὸ δὲ μάρον καὶ τὸ χρώμα τὸ εἰς τὸ ἀμαράκινον ἐμμυγνύμενον θερμαντικά. [συνεργεῖ δὲ καὶ τῆς ἀγχιούσης τὸ ρίζιον εἰς τὴν χροάν τοῦ ροδίνου καὶ τῆς ἴριδος.]

34 Νέα μὲν οὖν ὄντα τῶν ἀρωμάτων ἔνια δυνάμεις μὲν εὐθύς ἔχει βαρείας καὶ δριμείας, παλαιούμενα δὲ μέχρι τῆς ἀκμῆς γλυκαίνονται, εἴτ' ἀναλύεται πάλιν. οἶον ἡ ἴρις εἰς μὲν τὴν ἐργασίαν ἀκμάζει μετὰ τὴν συλλογὴν τρία ἔτη, καὶ διαμένει δὲ πλείστον χρόνον ἕξ ἔτη. τὸ δὲ μάρον ἔτη δύο. ἡ δὲ σμύrna δέκα ἔτη διαμένει βελτίων γενομένη. παραπλησίως δὲ τούτοις ἡ τῆς ἀκμῆς διαμονὴ καὶ τοῦ κινάμωνον καὶ τοῦ κόστου καὶ τῆς κασίας. σχοῖνος δὲ καὶ κάλαμος παρακμάζει ταχύ. τῶν δ' ἀνθῶν τὰ μὲν εὐθύς χλωρὰ ὄντα

¹ cf. Plin. 21. 42.

² cf. Index, σχοῖνος (2).

³ cf. Index, κάλαμος ὁ εὐώδης.

has a bitter quality. Cinnamon again has a fair amount of pungency as well as heat. So too is it with *koston*. Cassia exceeds both of these in heat pungency and astringency. Iris-perfume is hot and astringent, and excessively bitter when it is fresh,¹ in which state it causes sores on the skin of those that work on it. Cardamom has also a biting quality as well as heat. The juice and the fruit of balsam of Mecca are more active in producing both these qualities, while the wood is less so. Nepaul cardamom has also a property similar to this.

Ginger-grass² has a more biting quality than sweet-flag,³ and is hotter; but both are equally astringent. *Kypeiron* is however more astringent than either. The sweet-scented *aspalathos* also has this quality. Spikenard has a biting quality as well as heat. *Maron* and the *khroma* which is mixed with sweet marjoram-perfume are heating.⁴ The root of alkanet also contributes to the colour of rose-perfume and iris-perfume.

Now some spices when they are fresh have at first heavy and pungent qualities, but in course of time become sweet till they have reached their prime, and then lose their properties again. Thus the iris is at its prime for manufacturing the perfume for three years after it was gathered, and⁵ lasts for six years at longest.⁵ *Maron* lasts two years; myrrh ten, and improves with time. Cinnamon *koston* and cassia keep at their best for about the same periods as these. Ginger-grass and sweet-flag soon get past their prime. Of flowers some, like the rose, possess

⁴ This sentence seems irrelevant here.

⁵⁻⁵ καί-ἔτη. These words are omitted, apparently by accident, in both W.'s editions, though represented in his Latin translation.

τὰς δυνάμεις ἔχει, καθάπερ τὸ ῥόδον, τὰ δὲ ξηραν-
θέντα, καθάπερ ὁ κρόκος καὶ ὁ μελίλωτος· χλωρὰ
γὰρ ὑγρότερα.

35 Τὰς μὲν οὖν φύσεις καὶ δυνάμεις τῶν ἀρωμάτων
ἐκ τούτων θεωρητέον.

VIII. Δοκεῖ δὲ τὸ μεγαλειον ἀφλέγμαντον
εἶναι παντὸς τραύματος· τὸ δὲ ῥόδιον ἄριστον
πρὸς τὰ ὤτα. ταῦτα δ' οὐκ ἀλόγως. τοῦ μὲν
γὰρ ἡ σύνθεσις ἐκ ῥητίνης κεκαυμένης, ὡσπερ
ἐλέχθη, καὶ κασίας καὶ κινναμώμου καὶ σμύρνης,
ἅπαντα δὲ ταῦτα στυπτικὰ καὶ ξηραντικά. τὸ
δὲ ῥόδιον τοῖς ὤσιν ἀγαθὸν ὅτι ἐν ἀλσίν ἡ
ποίησις· ἀναξηραίνει γὰρ καὶ ἐκθερμαίνει διὰ
τοὺς ἄλας· διὸ καὶ ἡ ἀλοσάχη ἀγαθόν. ἀλλὰ
τὸ τῆς στραγγουρίας λόγου δεῖται· καὶ γὰρ ταύτη
λέγουσι μάλιστα βοηθεῖν. αἴτιον δ' ἂν εἴη διότι
πᾶν τὸ ὑπεξάγειν μέλλον ἀναλύσαι δεῖ πρότερον
τὸ ὑπεξαχθισόμενον· τοῦτο δὲ οἱ ἄλας ποιοῦσιν,
ἡ δ' εὐωδία τὴν ὀρμὴν ἀπέδωκε.

36 Διὰ τί δὲ τὸ ἴρινον εὖοσμον μὲν οὐ ποιεῖ δὲ τὴν
ὀρμὴν; ἡ διότι στυπτικὸν καὶ συνάγει τοὺς
πόρους, ὥστε συγκλείσει κωλύειν τὴν δίοδον;
ἀλλὰ καὶ κοιλίας λυτική διὰ τε τὴν θερμότητα
καὶ διὰ τὸ ἀποστέφειν τοὺς ἐπὶ τὴν κύστιν
πόρους· ἀποκλειομένων γὰρ τούτων εἰς τὴν
κοιλίαν ἡ συρροή. τὸ δὲ ὅλον φαρμακῶδες καὶ

¹ cf. C. P. 6. 14. 8 and 11.

their virtues from the first while they are still fresh,
some only after they are dried, as crocus and *melilotos*,¹
these having a certain amount of moisture while they
are fresh.

These examples may suffice for study of the
characters and properties of spices.

Of the medicinal properties of certain perfumes.

VIII. *Megaleion* is believed to relieve the in-
flammation caused by any wound, and rose-perfume
to be excellent for the ears. And this is probable
enough. For the former is composed, as was said,
of burnt resin cassia cinnamon and myrrh, and all
these have astringent and drying properties :
while the reason why rose-perfume is good for the
ears is that salt is used in the manufacture of it : for
it is by reason of the salt that it dries and warms
(which is why 'sea-foam'² is also good for the ears).
Its use against strangury however needs explanation :
for it is said to be specially helpful against this.
The explanation may be that anything which is to
remove the difficulty must first dissolve that which
is to be removed ; and this is the effect of the salt,
while the fragrance supplies the necessary stimulus.

Why however, it may be asked, though iris-
perfume is fragrant, does it not give the stimulus ?
Perhaps it is because it is astringent and closes the
passages, so that by shutting them it prevents free
course. On the other hand this perfume acts as a
laxative on the bowels because of its heating
quality and because it astringes the passages leading
to the bladder : for, when these are closed, the
liquid collects in the bowels. In general iris-

² Said to be a zoophyte : cf. Arist. *H.A.* 9. 14. 2.

τὸ ἴρινον καὶ ἄλλα τῶν μύρων. ἡ δ' αἰτία πάντων ὡς καθόλου εἰπεῖν ἐν ταῖς δυνάμεσι ταῖς εἰρημνείαις, ὅτι στυπτικὰ καὶ θερμαντικά· τὰ ἀρώματα γὰρ τὰ τοιαῦτα φαρμακώδη. ταῦτα μὲν οὖν ἔξω τῆς τέχνης.

37 IX. Κράσις δὲ καὶ μίξις οὐκ ἔστιν ὠρισμένη τῶν ἀρωμάτων, ὥστ' ἐκ τῶν αὐτῶν ἀεὶ χρηστὰ καὶ ὅμοια γίνεσθαι, ἀλλοῖα δὲ συμβαίνει διὰ τὴν ἀνωμαλίαν τῶν δυνάμεων τῶν ἐν τοῖς ἀρώμασι. τῆς δ' ἀνωμαλίας αἰτίαι πλείους. μία μὲν, ἥπερ καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις καρποῖς, ἡ τοῦ ἔτους κατάστασις· αὕτη γὰρ πολυχουστέρας ὅτ' ἐδ' ἀσθενεστέρας τὰς δυνάμεις <ποιεῖ>. ἑτέρα δὲ ἐν τῇ συλλογῇ, τὸ προτερῆσαι τῆς ἀκμῆς ἢ ὑστερῆσαι· καὶ γὰρ τοῦτο οὐ μικρὸν διαφέρει. τρίτη δ' ἡ μετὰ τὴν συλλογὴν, ὅσα χρόνου δεῖται πρὸς τὴν ἀκμὴν, ὥσπερ ἐλέχθη· καὶ γὰρ ἐνταῦθά ἐστι τὸ προτερεῖν καὶ ὑστερεῖν.

38 Τούτων δὲ τὸ μὲν τῶν ἐτῶν οὐκ ἐφ' ἡμῖν, πλὴν εἰς τὸ εἰδέναί τὰ ποῖα σφοδρότερας καὶ ἀσθενεστέρας ἔχει τὰς δυνάμεις· τὰ δὲ κατὰ τὰς ἀκμὰς τῆς τε συλλογῆς καὶ μετὰ τὴν συλλογὴν ἐφ' ἡμῖν ἐστί, τῷ εἰδότι μᾶλλον τὸ ἐπιτυγχάνειν.

Ἡ μὲν οὖν γένεσις καὶ σύνθεσις τῶν μύρων ἐκ τούτων.

perfume, as well as others, has medicinal properties. And the explanation in all cases, to put it generally, lies in the above-mentioned properties of astringency and heating; for it is spices possessing these properties that are medicinal. However these matters lie outside our subject of study.

Of rules for the mixture of spices, and of the storing of various perfumes.

IX. There is no fixed rule for the combination and mixture of spices in the sense that the same components will always produce a satisfactory and a uniform result: the result varies by reason of the varying quality of the virtues found in the spices. For this there are several reasons. One, which applies also to fruits, is the character of the season; this causes the virtues to be sometimes much more than ordinarily powerful, sometimes less so. Another is to be found in the time of collection, according as it is made before or after the spices are in their prime. A third cause operates after the collection, that is, in the case of those spices which need time to come to their prime, as was said¹: for here too it is possible to be too soon or too late.

Of these causes that which depends on the seasons is not within our control, except so far as we can discover which spices in a particular season have powerful, and which weak virtues.² But we can control those which depend on collecting them when in their prime, or on keeping them after they are collected, that is, if we know pretty well how to hit the right moment.

So much for the origin and composition of perfumes.

¹ 34.

² *i.e.* and we can select accordingly.

Πολυχροινιάτατον δ' ἐστὶ τό τ' Αἰγύπτιον καὶ τὸ ἴρινον καὶ τὸ ἀμαράκινον καὶ τὸ νάρδιον, πάντων δὲ μάλιστα ἢ στακτῆ, διαμένει γὰρ ὀποσονοῦν χρόνον. μυροπώλης δέ τις ἔφη παρ' αὐτῷ μεμενηκέναι Αἰγύπτιον μὲν ὀκτῶ ἔτη, ἴρινον δὲ εἴκοσι, καὶ ἔτι διαμένειν βέλτιον ὄν τῶν ἀκμαζόντων. ἢ μὲν οὖν χροινιότης ἐν τούτοις.

39 Τὰ δ' ἀνθίνα πάντα ἀσθενῆ. συμβαίνει δὲ τοῖς ἀνθίνοις ἀκμάζειν μὲν ὡς ἐπὶ τὸ πᾶν μετὰ δέμηρον, μεταβάλλειν δ' ἐπὶ τὸ χεῖρον ἐνιαυτοῦ προελθόντος καὶ περικαταλαβούσης τῆς ὥρας ἐν ἣ τὴν ἀκμὴν λαμβάνει τὸ ἄνθος. ἀνὰ λόγον δὲ τῆ ἀσθενείᾳ καὶ τὸ εὐπέπαντα εἶναι καὶ ὅλως εὐδιάπνευστα· τὰ δ' ἐκ τῶν ριζῶν καὶ τῶν λοιπῶν χροινιώτερα· πλείων γὰρ ἢ ὁσμὴ καὶ ἰσχυροτέρα καὶ σωματωδεστέρα.

40 Διαφθείρει δὲ τὰ μύρα καὶ ὥρα θερμῆ καὶ τόπος καὶ ὁ ἥλιος, ἂν τεθῶσι· διὸ καὶ οἱ μυροπῶλαι ζητοῦσι τὰς οἰκίας ὑπερφόους καὶ μὴ προσηλίους ἀλλ' ὅτι μάλιστα παλισκίους· ἀφαιρείται γὰρ τὰς ὁσμάς ὁ ἥλιος καὶ τὸ θερμὸν καὶ ὅλως ἐξίστησι τῆς φύσεως μᾶλλον τοῦ ψυχροῦ· τὸ δὲ ψυχρὸν καὶ ὁ πάγος, εἰ καὶ ἀοσμότερον ποιεῖ διὰ τὸ συστέλλειν, ἀλλ' οὐκ ἀφαιρείται γε τὴν δύναμιν τελέως. ἢ πονηρὰ γὰρ φθορά, καθάπερ τῶν οἴνων καὶ τῶν ἄλλων χυλῶν, τῷ

41 τὸ οἰκεῖον ἀφαιρεῖσθαι θερμὸν. διὸ καὶ εἰς ἀγγεῖα μολυβδᾶ ἐγχέουσι καὶ τοὺς ἀλαβάστρους ζητοῦσι τοιοῦτου λίθου· ψυχρὸν γὰρ καὶ πυκνὸν καὶ ὁ

Those which last longest are the Egyptian, the iris, the sweet marjoram and the spikenard perfumes : but myrrh-oil has the longest life of any ; for it will keep any time. A certain perfumer said that he had had Egyptian perfume in his shop for eight years, and iris-perfume for twenty, and that it was still in good case, in fact better than fresh perfume. These are instances of perfumes which will keep a long time.

On the other hand all those made from flowers have little vigour. These are usually at their best after two months, but they deteriorate when a year has past and the season has come round again at which the flowers are at their best. Also, as these perfumes lack vigour, so also do they quickly mellow, and, in most cases, quickly evaporate. Those made from roots and the other parts of the plant last longer, their odour being fuller stronger and more substantial.

Perfumes are ruined by a hot season or place or by being put in the sun. This is why perfumers seek upper rooms which do not face the sun but are shaded as much as possible. For the sun or a hot place deprives the perfumes of their odour, and in general makes them lose their character more than cold treatment : while cold and frost, even if they make them less odorous by congealing them, yet do not altogether deprive them of their virtue. For the most destructive thing that can happen to them, as to wines and other savours, is that they should be deprived of their proper heat. This is why men put them into vessels of lead and try to secure phials of alabaster—a stone which has the required effect : for lead is cold and of close texture, and stone has

μόλυβδος καὶ ὁ λίθος ὁ τοιοῦτος· καὶ ἄριστος τοῖς μύροις ὁ μάλιστα τοιοῦτος. ὥστε δι' ἄμφω τηροῦσι, καὶ τῷ ψυχρῷ καὶ τῷ πυκνῷ, μήτε διέντες ἔξω τὴν ὄσμην μήθ' ὄλως ἐπιδεχόμενοι μηδέν. καὶ γὰρ ἡ ἀναπνοὴ φθείρει καὶ τὸ ἔξωθεν ἐπεισιὼν καὶ ἀλλότριον· ἐπεὶ καὶ τὰ πνεύματα φθείρει καὶ καταναλίσκει, καθάπερ ἐλέχθη, τὰς ὁσμάς, ἄλλως τε καὶ τὰς μὴ φυσικὰς.

42 X. Κεφαλαλγῆ δὲ τῶν μὲν πολυτελῶν τὸ ἀμαράκινον καὶ τὸ νάρδιον καὶ μεγαλεῖον, τῶν δ' εὐτελῶν ὄλως μὲν τὰ πλείεστα μάλιστα δὲ τὸ δάφνινον. ἐλαφρότατα δὲ τὸ ῥόδιον καὶ ἡ κύπρος, ἃ καὶ τοῖς ἀνδράσι μάλιστα ἀρμόττει δοκεῖ, καὶ πρὸς τούτοις τὸ κρίνον· ταῖς δὲ γυναιξίν ἡ στακτὴ καὶ τὸ μεγαλεῖον καὶ τὸ Αἰγύπτιον καὶ τὸ ἀμαράκινον καὶ τὸ νάρδιον· διὰ γὰρ τὴν ἰσχὺν καὶ τὸ πάχος οὐκ εὐαπόπνοα οὐδ' εὐαφαίρετα· ζητοῦσι <γὰρ> τὰ χρόνια.

43 Ἐπεὶ δὲ τὰ μὲν ἀσθενῆ τὰ δ' ἰσχυρά, καὶ ἰσχυρότερα τὰ ἀπὸ τῶν ῥιζῶν καὶ τὰ ἄλλα τὰ προειρημένα, διὰ τοῦτο τὰ μὲν ἀνθίνα μὴ τριβόμενα εὐοσμότερα, τὰ δ' ἀπὸ τῶν ῥιζῶν καὶ τὰ λοιπὰ τριβόμενα· τὰ μὲν γὰρ διαπνεῖται τε καὶ ἅμα διαθερμαινόμενα διὰ τὴν τριψὺν ἐξίσταται καὶ ἀλλοιοῦται, τὰ δὲ διὰ τὴν ἰσχὺν

¹ e.g. alabaster, which here at least is spoken of as a kind of stone. ² γὰρ ins. Sch.

the same character, that being the best for keeping perfumes which has it in the highest degree.¹ So that vessels made of these materials keep the perfume well for both reasons, their coolness and their closeness of texture: they neither let the odour pass away through them, nor do they take in anything else. For evaporation destroys the perfume, and so also does any foreign substance which finds its way in: for even draughts of air destroy odours and cause them to waste, as was said, especially those odours which do not belong to a thing's essential nature.

Of the properties of certain perfumes.

X. Headache is caused by sweet marjoram spike-nard and *megaleion* among costly perfumes: most of the cheap ones have also this effect, notably that made from bay. The lightest are rose-perfume and *kypros*, which seem to be the best suited to men, as also is lily-perfume. The best for women are myrrh-oil, *megaleion*, the Egyptian, sweet marjoram, and spikenard: for these owing to their strength and substantial character do not easily evaporate and are not easily made to disperse, and² a lasting perfume is what women require.

Inasmuch however as some perfumes are stronger than others, the stronger being those made from roots and the others already mentioned, for this reason those derived from flowers are more fragrant if they are not bruised, while bruising improves those made from roots and the others. For the former kind evaporate and pass off as they are warmed by the bruising, thus losing their character, while the latter owing to their strength have, as it

ὥσπερ ἀνοιγομένων τινῶν πόρων ἐκ τῆς τρίψεως
 44 ἐμφανεστέραν ποιεῖ τὴν ὄσμήν. ὃ καὶ ἐπ' αὐτῶν
 τῶν ῥιζῶν καὶ ὄλων τῶν στερεῶν συμβαίνει,
 καθάπερ ἐλέχθη. κατὰ δὲ τῶν ἀνθῶν ἐναντίως,
 ὥστε ἠκολούθηκεν ἐκάτερα τῇ ἀρχῇ. τὰ δ' ἐκ
 τῆς σμύρνης εὐλογώτατα δι' ἄμφω· καὶ γὰρ
 μίγνυται μᾶλλον καὶ <ῆ> θερμότης ἢ τῆς τρίψεως
 οὐκ ἄλλοτρία, μαλακὴ τις οὐσα· καὶ γὰρ <ῆ>
 σμύρνα ζητεῖ τινα πύρωσιν. ἀπλῶς δὲ πᾶν τὸ
 πολυόδομον ἀντ' εὐώδες ἄντε κακῶδες ἄντε δριμύ
 ἀντ' ὀξύ ἀντ' ὀποιοῦν τυγχάνη, κινούμενον ἐμ-
 φανεστέρον· τότε γὰρ ὥσπερ ἐνεργεῖα ἀναμίγνυται
 μᾶλλον τῷ ἀέρι.

Τῶν δὲ μύρων τὸ Αἰγύπτιον καὶ ἡ στακτὴ καὶ
 εἴ τι ἄλλο πολυόδομον [καὶ] μίγνύμενα τῷ οἴνῳ τῷ
 εὐώδει ἡδίω· παραιρεῖται γὰρ ἡ βαρύτης αὐτῶν
 ἐπεὶ καὶ ἡ σμύρνη αὐτὴ πρὸς τὴν ἀναθυμίασιν
 βρεχθεῖσα ἐν τῷ γλυκεῖ, καθάπερ ἐν τοῖς πρότερον
 ἐλέχθη.

45 Πρὸς δὲ τὰς δυνάμεις σκοπουμένοις δόξειεν ἂν
 ἄτοπον εἶναι τὸ συμβαῖνον ἐπὶ τοῦ ῥοδίνου· κου-
 φότατον γὰρ ὄν καὶ ἀσθενέστατον ἀφανίζει τὰς
 τῶν ἄλλων ὄσμας ὅταν προμυρισθῶσι· διὸ καὶ
 οἱ μυροπῶλαι τοὺς ἐπιδιστάζοντας καὶ μὴ ὠνου-
 μένους παρ' αὐτῶν ἐπιμυρίζουσι τούτῳ πρὸς τὸ
 μὴ αἰσθάνεσθαι τὰ παρὰ τῶν ἄλλων. αἴτιον
 δ' ὅτι λεπτότατον ὄν καὶ προσφιλὲς τῇ αἰσθήσει
 διὰ τὴν κουφότητα μάλιστα διικνεῖται καὶ συμ-

¹ ῆ ins. W.

² ῆ ins. W.

³ The words ἄντε δριμύ are omitted in both W.'s editions,
 but represented in his Latin version.

were, certain passages opened by the bruising, and
 so their fragrance is made more obvious. This, as
 was said, also takes place in the case of the roots
 themselves and of the solid things in general; but
 the result in the case of flowers is just the opposite,
 so that both kinds behave according to their origin.
 That this should apply to the perfumes made from
 myrrh is quite natural for both reasons; they mingle
 more than others with the air, and the heat¹ due to
 the bruising is not prejudicial, since it is gentle, and
 myrrh² in fact requires a certain amount of heating.
 And in general any strong odour, whether it be
 pleasing or the reverse, whether it be pungent³ or
 sharp, or whatever its character, becomes more
 pronounced with movement; for then it becomes,
 as it were, active and mingles more with the air.

The Egyptian perfume, myrrh-oil, and any others
 that have a strong odour become⁴ sweeter if they
 are mixed with fragrant wine; for then their heavy
 quality is removed. In fact myrrh itself is made to
 exhale a more fragrant odour by being steeped in
 sweet wine, as was said⁵ in a former treatise.

If one has regard to the virtues of the perfumes
 in question, one may well be surprised at what
 happens in the case of rose-perfume:—though it
 is lighter and less powerful than any other, if one
 has first been scented with it, it destroys the odour
 of the others. And this is why perfumers, if a
 purchaser hesitates and is not inclined to buy this
 perfume, scent him with it so that he is not
 able to smell the others. The explanation is that,
 being very delicate and acceptable to the sense of
 smell, by reason of its lightness it penetrates as no

⁴ I have bracketed καὶ.

⁵ C.P. 6. 17. 2.

πληροὶ τοὺς πόρους, ὥσθ' ἡ αἴσθησις κατειλημ-
 46 μένη καὶ πλήρης οὐσα κρίνειν ἀδυνατεῖ. δύο
 γὰρ εἰσι τρόποι, τάχα δὲ τρεῖς, οἱ κωλύοντες τὴν
 κρίσιν. εἷς μὲν ὁ νῦν εἰρημένος· ἄλλος δ' ὁ ἀπὸ
 τῶν ἰσχυρῶν ὥσπερ μεθύσκων τὴν αἴσθησιν καὶ
 καρηβαρᾶν ποιῶν· τρίτος δ' ὅταν προκαταληφθῆ
 τῷ βελτίονι· τὸ γὰρ ἐπεισάγειν τὸ χεῖρον οὐ
 ῥάδιον· οὐδέχεται γὰρ ἡ αἴσθησις, ὥσπερ οὐδ'
 ἐπὶ τῶν χυλῶν καὶ ὅλων τῶν κατὰ τὴν τροφήν.

47 Κατισχυαίνειν δὲ δοκεῖ τὸ ῥόδον καὶ τὴν σύν-
 θετον ὀσμὴν· ὅταν γὰρ ἀκμάξῃ τὸ ἄνθος, ῥοδίζουσι
 τὰς συνθέσεις, ἀνοιγόμεναι δ' ἐξόζουσι τοῦτου
 μόνου καὶ μάλιστα. παύεται δὲ ταχὺ καὶ λήγει
 διὰ τὴν ἀσθένειαν καὶ λεπτότητα, δι' ἣν καὶ ἐξό-
 ζει τῶν ἄλλων· λεπτὴ γὰρ οὐσα ἡ ἀναπνοὴ καὶ
 ἠθροισμένη τῇ κατακλείσει προτερεῖ τε τῶν λοι-
 πῶν καὶ διαδίδεται πανταχοῦ. διὰ ταῦτο δὲ
 τοῦτο καὶ ἀπολήγει ταχὺ καὶ κατακρατεῖται
 πάλιν· ἀσθενεῖ γὰρ τὸ λεπτὸν καὶ μαλακόν.

48 Ποιοῦσι δὲ τινες τοῦτο καὶ τῶν οἴνων, ὥστε
 προποθέντες ἀφανίζουσιν τὴν τῶν ἄλλων ἠδονήν.
 ἔνιοι δ' ὥστε μὴ ἐπιδέχεσθαι ῥαδίως τοὺς ἄλλους,

¹ cf. 57, 58. σύνθετος ὀσμὴ or σύνθεσις seems to mean a kind of pot-pourri, which was from time to time renewed with fresh rose-petals. Sch. understands σύνθεσις to mean 'clothes in a wardrobe' (cf. Lat. *synthesis*), but it must surely have the same meaning here as σύνθετος ὀσμὴ: Sch.'s citation from 57 does not seem to prove his point, and μένουσι πολλὸν χρόνον αἱ συνθέσεις in 58 is conclusive against him. cf. also 69.

other can and fills up the passages of the sense, so that being entirely taken up and filled with it, it is unable to judge of others. For the power of judging is inhibited in two, or possibly in three ways; one is that which has just been mentioned; another is that the sense of smell is, as it were, intoxicated with its powerful virtues and becomes stupefied: the third is that the sense may be preoccupied with the superior odour; for then it is not easy to introduce after it what is inferior, since the sense of smell refuses this—just as the sense of taste in like case refuses flavours and foods in general.

It is also thought that the rose even weakens the effect of compound perfume¹; for, when the flower is at its best, they treat compound perfumes with it; and, when these come to be opened, they smell only or chiefly of rose. However this effect is only temporary and transient because of the weakness and delicacy of the rose-scent, (the very quality which also causes it to assert² itself over the scent of the other ingredients). For, as it is so delicate and is compressed by confinement, it is exhaled before the others and disperses in all directions. It is also for this reason that the rose-scent only asserts itself for a short time and then is overpowered again; for anything that is delicate and subtle must be lacking in vigour.

Certain wines have also a similar effect: if they are first drunk, there is no satisfaction in others. Some again make it even difficult to take others

² i.e. when the pot-pourri is first opened: the 'delicacy' of the rose-scent causes it to be given off quickly and so (1) to be the first scent perceived, (2) to be volatile. ἐξόζω in this passage is used with gen. in two distinct senses.

ὥσπερ ὁ Ἐρυθραίας ἀλυκός τις ὢν καὶ μαλακός. τὴν αἰτίαν <δὲ> πειρατέον ἐκ τῶν ὁμοίων λαμβάνειν. ἔχει δὲ τοῦτ' ἴδιον τὸ ῥόδιον, ὥσπερ σχεδὸν καὶ μικρῶ πρότερον εἴρηται. τὰ μὲν γὰρ ἄλλα πάντ' ἢ τὰ πλείστα κεφαλαλγῆ, τοῦτο δέ, ὥσπερ ἐλέχθη, λυτικὸν καὶ βίρους καὶ ἀλγηδόνας καὶ τῆς ἀπὸ τῶν μύρων.

49 Ἡ δ' αἰτία φανερά διὰ τῶν προειρημένων, εἴπερ ἐπικρατεῖ καὶ διαδύεται πανταχοῦ. τὰ μὲν γὰρ ἄλλ' ὅσα κεφαλαλγῆ βαρέα διὰ τὸ ἐκ τοιούτων συγκείσθαι τὰ μὲν ριζῶν τὰ δ' ὀπῶν. τοῦτο δὲ καὶ τῇ ὁσμῇ ἐλαφρὸν καὶ τῇ θερμότητι σύμμετρον εἰς τὸ συμπέψαι καὶ διανοῖξαι τοὺς πόρους. οἱ γὰρ δὴ πόνοι τῆς κεφαλῆς ἢ καθυγραιομένης ἢ πνευματουμένης τῷ ἐναπολαμβάνεσθαι, ὥστε τὸ μὲν ἐκκρίναι δεῖ τὸ δὲ πέψαι ἢ ἀφελεῖν.

50 Πρὸς ἅπαντα δὲ ἡ θερμότης χρήσιμον, καὶ εἰς ἀφαίρεσιν καὶ ἔτι μᾶλλον εἰς τὸ πέπτειν καὶ διανοίγειν τοὺς πόρους, εἰς ἃ συμβάλλεται τὸ ἐν τῷ ἅλῃ πεποιῆσθαι. καὶ γὰρ ἀναστομοῦσι καὶ διαθερμαίνουσιν οἱ ἅλεις. ἡ δ' εὐσμία καὶ ὄρμην τινα ποιεῖ πρὸς τὴν κίνησιν. ἀγαθὸν δὲ καὶ δοκεῖ πρὸς τοὺς κόπους εἶναι τῇ θερμότητι σύμμετρον ὃν καὶ τῇ κοφύτῃ καὶ τῇ διαδύσει πρὸς τοὺς ἐντὸς πόρους. ὡς δὲ τινὲς φασιν, οὐχ ἡττον ἢ κύπρος ἔτι τούτου. μαλακῆ γὰρ ἡ ὁσμὴ καὶ

after them; this is the effect for instance of wine of Erythrae,¹ which has a taste of brine and is subtle. The² explanation one must endeavour to find by comparing analogous cases.³ However there is one peculiarity which as we have already more or less indicated, is possessed by rose-perfume only; while all or most of the others are heady, this, as was said, gives actual relief from heaviness and discomfort, even from that caused by other perfumes.

The reason for this is plain in view of what has been already said, seeing that this perfume overpowers others and penetrates everywhere. For the others that are heady are heavy because they are made of heavy substances, whether roots or juices; while this perfume is both light as to its scent and also by its heat well adapted to bring the passages to a suitable temperature and to open them. For pains in the head are due to an excess of moisture in it, or of air which gets confined in it, so that it is necessary to get rid of the one, and to raise the temperature of the other or to remove it.

And for all such purposes heat is useful, both for removing the moisture or air, and, still more, for raising the temperature of the passages and opening them: and to these ends it is helpful that the perfume should have been prepared with salt, since the effect of salt is to open the passages and to warm them thoroughly. Again the fragrance also supplies a stimulus to movement. This perfume is also considered to be good against lassitude, because its heat and its lightness make it suitable, and also because it penetrates to the inner passages. Some however say that *kypros* is quite as efficacious: for this too has a delicate scent which is grateful to the

¹ cf. 52. ² δὲ ins. W.

³ i.e. the case is so far analogous to that of rose-perfume; but the comparison does not hold as to what follows.

προσφιλῆς τῷ χρωτὶ καὶ ἡ ταύτης. καὶ ταῦτα μὲν καὶ τὰ ὅμοια τούτοις ὥσπερ ἴδια ἂν εἴη.

- 51 XI. Τοῦ ῥοδίνου δὲ αἱ μίξεις καὶ ἐν ταῖς ὀσμῶσι καὶ ἐν τοῖς χυμοῖς, ἐὰν ἤρμωσμεναι τυγχάνωσιν, ἔχουσί τινα χρεῖαν, αἱ μὲν ἀφαιροῦσαι τὴν βαρύτητα καὶ τὴν ἰσχύν, αἱ δ' εὐοδμίαν τινὰ αἱ δὲ γλυκύτητα ἐμποιοῦσαι, καθάπερ καὶ ἐπὶ τῶν οἴνων. καὶ γὰρ ὁ ἐν Θάσῳ ὁ ἐν τῷ πρυτανείῳ διδόμενος, θαυμαστός τις ὡς ἔοικε τὴν ἡδονήν, ἠρτυμένος ἐστίν· ἐμβάλλουσι γὰρ εἰς τὸ κέραμιον σταῖς μέλιτι φυράσαντες, ὥστε τὴν μὲν ὀσμὴν ἀπ' αὐτοῦ, τὴν δὲ γλυκύτητα ἀπὸ τοῦ σταυτὸς λαμβάνειν τὸν οἶνον.
- 52 Συμβαίνει δὲ τοῦτο καὶ κατὰ τὰς τῶν οἴνων μίξεις· οἶον ἕαν τις κέραση σκληρὸν καὶ εὐοσμον μαλακῶ καὶ ἀόσμῳ, καθάπερ τὸν Ἡρακλεώτην καὶ τὸν Ἐρυθραῖον, τοῦ μὲν τὴν μαλακότητα τοῦ δὲ τὴν εὐοσμίαν παρεχομένου· συμπίπτει γὰρ ἅμα τὰ κακὰ ἀλλήλων ἀφανίζειν τῇ μαλακότητι θατέρου <καὶ τῇ εὐοσμῷ θατέρου>. πολλὰς δὲ καὶ ἄλλας οἱ ἔμπειροι λέγουσι καὶ ἴσασι μίξεις· ὁ καὶ ἐπὶ τῶν ὀσμών εὐλογον συμβαίνειν, καὶ ἐπὶ τῶν χρωμάτων ἂν τις λαμβάνῃ τὰς ἀρμοττοῦσας μίξεις. τοῦτο μὲν οὖν ἴδιον τοῦ ῥοδίνου.
- 53 Τὸ δὲ κοινὸν ἐπὶ πάντων ἀπόρημα, τί δὴ ποτε

¹ Quoted by Athen. 1. 58.

² cf. 48.

³ This sentence must be defective: as it stands, the effect of only one wine is given, though the effect is said to be

skin. These and similar properties may be considered peculiar to these particular perfumes.

Of other properties and peculiarities of perfumes.

XI. The admixture of rose-perfume, whether in scents or in flavours, if it be well blended, is beneficial, in the one case by removing the heaviness and strength of the scent, in the other by imparting a fragrant scent or a sweet taste to the flavour, as in the case of wines. ¹ Thus the wine which is served in the town-hall of Thasos, which appears to be of wonderfully delightful quality, is thus flavoured. For they put into the jar a lump of dough which has been kneaded up with honey, so that the wine gets its fragrance from itself, but its sweet taste from the honeyed dough.

This result also follows, it is said, from the mixture of different wines,—for example, if a strong fragrant wine be mixed with one that is mild and without fragrance, (for instance, if wine of Heraclea be mixed with wine of Erythrae),² since the latter contributes its mildness and the former its fragrance: ³ for the effect is that they simultaneously destroy one another's inferior qualities through the mildness of the one and the fragrance of the other. There are many other such blends mentioned by and known to experts. And it is quite to be expected that such a result should follow from blending odours, as it does from blending colours, if one discovers the suitable combinations. This then is peculiar to rose-perfume.

However there is one question which applies to all perfumes, namely, why it is that they appear to mutual. I have added καὶ τῇ εὐοσμῷ θατέρου after Sch.; his text however is συμπίπτει γὰρ ἅμα, καὶ τὰ κακὰ ἀλλήλων ἀφανίζει, τῇ μαλακότητι <καὶ τῇ εὐοσμῷ> θατέρου.

ἀπὸ τοῦ καρποῦ τῆς χειρὸς ἥδιστα φαίνεται, διὸ
καὶ οἱ μυροπῶλαι τοῦτο μυρίζουσι τὸ μέρος. τῆν
δ' αἰτίαν ἐκ τοῦ ἐναντίου ληπτέον, ὅτι τὸ θερμὸν
ἐξίστησι καὶ ἀλλοιοῖ· ταχεῖα δ' ἤδη ἢ αἴσθησις
τοῖς μύροις ἀναμινγνύμενοις τῷ χρωτί.

54 Ἀπορεῖται δὲ διότι οἱ μὴ εἰωθότες μυρίζεσθαι
μᾶλλον ἐξόζουσι τῶν συνεχῶς μυριζομένων· εἷη
μὲν γὰρ ἂν λέγειν καὶ ὅτι φαντασίαι καὶ οὐκ
ἀλήθειαι διὰ τὸ μὴ εἰωθός· εἰ δ' οὖν καὶ ἀληθές,
ἔοικε τὸ μὲν οἶον συναναμίνγυσθαι πλείοσιν ὁ-
μαῖς ἐτέραις ὑφ' ὧν ἀμαυροῦται, συγκαταμινγνυ-
μένου καὶ τοῦ χρωτός, τὸ δὲ ὥσπερ ἀκέραιον
δέχεσθαι τὸ μανὸν καὶ ἐκφαίνειν τῇ αἰσθήσει
χρομιζόμενον. εἷη δ' ἂν καὶ ἐναντίως λαβεῖν ὡς
ἦπτον δεχομένου διὰ τὸ ἀσύνηθες, βραδύτερον δ'
ἀναμινγνύμενα πλείω χρόνον ἐξόζειν. καὶ τοῦτο
μὲν ἔλαττον καὶ οὐ φανερώς ὁμολογούμενον.

55 Ἄπτεται δὲ μάλιστα τοῦ χρωτός καὶ κεφαλῆς
καὶ τῶν ἄλλων καὶ πλείστον χρόνον ἐμμένει τὰ

¹ Sc. a part of the body which, not being fleshy, does not spoil the scent by its warmth. So Plin. 13. 19. appears to give the point—*experimentum (unguentorum) inversa manu capiti, ne carnosae partis calor vitiet*, though it may be questioned whether *inversa manu* represents καρποῦ. Pliny's

be sweetest when the scent comes from the wrist¹; so that perfumers² apply the scent to this part. The explanation must be sought by observing what happens in the contrary case, inasmuch as heat changes or destroys the character of a scent, and the effect on the sense of smell is immediately perceived when perfumes are brought into close contact with the skin.

The question is also raised why those who do not habitually use perfumes smell of them more strongly, when they do so, than those who use them habitually. The suggestion might be made that this is an illusion due to the fact that the use is not habitual, and does not represent what really happens. If however it does, it would appear that in the one case the perfume becomes, as it were, confused with a number of other scents which weaken its force (the smell of the skin also becoming mixed with it), while in the other case the porous condition of the skin takes in the scent as it were uncontaminated, and so makes it perceptible by the sense of smell, because it lingers for some time. One might also make a suggestion of opposite character, that the skin takes in perfumes less readily because it is not used to them, and so, as the perfumes mingle with it more slowly, they preserve³ their scent for a longer time. One may add that this is a small point and that all do not agree as to the fact.

Those perfumes whose scent is strongest get the best hold on the skin head and other parts of the body, and last for the longest time: such are phrase presumably means the back of the hand, and suggests that ἀπὸ τοῦ καρποῦ may be corrupt.

² Sc. in offering samples for choice.

³ Sc. it is not absorbed by the skin.

ἰσχυρότατα ταῖς ὁσμαῖς, οἶον μεγαλείον, Αἰγύπτιον, ἀμαράκινον· τὰ δ' ἀσθενῆ καὶ <οὐ> πολυ-
οδμα, κούφην ἔχοντα τὴν ἀναπνοήν, ταχεῖαν ποιεῖ
καὶ τὴν ἀπόλειψιν, ὥσπερ τό τε ῥόδιον καὶ ἡ
κύπρος.

56 Ἐνια δὲ καὶ εἰς τὴν ὑστεραίαν οὐ χεῖρον ὄξει,
διαπεπνευκυίας εἴ τις ἐνήν βαρύτης. τὰ δὲ καὶ
ὄλως ἔμμονα μᾶλλον, ὥσπερ ἡ νάρδος καὶ τὸ
ἶρινον, πάντων δὲ μάλιστα <τὰ> ἰσχυρότατα.
καὶ τὰ μὲν ἐν τε τοῖς λουτροῖς καὶ τῇ ἀνέσει
διατηρεῖ πως τὴν ὁσμὴν ἢ οὐ συγκακύνει· τὰ δὲ
κακυνόμενα πλείω ποιεῖ δυσωδίαν αὐτῶν τῶν
ιδρώτων, ὡς ἂν σήψεώς τινος ἢ διαφθορᾶς γινο-
μένης.

Καὶ τὰ μὲν περὶ τῆς τῶν μύρων ποιήσεώς τε
καὶ δυνάμεως ἐπὶ τοσοῦτον εἰρήσθω.

57 XII. Τὰ δὲ περὶ τὴν τῶν ξηρῶν μίξιν, ἐξ ὧν
<τὰ> διαπάσματα καὶ αἱ συνθέσεις, οὐκ ἔτι ζητεῖ
μίξιν τῶνδ' ἐτινων ὠρισμένων, ἀλλ' ὅσφ' ἂν τις
πλείω καὶ ποικιλώτερα μίξιν, τοσοῦτφ καὶ ἡ ὁσμὴ
λαμπροτέρα καὶ ἡδίω, ὥσπερ καὶ ἐξ αὐτῶν
τῶν ἀρωμάτων τῶν προχείρων· εἰς ταῦτό γάρ
μιγνύντες ἅπαντα χρώνται. ζητοῦσι δ' ἐν τού-
τοις καὶ σπεύδουσιν ὥστε μὴ ἐνὸς ἀλλὰ πάντων

¹ τὰ ins. Sch.

megaleion, Egyptian perfume and sweet marjoram-
perfume. Those on the other hand which are weak
and have not a powerful scent, since they are volatile
and evaporate, also quickly come to an end: for
instance rose-perfume and *kypros*.

There are some however whose scent is even
better on the second day, when any heavy quality
that they possessed has evaporated. Some again are
altogether more permanent, as spikenard and iris-
perfume, and the stronger¹ a perfume is, the longer
it lasts. Again some perfumes for some reason keep
their scent in the bath when the body is relaxed,
or at least do not help to produce a disagreeable
effect; while others become disagreeable and cause
an even more unpleasant odour than the sweat, as
though some sort of decomposition or decay took
place.

Let this suffice for an account of the manufacture
and properties of perfumes.

Of the making of perfume-powders and compound perfumes.

XII. As to the mixing of solid substances to make
powders¹ and compound perfumes, we do not find it
here necessary to mix certain specified ingredients:
the more numerous and the more various the per-
fumes that are mixed, the more distinguished and
the more grateful will be the scent—just as though
one were mixing whatever spices themselves² were
procurable. As a matter of fact the custom is to use
a mixture made of all kinds. Again in perfumes of
this class the aim and object is not to make the
mixture smell of some one particular thing, but to

² Sc. the natural products from which the manufactured
perfumes are made.

κοινήν τινα τὴν ὄσμήν εἶναι. διὸ καὶ ἀνοίγοντες
διὰ τινῶν ἡμερῶν τὸ ἐξόζον ἐξαιροῦσιν αἰεὶ καὶ
τῶν ἰσχυρῶν ἐλάττω μινγνύουσιν, ὥσπερ . . . τὰ
δ' ὅλως οὐ μινγνύουσιν, ὥσπερ τὸ ἐρυσίσκηπτρον,
ὑπὲρ οὐ καὶ ἀρτίως ἐλέχθη.

58 Βρέχουσι δὲ συντιθέντες τῷ οἴνῳ τῷ εὐώδει
ἔοικε δ' οὖν χρήσιμος εἶναι πρὸς τὰς εὐοσμίας, εἴ
γε καὶ οἱ μυρεψοὶ χρῶνται. μένουσι δὲ πολλὴν
χρόνον αἱ συνθέσεις. ἡ δὲ χρῆσις τούτων μὲν εἰς
τὴν τῶν ἱματίων ὄσμήν, τῶν δὲ διαπασμάτων εἰς
τὴν στρωμνὴν, ὅπως πρὸς τὸν χρώτα προσπίπτῃ
καὶ γὰρ ἄπτεται μᾶλλον καὶ ἐμμονώτερον τοῦτο,
καὶ ὥσπερ ἀντ' ἐκείνου τοῦτο ποιοῦσιν. οἱ δὲ
πρότερον ἐνέβαλον οἴνῳ καταβρέχοντες εὐώδει
πρὸς τὸ παραιεῖσθαι τὴν ὄσμήν, ἔνια δὲ καὶ
μελικράτῳ καὶ οἴνῳ μινγνύντες ἀνέδενον, τὰ δὲ
καὶ αὐτῷ τῷ μελικράτῳ. τὸ γὰρ ὅλον ἄμφω
ταῦτα συνεργεῖ πρὸς εὐοσμίαν. διαμένουσι δὲ
αἱ συνθέσεις. φανερόν δ' ἐκ τούτων ὅπερ καὶ
πρότερον ἐλέχθη, διότι τὰ ξηρὰ καὶ εὐοσμότερα
πρὸς ἄλληλα <μιχθέντα> ταῖς ὄσμαϊς.

59 Εὐλόγως δὲ τὰ μύρα φαρμακώδη διὰ τὴν τῶν
(61) ἀρωμάτων δύναμιν· καὶ γὰρ τὰ ἀρώματα τοιαῦτα.
δηλοῖ δὲ τὰ τε καταπλάσματα καὶ ἃ δὴ τινες

¹ The example is missing. Turn. supplies *costum et amomum* from Plin. 13. 16, which does not however certainly refer to this passage; see 69, where this passage seems to be repeated.

² The reference of ἐκείνου is obscure.

³ μιχθέντα add. Turn.

produce a general scent derived from them all. This is why every few days they open the vessel and remove each time that perfume whose scent is overpowering the others, adding at the same time smaller quantities of the less powerful scents, such as . . .¹ while some perfumes are never added, such as galingale, of which we spoke just now.

When they make compound perfumes, they moisten the spices with fragrant wine: and this certainly seems to be useful for producing fragrance, seeing that perfumers also use it. These compound perfumes last a long time. They are used to impart a pleasant odour to clothes, while the powders are used for bedding, so that they may come in contact with the skin: for this kind of preparation gets a better hold and is more lasting, so that men use it thus instead of scenting their bodies directly.² Some, before putting the powder in the bedding, soak it in fragrant wine, so that it may acquire its scent: and some powders they moisten by mixing them with mead and wine, or again simply with mead. For in general both these things help to give them fragrance. Compound perfumes also last well. From which what was said above becomes manifest, inasmuch as solid perfumes, when mixed³ with one another, acquire a greater fragrance.

⁴ It is to be expected that perfumes should have medicinal properties in view of the virtues of spices: for these too have such virtues. The effects of

⁴ In W.'s text, which I have followed, there is some re-arrangement (after Furlanus) of the order of sentences in this chapter and the next: e.g. part of §61 is transferred to §59. Both figures are retained for convenience of reference.

μαλάγματα καλοῦσιν οἴας ἀποδείκνυται δυνάμεις τὰ τε φύματα καὶ τὰ ἀποστήματα διαχέοντα καὶ ἄλλα πλείω τῶν κατὰ τὸ σῶμα διαλλοιοῦντα, ἐπιπολῆς μὲν ἀλλὰ καὶ τὰ ἐν βάθει, οἶον, ἄν τις καταπλάσῃ τὰ ὑποχόνδρια καὶ τὸ στήθος, εὐθὺς σὺν τοῖς ἐρυγμοῖς ἀποδίδωσιν εὐώδεις τὰς ὀσμάς. . . .

61 XIII. Αἱ δὲ τῶν ζώων ὀσμαὶ κατὰ τὰς ἰδίας
(59) γίνονται φύσεις· ἐκάστῳ γὰρ ἐστὶ τις οἰκεία κατὰ τὴν κρᾶσιν. αὐταὶ δ' ἠδέλαι μὲν καὶ καθαραὶ [καὶ] κατὰ τὰς ἀκμάς καὶ ὅταν εὖ ἔχωσιν ἑαντῶν, ἔτι δὲ ἠδίους ἀπαλῶν καὶ νέων ὄντων. πλείσται δὲ καὶ κακωδέσταται περὶ τὰς ὀχείας καὶ ὄλως συντηκομένων καὶ καμνόντων σωμάτων· διὸ καὶ οἱ τράγοι καὶ οἱ ἔλαφοι καὶ λαγοὶ καὶ τᾶλλα τότε μάλιστα ὄξει.

62 Θαυμαστὸν δὲ καὶ ἴδιον τὸ συμπάσχειν τὰς
(60) τραγέας, ὅταν ἡ ὥρα καθήκῃ τῆς ὀρμῆς. αἴτιον δὲ δηλονότι τὸ ὑπολείπεσθαι τινα ἐν τῷ δέρματι δύναμιν ἢ ὑγρότητα τοιαύτην ἀφ' ἧς ἡ ὀρμὴ γίνεται καὶ ζώντων κινουμένης οὖν καὶ διαθερμαινομένης ταύτης ὑπὸ τοῦ ἀέρος εὐλογοῦ καὶ τὰ δέρματα καθ' ὅσον ἐπιβάλλει. διὸ καὶ ὡς

¹ § 60 on some other medicinal effects of perfumes is omitted. ² καὶ bracketed by W.

plasters and of what some call 'poultices' prove what virtues they display, since they disperse tumours and abscesses and produce a distinct effect on various other parts of the body, on its surface, but also on the interior parts: for instance, if one lays a plaster on his abdomen and breast, the patient forthwith produces fragrant odours along with his eructations.¹

Of the characteristic smells of animals, and of certain curious facts as to the smell of animal and vegetable products.

XIII. The smells of animals correspond to their several characters: each has a smell of its own according to its particular composition. These smells are pleasant and pure when² the animal is in its prime and in good condition, and even pleasanter when they³ are young and tender. But the smell is strongest and least pleasant at the breeding season, and generally when the body is wasting or out of condition: wherefore goats stags hares and other animals have most smell at such times.

It is a remarkable fact and peculiar to the goat that goat-skins⁴ are sympathetically affected when the breeding season comes round. The reason plainly is that there remains somehow in the hide the sort of virtue or moisture from which arises the breeding impulse when the animal is alive. It is natural therefore that, when this is excited and warmed by the air, the skin also should be excited⁵ so far as it belongs to it to be so affected. Wherefore the original cause as it were of the

³ ἑαντῶν can hardly be sound: ? αὐτὰ (sc. τὰ ζῶα).

⁴ i.e. the skin of a dead goat.

⁵ W. adds κινεῖσθαι after ἐπιβάλλει.

πρώτον αἴτιον ἢ διάθεσις· τότε γὰρ καὶ οἱ μὴ ὀχεύοντες ὄξουσι καὶ οἱ ἄγονοι καὶ αἱ αἰγες ὄλως. ἢ δ' ὀχεία τότε μὲν μεγάλην μερίδα συμβάλλεται, καθ' αὐτὴν δ' αἰτία γίνεται ἢ διάθεσις.

63 Συμβαίνει δὲ τρόπον τινα καὶ ἐν ἄλλοις ἢ τοιαύτῃ συμπάθει· καὶ γὰρ ὁ οἶνος ἅμα τῇ σταφυλῇ δοκεῖ συναυθεῖν καὶ τὰ σκόροδα καὶ τὰ κρόμνα τότε δριμύτατον ὄξειν, ὅταν <τὰ> ἐν τῇ γῆ βλαστάνῃ· πλὴν τούτοις ἅμα συμβαίνει καὶ αὐτοῖς βλαστάνειν. ὄλως δὲ πάντα κινεῖται τὰ φλοιόριζα καὶ σαρκόριζα μὴ ἀπεξηραμμένα κατὰ τὰς βλαστητικὰς ὥρας· ἢ γὰρ ἐνυπάρχουσα δύναμις ἐν αὐτοῖς κινεῖται. θαυμασιώτατον δὲ τῶν τοιούτων τὸ ἐπὶ τοῦ στέατος τῆς ἄρκτου συμβαῖνον, εἴπερ ἅμα ταῖς φωλίαις ἐπαίρεται καὶ ἐκπληροῖ τὰ ἀγγεῖα.

64 XIV. Τί δὴ ποτε Δημόκριτος τοὺς μὲν χυμοὺς πρὸς τὴν γεῦσιν ἀποδίδωσι, τὰς δ' ὀσμάς καὶ τὰς χροάς οὐχ ὁμοίως πρὸς τὰς ὑποκειμένας αἰσθήσεις; ἔδει γὰρ ἐκ τῶν σχημάτων. ἢ τοῦτό γε πρὸς ἅπαντας κοινόν; ἅπαντες γὰρ οἱ μὲν μόνης

¹ i.e. to form a 'crust.'

² τὰ ins. Sch.

³ cf. H.P. 1. 6. 7.

⁴ i.e. when the fat of the living bear becomes abnormally developed. Plin. 8. 128. expresses his surprise at T.'s credulity

phenomenon is the special condition of the animal at such periods: for at these times even those males which are not breeding have the smell, and the sterile goats and the females in general. Indeed, though at that particular time the fact that animals are actually breeding is a powerful factor in producing the smell, yet their condition is in itself a cause.

Similar sympathetic behaviour is found in a manner in other things also. Thus wine appears to 'bloom'¹ at the same time as the growing grape, and stored garlic and onions appear to have the most pungent smell at the season when those² in the ground are sprouting: however in this case sprouting takes place in the stored vegetables also. And in general any plant whose root is in layers³ or fleshy becomes active at the season of sprouting, unless it has been completely dried: for it is the force latent in such plants which is stirred into activity. But the most remarkable phenomenon of the kind is what occurs with bears' grease: it makes active growth at the time of the bear's winter sleep⁴ and completely fills the vessels in which it is kept.

Of odours as compared with other sense-impressions.

XIV. What can be the reason why Democritus, though he assigns various flavours to the sense of taste, yet does not in like manner assign various smells and colours to the senses to which they belong? According to his system he should have done so. Perhaps the same criticism should apply to all who have dealt with the subject: for they all

in this matter: his version (*coctas ursorum carnes*) adds to the marvel.

οἱ δὲ μάλιστα ταύτης τὰ πάθη λέγουσι καὶ τὰς διαφοράς, ὡς ἐν χρώμασι λευκὸν καὶ μέλαν, καὶ ἐν χυμοῖς γλυκὺ καὶ πικρὸν, οὐχ οὕτω δ' ἐν ὄσμαις· οὐδὲν γὰρ πλὴν τό τ' εὔσμου καὶ τὸ κάκοσμου. οὐδ' ἐν ἀπτοῖς· πλείω γὰρ εὐθὺ τὰ ὑποκείμενα, σκληρὸν μαλακὸν τραχὺ λείον.

65 Ἄλλα μᾶλλον ἐν φωναῖς, ὅξυ καὶ βαρὺ. ἔτι δὲ τὰ μὲν μικτὰ τὰ δ' ἄμικτα. ἄμικτοι χυλοὶ οἱ μὲν τῷ μὴ καταμερίζεσθαι ὥστ' ἐξ ἀμφοῖν, οἶον ὕδωρ ἔλαιον φλέγμα αἷμα, ὅλως πᾶν τὸ ἐπιπέον ἢ τὸ διαιροῦν, ὥσπερ τὸ ὄξος καὶ τὸ γάλα. τὸ γὰρ τῇ πιέσει καὶ τρίψει μινγνύμενον ἕτερον εἶδος. ἄλλον δὲ τρόπον οἱ μὴ εὔμικτοι πρὸς τὴν χρείαν ἢ καὶ λυμαινόμενοι ἀλλήλους, οἶον ἢ θάλαττα καὶ τὰ νιτρώδη καὶ πικρὰ ὕδατα τοὺς οἶνους καὶ τὰ πότιμα, ἐὰν μὴ εὐθὺς χρῆταί τις.

66 Ὅσμαι δὲ αἱ μὲν οὕτως ἄμικτοι πλείους καὶ ὥστε καθόλου λαβεῖν αἱ κακῶδεις ταῖς κακῶδεσι. ὡς δὲ βέλτιόν τι τὸ ἐξ ἀμφοῖν ἔργον εὐρεῖν εἰ

¹ i.e. taste.

² There seems to be some confusion here, as in the first sentence of the section T. complained that colours are not classified. The following passage is unusually elliptical, and the text is probably defective. T.'s complaint seems to be that sense-experiences *in general* have been inadequately classified (cf. 2); and in 66 foll. he specially mentions smells.

either give the various qualities and distinguish the experiences of this sense¹ alone or at least comparatively neglect the others: thus with colours² they distinguish white and black, and with flavours sweet and bitter, yet they make no corresponding classification of smells, but merely class them as 'pleasant' or 'unpleasant.' So too they fail to distinguish different experiences of the sense of touch, whereas several belong immediately to this sense, as hardness, softness, roughness, smoothness.

In sounds still more are there differences, as that between shrill and deep. Again some sense-experiences are simple, some compound. Flavours are simple first in the sense that they cannot be resolved into two components³: instances are water oil phlegm blood,⁴ and in general anything which floats, like milk,⁵ or which causes separation, like vinegar. (Where mixture can be produced by pressure or crushing, it is quite a different matter). Secondly there are flavours which do not readily combine in another sense, namely for human use, or which even spoil one another if they are mixed, as sea-water, or water with soda in it or which has a bitter taste: these spoil wines or other things that are good to drink, unless they are taken at once.

Now the odours which in this sense do not combine are numerous, and, speaking generally, it is the pleasant odours which do not combine with the unpleasant ones. It would indeed be difficult, if not impossible, to find a case in which mixture is an

³ Sch. and W. after Turn. add <ἐν γινεσθαι> after ἀμφοῖν, which seems unnecessary.

⁴ i.e. a liquid which, in one way or another, refuses to mix with another liquid. ⁵ ? cream.

μη̄ ἀδύνατον, εἰς τὴν τοιαύτην δὲ δύναμιν <οὐχ>
ἄπαν ὡς εἰπεῖν πρὸς πᾶν εὖοσμον. ἀλλ' ἔνθα
μὲν ἴσως χεῖρω ποιεῖ ἔνθα δὲ βελτίω, καθάπερ
ἐπὶ τῶν μύρων· τὰ μὲν γὰρ ἀφαιρεῖται τὸ ἄκρα-
τον καὶ σκληρόν, τὰ δ' ἀποθηλύνει καὶ ὡσπερ
ἐξυδατοῖ τὰς ὀσμάς. ἐν δὲ τοῖς ξηροῖς ἅπασαι
πάσαις μικταί.

67 Τὰ γὰρ διαπάσματα ὅσῳ ἂν ἧ πλείονων
ἀμείνω. ποιεῖ δὲ καὶ ἡ τοῦ οἴνου κατάμξις καὶ
μύρα ἔνια καὶ θυμιάματα εὖοσμότερα, καθάπερ
τὴν σμύρναν. δοκεῖ δὲ καὶ τὸ μύρον ἡδύνει τοὺς
οἴνους, διὸ καὶ οἱ μὲν ἐν τῇ οἴνοποιῆα μινύουσιν
οἱ δὲ οὕτως ἐπιχερόμενον πίνουσιν. οὐκ ἄλογον
δὲ συνέγγυς τὰς αἰσθήσεις οὔσας καὶ ἐν τοῖς
αὐτοῖς ὑποκειμένοις ἔχειν τινὰ ἐπικοινωνίαν· ὡς
γὰρ ἐπὶ τὸ πᾶν οὐδεὶς οὔτε χυλὸς ἄοσμος οὔτε
ὀσμὴ ἄχυλος· τοῦτο δὲ ὅτι οὐδεμία ἐκ μὴ ἔχοντος
χυλόν.

68 Συμβαίνει δὲ καὶ μεταβάλλειν τὰς ὀσμάς ἅμα
τοῖς χυλοῖς, ὡσπερ ἐπὶ τε τοῦ οἴνου καὶ ἐπὶ
καρπῶν τινῶν· ἐνίων δὲ καὶ ἐν τῷ ἄνθει πρότερον,
ὡσπερ τῶν βοτρύων· ἡ δὲ τῶν μύρων εἰς ἀκμὴν
μόνον καὶ οἶον φθίσις. μετακινῶνται δ' ἐν ταῖς
ἐτείαις ὥραις πάνθ' ὡς εἰπεῖν, μάλιστα δὲ τὰ

¹ I have inserted οὐχ, suggested by Sch.

² Like Sch. I fail to see the relevance of this remark.
The sense required is 'while the fruit is still on the tree':

improvement to the odour: in fact one might say that not¹ every combination of one fragrant thing with another will produce such a quality, but though sometimes the effect of such mixture is an improvement, sometimes it may be the reverse, as in the case of perfumes: for while the effect of some admixtures is to remove excessive strength or harshness, in other cases the odour is enfeebled and made, as it were, insipid. With solids however all combinations are possible.

In fact powders are the better, the more ingredients they have. Also the admixture of wine makes some perfumes and things used for incense more fragrant, for instance myrrh. It appears also that perfume sweetens wines, wherefore some add it in the manufacture, some put it in at the time of drinking. Nor is it unnatural that between these senses, since they are akin and are affected by the same objects, there should be a sort of reciprocity: for, to speak generally, no taste is unaccompanied by smell and no smell is unaccompanied by taste, the reason being that a thing which has no taste produces no smell.

It is also the case that smells actually change along with tastes, for instance in wine and certain fruits. And in some cases, as with grapes, the change takes place earlier, during² the flowering period: while in perfumes it occurs only when they have reached their best and are about, as it were, to go off. Almost all perfumes undergo alteration at certain seasons of the year, and this applies specially to the weakest kinds: in the case of those made

possibly ἀνθεῖ has got in from below and we should read καρπῶ.

ἀσθενέστατα, τὰ δ' ἄνθηνα καθ' ἣν ὥραν ἀνθεῖ τὸ ἄνθος.

69 [Τὰς συνθέσεις ποιοῦσιν ἐκ τῶν ἀρωμάτων θραύσαντες πολλὰ καὶ μίξαντες εἰς ταῦτ' κλείουσιν εἰς κιβώτιον, εἴτ' ἀνοίγοντες διὰ τινῶν ἡμερῶν ὅτι ἂν μάλιστα ὄξειν δοκῇ τοῦτ' αἴρουσι, καὶ πάλιν δὲ καὶ πάλιν διαλείποντες χρόνον, ὅπως ἂν μηδενὸς ἐξόζη. θαυμαστὴν δ' ὁσμὴν λαμβάνει τὰ ἱμάτια εἰς ταῦτα τιθέμενα.

Τὸ δὲ τῆς βαλάνου τῆς Αἰγυπτίας μύρον αὐτὸ μὲν οὐκ ἄγαν ἀναπνεῖ, μιννύμενον δὲ ποιεῖ τᾶλλα βελτίω μάλιστα δὲ τὴν ἴριον]. . . .

¹ cf. 63.

² cf. 57, of which this section seems to be a repetition.

³ cf. 15.

from flowers this period is that at which the plants from which they are made are in bloom.¹

[Compound² perfumes are made from spices: they bruise and mix a variety of these and shut them up together in a box. Then after a few days they open the box and take out the spice which seems to have the strongest smell: this treatment is repeated at intervals, so that the smell of no one ingredient may overpower the others. And clothes put away with such perfumes acquire a marvellous fragrance.

The perfume³ made of the Egyptian *balanos*, though it has not much scent of its own, when mixed with others, especially iris-perfume, improves them]. . . .⁴

⁴ The remaining sentences (§§ 70, 71) seem to be disconnected scraps, which perhaps do not belong to this treatise at all. The text of them being defective, it seems not worth while to attempt translation.

ΠΕΡΙ ΣΗΜΕΙΩΝ ΤΑΥΤΩΝ ΚΑΙ ΠΝΕΥΜΑ- ΤΩΝ ΚΑΙ ΧΕΙΜΩΝΩΝ ΚΑΙ ΕΤΑΙΩΝ

I. Σημεία υδάτων και πνευμάτων και χειμώνων και εὐδιῶν ὧδε ἐγράψαμεν καθ' ὅσον ἦν ἐφικτόν, ἃ μὲν αὐτοὶ προσκοπήσαντες ἃ δὲ παρ' ἐτέρων οὐκ ἀδοκίμων λαβόντες.

Τὰ μὲν οὖν ἐπὶ τοῖς ἄστροις δυομένοις και ἀνατέλλουσιν ἐκ τῶν ἀστρονομικῶν δεῖ λαμβάνειν. εἰσὶ δὲ δύοσις διτταί· οἳ τε γὰρ ἀφανισμοὶ δύοσις εἰσὶ· τοῦτο δὲ ἐστὶν ὅταν ἅμα συνδύνη τῷ ἡλίῳ τὸ ἄστρον, και ὅταν ἀνατέλλοντος δύνῃ. ὁμοίως δὲ και ἀνατολαὶ διτταί, αἱ μὲν ἔφοι ὅταν προανατέλλῃ τοῦ ἡλίου τὸ ἄστρον, αἱ δ' ἀκρόνυχοι ὅταν ἅμα δυομένη ἀνατέλλῃ.

Αἱ μὲν οὖν τοῦ Ἄρκτουρου λεγόμεναι ἀνατολαὶ ἀμφοτέρως συμβαίνουσιν· ἡ μὲν γὰρ τοῦ χειμῶνος ἀκρόνυχός ἐστὶν, ἡ δὲ μετωπορινῆ ἔφα. τῶν δ' ἄλλων αἱ πλείσται τῶν ὀνομαζομένων ἔφαι, οἷον Πλειάδος και Ὠρίωνος και Κυνός.

3 Τῶν δὲ λοιπῶν σημείων ἔνια μὲν ἴδια κατα πάσας χώρας ἐστὶν ἐν ὅσαις ὄρη ὑψηλὰ και αὐλῶνές εἰσι, μάλιστα δὲ ὅσα πρὸς θάλασσαν καθήκει τῶν ὑψηλῶν· τῶν τὲ γὰρ πνευμάτων ἀρχομένων τὰ νέφη προσπίπτει πρὸς τοὺς τοιούτους τόπους, και μεθισταμένων εἰς τούναντιον

CONCERNING WEATHER SIGNS

Introductory: general principles.

I. THE signs of rain wind storm and fair weather we have described so far as was attainable, partly from our own observation, partly from the information of persons of credit.

Now those signs which belong to the setting or rising of the heavenly bodies must be learnt from astronomy.¹ Their settings are twofold, since they may be said to have set when they become invisible. And this occurs when the star sets along with the sun, and also when it sets at sunrise. In like manner their risings are twofold: there is the morning rising, when the star rises before the sun, and there is the rising at nightfall, when it rises at sunset.

Now what are called the risings of Arcturus occur at both times, his winter rising being at nightfall and his autumn rising at dawn. But the rising of most of the familiar constellations is at dawn, for instance, the Pleiad Orion and the Dog.

Of the remaining signs some belong specially to all such lands as contain high mountains and valleys, specially where such mountains extend down to the sea: for, when the winds begin to blow, the clouds are thrown against such places, and, when the winds

¹ Or, perhaps, 'from my astronomical works.'

ἀντιμεθίστανται καὶ ὑγρότερα γινόμενα διὰ βάρους εἰς τὰ κοῖλα συγκαθίζει. διὸ δεῖ προσέχειν οὐ ἂν τις ἰδρυμένος ἦ. ἔστι γὰρ αἰεὶ τινα λαβεῖν τοιοῦτον γνώμονα καὶ ἔστι σαφέστατα σημεῖα τὰ ἀπὸ τούτων.

4 Διὸ καὶ ἀγαθοὶ γεγένηται κατὰ τόπους τινὰς ἀστρονόμοι ἔτιοι, οἷον Ματρικέτας ἐν Μηθύμνῃ ἀπὸ τοῦ Λεπετύμνου, καὶ Κλεόστρατος ἐν Τενέδῳ ἀπὸ τῆς Ἰδης, καὶ Φαινὸς Ἀθήνησιν ἀπὸ τοῦ Λυκαβηττοῦ τὰ περὶ τὰς τροπὰς συνείδε, παρ' οὗ Μέτων ἀκούσας τὸν τοῦ ἐνὸς δέοντα εἰκοσιν ἐνιαυτῶν <κύκλον> συνέταξεν. ἦν δὲ ὁ μὲν Φαινὸς μέτοικος Ἀθήνησιν ὁ δὲ Μέτων Ἀθηναῖος. καὶ ἄλλοι δὲ τὸν τρόπον τοῦτον ἡστρολόγησαν.

5 Ἄλλα δὲ ἔστι σημεῖα ἃ λαμβάνεται ἀπὸ τε ζώων τῶν κατ' οἰκίαν καὶ ἐτέρων τινῶν τόπων καὶ παθημάτων, μάλιστα δὲ κυριώτατα <τὰ> ἀπὸ τοῦ ἡλίου καὶ τῆς σελήνης· ἢ γὰρ σελήνη νυκτὸς οἷον ἡλίος ἔστι· διὸ καὶ αἱ σύνοδοι τῶν μηνῶν χειμέριοί εἰσιν, ὅτι ἀπολείπει τὸ φῶς τῆς σελήνης ἀπὸ τετράδος φθίνοντος μέχρι τετράδος ἰσταμένου. ὥσπερ οὖν ἡλίου ἀπόλειψις γίνεται κατὰ τὸν ὅμοιον τρόπον καὶ τῆς σελήνης ἔκλειψις.

6 δεῖ οὖν προσέχειν μάλιστα ταῖς ἀνατολαῖς ταῖς τούτων καὶ ταῖς δύσεσιν ὁποίας ἂν ποιῶνται τὸν βουλόμενον προγινώσκειν.

¹ ἀντιμεθίστανται. ? ἀντιμεθίσταται.

² Plin. 5. 140. Of Matriketas nothing is known.

³ Said (Plin. 2. 31) to have first recognised the Ram and the Archer. Athen. (7. 278 b) connects him with Tenedos.

change, the clouds also change¹ and take a contrary direction, and, as they become laden with moisture, they settle down in the hollows because of their weight. Wherefore good heed must be taken to the local conditions of the region in which one is placed. It is indeed always possible to find such an observer, and the signs learnt from such persons are the most trustworthy.

Thus in some parts have been found good astronomers: for instance, ²Matriketas at Methymna observed the solstices from Mount Lepetymnos, Cleostratus³ in Tenedos from Mount Ida, Phaeinos at Athens from Mount Lycabettus: Meton, who made the cycle⁴ of nineteen years, was the pupil of the last-named. Phaeinos was a resident alien at Athens, while Meton was an Athenian. Others also have made astronomical observations in like manner.

Again there are other signs which are taken from domestic animals or from certain other quarters and happenings. Most important of all are the⁵ signs taken from the sun and moon: for the moon is as it were a nocturnal sun. Wherefore also the meetings of the months are stormy, because the moon's light fails from the fourth day from the end of one month to the fourth day from the beginning of the next: there is therefore a failure of the moon corresponding to the failure of the sun. Wherefore anyone who desires to forecast the weather must pay especial heed to the character of the risings and settings of these luminaries.

⁴ Called 'the great year': cf. Aelian. V.H. 10. 7. τὸν τοῦ ἐνὸς δέοντα εἰκοσιν ἐνιαυτῶν <κύκλον> conj. Sch. ἐνιαυτὸν conj. W.

⁵ τὰ seems necessary. ? κύρια τὰ.

Πρῶτον μὲν οὖν ληπτέον ὅτι αἱ διχοτομίαι διορίζουσι τὰς ὥρας, ὥστε ἐπὶ τούτων δεῖ ἀθρεῖν καὶ ἐνιαυτὸν καὶ μῆνα καὶ ἡμέραν. διχοτομεῖ δὲ τὸν μὲν ἐνιαυτὸν Πλειάς τε δυομένη καὶ ἀνατέλλουσα· ἀπὸ γὰρ δύσεως μέχρι ἀνατολῆς τὸ ἥμισυ τοῦ ἐνιαυτοῦ ἐστίν. ὥστε δίχα τέμνεται ὁ

7 πᾶς χρόνος. ὁμοίως δὲ καὶ αἱ τροπαὶ καὶ ἰσημερίαι ποιοῦσιν. οἷα τις ἂν οὖν ἦ κατάστασις τοῦ ἀέρος Πλειάδος δυομένης, οὕτω ἔχει ὡς ἐπὶ τὸ πολὺ μέχρι τροπῶν, κὰν μεταβάλλῃ, μετὰ τροπᾶς· ἐὰν δὲ μὴ μεταβάλλῃ, διέχει ἕως ἰσημερίας, κἀκεῖθεν ὡσαύτως μέχρι Πλειάδος, καὶ ἀπὸ ταύτης μέχρι τροπῶν θερινῶν, καὶ ἐντεῦθεν μέχρι ἰσημερίας, καὶ ἀπὸ ἰσημερίας μέχρι Πλειάδος δύσεως.

8 Ὡς δ' αὐτως ἔχει καὶ περὶ τὸν μῆνα ἕκαστον· διχοτομοῦσι γὰρ αἱ τε πανσελήνοι καὶ αἱ ὀγδόαι καὶ αἱ τετράδες, ὥστε ἀπὸ νομηνίας ὡς ἀπ' ἀρχῆς δεῖ σκοπεῖν. μεταβάλλει γὰρ ὡς ἐπὶ τὸ πολὺ ἐν τῇ τετράδι, ἐὰν δὲ μὴ, ἐν τῇ ὀγδόῃ, εἰ δὲ μὴ, πανσελήνῃ· ἀπὸ δὲ πανσελήνου εἰς ὀγδόην φθίνοντος, καὶ ἀπὸ ταύτης εἰς τετράδα, ἀπὸ δὲ τετράδος εἰς τὴν νομηνίαν.

9 Ὡς δ' αὐτως καὶ ἐπὶ τῆς ἡμέρας ἔχουσιν αἱ μεταβολαὶ ὡς ἐπὶ τὸ πολὺ. ἀνατολὴ γὰρ καὶ πρῶτ' αἱ μεσημβρία καὶ δεῖλη καὶ δύσις, καὶ τὰ τῆς νυκτὸς μέρη τὰ ἀνάλογα ταῦτο ποιεῖ τοῖς εἰρημένοις περὶ πνευμάτων καὶ χειμῶνος καὶ εὐδίας. μάλιστα γὰρ ἐὰν μέλλῃ μεταβάλλειν, ἐν

Now the first point to be seized is that the various periods are all divided in half, so that one's study of the year the month or the day should take account of these divisions. The year is divided in half by the setting and rising of the Pleiad¹: for from the setting to the rising is a half year. So that to begin with the whole period is divided into halves: and a like division is effected by the solstices and equinoxes. From which it follows that, whatever is the condition of the atmosphere when the Pleiad sets, that it continues in general to be till the winter solstice, and, if it does change, the change only takes place after the solstice: while, if it does not change, it continues the same till the spring equinox: the same principle holds good from that time to the rising of the Pleiad, from that again to the summer solstice, from that again to the autumnal equinox, and from that to the setting of the Pleiad.

So too is it with each month; the full moon and the eighth² and the fourth days make divisions into halves, so that one should make the new moon the starting-point of one's survey. A change most often takes place on the fourth day, or, failing that, on the eighth, or, failing that, at the full moon; after that the periods are from the full moon to the eighth day from the end of the month, from that to the fourth day from the end, and from that to the new moon.

The divisions of the day follow in general the same principle: there is the sunrise, the mid-morning, noon, mid-afternoon, and sunset; and the corresponding divisions of the night have like effects in the matter of winds storms and fair weather; that is to say, if there is to be a change, it will generally

¹ Plin. 18. 280.² cf. Arat. 73 f.

ταῖς διχοτομίαις μεταβάλλει. καθόλου μὲν οὖν τὰς ὥρας οὕτω δεῖ παρατηρεῖν, καθ' ἕκαστα δὲ τῶν σημείων κατὰ τὸν ὑπογεγραμμένον τρόπον.

10 "Υδατος μὲν οὖν σημεῖα τὰ τοιαῦτα δοκεῖ εἶναι. ἐναργέστατον μὲν οὖν τὸ ἐωθινόν, ὅταν πρὸ ἡλίου ἀνατολῆς φαίνεται ἐπιφαινίσσον σημεῖον· ἢ γὰρ αὐθημερινόν ἐπισημαίνει ἢ τριῶν ἡμερῶν ὡς ἐπὶ τὸ πολὺ. δηλοῖ δὲ καὶ τὰ ἄλλα σημεῖα· ἐὰν γὰρ μὴ πρότερον, τριταῖά μάλιστα σημαίνει τὸ ἐπιφαινίσσον καὶ δύνοντος, ἦττον δὲ ἢ τὸ ἐωθινού.

11 Καὶ ἐὰν δύνῃ χειμῶνος ἢ ἔαρος εἰς νεφέλιον, τριῶν ἡμερῶν ὡς τὰ πολλὰ ἐπισημαίνει. καὶ ἐὰν ῥάβδοι νοτόθεν, ταῦτα δὲ ταῦτα βορράθεν γινόμενα ἀσθενέστερα. καὶ ἐὰν ἀνίσχων μέλαν σημεῖον ἴσχη, καὶ ἐὰν ἐκ νεφελῶν <ἀν>έχη, ὕδατικόν, καὶ ἐὰν ἀκτῖνες ἀνίσχοντος ἀνατείνωσι πρὶν ἀνατεῖλαι, κοινὸν ὕδατος σημεῖον καὶ ἀνέμου. καὶ ἐὰν καταφερομένου τοῦ ἡλίου ὑφίστηται νέφος, ὑφ' οὗ ἐὰν σχίζονται αἱ ἀκτῖνες, χειμερινόν τὸ σημεῖον. καὶ ὅταν καυματίας δύνται καὶ ἀνατέλλῃ, ἐὰν μὴ ἀνεμος γένηται, ὕδατος τὸ σημεῖον.

12 Τὰ αὐτὰ δὲ σημαίνει καὶ σελήνη πανσελήνῳ ἀνίσχουσα, ἀσθενέστερα δὲ ὁ μείσ. ἐὰν μὲν ἢ πυρώδης, πνευματώδῃ σημαίνει τὸν μῆνα, ἐὰν δὲ ζοφώδης, ὕδατώδῃ σημαίνει δὲ ὅτι ἀν σημαίνῃ τριταῖος ὢν ὁ μείσ.

¹ τὸν ὑπογ. τρόπον seems to mean the same as the Aristotelian τὸν ὑφηγημένον τρόπον, e.g. *Eth. Nic.* 2. 7. 9. The rendering 'the following method' would however suit the context.

occur at one of these divisions. In general therefore one should observe the periods in the way indicated, though as to particular signs we must follow the accepted method.¹

The signs of rain.

Now the signs of rain appear to be as follows: most unmistakable is that which occurs at dawn, when the sky has a reddish appearance before sunrise; for this usually indicates rain within three days, if not on that very day. Other signs point the same way: thus a red sky at sunset indicates rain within three days, if not before, though less certainly than a red sky at dawn.

Again, if the sun sets in a cloud in winter or spring, this generally indicates rain within three days. So too, if there are streaks of light from the south, while, if these are seen in the north, it is a less certain sign. Again, if the sun when it rises has a black mark, or if it rises² out of clouds, it is a sign of rain; while, if at sunrise there are rays³ shooting out before the actual rising, it is a sign of rain and also of wind. Again if, as the sun sinks, a cloud forms below it and this breaks up its rays, it is a sign of stormy weather. Again, if it sets or rises with a burning heat, and there is no wind, it is a sign of rain.

Moonrise gives similar indications, at the time of full moon: they are less certain when the moon is not full. If the moon looks fiery, it indicates breezy weather for that month, if dusky, wet weather; and, whatever indications the crescent moon gives, are given when it is three days old.

² ἀνέχη conj. Sch.

³ Plin. 18. 344.

- 13 Ἀστέρες πολλοὶ διάπτωτες ὕδατος ἢ πνεύματος, καὶ ὅθεν ἂν διάπτωσιν ἐντεῦθεν τὸ πνεῦμα ἢ τὸ ὕδωρ. καὶ ἐὰν ἀκτίνες ἀθρόαι ἀνίσχουσιν ἀνιόντος ἢ δύνοντος, σημεῖον <ὑδατος>. καὶ ὅταν ἀνίσχουτος τοῦ ἡλίου αἱ αὐγαὶ οἶον ἐκλείποντος χρώμα ἴσχωσιν, ὕδατος σημεῖον. καὶ ὅταν νεφέλαι πόκοις ἐρίων ὁμοίαι ὦσιν, ὕδωρ σημαίνει. [ἔτεοῦ δὲ σημεῖα] πομφόλυγες ἀνιστάμεναι πλείους ἐπὶ τῶν ποταμῶν ὕδωρ σημαίνουσι πολὺ. ὡς δ' ἐπὶ τὸ πολὺ ἴρις περὶ λύχνον ἢ διὰ λύχνου διαφανομένη νότια σημαίνει ὕδατα.
- 14 Καὶ οἱ μύκητες ἐὰν νότια ᾗ, ὕδωρ σημαίνουσι, σημαίνουσι δὲ καὶ ἄνεμον κατὰ λόγον ὡς ἂν ἔχωσι πλήθους καὶ μεγέθους, σμικροὶ δὲ καὶ κεγχρώδεις καὶ λαμπροὶ ὕδωρ καὶ ἄνεμοι. καὶ ὅταν χειμῶνος τὴν φλόγα <ὁ λύχνος> ἀπωθῆ διαλιπῶν οἶον πομφόλυγας, ὕδατος σημεῖον, καὶ ἐὰν πηδῶσιν αἱ ἀκτίνες ἐπ' αὐτόν, καὶ ἐὰν σπινθήρες ἐπιγέωνται.
- 15 Ὅρνιθες λουόμενοι μὴ ἐν ὕδατι βιοῦντες ὕδωρ ἢ χειμῶνας σημαίνουσι. καὶ φρύνη λουομένη καὶ βάτραχοι μᾶλλον ἄδοντες σημαίνουσιν ὕδωρ. καὶ ἡ σαύρα φαινομένη, ἣν καλοῦσι σαλαμάνδραν, ἔτι δὲ καὶ χλωρὸς βάτραχος ἐπὶ δένδρου ἄδων ὕδωρ σημαίνει. χελιδόνες τῇ γαστρὶ τύπτουσαι τὰς λίμνας ὕδωρ σημαίνουσι. βοῦς τὴν προσθίαν ὀπλήν λείξας χειμῶνα ἢ ὕδωρ σημαίνει. ἐὰν

¹ cf. 37.² ὕδατος ins. Furl.³ Plin. 18. 344.⁴ Plin. 18. 356.⁵ ἔτεοῦ δὲ σημεῖα bracketed by Sch.⁶ cf. Arist. *Meteor.* 3. 4; Plut. *Quaest. Nat.* 1. 2.⁷ cf. 42.⁸ i.e. breaks up into small 'grains' (?). cf. 25, 42, 54.

Many shooting¹ stars are a sign of rain or wind, and the wind or rain will come from that quarter from which they appear. Again, if at sunrise or sunset the sun's rays appear massed together, it is a sign of rain.² Also it is a sign of rain when at sunrise the rays³ are coloured as in an eclipse; and also when there are clouds⁴ like a fleece of wool. The rising of bubbles⁵ in large numbers on the surface of rivers is a sign of abundant rain. And in general, when a rainbow⁶ is seen round or through a lamp, it signifies rain from the south.

Again, if the wind is from the south, the snuff⁷ of the lamp-wick indicates rain; it also indicates wind in proportion to its bulk and size: while if the snuff is small, like millet-seed,⁸ and of bright colour, it indicates rain as well as wind. Again, when in winter the lamp rejects⁹ the flame but catches, as it were, here and there in spurts, it is a sign of rain: so also is it, if the rays of light leap up on the lamp, or if there are sparks.

It is a sign of rain or storm when birds which are not aquatic take a bath. It is a sign of rain when a toad takes a bath, and still more so when frogs are vocal. So too is the appearance of the lizard known as 'salamander,'¹⁰ and still more the chirruping of the green frog in a tree. It is a sign of rain when swallows¹¹ hit the water of the lakes with their belly. It is a sign of storm or rain when the ox

⁹ i.e. refuses to light properly. The appearance seems to be that described Verg. *Georg.* 1. 391 (*scintillare oleum*). In the same passage *putres concresecere fungos* perhaps illustrates the comparison of the snuff to millet-seed above.

¹⁰ cf. *de igne* 60, where it is explained why the salamander puts fire out.

¹¹ Plin. 18. 363; Verg. *Georg.* 1. 377.

δὲ εἰς τὸν οὐρανὸν ἀνακύπτων ὀσφραίνηται, ὕδωρ σημαίνει.

16 Κορώνη ἐπὶ πέτρας κορυσομένη ἦν κύμα κατακλύζει ὕδωρ σημαίνει· καὶ κολυμβῶσα πολλάκις καὶ περιπετομένη ὕδωρ σημαίνει. κόραξ πολλὰς μεταβάλλει εἰωθῶς φωνάς, τούτων ἕαν ταχὺ δις φθέγγηται καὶ ἐπιρροϊζήσῃ καὶ τινάξῃ τὰ πτέρη, ὕδωρ σημαίνει. καὶ ἕαν ὑετῶν ὄντων πολλὰς μεταβάλλῃ φωνὰς καὶ ἕαν φθειρίζηται ἐπ' ἐλαίας. καὶ ἕαν τε εὐδίας ἕαν τε ὕδατος ὄντος μιμήται τῇ φωνῇ οἶον σταλαγμούς, ὕδωρ σημαίνει. ἕαν τε κόρακες ἕαν τε κολοιοὶ ἄνω πέτῶνται καὶ ἱερακίζωσιν, ὕδωρ σημαίνουσι. καὶ ἕαν κόραξ εὐδίας μὴ τὴν εἰωθυῖαν φωνὴν ἤ καὶ ἐπιρροιβδῆ, ὕδωρ σημαίνει.

17 Ἐὰν ἱέραξ ἐπὶ δένδρου καθεζόμενος καὶ εἶσω εἰσπετόμενος φθειρίζηται, ὕδωρ σημαίνει. καὶ θέρους ὅταν πολλοὶ ἀθρόοι φανῶσιν ὄρνιθες οὐ βιοτεύουσιν ἐν νήσῳ, ὕδωρ σημαίνουσιν· ἕαν δὲ μέτριοι, ἀγαθὸν αἰεὶ καὶ βοτοῖς, ἕαν δὲ πολλοὶ ὑπερβολῇ, αὐχμὸν ἰσχυρόν. ὄλως δὲ ὄρνιθες καὶ ἀλεκτρύονες φθειριζόμενοι ὕδατικὸν σημεῖον, καὶ ὅταν μιμῶνται ὕδωρ ὡς ὕον.

18 Καὶ ἡ νῆττα ἡμέρος <ἕαν> ὑπιοῦσα ὑπὸ τὰ γείσα ἀποπτερυγίζηται, ὕδωρ σημαίνει, ὁμοίως δὲ καὶ κολοιοὶ καὶ ἀλεκτρύονες, ἕαν τε ἐπὶ λίμνῃ ἢ θαλάττῃ ἀποπτερυγίζωνται, ὡς νῆττα ὕδωρ ση-

¹ Plin. 18. 364; Verg. *Georg.* 1. 375.

² ἐπιρροϊζήσῃ. So. with his wings probably; not, as LS. 'croaks.' Plin. (18. 362) seems to have had a fuller text, or to have drawn also on some other authority.

³ ὑετῶν ὄντων can hardly mean 'while it is raining.'

licks his fore-hoof; if he puts¹ his head up towards the sky and snuffs the air, it is a sign of rain.

It is a sign of rain when a crow puts back its head on a rock which is washed by waves, or when it often dives or hovers over the water. It is a sign of rain if the raven, who is accustomed to make many different sounds, repeats one of these twice quickly and makes a whirring² sound and shakes his wings. So too if, during a rainy season,³ he utters many different sounds, or if he searches for lice perched on an olive-tree. And if, whether in fair or wet weather, he imitates, as it were, with his voice falling drops, it is a sign of rain. So too is it if ravens or jackdaws fly high and scream⁴ like hawks. And, if a raven in fair weather does not utter his accustomed note and makes a whirring with his wings,⁵ it is a sign of rain.

It is a sign of rain if a hawk perches on a tree, flies right into it and proceeds to search for lice: also, when in summer a number of birds living on an island pack together: if a moderate number collect, it is a good sign for goats and flocks, while if the number is exceedingly large, it portends a severe drought. And in general it is a sign of rain when cocks and hens search for lice; as also when they make a noise like that of falling rain.

Again it is a sign of rain when a tame⁶ duck gets under the eaves and flaps its wings. Also it is a sign of rain when jackdaws and fowls flap their wings whether on a lake or on the sea—like the duck. It

⁴ ἱερακίζωσιν. ? 'hover like hawks.' However, Arat. 231 understood it to refer to the voice: so LS.

⁵ ἐπιρροιβδῆ. Exact sense uncertain. cf. *Soph. Ant.* 1004.

⁶ ἡμέρος. ? ἡ ἡμέρος.

μαίνει. καὶ ἐρωδιὸς ὄρθριον φθεγγόμενος ὕδωρ ἢ πνεῦμα σημαίνει· καὶ ἐὰν ἐπὶ θάλατταν πετόμενος βοᾷ, μᾶλλον ὕδατος σημείον ἢ πνεύματος, καὶ ὅλως βοῶν ἀνεμῶδες.

19 Καὶ ὁ σπίνος ἐν οἰκίᾳ οἰκουμένη ἐὰν φθέγγηται ἔωθεν, ὕδωρ σημαίνει ἢ χειμῶνα. καὶ χύτρα σπυθρηρίζουσα πᾶσα περίπλεως ὕδατος σημείον. καὶ λουλοὶ πολλοὶ πρὸς τοίχον ἔρποντες ὑδατικόν. δελφὶς παρὰ γῆν κολυμβῶν καὶ ἀναδύμενος πυκνὰ ὕδωρ ἢ χειμῶνα σημαίνει.

20 Ὑμηττος ἐλάττων, ἀνδρος καλούμενος, ἐὰν τῷ κόλῳ νεφέλιον ἔχη, ὕδατος σημείον· καὶ ἐὰν ὁ μέγας Ὑμηττος τοῦ θέρους ἔχη νεφέλας ἀνωθεν καὶ ἐκ πλαγίου, ὕδατος σημείον. καὶ ἐὰν ὁ ἀνδρος Ὑμηττος λευκὰς ἔχη ἀνωθεν καὶ ἐκ πλαγίου. καὶ ἐὰν περὶ ἰσημερίαν λίψ πνεύση, ὕδωρ σημαίνει.

21 Αἱ δὲ βρονταὶ αἱ μὲν χειμεριναὶ καὶ ἑωθιναὶ μᾶλλον <ἀνεμον ἢ> ὕδωρ σημαίνουσιν· αἱ δὲ θεριναὶ μεσημβρίας καὶ ἑσπεριναὶ βρονταὶ ὑδατικόν σημείον. ἀστραπαὶ δὲ ἐὰν γε πανταχόθεν γένωνται, ὕδατος ἂν ἢ ἀνέμου σημείον, καὶ ἑσπεριναὶ ὡσαύτως. καὶ ἐὰν ἀκρωρίας νότου πνέοντος νοτόθεν ἀστράψῃ, ὕδωρ σημαίνει ἢ ἀνεμον. καὶ ζέφυρος ἀστράπτων πρὸς βορείου ἢ χειμῶνα ἢ ὕδωρ σημαίνει. καὶ θέρους αἱ ἑσπεριναὶ ἀστραπαὶ ὕδωρ ἀντίκα σημαίνουσιν ἢ

¹ Sch. cites Plin. 18. 364, *vermes terreni erumpentes*, as representing this, which seems doubtful.

² cf. Plin. 18. 361; Cic. *Div.* 2. 70.

³ ἐὰν τῷ. ? ἐὰν ἐν τῷ.

is a sign of wind or rain when a heron utters his note at early morning: if, as he flies towards the sea, he utters his cry, it is a sign of rain rather than of wind, and in general, if he makes a loud cry, it portends wind.

It is a sign of rain or storm if a chaffinch kept in the house utters its note at dawn. It is also a sign if any pot filled with water causes sparks to fly when it is put on the fire. It is also a sign of rain when a number of millepedes¹ are seen crawling up a wall. A dolphin² diving near land and frequently re-appearing indicates rain or storm.

If the lesser Mount Hymettus, which is called the Dry Hill, has cloud in³ its hollows, it is a sign of rain: so also is it, if the greater Hymettus has clouds in summer on the top and on the sides: or if the Dry Hymettus has white clouds on the top and on the sides; also if the south-west wind⁴ blows at the equinox.

Thunder in winter and at dawn indicates wind⁵ rather than rain; thunder in summer at midday or in the evening is a sign of rain. If lightning is seen from all sides, it will be a sign of rain or wind, and also if it occurs in the evening. Again, if when the south wind⁶ is blowing at early dawn,⁷ there is lightning from the same quarter, it indicates rain or wind. When the west wind is accompanied by lightning from the north, it indicates either storm or rain. Lightning in the evening in summer time indicates rain within three days, if not immediately.

⁴ cf. Arist. *Probl.* 26. 26.

⁵ ἀνεμον ἢ add. Furl. from Plin. 18. 354.

⁶ cf. Soph. *Aj.* 257; Arist. *Probl.* 26. 20.

⁷ ἀκρωρίας. cf. 42. So Arat. 216 renders.

τριῶν ἡμερῶν. καὶ ὀπώρας βορρᾶθεν ἀστραπαὶ ὑδατικὸν σημεῖον.

- 22 Ἡ Εὐβοία ὅταν διαζωσθῆ μέση, ὕδωρ διὰ ταχέων. καὶ ἐὰν ἐπὶ τὸ Πήλιον νεφέλη προσίξῃ, ὅθεν ἂν προσίξῃ, ἐντεῦθεν ὕδωρ ἢ ἄνεμον σημαίνει. ὅταν ἴρις γένηται, ἐπισημαίνει ἐὰν τε πολλαὶ ἴριδες γένωνται, σημαίνει ὕδωρ ἐπὶ πολὺ. ἀλλὰ πολλάκις καὶ οἱ ὀξεῖς ἥλιοι, ὅταν ἐκ νεφέλης. μύρμηκες ἐν κοίλῳ χωρίῳ ἐὰν τὰ ὠὰ ἐκφέρωσιν ἐκ τῆς μυρμηκίας ἐπὶ τὸ ὑψηλὸν χωρίον, ὕδωρ σημαίνουσι, ἐὰν δὲ καταφέρωσιν, εὐδίαν. ἐὰν παρήλιοι δύο γένωνται καὶ ὁ μὲν νοτόθεν ὁ δὲ βορρᾶθεν, καὶ ἄλλως ἅμα ὕδωρ διὰ ταχέων σημαίνουσι. καὶ ἄλλως αἱ μέλαινα ὑδατικὸν καὶ μάλλον αἱ δέλῃς.
- 23 Ἐν τῷ Καρκίνῳ δύο ἀστέρες εἰσὶν, οἱ καλούμενοι Ὀνοι, ὧν τὸ μεταξὺ τὸ νεφέλιον ἢ Φάτην καλουμένη. τοῦτο ἐὰν ζοφώδες γένηται, ὑδατικόν. ἐὰν μὴ ἐπὶ Κυβὴ ὕσῃ ἢ ἐπὶ Ἄρκτουρφ, ὡς ἐπὶ τὸ πολὺ πρὸς Ἰσημερίαν ὕδωρ ἢ ἄνεμος. καὶ τὸ δημόσιον τὸ περὶ τὰς μυίας λεγόμενον ἀληθές· ὅταν γὰρ δάκνωσι σφόδρα, ὕδατος σημεῖον. σπίνος φθειγγόμενος ἔωθεν μὲν ὕδωρ σημαίνει ἢ χειμῶνα, δέλῃς δὲ ὕδωρ.
- 24 Τῆς δὲ νυκτὸς ὅταν τὸν Ὑμηττον κάτωθεν τῶν ἄκρων νεφέλη διαζώσῃ λευκὴ καὶ μακρά, ὕδωρ γίνεταί ὡς τὰ πολλὰ μετρίων ἡμερῶν. καὶ ἐὰν

¹ Evidently an Attic saying, of days when only the upper part of the Euboean mountains was visible.

Lightning from the north in late summer is a sign of rain.

¹ When Euboea has a girdle about it up to the waist, there will be rain in a short space. If cloud clings about Mount Pelion, it is an indication of rain or wind from the quarter to which it clings. When a rainbow appears, it is an indication of rain; if many rainbows appear, it is an indication of long-continued rain. So too is it often when the sun appears² suddenly out of cloud. It is a sign of rain if ants³ in a hollow place carry their eggs up from the ant-hill to the high ground, a sign of fair weather if they carry them down. If two mock-suns⁴ appear, one to the south, the other to the north, and there is at the same time a halo, these indicate that it will shortly rain. A dark halo round the sun indicates rain, especially if it occurs in the afternoon.

In the Crab are two stars called the Asses, and the nebulous space between them is called the Manger⁵; if this appears dark, it is a sign of rain. If there is no rain at the rising of the Dog or of Arcturus, there will generally be rain or wind towards the equinox. Also the popular saying about flies is true; when they bite excessively, it is a sign of rain. If a chaffinch⁶ utters its note at dawn, it is a sign of rain or storm, if in the afternoon, of rain.

When at night a long stretch of white cloud encompasses Hymettus below the peaks, there will generally be rain in a few days. If cloud settles on

² cf. *H. P.* 8. 10. 3.

³ *Plin.* 18. 364; *Verg. Georg.* 1. 379.

⁴ cf. 29.

⁵ cf. 43, 51.

⁶ cf. 19, of which this seems to be in part a repetition.

ἐν Αἰγίνῃ [καὶ] ἐπὶ τοῦ Διὸς τοῦ Ἑλλανίου
νεφέλη καθίζηται, ὡς τὰ πολλὰ ὕδωρ γίνεται.
ἐὰν ὕδατα πολλὰ γίνηται χειμερινά, τὸ ἔαρ ὡς
τὰ πολλὰ γίνεται αὐχμηρόν· ἐὰν δ' αὐχμηρὸς
ὁ χειμῶν, τὸ ἔαρ ὕδατῶδες. ὅταν χιόνες πολλὰ
γίνωνται, ὡς τὰ πολλὰ εὐετηρία γίνεται.

25 Φασὶ δέ τινες καὶ εἰ ἐν ἄνθραξι λαμπρὰ χάλαζα
ἐπιφαίνηται, χάλαζαν προσημαίνειν ὡς τὰ πολλὰ·
ἐὰν δὲ ὡσπερ κέγχροι μικροὶ λαμπροὶ πολλοί,
ἀνέμου μὲν ὄντος εὐδῖαν, μὴ ἀνέμου δὲ ὕδωρ ἢ
ἄνεμον. ἔστι δ' ἄμεινον πρῶτον γίνεσθαι βόρειον
ὕδωρ νοτίου καὶ τοῖς φουμένοις καὶ τοῖς ζῴοις· δεῖ
δὲ γλυκὴ εἶναι καὶ μὴ ἀλμυρὸν τοῖς γενομένοις.
καὶ ὅλως ἔτος βέλτιον νοτίου βόρειον καὶ ὑγιει-
νότερον. καὶ ὅταν <πάλιν> ὀχεύωνται πρόβατα
ἢ αἰγες, χειμῶνος μακροῦ σημείον.

26 II. Ὅδατος μὲν οὖν ταῦτα λέγεται σημεία·
ἀνέμου δὲ καὶ πνευμάτων τάδε. ἀνατέλλων ὁ
ἥλιος καυματίας, κὰν μὴ ἀποστίλβῃ, ἀνεμῶδες
τὸ σημείον· καὶ ἐὰν κοῖλος φαίνεται ὁ ἥλιος,
ἀνέμου ἢ ὕδατος τὸ σημείον. καὶ ἐὰν ἐπὶ πολλὰς
ἡμέρας καυματίας, αὐχμοὺς καὶ ἀνέμους πολυ-
χρονίους σημαίνει. ἐὰν αἰ ἀκτῖνες αἰ μὲν πρὸς
βορρᾶν αἰ δὲ πρὸς νότον σχίζονται τούτου μέσου

¹ So called also by Pind. *Nem.* 5. 19. Paus. 2. 30. 3 calls it the temple of Zeus Πανελλήμιος. καὶ bracketed by Sch.

² cf. *C.P.* 2. 2.

the temple of Zeus Hellanios¹ in Aegina, usually rain follows. If a great deal of rain falls in winter, the spring is usually dry; if the winter has been dry, the spring is usually wet. When there is much² snow in winter, a good season generally follows.

Some say that, if in the embers³ there is an appearance as of shining hail-stones, it generally prognosticates hail; while, if the appearance is like a number of small shining millet-seeds,⁴ it portends fair weather, if there is wind at the time, but, if there is no wind, rain or wind. It is better both for plants and for animals that rain should come from the north before it comes from the south; it must however be fresh and not briny to the taste. And in general a season⁵ in which a north wind prevails is better and healthier than one in which southerly winds prevail. It is a sign of a long winter when sheep or goats have a second⁶ breeding season.

The signs of wind.

II. Such then are said to be the signs of rain. The following are signs of wind and breezes. ⁷ If the sun rises with a burning heat but does not shine brilliantly, it is a sign of wind. If the sun has a hollow appearance, it is a sign of wind or rain. If it blazes with a burning heat for several days, it portends long-continued drought or wind. If at dawn its rays are parted, some pointing to the north and some

³ ἄνθραξι conj. Sch., supported by Plin. 18. 358; Arat. 309. ἀστράσι MSS.

⁴ cf. 14, 42, 54.

⁵ cf. *C.P.* 2. 2.

⁶ πάλιν ins. Sch.; text probably defective.

⁷ Plin. 18. 342.

ὄντος κατ' ὄρθρον, κοινὸν ὕδατος καὶ ἀνέμου σημεῖόν ἐστιν.

- 27 Ἔστι δὲ σημεῖα ἐν ἡλίῳ καὶ σελήνῃ, τὰ μὲν μέλανα ὕδατος τὰ δ' ἐρυθρὰ πνεύματος. ἐὰν δὲ καὶ ὁ μείς βορείου ὄντος ὀρθὸς εἰστήκη, ζέφυροι εἰώθασιν ἐπιπνεῖν καὶ ὁ μὴν χειμερινὸς διατελεῖ. ὅταν μὲν ἡ κεραία <ἢ ἄνω> τοῦ μηνὸς ἐπικύπτῃ, βόρειος ὁ μείς· ὅταν δ' ἡ κάτωθεν, νότιος· ἐὰν δ' ὀρθὸς καὶ μὴ καλῶς ἐγκεκλιμένος μέχρι τετράδος καὶ εὐκυκλος, εἴωθε χειμάζειν μέχρι διχομηρίας. σημαίνει ζοφώδης μὲν ὢν ὕδωρ πυρώδης δὲ πνεῦμα.
- 28 Αἰθῦναι καὶ νῆτται [πτερυγίζουσαι] καὶ ἀγριαὶ καὶ τιθασσαὶ ὕδωρ μὲν σημαίνουσι δυόμεναι, πτερυγίζουσαι δὲ ἀνεμον. οἱ κέπφοι εὐδίας οὐσης ὅποι ἂν πέτονται ἀνεμον προσημαίνουσι. στρουθοὶ χειμῶνος ἀφ' ἐσπέρας θορυβοῦντες ἢ ἀνέμου μεταβολὴν σημαίνουσι ἢ ὕδωρ ὑέτιον. ἐρωδιὸς ἀπὸ θαλάσσης πετόμενος καὶ βοῶν πνεύματος σημεῖόν ἐστι· καὶ ὄλωσ βοῶν μέγα ἀνεμώδης.
- 29 Κῶν κυλινδούμενος χαμαὶ μέγεθος ἀνέμου σημαίνει. ἀράχνια πολλὰ φερόμενα πνεῦμα ἢ χειμῶνα σημαίνει. ἢ ἀμπωτις βόρειον πνεῦμα σημαίνει, πλημμύρα δὲ νότιον. ἐὰν μὲν γὰρ ἐκ βορείων πλημμύρα ἦκη, εἰς νότιον μεταβάλλει, ἐὰν δ' ἐκ νοτίων ἀμπωτις γίνηται, εἰς βόρειον

¹ Plin. 18. 343 suggests that this is the meaning: text perhaps defective. cf. Verg. *Georg.* 1. 445.

² cf. 38.

³ Lit. 'the crescent moon has a northerly character.' ἢ ἔνω add. Furl.

to the south, while the orb itself is¹ clearly seen between, it is a sign of rain and wind.

Also black spots on the sun or moon indicate rain, red spots wind. Again, if, while a north wind blows, the horns² of the crescent moon stand out straight, westerly winds will generally succeed, and the rest of the month will be stormy. When the upper horn of the crescent moon is bent, northerly winds³ will prevail for that part of the month: when the lower horn is bent, southerly winds will prevail. ⁴ If however the horns up to the fourth day point straight and have not a graceful bend inwards but round to a circle, it will generally be stormy till the middle of the month. If the moon is dusky, it indicates rain, if fiery, it indicates wind.

It is a sign of rain when gulls and ducks, whether wild or tame, plunge under water, a sign of wind when they flap their wings. Wherever the bird called *kepphos* flies during a calm, it is a sign of coming wind. If sparrows in winter begin to be clamorous at evening, it is a sign of a coming change or of a fall of rain. A heron flying from the sea and screaming is a sign that a breeze is coming: so is it in general a sign of wind when he screams loudly.

A dog rolling on the ground is a sign of violent wind. A number of cobwebs⁵ in motion portends wind or storm. The ebb-tide indicates a north wind, the flowing tide a wind from the south. For, if the flowing tide sets from the north, there is a change to the south, and if an ebb-tide comes from the south, there is a change to the north. It is

⁴ cf. 38; Plin. 18. 347; Verg. *Georg.* i. 428; the English sign, 'the young moon with the old moon in her arm.'

⁵ Plin. 11. 84; Arist. *Probl.* 26. 61.

μεταβάλλει. θάλασσα οἰδοῦσα καὶ ἄκται βοῶσαι
καὶ αἰγιαλὸς ἤχων ἀνεμώδης. καὶ ὁ μὲν βορέας
λήγγων ἐλάττων ὁ δὲ νότος ἀρχόμενος. παρήλιος
ὀπόθεν ἂν ᾗ ὕδωρ ἢ ἄνεμον σημαίνει.

30 Ἡ πέμπτη καὶ δεκάτη ἀπὸ τροπῶν τῶν
χειμερινῶν ὡς τὰ πολλὰ νότιος. βορείων δὲ
γυνομένων ξηραίνει πάντα, νοτίων δὲ ὑγραίνει.
ἐὰν δὲ νοτίων ὄντων ψροφή <τι> τῶν κεκολλη-
μένων, εἰς τὰ νότια σημαίνει τὴν μεταβολήν· ἐὰν
δὲ πόδες οἰδῶσι, νοτία ἢ μεταβολή. τὸ δὲ αὐτὸ
σημείον καὶ ἐκνεφίου. καὶ ὀδαξῶν τὸν δεξιόν.
ἐχίνος ὁ χερσαῖος σημαντικόν· ποιεῖται δὲ δύο
ὀπὰς ὅπου ἂν οἰκῆ, τὴν μὲν πρὸς βορρᾶν τὴν δὲ
νοτόθεν· ὀποτέραν δ' ἂν ἀποφράττη, ἐντεῦθεν
πνεῦμα σημαίνει, ἐὰν δ' ἀμφοτέρας, ἀνέμου
μέγεθος.

31 Ἐὰν ὄρος . . . , πρὸς βορρᾶ ἄνεμον προσημαίνει.
ἐὰν ἐν θαλάττῃ ἐξαίφνης πνεύματος γαλήνη
γίνηται, μεταβολὴν πνεύματος ἢ ἐπίδοσιν. ἐὰν
ἄκραι μετέωροι φαίνωνται ἢ καὶ νήσοι ἐκ μίᾳς
πλείους, νοτίαν μεταβολὴν σημαίνει· γῆ τε μέ-
λαινα ὑποφαινομένη <βόρειον>, λευκὴ δὲ νότιον.
αἱ ἄλλωνες περὶ τὴν σελήνην πνευματώδεις μᾶλλον
ἢ περὶ ἥλιον· σημαίνουσι δὲ πνεῦμα ῥαγείσαι
περὶ ἄμφω, καὶ ᾗ ἂν ῥαγῇ ταύτη πνεῦμα. ἐπι-

¹ cf. 40; Plin. 18. 359; Verg. *Georg.* 1. 356.

² cf. Arist. *Probl.* 26. 12 *ad fin.*

³ ξηραίνει, ὑγραίνει seem to be used quasi-impersonally; but the text is perhaps defective.

⁴ νότια MSS.; βόρεια conj. Furl., surely with good reason. cf. Arist. *Probl.* 1. 24.

⁵ After δεξιὸν Sch. and W. mark a lacuna, which does not seem necessary. ⁶ cf. Arist. *H. A.* 9. 6 *ad fin.*

a sign of wind when the sea¹ has a swell or promontories moan or there is loud noise on the beach. Now the north wind has less force as it ceases to blow, the south wind as it begins. A mock sun, in whatever quarter it appears, indicates rain or wind.

The fifteenth² day after the winter solstice is generally marked by southerly winds. If there is a northerly wind, everything gets dried³ up, if a southerly, there is abundant moisture. If, while a south wind is blowing, glued articles make a cracking sound, it indicates a change to a south⁴ wind. If the feet swell, there will be a change to a south wind. This also sometimes indicates a hurricane. So too does it, if a man has a shooting pain in the right foot.⁵ The behaviour⁶ of the hedgehog is also significant: this animal makes two holes wherever he lives, one towards the north, the other towards the south: now whichever hole he blocks up, it indicates wind from that quarter, and, if he closes both, it indicates violent wind.

If a mountain . . . ,⁷ it indicates wind from the north. If at sea during a wind there is a sudden calm, it indicates a change or an increase of wind. If promontories⁸ seem to stand high out of the sea, or a single island looks like several, it indicates a change to south wind. If the land looks black from the sea, it indicates a north wind,⁹ if white, a south wind. A halo¹⁰ about the moon signifies wind more certainly than a halo about the sun: but in either case, if there is a break in the halo, it indicates wind, which will come from the quarter in which the break is. If the sky is overcast in whatever quarter

⁷ I have marked a lacuna after ὄρος. Furl. renders *si mons versus aquilonem extenditur, venti signum est*, with what meaning I cannot see. ⁸ cf. Arist. *Meteor.* 3. 4 *ad init.*

⁹ βόρειον add. Furl.

¹⁰ cf. 51.

νεφέλων ὅθεν ἂν ἀνατέλληται, ἐντεῦθεν ἄνεμος.
αἱ κηλάδες νεφέλαι θέρους ἀνεμον σημαίνουσι.

32 Ἐὰν ἀστραπή πανταχόθεν γίνηται, ὕδωρ σημαίνει, καὶ ὅθεν ἂν αἱ ἀστραπαὶ πυκναὶ γίνωνται, ἐντεῦθεν πνεύματα γίνεται. θέρους ὅθεν ἂν ἀστραπαὶ καὶ βρονταὶ γίνωνται, ἐντεῦθεν πνεύματα γίνεται ἰσχυρά· ἐὰν μὲν σφόδρα καὶ ἰσχυρὸν ἀστράπτῃ, θάπτον καὶ σφοδρότερον πνεύσουσιν, ἐὰν δ' ἡμέρα καὶ μανῶς, κατ' ὀλίγον. τοῦ δὲ χειμῶνος καὶ φθινοπώρου τοῦναντίον παύουσι γὰρ τὰ πνεύματα αἱ ἀστραπαί· καὶ ὅσῳ ἂν ἰσχυρότεραι γίνωνται ἀστραπαὶ καὶ βρονταί, τοσοῦτ' ἄλλο παύονται· τοῦ δ' ἔαρος ἦπτον ἂν ταῦτ' ἀσημεῖα λέγω, ὡς περ καὶ χειμῶνος.

33 Ἐὰν νότου πνεόντος βορρᾶθεν ἀστράπτῃ, παύεται· ἐὰν ἕωθεν ἀστράπτῃ εἴθε παύεσθαι τριταῖος, οἱ δὲ ἄλλοι πεμπταῖοι ἐβδομαῖοι ἑνναταῖοι, οἱ δὲ δειλνοὶ ταχὺ παύονται. οἱ βορέαι παύονται ὡς ἐπὶ τὸ πολὺ ἐν περιτταῖς οἱ δὲ νότοι ἐν ἀρτίαις. ἄνεμοι αἴρονται ἀμ' ἡλίῳ ἀνατέλλοντι καὶ σελήνῃ. ἐὰν ἀνατέλλων ὁ ἥλιος καὶ σελήνῃ παύσασιν, ἐπιτείνει τὰ πνεύματα· χροσιώτερα δὲ καὶ ἰσχυρότερα τὰ πνεύματα γίνεται τὰ ἡμέρας ἢ νύκτωρ ἀρχόμενα.

34 Ἐὰν ἐτησίαι πολὺν χρόνον πνεύσωσι καὶ μετόπωρον γένηται ἀνεμῶδες, ὁ χειμῶν νήμενος γίνεται, ἐὰν δ' ἐναντίως, καὶ ὁ χειμῶν ἐναντίος.

¹ κηλάδες, i.e. a 'mackerel sky' (?) The word seems to occur nowhere else except in Hesych., who renders ἄνεμος; derivation obscure. It should probably be read in § 51 for κολιάδες. ² Plin. 18. 354.

³ ἄν. Sc. εἶναι, which perhaps should be added.

the sun is first seen, there will be wind from that quarter. Light¹ clouds in summer-time indicate wind.

If lightning comes from all sides, it indicates rain, and from any quarter from which the flashes come in quick succession there will be wind. In summer² from whatever quarter lightning and thunder come, there will be violent winds: if the flashes are brilliant and startling, the wind will come sooner and be more violent; if they are of gentler character and come at longer intervals, the wind will get up gradually. In winter and autumn however the reverse happens, for the lightning causes the wind to cease: and, the more violent the lightning and thunder are, the more will the wind be reduced. In spring I consider that the indications would³ not so invariably have the same meaning,—and this is also true of winter.

If, while a south wind is blowing, there comes lightning from the north, the wind ceases. If there is lightning at dawn, the wind generally ceases on the third day: other winds than a south wind however do not cease till the fifth seventh or ninth day, though a wind which got up in the afternoon will cease sooner. A north⁴ wind generally ceases in an odd, a south wind in an even number of days. Winds get up at sunrise or moonrise. If the rising sun or moon have caused the wind to cease, presently⁵ it gets up again with more force, and winds which begin to blow in the day-time last longer and are stronger than those which begin at night.

If periodic winds have been blowing for a long time, and a windy autumn follows, the winter is windless: if however the contrary happens, the character

⁴ Plin. 2. 129.

⁵ So Furl. renders: W. inserts μη after σελήνῃ.

THEOPHRASTUS

πρὸς κορυφῆς ὄρους ὁπότεν ἀν νεφέλλη μηκύνηται, ταύτη ἀνεμος πνευσεῖται. αἱ νεφέλαι ἐκ τῶν ὀπισθεν προσίζουσαι καὶ ὀπισθεν πνευσοῦνται. Ἄθως μέσος διεξευγμένος νότιος, καὶ ὄλως τὰ ὄρη διεξωσμένα νότια ὡς τὰ πολλά. οἱ κομήται ἀστέρες ὡς τὰ πολλά πνεύματα σημαίνουσιν, ἐὰν δὲ πολλοί, καὶ αὐχμόν. μετὰ χιόνα νότος, μετὰ πάχνην βορέας εἶωθε πνεῖν. μύκητες ἐπὶ λύχνου νότιον πνεῦμα ἢ ὕδωρ σημαίνουσιν.

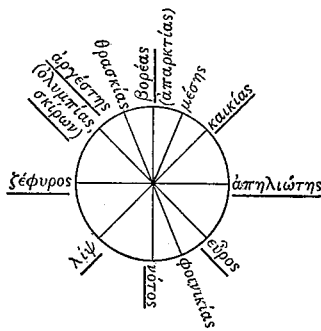
35 Αἱ δὲ στάσεις τῶν πνευμάτων οὕτως ἔχουσιν ὡς ἐν τῷ γράμματι διώρισται. τῶν δ' ἀνέμων ἔτι πνεοῦσι τοῖς ἄλλοις ἐπιπίπτουσι μάλιστα ἀπαρκτίας θρακίας ἀργέστης. ὅταν δὲ μὴ ὑπ' ἀλλήλων διαλύονται τὰ πνεύματα, ἀλλ' αὐτὰ καταμαρανθῶσι, μεταβάλλουσιν εἰς τοὺς ἐχομέ-

¹ cf. 22.

² cf. 57.

³ cf. *de Ventis* 50; *Arist. Probl.* 26. 3. ⁴ cf. 14, 25, 42, 54.

⁵ The 'figure' (giving points of the compass) has not been preserved. *Arist. Meteor.* 2. 6. describes such a figure (*ὑπογραφή*), which may be reconstructed thus:—



CONCERNING WEATHER SIGNS, 34-35

of winter is also reversed. From whatever quarter cloud streams out from a mountain peak, wind will blow in the direction thus indicated. Clouds which cling to the back of the mountain will also produce wind from the back of it. If there is a girdle¹ of cloud half way up Mount Athos, and if mountains in general wear such a girdle, there will generally follow a southerly wind. Comets² usually indicate wind, and, if there are many of them, drought is also indicated. After snow³ a south wind, after hoar-frost a north wind generally blows. Snuff⁴ in a lamp indicates wind or rain from the south.

The points from which the winds come are as they are given in the figure.⁵ The winds which most often come on the top of other winds while these are still blowing are the north wind (*aparktias*),⁶ the north-north-east and the north-west. When however the winds are not dispersed by one another but die down of their own accord, they change⁷ to the next winds on the figure, reckoning from left

Arist. does not seem to distinguish *βορέας* and *ἀπαρκτίας*: his *θρακίας* is T.'s *θρακίας*: his eight principal winds (underlined in diagram) correspond to those represented on the famous Tower of the Winds at Athens, built about two hundred years later.

⁶ cf. *Arist. l.c.*

⁷ *Plin.* 2. 128.

νους ἐπὶ δεξιὰ, ὡσπερ ἡ τοῦ ἡλίου ἔχει φορά. ὁ νότος ἀρχόμενος ξηρὸς τελευτῶν δὲ ὑγρὸς. καὶ ὁ εὐρος. ὁ δ' ἀπηλιώτης ἀπὸ ἀνατολῆς ἰσημεριῆς ὑδατώδης· διὰ λεπτῶν δὲ ἄγει τὰ ὕδατα.

36 Ὑγροὶ δὲ μάλιστα ὁ τε καικίας καὶ λίψ· χαλαζώδης δ' ἀπαρκτίας καὶ θρακίας καὶ ἀργέστης· νιφετώδης δὲ ὁ τε μέσης [ἢ βορέας] καὶ ἀπαρκτίας· καυματώδης δὲ νότος καὶ ζέφυρος καὶ εὐρος· οἱ μὲν οἷς ἂν ἐκ πελάγους προσπίπτωσιν, οἱ δὲ οἷς ἂν διὰ γῆς. δασύνουσι δ' οὐρανὸν νέφεσι καὶ καλύπτουσι καικίας μάλιστα εἴτα λίψ. καὶ οἱ μὲν ἄλλοι ἄνεμοι ἀφ' ἑαυτῶν τὰ νέφη ὠθοῦσι, καικίας δὲ μόνος πνέων εἰς ἑαυτόν. αἶθριοι δὲ μάλιστα θρακίας καὶ ἀργέστης καὶ τῶν λοιπῶν ἀπαρκτίας· ἐκνεφίαι δὲ μάλιστα ὁ τε ἀπαρκτίας καὶ ὁ θρακίας καὶ ὁ ἀργέστης.

37 Γίνονται δὲ ἐκνεφίαι ὅταν εἰς ἀλλήλους ἐμπίπτωσι πνέοντες μάλιστα μὲν μετοπώρου τῶν δὲ λοιπῶν ἕαρος. ἀστραπαῖος δὲ θρακίας καὶ ἀργέστης καὶ ἀπαρκτίας καὶ μέσης. ἐὰν ἐν τῇ θαλάττῃ πάπποι φέρωνται πολλοὶ οἱ γινόμενοι ἀπὸ τῶν ἀκανθῶν, ἄνεμον σημαίνουσιν ἔσεσθαι μέγαν. ὅθεν ἂν ἀστέρες διάπτωσι πολλοί, ἄνεμον

¹ I have bracketed ἡ βορέας as probably a gloss on ἀπαρκτίας; ἡ is difficult to account for otherwise. See diagram.

² Plin. 18. 360.

to right according to the course of the sun. When the south wind begins to blow, it is dry, but it becomes wet before it ceases: so too does the south-east wind. The east wind, coming from the quarter where the sun rises at the equinox, is wet: but it brings the rain in light showers.

The north-east and south-west are the wettest winds; the north the north-north-east and the north-east bring hail; snow comes with the north-north-east¹ and north. The south, the west, and the south-east winds bring heat. Some of these have their effect on places which they strike as they come from the sea, others on places which they visit as they come over land. The winds which more than any others make the sky thick with cloud and completely cover it are the north-east and the south-west, especially the former. While the other winds repel the clouds from themselves, the north-east alone attracts them as it blows. Those winds which chiefly bring a clear sky are the north-north-west and the north-west, and next after them the north. Those which most have the character of a hurricane are the north the north-north-west and the north-west.

They acquire this character when they fall upon one another as they blow, especially in autumn, but to some extent in spring. Those which are accompanied by lightning are the north-north-west the north-west the north and the north-north-east. If at sea² a quantity of down is seen blown along, which has come from thistles, it indicates that there will be a great wind. Wind³ may be expected from any quarter in which a number of shooting stars are

³ cf. 13; Plin. 18. 352; Verg. *Georg.* 1. 365.

ἐντεῦθεν ἔαν δὲ πανταχόθεν ὁμοίως, πολλὰ πνεύματα σημαίνουσι.

Πνευμάτων μὲν οὖν σημεῖα ταῦτα.

38 III. Χειμῶνος δὲ τάδε. ἥλιος δυόμενος εἰς μὴ καθαρὸν. καὶ ὡς ἂν μερισθῆ δύόμενος, οὕτως αἱ ἡμέραι ἐπιτελοῦνται. οἶον εἰ τὸ τρίτον μέρος ἀπολειφθεῖ ἢ τὸ ἥμισυ. τὸ σελήνιον ἔαν ὀρθὸν ἢ μέχρι τετραδὸς καὶ εἰ εὐκυκλον, χειμάσει μέχρι διχοτόμου· γέρανοι ἔαν πρῶτ' πέτωνται καὶ ἀθρόοι, πρῶτ' χειμάσει, ἔαν δὲ ὄψ' καὶ πολὺν χρόνον, ὄψ' χειμάσει. καὶ ἔαν ὑποστραφῶσι πετόμενοι, χειμῶνα σημαίνουσι.

39 Χῆνες βοῶντες μᾶλλον ἢ περὶ σῖτον μαχόμενοι χειμέριον. σπίνος στρουθὸς σπίζων ἔωθεν χειμέριον. ὄρχιλος [ὡς] εἰσιῶν καὶ εἰσδυόμενος εἰς ὀπὰς χειμῶνα σημαίνουσι καὶ ἐριθεὺς ὡσαύτως. κορώνη ἔαν ταχὺ δις κρώξῃ καὶ τρίτον, χειμερία. καὶ κορώνη καὶ κόραξ καὶ κολοῖδς ὄψ' ἄδοντες χειμέριοι. στρουθὸς ἔαν λευκὸς ἢ χελιδὼν ἢ ἄλλο τι τῶν μὴ εἰωθότων λευκῶν, χειμῶνα μέγαν σημαίνουσιν, ὥσπερ καί, μέλανες ἔαν πολλοὶ φανῶσιν, ὕδωρ.

40 Καὶ ἔαν ἐκ πελάγους ὄρνιθες φεύγωσι, χειμῶνα σημαίνουσι. καὶ σπίνος ἐν οἰκίᾳ οἰκουμένη φθειγγόμενος χειμέριον. ὅσα ὕδωρ σημαίνει, χειμῶνα ἄγει, ἔαν μὴ ὕδωρ, χιόνα καὶ χειμῶνα.

¹ i.e. and the succeeding day will be more or less stormy in proportion. ἀπολειφθεῖ. ? ἀποληφθεῖ = 'may be obscured.'

² cf. 27. i.e. it is possible, more or less, to see the whole circle.

seen. If these appear in every quarter alike, it indicates many winds.

Such then are the signs of winds.

III. The following are signs of storm. The sun becoming obscured as it sinks indicates storm. And, according as its orb is divided as it sets, so the succeeding days turn out; for instance, a third or a half of the orb may remain visible.¹ If the horns² of the moon point straight up till the fourth day, and if it rounds to a circle, it will be stormy till the middle of the month. If cranes fly early and in flocks, it will be an early winter³; if they fly late and for a long time, it will be a late winter; and, if they wheel as they fly, it indicates stormy weather.

⁴ It is a sign of storm when geese make more clamour than usual or fight for their food; so too is it when a sparrow or chaffinch twitters at dawn. It indicates a storm when the goldcrest⁵ goes into holes and hides itself; so also when the redbreast does the same. It is a sign of storm when the crow caws twice in quick succession and then a third time; also when the crow or raven or jackdaw makes its call late. It is a sign of a great storm when a white sparrow or swallow is seen, or a white specimen of any other bird which is not usually white, even as the appearance of a large number of such birds of a dark colour signifies rain.

It is also an indication of storm when birds flee from the sea. A chaffinch uttering its note in an inhabited house is a sign of storm. All the signs which indicate rain bring stormy weather, that is to say, snow and storm, if not rain. If the raven utters

³ So Arat. 343 f. interprets.

⁴ Plin. 18. 363.

⁵ ὡς bracketed by Sch.

κόραξ φωνὰς πολλὰς μεταβάλλων χειμῶνος χειμέριον. κολοιοὶ ἐκ τοῦ νότου πετόμενοι καὶ τευθίδες χειμέρια. φωνὴ ἐν λιμένι ἀποφροφούσα καὶ πολύπλοκον ἠχοῦσα χειμέριον. καὶ οἱ πνεύμονες οἱ θαλάττιοι ἐὰν πολλοὶ φαίνονται ἐν τῷ πελάγει, χειμερινοῦ ἔτους σημείον. πρόβατα ἐὰν πρῶτ' ὀχεύηται, πρῶτον χειμῶνα σημαίνουνσι.

41 Μετοπώρῳ ἐὰν πρόβατα ἢ βόες ὀρύττωσι καὶ κοιμῶνται ἀθρόοι πρὸς ἀλλήλους ἔχοντες τὰς κεφαλὰς, τὸν χειμῶνα χειμέριον σημαίνει. ἐν δὲ τῷ Πόντῳ φασίν, ὅταν Ἄρκτουρος ἀνατείλῃ θάπτον, ἐναντίους τῷ βορρᾷ νέμεσθαι. βόες μᾶλλον ἐσθίοντες τοῦ εἰωθότος καὶ ἐπὶ τὸ δεξιὸν κατακλινόμενοι χειμέριον. καὶ ὄτα κρούων ὄνος χειμέριον καὶ μαχόμενα πρόβατα καὶ ὄρνιθες περὶ σίτου παρὰ τὸ ἔθος προπαρασκευάζονται γάρ· καὶ μῦες τρίζοντες καὶ ὀρχούμενοι χειμέριον.

42 Καὶ κύων τοῖς ποσὶν ὀρύττουσα καὶ ὀλολυγῶν ἄδουσα μόνῃ ἀκρωρίας χειμέριον. γῆς ἔντερα πολλὰ φαινόμενα χειμῶνα σημαίνει. καὶ ἐὰν πῦρ μὴ θέλῃ ἀπτεσθαι, χειμέριον καὶ ἐὰν λύχνος ἀπτεσθαι μὴ ἐθέλῃ, χειμῶνα σημαίνει καὶ τέφρα πηγρυμμένη υἰφετόν. λύχνος εὐδίας ἡσυχαῖος καϊόμενος χειμῶνα σημαίνει καὶ ἐὰν χειμῶνος ὄντος μύκαι μέλαινα ἐπιγίνονται, χειμῶνα σημαίνει καὶ ἐὰν ὥσπερ κέγχροις πολλοῖς κατὰ

¹ τευθίδες. The word is perhaps corrupt and conceals the name of a bird.

² cf. 21, 29. πολύπλοκον is Furlanus' conj. for Vulg. πολύποδον.

³ πνεύμονες. Plin. 18. 359. *pulmones*: cf. 9. 154.

a great variety of sounds in winter, it is a sign of storm. Jackdaws flying from the south are a sign of storm, and so are cuttle-fish.¹ It is a sign of storm when a loud² voice is heard in harbour, which is echoed many times. It is a sign of a stormy season when a number of jelly-fish³ appear in the sea. It indicates an early winter when the breeding season of sheep begins early.

If in autumn sheep or oxen dig holes and lie keeping their heads close to one another, it indicates a severe winter. They say that in Pontus when Arcturus rises, (the cattle⁴) face northwards as they graze. It is a sign of storm when cattle eat more than usual and lie down on their right sides.⁵ So is it when the ass shakes⁶ his ears, or when sheep or birds fight for their food more than usual, since they are then trying to secure a store against bad weather: also when mice squeak and dance.

A bitch digging holes with her paws and a tree-frog croaking alone at early dawn⁷ are signs of storm: it indicates storm when a number of the worms⁸ called 'the earth's entrails' appear. It is a sign of storm if the fire refuses to catch, or if a lamp refuses to light: while, if much ash is formed, it is a sign of snow. If a lamp burns steadily in fine weather, it is a sign of storm: so is it if in winter-time dark snuff⁹ forms: if it is, as it were, full of numerous millet-seeds, there will be stormy weather;

⁴ θάπτον is clearly corrupt, and words indicating what the sign portends are missing. ⁵ cf. 54.

⁶ ὄτα κρούων doubtful. Sch. suggests *οὐδας* for *ὄτα*.

⁷ ἀκρωρίας. cf. 21.

⁸ γῆς ἔντερα. So Arat. 225 explains. One might guess 'worm-casts.'

⁹ cf. 14, 25, 34, 54.

πλεως ἤ, χειμερίσει· καὶ ἐὰν κύκλῳ περὶ τὸ
λαμπρὸν ὧσιν εὐδίας οὐσης, χιονικόν.

43 Ἡ τοῦ ὄνου Φάτνη εἰ συνίσταται καὶ ζοφερά
γίνεται, χειμῶνα σημαίνει. καὶ ἐὰν ἀστραπή
λαμπρὰ μὴ ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ μὲνῃ, χειμέριον. ἐπὶ
Πλειάδι δυομένη ἐὰν λάμψῃ κατὰ Πάρνηθα καὶ
Βρίληττον καὶ Ἐμμηττον, ἐὰν μὲν ἅπαντα κατα-
λάμψῃ, μέγαν χειμῶνα σημαίνει, ἐὰν δὲ τὰ δύο,
ἐλάττω, ἐὰν δὲ Πάρνηθα μόνον, εὐδαιμόνιον· καὶ ἐὰν
χειμῶνος ὄντος νεφέλη μακρὰ ἐπὶ τὸν Ἐμμηττον ἢ,
χειμῶνος ἐπίτασιν σημαίνει. Ἄθως καὶ Ὀλυμ-
πος καὶ ὄλως ὀρέων κορυφαὶ κατεχόμεναι ὑπὸ
νεφελῶν χειμέριον. ἐὰν εὐδίας γινομένης νε-
φέλιον φαίνεται ἐν τῷ ἄερι παρατεταμένον καὶ
τιλλόμενον, οὕτω παύεται ὁ χειμῶν.

44 Ἐὰν τὸ μετόπωρον εὐδαιμόνιον παρὰ τὸ εἰκὸς
γένηται, τὸ ἔαρ γίνεται ψυχρὸν ὡς τὰ πολλά.
ἐὰν πρῶτ' χειμάξῃ ἀρξῆται, πρῶτ' παύεται καὶ
ἔαρ καλόν, ἐὰν δὲ τοῦναντίον, καὶ ἔαρ ὀψιον ἔσται.
ἐὰν χειμῶν ὑέτιος, τὸ ἔαρ αὐχμηρὸν, ἐὰν δ'
αὐχμηρὸς ὁ χειμῶν, τὸ ἔαρ καλόν. ἐὰν ἡ ὄπωρα
γίνεται ἐπιεικής, τὰ πολλά γίνεται τοῖς προ-
βάτοις λιμός. ἐὰν τὸ ἔαρ καὶ τὸ θέρος ψυχρὰ
γίνηται, ἢ τε ὄπωρα γίνεται καὶ <τὸ> μετόπωρον
πνιγρὸν καὶ οὐκ ἀνεμῶδες.

45 Οἱ πρίνοι ἐὰν εὐκαρπῶσι, χειμῶνες πολλοὶ
σφόδρα γίνονται. ἐὰν ἐπὶ κορυφῆς ὄρους νέφος
ὄρθον στῆ, χειμῶνα σημαίνει, ὅθεν καὶ Ἀρχιλόχος
ἐποίησε "Γλαυχ' ὄρα· βαθὺς γὰρ ἤδη κύμασιν

¹ ὄνου φάτνη. cf. 23, 51. See LS, s.v. ὄνος; Theocr. 22.
21. Plin. 18. 353, sunt in signo Cancrī duae stellae parvae

and if these in fine weather appear in a circle round
the flame, it is a sign of snow.

If the 'Ass's Manger'¹ shrinks in size and becomes
dark, it is a sign of storm; also if there is vivid
lightning which does not remain in the same quarter.
If at the setting of the Pleiad there is lightning
over Parnes Brilessus and Hymettus—when it
appears over all three mountains, it indicates a great
storm; when over the two lesser heights, a less
violent storm; when over Parnes alone, fine weather.
Again, if during a storm a long cloud stretches over
Hymettus, it signifies that the storm will increase in
force. It is a sign of storm when Athos Olympus
and mountain-peaks in general are covered with
clouds. If during fine weather a cloud appears in
the sky stretching a long way and torn to shreds,
stormy weather will continue.

If the autumn is unusually fine, the succeeding
spring is generally cold.² If winter begins early, it
ends early and there is a fair spring; if the reverse,
spring will also be late. If the winter is wet, the
spring will be dry, if the winter is dry, the spring
will be fair. If the late summer is satisfactory, the
sheep will generally suffer from hunger. If the
spring and summer are cold, the late summer and
autumn² will be stifling hot and windless.

If the kermes-oak³ fruits well, there follows a
long succession of storms. If a cloud stands up-
right on a mountain-peak, it indicates storm; whence
Archilochus' lines "Mark you,⁴ Glaucus; deep ocean

*aselli appellatae, exiguum inter illas spatium obtinente nube-
cula, quam praesepia appellant.* ² τὸ add. Sch. ³ cf. 49.

⁴ A comparison of war to stormy weather. Quoted also
by Plut. *de Superstitione*, 72, and by Heraclides, *Allegoriae
Homericæ*, 4. In both citations the Greek is corrupt.

ταράσσεται Πόντος ἀμφὶ δ' ἄκρα <Γυρῶν> ὄρθον ἴσταται νέφος Σῆμα χειμῶνος." εἰάν δ' ὁμόχρων ἢ ὑμένι λευκῶ, χειμέριον. ὅταν ἐστῶτων νεφῶν ἔτερα ἐπιφέρηται τὰ δ' ἡρεμῆ, χειμέρια.

46 <Ὁ ἥλιος> εἰάν χειμῶνος διαλάμψας πάλιν ἀποκρυφθῆ καὶ τοῦτο ποιῆσῃ δις ἢ τρίς, ἡμέρα χειμέριος δεισιῶν. ὁ τοῦ Ἑρμοῦ ἀστὴρ χειμῶνος μὲν φαινόμενος ψύχῃ σημαίνει θέρους δὲ καύμα. ὅταν μέλιτται μὴ ἀποπέτῳνται μακρὰν ἀλλ' αὐτοῦ ἐν τῇ εὐδία πέτῳνται, χειμῶνα ἐσόμενον σημαίνει. λύκος ὠρόμενος χειμῶνα σημαίνει διὰ τριῶν ἡμερῶν. λύκος ὅταν πρὸς τὰ ἔργα ὀρμῆ ἢ εἴσω χειμῶνος ὄρα, χειμῶνα σημαίνει εὐθύς.

47 Ἔστι δὲ σημεῖον χειμῶνων μεγάλων καὶ ὄμβρων καὶ ὅταν γένωνται ἐν τῷ μετοπῶρῳ πολλοὶ σφήκες, καὶ ὅταν ὄρνιθες λευκοὶ πρὸς τὰ ἐργάσιμα πλησιάζωσι, καὶ ὄλως τὰ ἀγρία θηρία εἰάν πρὸς τὰ ἐργάσιμα, βόρειον καὶ χειμῶνος μέγεθος σημαίνει. τῆς Πάρνηθος εἰάν τὰ πρὸς ζέφυρον ἀνεμον καὶ τὰ πρὸς Φύλης φράττηται νέφεσι βορειῶν ὄντων, χειμέριον τὸ σημεῖον.

48 Ὅταν πνίγη γίνηται ἰσχυρά, ὡς τὰ πολλὰ ἀνταποδίδωσι καὶ γίνεται χειμῶν ἰσχυρός. εἰάν ὕδατα ἑαρινὰ πολλὰ γένηται, καύματα ἰσχυρὰ ἐν τοῖς πεδινοῖς καὶ κοίλοις γίνονται. δεῖ οὖν τὴν ἀρχὴν ὀρᾶν. εἰάν τὸ μετόπωρον εὐδιενδὸν γίνηται

¹ Γυρῶν. γυροῦν W. Heraclides gives γυρεῶν, Plut. γυρεῶν; but one MS. of Plut. gives γύρων with a marginal gloss 'sc. πετρῶν,' which suggests that the word is a proper name. *Od.* 4. 500 mentions the Γύραι (i.e. the 'round-backed rocks')

is now stirred up with waves, and about the heights of the Gyrae¹ there rises a cloud erect, the sign of storm." If the clouds are of uniform colour, like² a white membrane, it is a sign of storm. When, as some clouds are motionless, others move towards them while they remain at rest, it is a sign of storm.

If the sun in winter after gleaming out is again obscured, and this is repeated two or three times, it will be stormy all day. If the star Hermes appears in winter, it indicates cold, if in summer, heat. When in fine weather bees do not fly³ long distances, but fly about where they are, it indicates that there will be a storm. The howling of a wolf indicates a storm within three days. When a wolf approaches or enters cultivated ground in the season of winter, it indicates that a storm will come immediately.

It is also a sign of great storms and heavy rain when many wasps appear in autumn, or when white birds⁴ approach cultivated lands; and in general when wild creatures approach such lands, it indicates a north wind and a severe storm. If the western side of Parnes and the side towards Phyle are blocked with clouds during a north wind, it is a sign of storm.

When there is severe heat, generally there is compensation and a severe winter follows. If there is much rain in spring, it is followed by severe heat in low-lying districts and valleys; so that one should mark how the season begins. If the autumn is where Aias Oileus perished. The word is missing in the MSS. of T.

² ὁμοῖον has perhaps dropped out after ὁμόχρων ἢ; the adjective seems to agree with νέφος.

³ cf. Arist. *H.A.* 9. 40 *ad fin.*

⁴ Plin. 18. 363: presumably gulls, etc.

σφόδρα, τὸ ἔαρ ὡς τὰ πολλὰ γίνεται ψυχρόν·
ἐὰν δὲ τὸ ἔαρ ὄψιον γένηται καὶ ψυχρόν, ἢ ὄπωρα
ὀψία γίνεται καὶ <τὸ> μετόπωρον ὡς τὰ πολλὰ
πνιγρόν.

49 Οἱ πρῖνοι ὅταν εὐκαρπῶσι σφόδρα, ὡς μὲν τὰ
πολλὰ χειμῶνα ἰσχυρόν σημαίνουσιν, ἐνίοτε δὲ
καὶ αὐχμούς φασι γίνεσθαι. καὶ ἐὰν τις σπά-
λακα¹ λαβὼν ὑποπάσας ἄργιλον εἰς πιθάκην
θῆ, σημαίνει ταῖς φωναῖς αἷς ἀφήσιν ἄνεμον καὶ
εὐδίαν. καὶ τὸ πανταχοῦ δὲ λεγόμενον σημεῖον
δημόσιον χειμέριον, ὅταν μῦες, περὶ φορτυοῦ
μάχωνται καὶ φέρωσιν.

50 IV. Εὐδίας δὲ σημεῖα τάδε. ἥλιος μὲν ἀνιῶν
λαμπρὸς καὶ μὴ καυματίας καὶ μὴ ἔχων σημεῖον
μηδὲν ἐν ἑαυτῷ εὐδίαν σημαίνει. ὡς δ' αὐτως
σελήνη πανσελήνῳ. καὶ δυόμενος ἥλιος χει-
μῶνος εἰς καθαρὸν εὐδιεινός, ἐὰν μὴ ταῖς προτέραις
ἡμέραις εἰς μὴ καθαρὸν δεδουκὸς ἢ ἐξ εὐδιῶν
οὕτω δὲ ἄδηλον. καὶ ἐὰν χειμάζοντος ἢ δύσις
γένηται εἰς καθαρὸν, εὐδιεινόν· καὶ ἐὰν δύνων
χειμῶνος ὠχρὸς ἢ, εὐδίαν σημαίνει.

51 Καὶ ὁ μείς ἐὰν τριταῖος ὢν λαμπρὸς ἢ, εὐδι-
εινόν. καὶ ἢ τοῦ ὄνου Φάτυη ὅτε ἂν καθαρὰ καὶ
λαμπρὰ φαίνηται, εὐδιεινόν. ἄλλως δὲ ἐὰν ὀμαλῶς

¹ τὸ add. Sch. ² cf. 45.

³ σπάλακα Vulg.; σπάκα Bas. Ald.; σκολόπακα (woodcock?)
conj. Furl.

⁴ i. e. (reading σκολόπακα) for the bird to find worms in
with its long beak (Sch.). It is hard to say, without illus-

exceedingly fine, generally the spring is cold: if the
spring is late and cold, the summer goes on late and
the¹ autumn is usually scorching hot.

When the kermes-oak² fruits exceedingly well, it
generally indicates a severe winter, and sometimes
they say that this sign is followed by droughts. If
one takes a mole³ and puts it in a tub, the bottom⁴
of which has been covered with clay, it indicates
by the sounds which it utters wind or fine weather.
There is also the sign of storm which is popularly
recognized everywhere, namely when mice fight for
the possession of chaff and carry it about.

The signs of fair weather.

IV. The following are signs of fair weather. ⁵ If
the sun rises brilliant but without scorching heat
and without showing any special sign in his orb, it
indicates fair weather. The same may be said of
the moon when it is full. If in winter that part of
the sky into which the sun goes down is clear, it is a
sign of fair weather, unless on the preceding days
that part has not been clear, though it was clear
above the horizon: in that case the prospect is
uncertain. It is also a sign of fair weather, if during
stormy conditions that part of the sky into which
the sun sets is clear; and also if, in winter at the
time of setting, the sun has a pale colour.

Again, it indicates fair weather if the outline of
the moon on the third day is bright; also if the
'Ass's⁶ Manger' is clear and bright. If the halo⁷
forms and disappears evenly, it is a sign of fair

tration, which is the more convincing of the creatures
suggested. ⁵ Plin. 18. 342. ⁶ cf. 23, 43.

⁷ cf. 22, 31; Plin. 18. 345; Arist. *Meteor.* 3. 3.

παγή και μαρανθή, εὐδίαν σημαίνει. αἱ κηλάδες
 νεφέλαι χειμῶνος εὐδιεῖναι. Ὀλυμπος δὲ καὶ
 Ἄθως καὶ ὅλως τὰ ὄρη τὰ σημαντικὰ ὅταν τὰς
 κορυφὰς καθαρὰς ἔχωσιν, εὐδίαν σημαίνει. καὶ
 ὅταν τὰ νέφη πρὸς τὴν θάλασσαν αὐτὴν παρα-
 ζωνύη, εὐδιεῖνόν. καὶ ὅταν ὕσαντος πρὸς δυσμὰς
 χαλκῶδες τὰ νέφη χρῶμα ἔχη· εὐδία γὰρ ὡς τὰ
 πολλὰ τῇ ὑστεραία.

52 Ὅταν δὲ ὁμίχλη γένηται, ὕδωρ οὐ γίνεται ἢ
 ἔλαττον. ὅταν γέροντο πέτουνται καὶ μὴ ἀνα-
 κάμπτωσιν, εὐδίαν σημαίνει· οὐ γὰρ πέτουνται πρὶν
 ἢ ἂν πετόμενοι καθαρὰ ἴδωσι. γλαυῆ ἡσυχαίου
 φθειρομένη ἐν χειμῶνι εὐδίαν προσσημαίνει· καὶ
 νύκτωρ χειμῶνος ἡσυχαίου ἄδουσα. θαλαττία δὲ
 γλαυῆ ἄδουσα χειμῶνος μὲν εὐδίαν σημαίνει, εὐ-
 δίας δὲ χειμῶνα. καὶ κόραξ δὲ μόνος μὲν ἡσυχαίου
 κράζων, καὶ ἔαν τρίς κράξη μετὰ τοῦτο πολλάκις
 κράξη, εὐδιεῖνός. . . .

53 Καὶ κορώνη ἔωθεν εὐθὺς ἔαν κράξη τρίς, εὐδίαν
 σημαίνει, καὶ ἐσπέρας χειμῶνος ἡσυχαίου ἄδουσα.
 καὶ ὄρχιλος ἔξ ὀπῆς ἐκπετόμενος καὶ ἔξ ἐρκίων
 καὶ ἔξ οἰκίας ἔξωθεν εὐδίαν σημαίνει. καὶ ἔαν
 χειμῶνος βορεύουτος βορρᾶθεν ὑπόλαμψις γένη-
 ται λευκή, νοτόθεν δὲ ἐναντία τεταγμένη ἢ νεφέλη
 ὀγκώδης, ὡς ἐπὶ τὸ πολλὸν εὐδίαν σημαίνει μετα-
 βολήν. καὶ ὅταν βορέας νεφέλας πολλὰς κινῇ
 ἐκπνέων μέγας, εὐδίαν σημαίνει.

¹ κηλάδες I conj. cf. 31, to which this statement answers.
 κοιλάδες MSS.

² Plin. 18. 356. ³ Plin. 18. 357. cf. Verg. *Georg.* 1. 401.

⁴ Plin. 18. 362.

⁵ ἐν χειμῶνι. ? 'in winter.' The same ambiguity occurs in
 many places: the sense seems fixed here by the next sentence.

weather. Light¹ clouds in winter are a sign of fine
 weather. It is a sign of fine weather when Olympus
 Athos and in general the mountains which give signs
 have their tops² clear: so too is it, when clouds
 encompass them at the sea-level.³ Also when after
 rain the clouds have a bronze colour towards sun-
 down: in that case there will generally be fine
 weather the next day.

When there is mist, little or no rain follows.
 When cranes⁴ take flight and do not come back, it
 is a sign of fair weather: for they do not do so till
 they see a clear sky before them as they fly. It is a
 sign of fair weather when during a storm⁵ an owl
 makes a low hoot, or at night during a storm it
 utters a low sound. If the sea-owl utters its note
 during a storm, it indicates fair weather, if during
 fair weather, it indicates a storm. It is a sign of
 fair weather if a solitary raven makes a low croak,
 and, after croaking three times, repeats the sound
 again and again. . . .⁶

If the crow caws thrice directly the dawn appears,
 it indicates fair weather, as also if it makes a low
 note in the evening during a storm. It is a sign of
 fair weather if a goldcrest flies out abroad from a
 hole or from a hedge or from its nest. Again, if
 during a storm from the north there is a white
 gleam from that quarter, while in the south a solid
 mass of cloud has formed, it generally signifies a
 change to fair weather. Again when the north
 wind (Boreas) as it begins to blow violently stirs up
 a number of clouds, it indicates fair weather.

⁶ I have marked a lacuna: the answer to μὲν is missing,
 presumably a statement about the significance of *more than*
one raven. cf. Verg. *Georg.* 1. 410.

54 Πρόβατα ὄψ' ἠδὲ ὀχενόμενα εὐδιεινὸν ἀποτελοῦσι τὸ σημεῖον. καὶ βοῦς ἐπὶ τὸ ἀρίστερον ἰσχίον κατακλινόμενος εὐδίαν σημαίνει· καὶ κύων ὡσαύτως· ἐπὶ δεξιῶν δὲ χειμῶνα. τέττιγες πολλοὶ γινόμενοι νοσῶδες τὸ ἔτος σημαίνουσι. λύχνος χειμῶνος καϊόμενος ἤσυχαλος εὐδίαν σημαίνει. καὶ ἂν ἐπ' ἄκρω ὄλον κέγχρους ἔχη λαμπράς· καὶ ἂν ἐν κύκλῳ τὴν μύξαν περιγράφη λαμπρὰ γραμμῆ.

55 Ὁ τῆς σχίνου καρπὸς σημαίνει τοὺς ἀρότους· ἔχει δὲ τρία μέρη καὶ ἔστιν ὁ πρῶτος τοῦ πρώτου ἀρότου σημεῖον, ὁ δεύτερος τοῦ δευτέρου, ὁ τρίτος τοῦ τρίτου· καὶ ὡς ἂν τούτων ἐκβαίνει κάλλιστα καὶ γένηται ἀδρότατος, οὕτως ἔξει καὶ ὁ κατὰ τοῦτον ἀροτος.

56 Λέγεται δὲ καὶ τοιάδε σημεῖα ὄλων τε τῶν ἐνιαυτῶν γίνεσθαι καὶ τῶν μορίων. ἂν ἀρχομένου τοῦ χειμῶνος ζόφος ἦ καὶ καύματα γίνηται καὶ ταῦτα ἀνευ ὕδατος ὑπ' ἀνέμων διαλυθῆ, πρὸς τὸ ἔαρ σημαίνει χάλαζαν ἐσομένην. καὶ ἂν μετὰ τὴν ἔαριν ἡν ἰσημερίαν ὀμίχλαι πίπτωσι, πνεύματα καὶ ἀνέμους σημαίνουσιν εἰς ἑβδομον μῆνα ἀμφοτέρων ἀριθμουμένων. ὅσαι μὲν ἄμα μνησοειδὲ τῇ σελήνῃ πίπτουσιν, αὗται μὲν πνεύματα σημαίνουσιν εἰς ἐκείνον τὸν χρόνον, ὅσαι δ' ἀμφικύρτου οὐσης τῆς σελήνης ὕδατα. καὶ ὅσα

¹ cf. 41.

² cf. 14, 25, 42.

³ H.P. 7. 13. 6 the same is said of σκίλλα.

When sheep begin to breed late, it is a sign which fulfils itself in fair weather. So is it when an ox lies¹ on his left side, and also when a dog does the same: if they lie on the right side, it indicates storm. The appearance of a number of cicadas indicates that the season will be unhealthy. If a lamp burns quietly during a storm, it indicates fair weather. So also if it has on the surface an appearance like shining millet-seeds:² also if a bright line surrounds the lamp-nozzle.

The fruiting of the mastich³ gives signs as to the seasons of sowing:⁴ it takes place at three several periods, which indicate respectively the time for the first the second and the third sowing: and according as one or other of these fruiting-times turns out⁵ best and produces the most abundant fruit, so too will be⁶ the success of the corresponding time of sowing.

Miscellaneous signs.

The following signs are said to affect either the whole year or whole periods⁶ of it. If at the beginning of winter there is dull weather followed by heat, and these conditions are dispersed by wind without rain, it indicates that towards the spring there will be hail. Again, if after the spring equinox mists come down, it is an indication of breezes and winds by the seventh month, reckoning inclusively. Those mists which come down when the moon is in its first quarter indicate breezes for that period, those which come down when the moon is in its third quarter indicate rain. And the more mists

⁴ cf. H.P. 7. 1. 1 foll.

⁵ ἐκβαίνει I conj.: cf. H.P. 7. 13. 6; κλίση MSS.

⁶ cf. 6.

ἀν μᾶλλον ἐφ' ἑκατέρῳ τῷ σχήματι ὀμίχλαι
πίπτωσι, μᾶλλον τὰ εἰρημένα σημαίνει.

57 Σημαίνει δὲ καὶ τὰ πνεύματα ἅμα ταῖς ὀμί-
χλαις ἐπιπιπτούσαις γινόμενα· καὶ ἐὰν μὲν ἀπ'
ἡὸς καὶ μεσημβρίας γίνηται τὰ πνεύματα, ὕδατα
σημαίνει· ἐὰν δ' ἀφ' ἑσπέρας καὶ ἀπὸ τῆς ἄρκτου
πνεύματα καὶ ψύχη. οὗς δὲ κομήτας Αἰγύπτιοι
λέγουσιν οὐ μόνον τὰ προειρημένα σημαίνουσιν
ὅταν φαίνωνται ἀλλὰ καὶ ψύχη· ἐπὶ δὲ τοῖς
ἄστροις εἶωθεν ὡς ἐπὶ τὸ πολὺ σημαίνει καὶ ταῖς
ἰσημερίαις καὶ τροπαῖς, οὐκ ἐπ' αὐταῖς ἀλλ' ἢ πρὸ
αὐτῶν ἢ ὕστερον μικρῶ.

¹ cf. 34; Arist. *Meteor.* 1. 6.

² Text seems doubtful, as cold weather was included above.

come down when the moon is assuming either shape,
the more certainly is the result just mentioned
indicated.

Also the winds which accompany the falling of
the mists are significant: if the breezes come from
the east or south, rain is indicated; if from the west
or north, breezes and cold weather. And the stars
which the Egyptians¹ call 'comets' indicate not
only the conditions just mentioned but also cold²
weather. ³ In the case of the rising of the stars the
indication, as in the case also of the equinoxes and
solstices, is given not at the actual time but a little
earlier or later.

³ The text of this sentence can hardly be sound. *σημαίνειν*
has no subject and *ταῖς ἰσημερίαις καὶ τροπαῖς* no construction.

INDEX OF PLANTS

NOTE TO THE INDEX OF PLANTS

SPRENGEL made the first comprehensive attempt to determine in modern nomenclature the plants mentioned by Theophrastus: Wimmer gives the result in the Introduction to his 1842 edition. Sprengel adopted the most probable identifications of earlier botanists, supplemented by his own conjectures and Sibthorp's exploration of the Greek flora. The ambitious but uncritical *Conspectus Florae Classicae* of Fraas did not add much to our knowledge, which throughout had been vitiated by failure to recognise the fact that the Mediterranean flora differed from that of Western and Central Europe. Halacsy's *Conspectus Florae Graecae* now gives us a scientific enumeration of the native plants of Greece; a Greek plant-name can be wedded to a plant which at any rate is Greek. Incidentally much has been cleared up by special research at the hands of De Candolle, Hanbury, Yule, Schweinfurth, Bretzl, and others.

The identifications in the following Index are drawn from various sources; for their selection in view of the botanical data available I am indebted to Sir William Thiselton-Dyer. A considerable number may be accepted as certain, many are probable, some no more than possible.

INDEX OF PLANTS

comp.=compared.

= denotes a synonym. Where a reference is added (see e.g. ἀτρακτυλῆς), it indicates that Theophrastus himself states that the names are synonymous.

ἀβρότιον, southernwood, *Artemisia arborescens*

1. 9. 4. evergreen; 6. 1. 1. in list of under-shrubs; 6. 3. 6. an unnamed plant comp.: see App. (23); 6. 7. 3. propagation; 6. 7. 4. much seed: roots described.

ἄγνος (= οἶσος), chaste-tree, *Vitex Agnus-castus*

1. 3. 2. a shrub which becomes tree-like; 1. 14. 2. bears fruit at the top; 3. 12. 1. growth of κράνεια comp.; 3. 12. 2. roots of θηλυκράνεια comp.; 4. 10. 2. εἰλαίγνος comp.; 9. 5. 1. size of κινάμωνον and κασία comp.

ἀγριέλαιος (? = κότινος), wild olive, *Olea Oleaster*

2. 2. 5. comes from seed of ἐλάα.

ἄγρωστις, dog's tooth grass, *Cynodon Dactylon*

1. 6. 7. root jointed; 1. 6. 10. roots large and numerous; 2. 2. 1. propagation; 4. 6. 6. φύκος (6) comp.; 4. 10. 5-6 root described; 4. 11. 13. an unnamed form of κάλαμος comp.: root of κ. δ' ἰνδικός comp.; 9. 13. 6. habit of ἐρευθέδανον comp.

ἄγχονα, alkanet, *Anchusa tinctoria*

7. 8. 3. leaves 'on the ground':

7. 9. 3. roots red.

ἄδιαντον, maiden-hair, *Adiantum Capillus-Veneris*, etc.

7. 10. 5. evergreen; 7. 14. 1. leaf cannot be wetted: two kinds

(see below): medicinal use: grows in damp places.

ἄδιαντον τὸ λευκόν (= τριχομανές 7. 14. 1), English maiden-hair, *Asplenium Trichomanes*

7. 14. 1. described by comparison with ἄ. τὸ μέλαν: medicinal use: likes shady places.

ἄδιαντον τὸ μέλαν, maiden-hair, *Adiantum Capillus-Veneris*

7. 14. 1. comp. with ἄ. τὸ λευκόν.

ἀδράφαξ, orach, *Atriplex rosea*

1. 14. 2. bears fruit both on top and at sides; 3. 10. 5. seeds of φύλωνα comp.; 7. 1. 2-3. time of sowing and of germination; 7. 2. 6. root described; 7. 2. 7-8. root of βάλιτον comp.; 7. 2. 8. root; 7. 3. 2. seeds; 7. 3. 4. seed borne both at top and at side; 7. 4. 1. only one kind; 7. 5. 5. seed does not keep well.

ἀείζωον, house-leek, *Sempervivum tectorum*

1. 10. 4. leaves fleshy; 7. 15. 2. always moist and green: habitat. ἀθραγγή, traveller's joy, *Clematis Vitalba*

5. 9. 6. wood makes good fire-sticks: described; 5. 9. 7. the stationary piece should be made of this or κιστός.

αἰγίειρος, black poplar, *Populus nigra*

1. 2. 7. bark; 1. 5. 2. bark fleshy; 2. 2. 10. Cretan form bears fruit; 3. 1. 1. propagation; 3. 3. 1. tree of mountain and plain; 3. 3. 4. a question if it bears fruit; etc.;

INDEX OF PLANTS

3. 4. 2. time of budding; 3. 6. 1. quick growing; 3. 14. 2. described; 4. 1. 1. likes wet ground; 4. 7. 4. size of unnamed Arabian tree, see App. (12a), comp.; 4. 13. 2. shorter-lived by water; 5. 9. 4. wood makes an evil smoke when burnt for charcoal.
- αἰγίλωψ (1) (= ασπίς), Turkey oak, *Quercus Cerris*
3. 8. 2. one of the five (Idaeon) kinds of oak: fruit; 3. 8. 4. habit and timber; 3. 8. 6. galls: φάσκος (q.v.).
- αἰγίλωψ (2) (grass), *Aegilops ovata*
7. 13. 5. seed sometimes takes two years to germinate; 8. 7. 1. comp. with αἶρα; 8. 8. 3. grows specially among κρηαί; 8. 9. 2. like a wild plant; 8. 9. 3. greatly exhausts the soil; 8. 11. 8-9. peculiarities about seed.
- αἰμόδαρον, broom-rape, *Orobancha cruenta*
8. 8. 5. parasitic on βουκίερας (only): described.
- αἶρα, (darnel), *Lolium temulentum*
1. 5. 2. 'bark' in one layer; 2. 4. 1. πυρός turns into α.; 4. 4. 10. ἔρυσον comp.; 8. 4. 6. does not infest certain kinds of πυρός: contrasted with μελάμπυρον; 8. 7. 1. κρηθ and especially πυρός said to change into α. under certain conditions: described: λίνον also said to change into α.: comp. with αἰγίλωψ (2); 8. 8. 3. produced possibly by degeneration of κρηθ and πυρός, or else specially affects such crops; 8. 9. 3. altogether a wild plant.
- ἀκαλύφη, nettle, *Urtica urens*
7. 7. 2. a λάχανον; needs cooking.
- ἀκανθα (1) ἢ Αἰγυπτία, acacia, *Acacia arabica* (and *albida*)
4. 2. 1. peculiar to Egypt; 4. 2. 8. described: two kinds (ἢ λευκή and ἢ μέλαινα) distinguished (see below); 9. 1. 2. sap gummy.
- ἀκανθα (ἢ Αἰγυπτία) ἢ λευκή, acacia, *Acacia albida*
4. 2. 3. distinguished from α. ἢ μέλαινα.
- ἀκανθα (ἢ Αἰγυπτία) ἢ μέλαινα, acacia, *Acacia arabica*
4. 2. 8. distinguished from α. ἢ λευκή.
- ἀκανθα (2) ἢ ἀκανώδης (see 4.10.6. n.), corn-thistle, *Carduus arvensis*
4. 10. 6. root etc. described.
- ἀκανθα (3) ἢ διψάς, *Acacia tortilis*
4. 7. 1. the only tree which grows on part of the 'Red Sea' coast.
- ἀκανθα (4) ἢ Ἰνδική (see App. (9)), *Balsamodendron Mukul*
9. 1. 2. sap gummy: gum like σμύρνα.
- ἀκανθα (5) ἢ λευκή Ἡρακλείου (= ἀκανθα (6)), *Euphorbia anti-quorum*
4. 4. 12. described: uses of wood.
- ἀκανθα (6) (peculiar to Gedrosia), = ἀκανθα (5), *Euphorbia anti-quorum*
4. 4. 13. described: has a blinding juice.
- ἀκανθα (7) τις, gum arabic, *Acantha arabica*
9. 18. 1. said to have the property of thickening water.
- ἀκανθα (?) (8) (= ἀκανος = ἰξία (2) = ἰξίνη = χαμαιλέον ὁ λευκός 9.12.1.), pine-thistle, *Atractylis gummifera*.
- ἀκανος (= ἀκανθα(8) = ἰξία (2) = ἰξίνη = χαμαιλέον ὁ λευκός), pine-thistle, *Atractylis gummifera*
1. 10. 6. spinous-leaved; 1. 13. 3. flower attached above each seed; 6. 1. 3. has spines on the leaves: a wild under-shrub; 6. 4. 4. many stalks and side-growths; 6. 4. 5. one form only; 6. 4. 8. root of σόγκος contrasted: χαμαιλέον comp.; 6. 4. 11. fruit-case of κάκτος (1) comp.; 6. 6. 6. seed of ῥόδον comp.; 9. 12. 1. 'head' of χαμαιλέον ὁ λευκός comp.: another name for χαμαιλέον (?); 9. 12. 2. leaf of χαμαιλέον ὁ μέλας comp.
- ἀκόνιτον (= θηλόφονον = μνόφονον = σκορπιός (3)), wolf's bane, *Acotium Anthora*
9. 16. 4. localities: described: habitat: eaten by no animal; 9. 16. 5. difficulty of compounding drug: effects: has no anti-

INDEX OF PLANTS

- dote; 9. 16. 7. use requires expert knowledge: legal restrictions: proportion between times of gathering and of administering.
- ἀκαρα, *Cnicus Acarna*
1. 10. 6. spinous-leaved; 7. 4. 3. a 'thistle-like' plant; 6. 4. 6. described.
- ἀκτέος (?) (= ἀκτῆ), elder, *Sambucus nigra*
3. 4. 2. time of budding.
- ἀκτῆ (= ἀκτέος), elder, *Sambucus nigra*
1. 5. 4. wood without knots; 1. 6. 4. core fleshy: has no core, according to some; 1. 8. 1. few knots; 4. 13. 2. shorter-lived by water; 5. 3. 3. character of wood.
- ἀλθαια (= μαλάχη ἢ ἄγρια 9.15.5.), marsh-mallow, *Althaea officinalis*
9. 15. 5. a drug, called in Arcadia μαλάχη ἢ ἄγρια; 9.15.1. root said to thicken water: described: medicinal use.
- ἄλιμον, *Atriplex Halimus*
4. 16. 5. very dangerous to trees.
- ἀλιφλοιός (δρύς), see δρύς (3).
- ἀλσίνη, *Parietaria cretica*
9. 13. 3. leaf of ἀριστολοχία comp.
- ἀλωπέκυρος, *Polygonon monspeliensis*
7. 11. 2. flowers in a spike: described.
- ἀμάρακον (ἀμάρακος), sweet marjoram, *Origanum Majorana*
1. 9. 4. evergreen; 6. 1. 1. in list of under-shrubs; 6. 7. 4. propagation: roots described; 6. 8. 3. flowering time; 9. 7. 3. in list of ἀρώματα.
- ἀμπλος (1) (leaf σίταρον 9.13.5.), vine, *Vitis vinifera*
1. 2. 1. has tendrils; 1. 2. 7. bark; 1. 3. 1. a typical 'tree'; 1. 3. 5. evergreen at Elephantine; 1. 5. 2. bark cracked and fibrous: bark in layers; 1. 6. 1. core fleshy; 1. 6. 3. roots thin; 1. 6. 5. roots branching upwards; 1. 8. 5. highest shoots 'roughest': 'eye' analogous to knot in other trees; 1. 9. 1. effect of pruning; 1. 10. 4. leaves broad; 1. 10. 5.
- leaf divided; 1. 10. 7. long leaf-stalk: attachment of leaf-stalk; 1. 10. 8. leaves made of 'bark' and flesh; 1. 11. 4. seeds all together in a single case; 1. 11. 5. each grape separately attached; 1. 12. 1. taste of fruit; 1. 12. 2. taste of sap; 1. 13. 1. flower 'downy'; 1. 13. 3. flower surrounds fruit; 1. 13. 4. some kinds sterile; 1. 14. 1. bears on new shoots; 1. 14. 4. many cultivated forms; 2. 1. 3. propagation; 2. 2. 4. degenerates from seed; 2. 3. 1. sometimes spontaneously changes character; 2. 3. 2. α. ὁ κάπνιος varies in colour of grapes on same bunch; 2. 3. 3. sometimes bears fruit on the stem; etc.; 2. 5. 3. propagation: cannot be grafted; 2. 5. 4. propagation; 2. 5. 7. low ground suitable: great variety of kinds according to soil; 2. 6. 12. cuttings set upside down; 2. 7. 1. water-loving; 2. 7. 2. needs much pruning; 2. 7. 5. use of dust; 2. 7. 6. root-pruning; 3. 5. 4. autumn budding; 3. 17. 3. bark of κολοιτία (2) comp.; 3. 18. 5. flower and fruit of ῥούς comp.; 3. 18. 12. cluster of berries of σμίλαξ (2) comp.; 4. 4. 8. unnamed Indian tree (cotton-plant) planted in rows like α.; 4. 4. 11. in India confined to hill-country; 4. 5. 4. grows on Mount Tmolus and Mysian Olympus; 4. 7. 7. leaf of δένδρον τὸ ἐρόφορον comp.; 4. 7. 8. occurs on island of Tylos; 4. 13. 2. some kinds short-lived; 4. 13. 4-6. said to be longest-lived of trees: reason: method of prolonging life artificially; 4. 14. 2. young plants liable to 'sun-scorch'; 4. 14. 6. other diseases; 4. 14. 7. effects of injury to roots; 4. 14. 8. effect of rain on fruiting; 4. 14. 9. a special pest at Miletus; 4. 14. 10. effect of hot winds; 4. 14. 13. effects of frost; 4. 15. 1. outer bark can be stripped; 4. 16. 1. survives

INDEX OF PLANTS

splitting of stem; 4. 16. 6. natural antipathy of *α.* to *ράφανος*; 5. 3. 4. character of wood; 5. 4. 1. the less fruitful trees produce more solid wood; 5.9.4. wood, if damp, makes an evil smell when burnt for charcoal; 5. 9. 6. *ἀβραγένη* comp.; 8. 2. 8. *α.* in Melos; 9. 1. 6. time of tapping; 9. 13. 5. leaf and time of growth of *πειταπετές* comp.; 9. 13. 11. peculiar properties of certain local kinds.

ἄμπελος (2) (Mt. Ida), currant grape, *Vitis vinifera*, var. *corinthiaca*
3. 17. 4. a local Idaean kind; 3. 17. 6. do. described.

ἄμπελος (3) ἢ *ποντία*, *Fucus spiralis*
4. 6. 2. peculiar to certain waters; 4. 6. 9. described.

ἄμπελος (4), ἢ *ἀγρία* (= *μήλωθρον*), bryony, *Eryonia cretica*
3. 18. 12. fruit of *σμύλαξ* (2) comp.
9. 14. 1. how long drug prepared from it will keep; 9. 20. 3. properties of root: medicinal use.

ἀμνυδαλή, almond, *Prunus Amygdalus*
1. 6. 3. large central root; 1. 9. 6. leaves produced early, but not shed early; 1. 11. 1. seed immediately within envelope; 1. 11. 3. seed in a woody shell; 1. 12. 1. taste of fruit; 1. 13. 1. flower 'leafy': flower of some kinds reddish; 1. 14. 1. bears on last year's wood; 2. 2. 5. degenerates from seed; etc.; 2. 2. 9. effects of cultivation; 2. 2. 11. do.: effect of tapping gum; 2. 5. 6. trees should be planted far apart; 2. 7. 6. 'punishing' the tree; 2. 7. 7. tapping the gum; 2. 8. 1. apt to shed immature fruit; 3. 11. 4. fruit of *μελία* comp.; 3. 12. 1. leaf of *κράνεια* comp.; 4. 4. 7. fruit of *τέρμιθος* ἢ *Ἰνδική* comp.; 4. 7. 5. fruit of unnamed Persian tree (see App. (13)), comp.; 4. 14. 12. uninjured by special winds; 5.9.5. wood-ashes make pungent smoke; 7. 13. 6. flower appears before leaves and (new growth of) stem; 8. 2. 2. germination de-

scribed; 9. 1. 2. sap gummy; 9. 1. 3. gum scentless; 9. 1. 5. gum useless; 9. 19. 1. leaf of *ὀνοθίρας* comp.

ἄμωμον, Nepaul cardamom, *Amomum subulatum*
9. 7. 2. an *ἄρωμα*, Median or Indian.

ἀνδράχνη, andrachne, *Arbutus Andrachne*
1. 5. 2. bark readily drops off; 1. 9. 3. evergreen; 3. 3. 1. a mountain tree; 3. 3. 3. evergreen; 3. 4. 2. time of budding; 3. 4. 4. time of fruiting; 3. 4. 6. do.; 3. 6. 1. slow growing (?); 3. 16. 5. described; 3. 16. 6. leaf of *κοκκινγία* comp.; 4. 4. 2. leaf of *μηλέα* ἢ *Περσική* comp.; 4. 7. 5. an unnamed Persian tree (see App. (14)), comp.; 4. 15. 1. does not perish if bark is stripped; 4. 15. 2. bark cracks; 5. 7. 6. wood used for parts of loom; 9. 4. 3. bark of *σμύρα* comp.

ἀνδράχνη, purslane, *Portulaca oleracea*
7. 1. 2-3. time of sowing and germination; 7. 2. 9. root described.

ἀνεμώνη, anemone, *Anemone* spp.
7. 8. 3. leaves 'on the ground.'

ἀνεμώνη, anemone, *Anemone coronaria*
7. 7. 3. puts forth flower soon after season of growth begins; 7. 10. 2. flowers in winter.

ἀνεμώνη ἢ *λειμωνία*, *Anemone ranunculina*
6. 8. 1. flowering-time.

ἀνεμώνη ἢ *ὕρεια*, *Anemone blanda*
6. 8. 1. flowering-time.

ἄνηθον (= *ἀνηγτος*), dill, *Anethum graveolens*
1. 11. 2. seeds naked; 1. 12. 2. taste of sap; 6. 2. 8. fruit of *νάρθηξ* and *ναρθηκία* comp.; also setting of flowers and fruit; 7. 1. 2-3. time of sowing and germination; 7. 2. 8. root described; 7. 3. 2. seeds described; 7. 4. 1. only one kind; 7. 6. 4. fruit of *ὀρειοσέλινον* comp.

ἄνηθον, *Anthemis chia*, etc. (see below)
1. 13. 3. flower attached above

INDEX OF PLANTS

each seed; 7. 14. 2. flowering begins at top: flower and fruit: several kinds (see below).

ἄνηθον τὸ *ἀθύλλανθος*, wild chamomile, *Matricaria Chamomilla*
7. 8. 3. leaves 'on the ground.'

ἄνηθον τὸ *φυλλώδες*, *Anthemis chia*
7. 8. 3. leaves on the stem.

ἄνηθικος, see *ἀσφόδελος*.

ἀνηγσον, anise, *Pimpinella Anisum*
1. 12. 1. scent.

ἀνηγτος (= *ἄνηθον*.) dill, *Anethum graveolens*
9. 7. 3. in list of *ἀρώματα*.

ἀντίρρινον, snapdragon, *Antirrhinum Orotium*
9. 19. 2. alleged magic properties: described.

ἀπάνη, dandelion, *Taraxacum officinale*
6. 4. 8. (?) flower of *χαμαιλέον* comp.; 7. 7. 1. a *λάχανον*: classed as 'chicory-like' from its leaves; 7. 7. 3. season of growing; 7. 7. 3. prolonged flowering-time; 7. 8. 3. leaves 'on the ground'; 7. 10. 2. (?) flowers in winter, earliest of all; 7. 10. 3. flowers borne in succession; 7. 11. 3. flowering-time; 7. 11. 4. inedible: growth described.

ἀπαργία, hawk's beard, *Crepis Columbae*
7. 8. 3. leaves 'on the ground.'

ἀπαρίνη, bedstraw, *Galium Aparine*
7. 8. 1. stem 'clasping,' but, for want of support, 'on the ground'; 7. 14. 3. clings to clothes: peculiar setting of flower described; 8. 8. 4. grows specially among *φακοί*: growth described; 9. 19. 2. *αντίρρινον* comp.

ἄπιος (1), pear, *Pyrus communis*, var. *sativa*
1. 2. 7. bark; 1. 3. 3. a tree whose stem is not single; 1. 3. 2. has less knots than *ἄχράς*; 1. 10. 5. leaves round; 1. 11. 4. seeds all together in a single case; 1. 11. 5. seeds in a membrane; 1. 12. 2. taste of sap; 1. 13. 1. flower 'leafy'; 1. 13. 3. flower above fruit-case; 1. 14. 1.

bears on last year's wood; 1. 14. 4. a cultivated form of *ἄχράς*; many cultivated forms; 2. 1. 2. propagation; 2. 2. 4. degenerates from seed; 2. 2. 5. seed produces wild form; 2. 2. 12. cannot be made out of *ἄχράς* by cultivation; 2. 5. 3. grafting; 2. 5. 6. trees should be planted rather far apart; 2. 7. 7. 'punishing' the tree; 2. 8. 1. apt to shed immature fruit; 3. 2. 1. produces less fruit than *ἄχράς*, but ripens more; 3. 3. 2. has better fruit and timber in lowlands; 3. 4. 2. time of budding; 3. 6. 2. formation of buds; 3. 11. 5. mountain and lowland forms comp.; 3. 12. 8. fruit of *ὄη* comp. as to keeping; 3. 14. 1. leaf of *πτελέα* comp.; 3. 14. 3. leaf of *κλήθρα* comp.; 3. 18. 7. does not differ in kind from *ἄχράς*; 4. 2. 5. *περσέα* comp.; 4. 3. 1. size of *λωτός* (4) comp.; 4. 4. 2. thorns of *μηλέα* ἢ *Περσική* comp.; 4. 5. 3. abundant in Pontus; 4. 13. 1. shorter-lived than *ἄχράς*; 4. 14. 2. apt to get worm-eaten; 4. 14. 10. fruit gets worm-eaten; 4. 14. 12. uninjured by special winds; 5. 3. 2. leaf of an unnamed tree comp. (see App. (20)); 9. 4. 2. leaf of *λιβανωτός* comp.

ἄπιος (2) (= *ἰσχάς* 9. 9. 5. = *ράφανος* ἢ *ὕρεια*), spurge, *Euphorbia Apios*
9. 9. 5. medicinal use; 9. 9. 6. described.

ἄρακος, *Vicia Sibthorpii*
1. 6. 12. an unnamed plant (see App. (1)) comp.; 8. 8. 3. ('the rough hard kind') grows specially among *φακοί*.

ἀράχινδα, *Lathyrus amphicaropus*
1. 1. 7. fruit underground; 1. 6. 12. root like a second fruit.

ἄρια (= *ἰφος* = *φελλόδρυς* 3. 16. 3.), holm-oak, *Quercus Ilex* var. *agrifolia*
3. 3. 8. doubt whether it has a flower; 3. 4. 2. time of budding; 3. 4. 4. time of fruiting; 3. 16. 3. Dorian name for *φελλόδρυς*;

INDEX OF PLANTS

3. 17. 1. acorn of *φελλός* comp.; 4. 7. 2. (?) leaf of *δάφνη* (6) comp.; 5. 1. 1. time of cutting timber; 5. 3. character of wood; 5.4.2. wood proof against decay; 5. 5. 1. wood hard to work; 5. 9. 1. wood makes good charcoal.
- ἀριστολοχία*, birthwort, *Aristolochia rotunda*
9. 13. 2. described: medicinal use; 9. 14. 1. how long drug will keep; 9.15.5. grows in Arcadia; 9. 20. 4. cf. 9. 13. 2.
- ἀρκευθός* (= *κέδρος* (3)), Phoenician cedar, *Juniperus phoenicea*
1. 9. 3. evergreen; 3. 3. 1. a mountain tree; 3. 3. 3. evergreen; 3. 3. 8. doubt whether it has a flower; 3. 4. 1. takes a year to ripen fruit; 3. 4. 5. time of fruiting; etc.; 3. 4. 6. do.; 3. 6. 1. slow-growing (?); 3. 6. 5. shallow-rooting according to Arcadians; 3.12.3-4. described: distinguished from *κέδρος* (1): 4. 1. 3. grows high on mountains, but not tall; 5. 7. 4. use of wood in house-building; 5. 7. 6. other uses of wood: does not decay; 9. 1. 2. sap gummy.
- ἀρνόγλωσσον* (= *στελέφουρος* 7. 11. 2., according to some, = *ἔρτυξ* 7. 11. 2., according to some), plantain, *Plantago maior*
7. 8. 3. leaves 'on the ground'; 7. 10. 3. flowers borne in succession; 7. 11. 2. flowers in a spike: described by comparison with *ἀλωπέκουρος*.
- ἄρον*, cuckoo-pint, *Arum italicum*
1. 6. 7. root fleshy; 1. 6. 8. has a stout root and also fibrous roots: roots not tapering; 1. 6. 10. cultivation; 1. 16. 10. (?) flower made of flesh; 7. 2. 1. propagation; 7. 9. 4. root described; 7. 12. 2. root and leaves edible: use in surgery: special treatment to promote growth of root: one kind inedible (see *δρακόντιον*); 7. 13. 1. leaves described; 7. 13. 2. no stem or flower.
- ἀρρενόγονον* (= *θηλύγονον*), dog mercury, *Mercurialis perennis*
9. 19. 5. properties: described.
- ἀσπάλθος*, *Calycotome villosa*
9. 7. 3. in list of *ἀρώματα*.
- ἀσπρίς* (= *αἰγίλωψ* (1)), Turkey oak, *Quercus Cerris*
3. 8. 2. one of the four Macedonian kinds of oak: acorns and timber.
- ἀστέρισκος*, Michaelmas daisy, *Aster Amellus*
4. 12. 2. seed of *μελαγκρανίς* comp.
- ἀσταρίς*, *Delphinium Staphisagria*
9. 12. 1. medicinal use.
- ἀσφάραγος*, asparagus, *Asparagus acutifolius*
1. 10. 6. spines for leaves; 6. 1. 3. do.; a-wild under-shrub; 6. 4. 1. one of very few plants which are altogether spinous; 6. 4. 2. described.
- ἀσφάδελος* (stem *ἀνθέρικος*), (= *πόθος* (2)), asphodel, *Asphodelus ramosus*
1. 4. 3. belongs to 'ferula-like' plants; 1. 10. 7. attachment of leaves; 6. 6. 9. leaves of *νάρκισσος* (1) comp.; 7. 9. 4. root acorn-shaped; 7. 12. 1. root edible; 7.13.1. leaves described; 7. 13. 2-3. stem of *ἵρις* comp.: largest stem of herbaceous plants: fruit inflorescence etc. described; worm which infests it: uses for food of stem and roots; 7. 13. 4. grown from seed; 9. 9. 6. leaf of *ἴσχυας* comp.; 9.10.1. stem of *ἐλλέβορος* comp. by some.
- ἄσχιον*, puff-ball, *Lycoperdon giganteum*
1. 6. 9. not a root, though underground.
- ἀτρακτυλῆς* (= *φόνος* 6. 4. 6.), distaff-thistle, *Carthamus lanatus*
6. 4. 3. a 'thistle-like' plant; 6. 4. 6. described: also called *φόνος*: reason; 9. 1. 1. juice blood-coloured.
- ἀφάκη*, tare, *Vicia sativa* var. *angustifolia*
8. 1. 4. (a pulse) sown late; 8. 5. 3. shape of pod; 8. 8. 3. *πελεκίος*

INDEX OF PLANTS

- grows specially among *ἄ.*; 8.11.1. seed does not keep.
- ἀφάρακη* (a natural hybrid between *ἀνδροαχλή* and *κόμαρος*), hybrid arbutus, *Arbutus hybrida*
1. 9. 3. evergreen; 3. 3. 1. a mountain tree; 3. 3. 3. evergreen; 3. 4. 2. time of budding; 3. 4. 4. time of fruiting; 5. 7. 7. uses of wood.
- ἀφία*, lesser celandine, *Ranunculus Ficaria*
7. 7. 3. puts forth flowers at season of growth.
- ἄχράς*, wild pear, *Pyrus amygdaliformis*
1. 4. 1. more fruitful than cultivated kind; 1. 8. 2. has more knots than *ἄπιος*; 1. 9. 7. time of shedding leaves; 1. 14. 4. a wild form of *ἄπιος*; 2. 2. 5. produced from seed of *ἄπιος*; 2.2.12. cannot be made into *ἄπιος* by cultivation; 3. 2. 1. produces more fruit than *ἄπιος*, but ripens less; 3. 3. 1. a tree of mountain and plain; 3. 3. 2. has better fruit and timber in lowlands; 3. 4. 2. time of budding; 3. 4. 4. time of fruiting; 3. 6. 1. slow growing (?); 3. 11. 5. mountain and lowland forms comp.; 3. 12. 8. fruit of *ἄη* comp. as to keeping; 3. 14. 2. bark of *λεύκη* comp.; 3. 18. 7. does not differ in kind from *ἄπιος*; 4. 13. 1. longer lived than *ἄπιος*; 5. 5. 1. cobblers' strops made of the wood.
- ἀψίνθιον*, wormwood, *Artemisia Absinthium*
1. 12. 1. taste of fruit; 4. 5. 1. seeks cold regions; 7. 9. 5. leaves and stem bitter, yet wholesome; 9. 17. 4. said to become by use non-poisonous to sheep.
- βάλανος*, *Balanites aegyptiaca*
4. 2. 1. peculiar to Egypt; 4. 2. 6. described.
- βάλσαμον* (gum *ὀπωβάλασμον*), balsam of Mecca, *Balsamodendron Opop balsamum*
9. 1. 2. sap gummy; 9. 1. 7. time of tapping; 9. 4. 1. collection of
- gum; 9. 6. 1-4. described: habit: method of collection: nowhere found wild; 9. 7. 3. in list of *ἀρώματα*.
- βάτος*, bramble, *Rubus ulmifolius*
1. 3. 1. a typical 'shrub'; 1. 5. 3. thorns on wood; 1. 9. 4. evergreen; 1. 10. 6. leaf with spinous projections; 1. 10. 7. stem presently spinous; 3. 18. 3. grows in wet and dry places alike; 3. 13. 4. kinds distinguished; 3. 18. 12. cluster of berries of *συμλαές* (2) comp; 4. 8. 1. to some extent grows in marshes; 4. 12. 4. to some extent aquatic; 6. 1. 3. has spines on the shoots.
- βληχίον*, pennyroyal, *Mentha Pulegium*
9. 16. 1. leaf etc. of *δίακταμον* comp.
- βλίτον*, blite, *Amaranthus Blitum*
1. 14. 2. bears fruit both on top and at sides; 7. 1. 2-3. time of sowing and of germination; 7. 2. 7-8. root described; 7. 3. 2. seeds described; 7. 3. 4. seed borne both on top and at side; 7. 4. 1. only one kind.
- βολβήνη*, star-flower, *Ornithogalum umbellatum*
7. 13. 9. belongs to τὰ *βολβώδη*.
- βολβός*, purse-tassels, *Muscari comosum* etc. (see below).
1. 6. 7. root in scales; 1. 6. 8. root not tapering; 1. 6. 9. no side roots: (part of) stem underground; 1. 10. 7. no leaf-stalk: attachment of leaves; 6. 8. 1. flowering time: used as a coronary plant; 7. 2. 1. propagation; 7. 2. 2. root makes offsets; 7. 2. 3. offsets specially numerous; 7. 4. 12. formation of roots of *ερέβων* comp.; 7. 9. 4. cf. 1. 6. 7; 7. 12. 1. example of an edible root; 7. 12. 2. special treatment to promote growth of root; 7. 13. 1. leaves described; 7. 13. 2. flower-stem not the only stem; 7. 13. 4-5. grown from seed: seed sometimes takes two years to germinate; 7. 13. 7. root of *νάρκισσος* (1) comp.; 7. 13. 8.

INDEX OF PLANTS

- several kinds; 7. 13. 9. roots of various plants comp.; 8. 8. 3. grows specially among *πυρός*.
- βολβός** *ο* *ἐριόφορος*, *Pancreaticum maritimum*
7. 13. 8. grows on beach: described: uses for food and clothing.
- βουκρέα**, (= *τῆλις*), fenugreek. *Trigonella Foenum-Graecum*
4. 4. 10. an Indian plant (see App. (8)), comp. 8. 8. 5. *αἰμόδιον* parasitic on *β*.
- βουκέλιος**, ash, *Fraxinus excelsior* — 3. 11. 4-5. described; 4. 8. 2. common in Egypt.
- βούρηστis**, ?
7. 7. 3. season of growing.
- βούτομος**, sedge, *Carex riparia*
1. 5. 3. stem very smooth; 1. 10. 5. leaves end in a point; further described; 4. 8. 1. in list of *ἄλοχμάδη*; 4. 10. 4. described; 4. 10. 6. grows both on land and in water: grows on the floating islands of Lake Copais; 4. 10. 7. part used for food; 4. 11. 12. foliage of some *κάλαμοι* comp.
- βρόμος**, oats, *Avena sativa*
8. 4. 1. seed has more coats than other cereals; 8. 9. 2. exhausts the soil: reason: like a wild plant.
- βρόνον**, oyster-green, *Ulna Lactuca*
4. 6. 2. occurs generally in Greek waters; 4. 6. 6. described.
- γῆθρον**, long onion, *Allium Cepa* var. 1. 6. 9. part of stem underground; 7. 1. 2-3. time of sowing and of germination; 7. 1. 6. germination; 7. 1. 7. bears fruit in second year: has single stem; 7. 2. 2-3. root makes offsets; 7. 5. 1. likes water; 7. 5. 3. bears transplanting; 7. 5. 5. seed does not keep well; 7. 9. 4. root in scales; 7. 12. 3. root of *δάσσανον* comp.; 9. 11. 6. 'head' of *στράγγος* *ο* *μαυικός* comp.
- γῆπειον** (Attic for *γῆθρον*), horn-onion, *Allium Cepa* var. 1. 10. 8. leaves hollow; 7. 4. 10.

- described: cultivation (classed as a form of *κρόμμυον*).
- γλέϊνος**, *Acer creticum*
3. 3. 1. name for lowland form of *σφέδαμος*; 3. 11. 2. timber.
- γλυκεία** (sc. *ρίζα*) (= *ρίζα Σκυθική q.v.*), 9. 13. 2., liquorice, *Glycyrrhiza glabra*.
- γλυκυσίδη** (= *παιονία q.v.*), 9. 8. 6., peony, *Paeonia officinalis*.
- γογγυλίς**, turnip, *Brassica Rapa*
1. 6. 6. root fleshy; 1. 6. 7. root of bark and flesh; 7. 1. 2. time of sowing; 7. 1. 7. germination; 7. 2. 5. survives and increases in size under a heap of soil: root described; 7. 2. 8. do; 7. 3. 2. seeds described; 7. 3. 4. seed borne at side; 7. 4. 3. doubtful if more than one kind: seed, method of sowing, effect of weather; 7. 5. 3. bears transplanting; 7. 6. 2. wild form distinguished; 7. 9. 4. root has 'bark.'
- δαύκον** (1), carrot, *Daucus Carota*
9. 15. 5. Arcadian drug: described (see note).
- δαύκον** (2), *Malabaila aurea*
9. 15. 8. grows about Patral: properties: root black; 9. 20. 2. cf. 9. 15. 8.
- δάφνη** (1) (*ή ἡμερος*), (berry *δαφνίς*, 1. 11. 3.), sweet bay, *Laurus nobilis*
1. 5. 2. bark thin; 1. 6. 2. roots both stout and fine; 1. 6. 4. roots crooked; etc.; 1.8.1. few knots; 1. 9. 3. evergreen (cultivated and wild forms, see *δελου*); 1. 11. 3. fleshy seed in a shell (*δαφνίς*); 1. 12. 1. taste of fruit; 1. 14. 4. many cultivated forms; 2. 1. 3. propagation; 2. 2. 6. sometimes improves from seed; 2. 5. 6. trees should be planted close together; 3. 3. 3. evergreen; 3. 4. 2. time of budding; 3. 7. 3. (one kind) produces a cluster; 3. 11. 3. leaves of *μελία* comp.; 8. 11. 4. winter-buds of *μελία* comp.; 3. 12. 7. leaf of *ση* comp. to that of *δ. ἡ λεπτόφυλλος*; 3. 13. 5. leaflet of *ακτή* comp. to

INDEX OF PLANTS

- leaf of *δ. ἡ πλατύφυλλος*; 3. 14. 3. flower (?) of *κλήθρα* comp.; 3. 15. 4. leaf of *τέρμυθος* comp.; 3. 16. 4. leaf of *κόμαρος* comp.; 3. 17. 3. leaf of *κολοίτια* (2) comp. to *δ. ἡ πλατύφυλλος*; 4. 4. 12. leaf of an unnamed Arian shrub comp. (see App. (10)); 4. 4. 13. leaf of an unnamed Gedrosian tree comp. (see App. (11)); 4.5.3. does not thrive in cold regions; 4. 5. 4. grows in Propontis; 4.7.1. a class of marine Atlantic plants comp.; 4. 7. 4. leaf of an unnamed Arabian tree (see App. (12b)) comp.; 4.13.3. after decaying shoots again from same stock; 4. 16. 6. spoils flavour of grape; 5. 3. 3-4. character of wood; 5. 7. 7. wood used for walking-sticks; 5. 8. 3. grows in lowland parts of Latium: abundant on Circean promontory; 5. 9. 7. fire-drills made of the wood, because it does not wear away; 9. 4. 2. bark of *λιβανωτός* comp.; 9. 4. 3. leaf of *λιβανωτός* comp. (by some); 9. 4. 9. do; 9. 10. 1. leaf of *ἐλλέβορος* *ο* *μέλας* comp. (by some); 9.15.5. *δαύκον* (1) comp.; 9.20.1. one kind of *πέπερι* (fruit) comp.
- δάφνη** (2) *ή αγρία* (= *ινοθήρας*), oleander, *Nerium Oleander*
1. 9. 3. distinguished from *δ. ἡ ἡμερος*.
- δάφνη** (3) *ή 'Αλεξανδρεία*, Alexandrian laurel, *Ruscus Hyppophyl-lum*
1. 10. 8. bears fruit on leaves; 3. 17. 4. do.
- δάφνη** (4) *ή λεπτόφυλλος*, sweet bay, *Laurus nobilis*
3. 12. 7. (see under *δάφνη*).
- δάφνη** (5) *ή πλατύφυλλος*, sweet bay, *Laurus nobilis*
3. 11. 3., 3. 13. 5., 3. 17. 3. (see under *δάφνη*).
- δάφνη** (6) (= *ελάα* (3) = App. (14)), white mangrove, *Avicennia officinalis*
- 4.7.1. grows in 'Red Sea'; 4.7.2. described: produces a drug for staunching blood.
- δικταμον**, dittany, *Origanum Dictamnus*
9. 16. 1-2. described: medicinal use: popular belief about its use to goats: comp. with *ψευδοδικταμον*; 9. 16. 3. habit.
- δικταμον** (*έτερον*), *Ballota Pseudo-dictamnus*
9. 16. 3. Cretan: has nothing in common with true *δ.* except the name: described: properties different.
- δισάνθος**, carnation, *Dianthus in-odoros*
6. 1. 1. in list of under-shrubs; 6. 6. 2. a cultivated under-shrub: a coronary plant: scentless; 6. 6. 11. grown from seed: woody; 6. 8. 3. flowering time.
- δισοβάλανος** (fruit *κάρνον κασταναϊκόν*), 4.8.11., chestnut, *Castanea vesca*
1. 12. 1. taste of fruit; 3. 2. 3. evidence that it is really wild; 3. 3. 1. a mountain tree; 3. 3. 8. doubt whether it has a flower; 3. 4. 2. time of budding; 3. 4. 4. time of fruiting; 3. 5. 5. winter-buds; 4. 5. 1. in list of northern trees; 4. 5. 4. abundant on Mount Tmolus and Mysian Olympus; 4. 8. 11. bark of root of *λωτός* (2) comp. to shell of chestnut.
- δισόπυρος**, *Diospyros Lotus*
3. 13. 3. fruit of *κέρασος* comp.
- δόλιχος**, calavance, *Vigna sinensis*
8. 3. 2. stem; 8. 11. 1. seed does not keep.
- δόναξ** (= *κάλαμος* *ο* *λακωνικός* = *κ. ο* *αυλιτικός* = *κ. ο* *συριγγιάς* = *κ. ο* *τοξικός*), pole-reed, *Arundo Donax*
4. 11. 11. a kind of *κάλαμος*: habit and habitat.
- δρακόντιον**, edderwort, *Dracunculus vulgareis*
7. 12. 2. an inedible and poisonous kind of *aron*; 9. 20. 3. medicinal use: described.
- δρυπίς**, *Drypis spinosia*
1. 10. 6. spinous-leaved.
- δρῦς** (1), oak, *Quercus Robur*
1. 2. 1. has galls (*κηκίς*); 1. 2. 7. bark; 1. 5. 2. bark thick; bark fleshy; 1.5.3. wood fleshy; 1.5.5.

INDEX OF PLANTS

wood heavy because it contains mineral matter; 1.6.1. core hard and close; 1.6.2. core called 'oak-black'; core large and conspicuous; 1.6.3. roots many and long; 1.6.4. roots fleshy; deep-rooting; 1.8.5. diseased formation (κραδίη); 1.9.5. an evergreen specimen; 1.10.6. leaves notched; leaves with spinous projections; 1.10.7. attachment of leaves; 1.11.3. seed in a leathery shell; 2.2.3. propagation; 2.2.6. deteriorates from seed; 3.3.1. tree of mountain and plain; 3.3.3. evergreen in some places; 3.3.8. doubt whether it has a flower (βρύον); 3.4.2. time of budding; 3.4.4. time of fruiting; 3.5.1. periods of budding; etc.; 3.5.2. galls; 3.5.5. winter-buds; 3.6.1. quick growing; 3.6.5. instance of a deep-rooting tree; 3.7.4-6. various galls; etc.; 3.8.2. four or five kinds, viz. *ήμερίς* or *ετυμόδρυς*, *αιγιλώψ*, *πλατύφυλλος*, *φηγός*, *άλιφλοιος* or *εὐθύφλοιος* (five recognised by inhabitants of Mt. Ida); 3.16.1. leaf growth and bark of *πρίνος* comp.; 3.16.3. *φελλόδρυς* *δρυς* and *πρίνος* comp.; 4.2.8. common in Thebaid; 4.5.1. in list of northern trees; 4.5.3. grows in Pontus; 4.14.10. infested by *κηψίς*; 4.15.2. survives stripping of bark for some time; 4.15.3. effect of stripping bark in winter; 5.1.2. time of cutting timber: reasons; 5.1.4. do.; 5.3.1. core very close and heavy; 5.3.3. character of wood; 5.4.1. wood hard and heavy; 5.4.2. wood proof against decay; 5.4.3. wood does not decay if buried or soaked in water: rots in seawater; 5.4.8. effect of salt water on different parts; 5.5.1. wood hard to work; 5.6.1. wood contains mineral matter and so gives under weight: apt to split; 5.7.2. used for keel of triremes and for merchantmen to make

extra keel for hauling: does not glue well on to *ἐλάτη* or *πέυκη*; 5.7.4. use of wood in house-building; 5.8.3. grows in Latium on Circeian promontory; 5.9.1. wood makes good charcoal, but inferior to *ἀρία* and *κόμαρος*; 5.9.2. charcoal of this wood less esteemed by smiths than that of *πέυκη*; 8.2.2. germination from acorn described; 9.9.5. leaf of *χαμαίδρυς* comp.

δρῦς (2) ἡ *ἀγρία* (= *φηγός* 3.8.2.), Valonia oak, *Quercus Aegilops* 1.5.2. rough bark; 3.8.2. see under *δρῦς*.

δρῦς (3) ἡ *ἀλίφλοιος* (= δ. ἡ *εὐθύφλοιος* 3.8.2.), sea-bark oak, *Quercus Pseudo-Robur* 3.8.2. one of the five kinds of oak (Mt. Ida): = δ. ἡ *εὐθύφλοιος* and timber; 3.8.5. habit and timber; 3.8.6. *φάσκος* (*q.v.*) grows on it; 3.8.7. timber; 5.1.2. time of cutting timber.

δρῦς (4) ἡ *εὐθύφλοιος* (= δ. ἡ *ἀλίφλοιος* 3.8.2.), sea-bark oak, *Quercus Pseudo-Robur* 3.8.2. one of the five kinds of oak (Mt. Ida).

δρῦς (5) ἡ *ήμερίς* (= *ετυμόδρυς q.v.* = *ήμερίς* (2)), true oak, *Quercus Robur* 3.8.2. one of the five kinds of oak (Mt. Ida).

δρῦς (6) ἡ *πλατύφυλλος*, broad-leaved oak (scrub oak), *Quercus lanuginosa* 3.8.2. one of the five kinds of oak (Mt. Ida): fruit; 3.8.5. habit and timber; 3.8.6. galls: one of the four Macedonian oaks: has bitter acorns.

δρῦς (7) (*φύκος*), *Cystoseira ericoides* 4.6.2. peculiar to certain waters; 4.6.7-8. described.

δρῦς (8) (*ποντία*), *Sargassum vulgare* 4.6.9. distinguished from *δρῦς* (7); has a useful *βάλανος*.

ἔβην (*ἔβεον*) (1), ebony, *Diospyros Ebenum* 1.5.4. wood heavy; 1.5.5. do. because of close grain; 1.6.1.

INDEX OF PLANTS

core hard and close; 4.4.6. described: two kinds distinguished (see below); 5.3.1. wood very close and heavy, especially the core; 5.3.2. colour of wood of *τέριμνος* comp.: wood of an unnamed tree (see App. (20)) comp. to a variegated *ε.*; 5.4.2. wood proof against decay; 9.20.4. colour and medicinal use of wood.

ἔβην (2), *Diospyros melanoxyylon* 4.4.6. a kind with inferior wood. *ειλειτίας*, see *κάλαμος ὁ ειλειτίας* ἐκτομον τὸ μελαμπόδιον see *ἑλλέβορος ὁ μέλας*

ἐλάα, olive, *Olea Europa* 1.3.1. a typical 'tree'; 1.5.4. wood easily broken, not split: wood has many knots; 1.5.5. wood easily broken, because tough and not of straight grain; 1.6.2. core not conspicuous; 1.6.3. roots both stout and thin; 1.6.4. roots branching; etc.: shallow rooting; roots crooked; etc.; 1.8.2. has less knots than *κότινος*; 1.8.6. liable to excrecences; etc.; 1.9.3. evergreen; 1.10.1. leaves inverted in summer; 1.10.2. colour of leaves; 1.10.4. leaves narrow; 1.10.7. leaf-stalk short; etc.; 1.11.1. seed enveloped in flesh and stone; 1.11.3. fleshy seed in a stone; 1.11.4. effect on fruit of rich feeding; 1.12.1. taste of fruit; 1.13.2. flower consists of one 'leaf' only partly divided; 1.13.3. flower surrounds fruit; etc.; 1.14.1. bears fruit both on top and at side; 1.14.4. a cultivated form of *κότινος*; 2.1.2. propagation; 2.1.4. do.; 2.2.5. seed produces wild form; 2.2.12. cannot be made out of *κότινος* by cultivation; 2.3.1. sometimes changes to *κότινος* spontaneously; etc.; 2.5.3. grafting; 2.5.4. propagation; 2.5.6. do.: trees should be planted far apart; 2.5.7. low ground suitable; 2.7.2. needs much pruning; 2.7.3.

requires pungent manure and much water; 3.2.1. produces less fruit than *κότινος* but ripens more; 3.12.2. flower and fruit of *θλαυκράνεια* comp.; 3.17.5. size of fruit of *σκυλή ἡ Ἰδαία* comp.; 4.2.8. common in Thebaid; 4.2.9. character in Thebaid; 4.3.1. grows and bears well in Cyrenaica; 4.4.1. (?) distribution in Asia; 4.7.2. leaf and fruit of *ἐλάα* (3) comp.; 4.7.4. size of fruit of unnamed Arabian tree comp. (see App. (12b)); 4.13.1. shorter-lived than *κότινος*; 4.13.2. story of a very old tree at Athens; 4.13.5. explanation of longevity; 4.14.2. diseases; 4.14.8. effect of rain on fruiting; 4.14.9. specially apt to shed fruit at Taras; 4.14.10. other diseases: effect of hot winds; 4.4.11. suffers much from special winds; 4.16.1. improved by lopping branches; 5.3.3. character of wood; 5.3.7. images made from the root; 5.4.2. wood proof against decay; 5.4.4. wood not eaten by *teredon*; 5.5.2. core not obvious: wherefore wood not apt to 'draw'; 5.5.3. core not obvious but exists; 5.6.1. wood apt to split under pressure; 5.9.6. wood good for kindling furnaces; 5.9.7. wood not suitable for fire-sticks: reason; 5.9.8. articles made of the wood have been known to produce shoots: instances; 6.2.1. leaf of *κρέωρος ὁ λευκός* comp.; 6.2.4. will not grow more than a short distance from the sea; 8.2.8. abundant in Melos; 9.18.5. fruit of *θλαύνονον* comp. to *βρύον* of *ε.*: fruit of *ἀρενγόρον* comp. to undeveloped olive.

ἐλ' α (2), *Olea cuspidata* 4.4.11. Indian (in hill-country only).

**ἐλάα*' (3) (= *δάφνη* (6) = App. (14)), white mangrove, *Avicennia officinalis* 4.7.1. grows in 'Red Sea'; 4.7.2. described.

INDEX OF PLANTS

- ἐλαίανος (properly ἐλέανος), goat willow, *Salix Caprea*
 4. 10. 1-2. in list of plants of L. Copais: described.
 ἐλάτη (1), silver-fir, *Abies cephalonica*
 1. 1. 8. branches opposite; 1. 3. 6. refuses cultivation; 1. 5. 1. erect and tall; 1. 5. 2. bark in layers; 1. 5. 3. wood fibrous; 1. 5. 4. wood easily split; 1. 5. 5. do. because of straight grain; 1. 6. 3. root single; 1. 6. 4. roots fibrous; 1. 6. 5. roots not branching; 1. 8. 1. many knots; 1. 8. 2. 'male' has more knots than 'female'; 1. 8. 3. branches at right angles; 1. 9. 1. growth chiefly upwards; 1. 9. 2. growth affected by position; 1. 9. 3. evergreen; 1. 10. 5. leaves described; 1. 12. 1. taste of fruit; 1. 12. 2. taste of sap; 1. 13. 1. flower yellow; 2. 2. 2. propagated only by seed; 2. 7. 3. requires pungent manure; 3. 1. 2. grows only from seed; 3. 3. 1. a mountain tree; 3. 3. 3. evergreen; 3. 4. 5. time of flowering and fruiting; 3. 5. 1. period of budding; 3. 5. 3. do.; 3. 5. 5. winter-buds; 3. 6. 1. quick growing: even young tree fruits; 3. 6. 2. formation of buds; 3. 6. 4. not deep-rooting; 3. 6. 5. deep-rooting according to Arcadians; etc.; 3. 7. 1-2. dies if topped: formation of callus; 3. 9. 5. timber compared with πεύκη; etc.; 3. 9. 6. differences between 'male' and 'female': described; 3. 9. 7. further comparison with πεύκη; produces λούσσον; 3. 9. 8. do.: core and callus; 4. 1. 1. likes shade; 4. 1. 2. grows tall in shade but has inferior timber; 4. 1. 3. grows high on mountains, but not tall; 4. 4. 1. (?) distribution in Asia; 4. 5. 1. in list of Northern trees; 4. 5. 3. does not grow in Pontus; 4. 15. 3. effects of stripping bark at various seasons; 4. 16. 1. topping fatal; 4. 16. 1-2. not injured by cut-

- ting for resin; 4. 16. 4. said to perish if entirely deprived of its heart-wood; 5. 1. 1. time when timber is of best colour; 5. 1. 2. time of cutting timber; 5. 1. 4. do.; 5. 1. 5-6. timber comp. with πύρις; 5. 1. 7. uses of timber; 5. 1. 8. growth and character; 5. 1. 9-10. methods of cleaving; 5. 3. 3. character of wood; 5. 3. 5. used for doors; 5. 4. 4. less eaten by *teredon* than πεύκη; 5. 4. 6. wood, if barked just before time of budding, does not decay in water: story in proof of this; 5. 5. 1. knotty parts of wood hard to work; 5. 5. 2. core most obvious in ε; 5. 6. 1. wood good for struts: behaviour under pressure; 5. 6. 2. strongest of all woods; 5. 7. 1-2. use of wood in ship-building; 5. 7. 4-5. uses of wood in house-building and crafts: the most generally useful of woods: more so than πεύκη; 5. 9. 8. wood has a peculiar exudation; 9. 1. 2. sap gummy; 9. 2. 1. production of resin (ρήτινη); 9. 2. 2. quality of resin.
 ἐλάτη (2), silver-fir, *Abies pectinata*
 5. 8. 1. grows to great size in Latium, but finer still in Corsica; 5. 8. 3. grows in hill-country of Latium.
 ἐλάτη (3), 'sea-fir', *Cystoseira Abies-marina*
 4. 6. 2. peculiar to certain waters; 4. 6. 7-8. described.
 ἐλατήριον, see σίκκος ὁ ἄγριος
 4. 5. 1. in list of northern plants.
 ἐλειοσέλινον (= σέλινον τὸ ἔλειον), marsh celery, *Apium graveolens*
 7. 6. 3. comp. with σέλινον: medicinal use.
 ἐλειόχρσος, gold-flower, *Helichrysum siculum*
 6. 8. 1. flowering time; 9. 19. 3. alleged magic properties: described: medicinal use.
 ἐλειάφακος, salvia, *Salvia triloba*
 6. 1. 4. a spineless wild under-shrub; 6. 2. 5. like wild σφάκος: leaf described.

INDEX OF PLANTS

- ἐλένιον, calamint, *Calamintha incana*
 2. 1. 3. propagation; 6. 1. 1. in list of under-shrubs; 6. 6. 2. a cultivated under-shrub: a common plant: the whole plant scented; 6. 6. 3. woody: only one form; 6. 7. 2. said by some to have no fruit; 6. 7. 4. roots described.
 ἐλίχη, crack willow, *Salix fragilis*
 3. 13. 7. Arcadian name for willow.
 ἐλιξ ivy, *Hedera Helix*
 3. 18. 7-8. described: does not develop into κιστός; 3. 18. 8. kinds; 7. 8. 1. stem: clasping.
 ἐλιξ ἡ λευκή, white-berried ivy, *Hedera Helix*
 3. 18. 8. several kinds.
 ἐλιξ ἡ ποικίλη (= ε; ἡ θρακία, 3. 18. 8.), ivy, *Hedera Helix*
 3. 18. 8. several kinds.
 ἐλιξ ἡ χλοερή, ivy, *Hedera Helix*
 3. 18. 8. described.
 ἐλλεβορίνη, rupture-wort, *Herniaria glabra*
 9. 10. 2. seed mixed with ἐλλεβορός ὁ λευκός to make an emetic.
 ἐλλεβορός, hellebore, *Helleborus cyclophyllus* and *Veratrum album*
 4. 5. 1. seeks cold regions; 6. 2. 9. belongs to 'ferula-like' plants: has a hollow stem; 9. 8. 4. what part of root cut for medicinal use: 'bulbous' part a purge for dogs; 9. 8. 6. poisonous effect on those who dig it; precautions; 9. 9. 2. medicinal use; 9. 10. 1-4. kinds distinguished (see below); 9. 14. 1. how long drug will keep; 9. 17. 1-3. the drug can be made ineffectual by use: instances.
 ἐλλεβορός ὁ λευκός, white hellebore, *Veratrum album*
 9. 10. 1. has nothing in common with ε ὁ μέλας except the name: divergent accounts given of the resemblances between the two plants; described; 9. 10. 2. not poisonous to sheep: when in season: distribution; 9. 10. 3-4. very local: local varieties, Οἰταῖος, Ποντικός, Ἐλεάτης, Μελιώτης, Παράσιος, Αἰτωλικός;

- Οἰταῖος the best: properties of Ἐλεάτης; 9. 15. 5. grows in Arcadia; 9. 18. 2. restores scorpion to life when it has been killed with σκορπιός (3).
 ἐλλεβορός ὁ μέλας (drug σσημασιεύς 9. 14. 4.), hellebore, *Helleborus cyclophyllus*
 9. 8. 8. superstition as to gathering; 9. 10. 1. (see under ε ὁ λευκός): described; 9. 10. 2. poisonous to animals; 9. 10. 3. grows everywhere: some localities specified; 9. 10. 4. called by some ἐκρομον τὸ μελαμπέδιον: uses for purification and as charm; 9. 14. 4. use of fruit in medicine; 9. 15. 5. grows in Arcadia; 9. 16. 6. leaf of ἐψήμερον comp.
 ἐλλυμιός, Italian millet, *Setaria italica*
 4. 10. inflorescence of ἄρυσον comp.; 8. 1. 1. in list of 'summer crops' distinct from cereals and pulses; 8. 11. 1. seed keeps well.
 ἐθρονησκον, chervil, *Scandix australis*
 7. 7. 1. ἡ λήχανον.
 ἐπετίχη (?) (? πτυνίχη), *Ajuga Reptans*
 7. 8. 1. stem 'clasping', but, for want of support, 'on the ground.'
 Ἐπικεϊδέιος, see σκίλλα ἡ 'Ε.
 ἐπίπετρον, stone-crop, *Sedum anglicum*
 7. 7. 4. flowerless.
 ἐρέβανθος, chick-pea, *Cicer arvense*
 2. 4. 2. seed soaked before sowing; 2. 6. 6. size of some dates comp.; 4. 4. 4. size of fruit of σικκή Ἰνδική comp.; 4. 4. 9. not found in India; 6. 5. 3. leaf of a kind of τριόβολος comp.; 8. 1. 1. in list of pulses; 8. 1. 4. sown both early and late; 8. 2. 1. germination described; 8. 2. 3. comes up with several leaves: deep-rooting; 8. 2. 5. flowering time; 8. 2. 6. time of maturing seed; 8. 3. 2. stem; 8. 5. 1. several kinds: three mentioned, κριστός, ὀρθοβαίος, οἱ ἀνὰ μέσον: white forms sweetest; 8. 5. 2. pod round: seeds comparatively few; 8. 5. 4. attachment of seed;

INDEX OF PLANTS

8. 6. 5. rain hurtful when ξ is in flower: three kinds mentioned, *μάλας*, *πυρός*, *λευκός*; 8. 7. 2. comp. with other pulses: destroys weeds; suitable soil; grows well after *κύαμος*; 8. 9. 1. exhausts the soil most of pulses; 8. 10. 1. diseases and pests; 8. 11. 5. infested by caterpillars; 8. 11. 2. only seed which does not engender 'worms' etc.: seed keeps well; 8. 11. 6. do. especially in hill country.
ἐρείκη, heath, *Erica arborea*
 1. 14. 2. bears fruit on the top; 9. 11. 11. *Λιβανωτός* ή *ἀκαρπός* grows where ξ is abundant.
ἐρευνδαίνος, madder, *Rubia tinctorum*
 6. 1. 4. a spineless wild under-shrub; 7.9.3. roots red; 9.13.4. do.; 9.13. 6. described; habit: habitat; medicinal use.
ἐριπέε, wild fig, *Ficus Carica*
 1. 8. 2. has more knots than *συκή*; 1. 14. 4. wild form of *συκή*; 2. 2. 12. cannot be made into *συκή* by cultivation; 2. 3. 1. sometimes changes to *συκή* spontaneously; 3. 3. 1. a mountain tree; 3. 4. 2. time of budding; 4. 2. 3. fruit of *συκή* ή *Κυπρία* comp.; 4. 13. 1. longer-lived than *συκή*; 4. 14. 4. not liable to diseases of *συκή*; 5. 6. 2. wood tough and easy to bend; uses; 5. 9. 5. wood makes pungent smoke.
 (δένδρον τὸ ἐριφόρον, cotton-plant, *Gossypium arboreum*
 4. 4. 8. (not named) clothes made from it; 4. 7. 7-8. described.
ἐρπυλλος (1) (ξ ο η μερος), tufted thyme, *Thymus Sibthorpii*
 1. 9. 4. evergreen; 2. 1. 3. propagation; 6. 1. 1. in list of under-shrubs; 6. 6. 2. a cultivated under-shrub; a coronary plant: the whole plant scented; 6. 6. 3. woody; only one form; 6. 7. 2. said by some to have no fruit; 6. 7. 4. roots described; 6. 7. 5. growth peculiar: wild forms (see *ἐρπυλλος* (2)); 6. 7. 6. cultivation.

ἐρπυλλος (2) ο η γιος, Attic thyme, *Thymus atticus*
 6. 7. 2. produces seeds, unlike ξ (1); brought from Hymettus; sometimes quite like θ μος; 6. 7. 5. has various forms.
ἐρύσιμον, *Sisymbrium polyceratium*
 8. 1. 4. sown later than cereals and pulses, a 'summer crop'; 8. 3. 1. leaf; 8. 3. 3. flower; 8. 6. 1. rain not beneficial after sowing; 8. 7. 3. doubtful if eaten green by animals: described.
ἐρυσίβη (cf. *ἐρυσιβάν*, *ἐρυσιβώδης* 8. 3. 2.), wheat-rust, *Puccinia graminis*
 8. 10. 1. a pest common to all crops (cereals, pulses etc.).
ἐνμύδρος (= η μερίς (2) 3. 8. 2. = δ ρὸς ή η μερος), true oak, *Quercus Robur*
 3. 8. 2. one of the five kinds of oak (Mt. Ida): = η μερίς; fruit; 3. 8. 7. one of the four Macedonian kinds: has sweet acorns.
Εὐβοϊκόν, see *καρύα* ή *Εὐβοϊκή*.
εὐζωμον, rocket, *Eruca sativa*
 1. 6. 6. root woody; 7. 1. 2-3. time of sowing and germination; 7. 2. 8. root described; 7. 4. 1. only one kind; 7. 4. 2. leaf of a kind of *ραφανίς* comp.; 7. 5. 5. seed keeps well; 9. 11. 6. leaf of *στρυχνός* ο *μανικός* comp.
εὐθύφλοιος (δ ρὸς), see δ ρὸς (4).
εὐώνυμος, spindle-tree, *Euonymus europaeus*
 [3. 18. 13. described].
ἐφήμερον (= *σπάλαξ* (?)), meadow saffron, *Colchicum parnassicum*
 9. 16. 6. a poison which has an antidote: described: effects.
ζεαί, rice-wheat, *Triticum dicoccum*
 2. 4. 1. seed, unless bruised, produces *πυρός*; 4. 4. 10. δ ρυον comp.; 8. 1. 1. in list of cereals; 8. 1. 2. sown early; 8. 3. 3. ζ . and *τίφη* only plants which can change into something quite different (cf. 2. 4. 1.); 8. 9. 2. exhausts the soil: reason: likes rich soil; ζ . and *τίφη* the cereals most like *πυρός*.

INDEX OF PLANTS

ζυγία, maple, *Acer campestre*
 3. 3. 1. a mountain tree: name for mountain form of *σφένδαμνος*; 3. 4. 2. time of budding; 3. 6. 1. slow growing (?); 3. 11. 1-2. described; 5. 1. 2. time of cutting timber; 5. 1. 4. do.; 5. 3. 3. character of wood; 5. 7. 6. uses of wood.
ζωστήρ, see *φύκος* (1) τὸ πλατύφυλλον.
ἡδύσμον, (= *μίνθη*), green mint, *Mentha viridis*
 7. 7. 1. a *λάχανον*.
ἡλιοτρόπιον, *Heliotropium villosum*
 7. 3. 1. length of flowering season of ω κιμον comp.; 7. 8. 1. stem 'on the ground'; 7. 9. 2. long in flower; 7. 10. 5. evergreen; 7. 15. 1. flowering depends on the heavenly bodies.
ἡμερίς (1), gall-oak, *Quercus infectoria*
 3. 8. 2. one of the five 'Idaeon' kinds of oak: fruit; 3. 8. 4. habit and timber; 3. 8. 6. galls.
ἡμερίς (2), (so-called by some) (= δ ρὸς ή η μερος = *ἐνμύδρος* 3.8.2.), true oak, *Quercus Robur*
 3. 8. 2. bears sweet fruit.
ἡμεροκαλλές, Martagon lily, *Lilium Martagon*
 6. 1. 1. in list of under-shrubs (see note); 6. 6. 11. grown from seed: a coronary plant.
ἡμίονον, mill-waste, *Asplenium Ceterach*
 9. 18. 7. properties of leaf: described: habitat: mules fond of it.
ἡρακλεία (= *μήκων* ή *Ἡρακλεία*), *Silene venosa*
 9. 15. 5. an Arcadian drug.
ἡρακλεωτική (*καρύα*), see *καρύα* ή *Ἡρακλεωτική*.
ἡρύγιον, groundsel, *Senecio vulgaris*
 7. 7. 1. a *λάχανον*: classed as 'chicory-like' from its leaves; 7. 7. 4. prolonged flowering-time; 7.10.2. flowers in winter.
ἡρύγιον, eryngo, *Eryngium campestre*
 6. 1. 3. has spines on the leaves: a wild under-shrub.

θαψία, *Thapsia garganica*
 9. 8. 3. most powerful juice from root; 9. 8. 5. superstition as to method of cutting; 9. 9. 1. root and juice used; 9. 9. 5. medicinal use; 9. 9. 6. described; 9. 11. 2. leaf of *πάνακος* τὸ 'Ἀσκληπείσιον' comp.; 9. 20. 3. medicinal use: grows specially in Attica: properties; effect on foreign and native cattle.
θέρμος, lupin, *Lupinus alba*
 1. 3. 6. refuses cultivation; 1.7.3. seed roots through undergrowth; 3. 2. 1. fruits better in wild state; 4. 7. 5. fruit of an unnamed Arabian tree (see App. (13)) comp.; 4. 7. 6. fruit of an unnamed Persian tree (see App. (13)) comp.; 4. 7. 7. fruit of a tree of the island of Tylos (see App. (13)) comp.; 8. 1. 3. sown early; 8. 2. 1. germination described; 8. 5. 2. seeds in compartments; 8. 5. 4. attachment of seed; 8. 7. 3. not eaten green by any animal; 8. 11. 2. seed keeps well: like a wild plant; 8. 11. 6. seed keeps specially well in hill country; 8. 11. 8. peculiarities about sowing seed.
θηλύγονον (= *ἀρρενόγονον*), dog-mercury, *Mercurialis perennis*
 9. 18. 5. properties: described.
θηλυκράνεια, cornel, *Cornus sanguinea*
 1. 8. 2. has less knots than *κράνεια*; 3. 3. 1. tree of mountain and plain; 3. 4. 2. time of budding; 3. 4. 3. time of fruiting; 3. 4. 6. fruit inedible; 3. 12. 1-2. described; 5. 4. 1. less fruitful than *κράνεια*.
θηλύπτερος, bracken, *Pteris aquilina*
 9. 18. 3. properties: distinguished from *πτερίς*.
θηλύφονον (= *ἀκόντιον* = *μυόφονον* = *σκορπίος* (3) 9. 18. 2.), wolf's bane, *Aconitum Anthora*
 9. 18. 2. properties: habit: fatal to the scorpion.
θήρειον, *Corydalis densiflora*
 7. 12. 3. root bitter: medicinal use.

INDEX OF PLANTS

θραύλακος, joint-flr, *Ephedra campy-
loroda*
3. 6. 4. very shallow-rooting:
many roots; 4.1.3. likes shade
θριδακίνη (properly, but not always,
distinguished from θριδάς), wild
lettuce, *Lactuca scariola*
1. 10. 7. time of leaf-growth:
stem presently spinous; 1.12.2.
taste of sap; 7. 1. 2-3. time of
sowing and of germination;
7. 3. 2. seeds; 7. 4. 1. several
kinds; 7. 4. 5. do. viz. λευκή,
πλατύκαυλος, στρογγυλόκαυλος,
λακωνική: differences; 7. 5. 4.
pests; 7. 6. 2. wild form dis-
tinguished: medicinal use;
9. 8. 2. juice of stalk collected
with a piece of wool; 9.11.10.
leaf of Αβανωρίς ή άκαρπος comp.
το θ ή τιγράς.
θριδάς, lettuce, *Lactuca sativa*
7. 2. 4. grows again when stem is
cut: effect on flavour; 7. 2. 9.
root described; 7. 5. 3. bears
transplanting.
θρυαλλίς, *Plantago crassifolia*
7. 11. 12. flowers more or less in a
'spike.'
θρόνον, (a grass), *Imperata arundi-
nacea*
4. 11. 12. foliage of some κάλαμοι
comp.
θρόνον (?) (= στρογγύλος ή μακρός
9.11.6.), thorn-apple, *Datura
Stramonium*.
θυία (θύεα), odoriferous cedar, *Juni-
perus foetidissima*
1. 9. 3. evergreen; 3. 4. 2. time of
budding; 3. 4. 6. time of fruit-
ing; 4. 1. 3. grows on hill-tops.
(θύμα) ? a madrepore
4. 7. 1. grows in Atlantic: turns
to stone.
θύμβρα (θύμβρον), savory, *Satureia
Thymbra*
1. 3. 1. (?) a typical under-shrub;
1. 12. 1. taste of fruit; 1. 12. 2.
taste of sap; 6. 1. 4. a spineless
wild under-shrub; 6. 2. 3. seed
conspicuous: not, like θύμος,
particular as to situation; 6. 7. 5.
a wild form of ερωβίλλος comp.;
7. 1. 2-3. time of sowing and of
germination; 7. 1. 6. germina-

tion; 7. 5. 5. seed keeps well;
7. 6. 1. wild form distinguished.
θύμον (1) (θύμος). Cretan thyme,
Thymbra capitata
1. 12. 2. taste of sap; 3. 1. 3. re-
produces itself without seed;
6. 2. 3. two forms, black and
white: seed inconspicuous;
6. 2. 4. requires sea-breezes.
('θύμον' (2)) ? a madrepore
4. 7. 2. a marian plant which turns
to stone: described.
θύον (θύα), thyme-wood, *Callitris
quadriovalvis*
5. 3. 7. described: character and
use of wood; 5. 4. 2. wood proof
against decay.
ιασιώνη, bindweed, *Convolvulus
serpium*
1. 13. 2. flower consists of one
'leaf.'
ίκμη, ? duckweed, *Lemna minor*
4. 10. 1-2. in list of plants of Lake
Copaia; 4.10.4. requires further
investigation
ίξία (1). oak-mistletoe, *Loranthus
europaicus*
3. 7. 6. grows on oak and other
trees; 3. 13. 1. grows on πρίνος.
ίξία (2) (= άκανθα (3)) = άκανος =
ίξινη = χαμαιλέον ή λευκός), pine-
thistle, *Atractylis gummifera*
9. 1. 3. Cretan: produces a gum.
ίξινη (gum (άκανθική) μαστίχη 6. 4. 9.,
9. 1. 2.) (= άκανθα (9)) = άκανος
= ίξία (2) = χαμαιλέον ή λευκός),
pine-thistle, *Atractylis gummifera*
6. 4. 3. a 'thistle-like' plant;
6. 4. 4. time of growing; 6. 4. 9.
described; 9. 1. 2. produces a
gum called μαστίχη.
ιον (= ιωνία = ιον το λευκόν), gilli-
flower, *Matthiola incana*
1. 9. 4. evergreen; 2. 1. 3. propa-
gation; 4. 7. 4. colour and
scant of unnamed Arabian
tree (see App. (12a)) comp.;
6. 1. 1. in list of under-shrubs;
6. 6. 1. a cultivated under-
shrub: a coronary plant; sweet-
scented; 6.6.5. sweetest-scented
at Cyrene; 6. 6. 11. grows from

INDEX OF PLANTS

seed; woody; 6. 8. 5. position
and climate important for frag-
rance: flowers very early in
Egypt; 6. 8. 6. on mountains
blooms well, but has inferior
scent; 7. 6. 4. wild form quite
distinct, alike only in leaf.
ιον το λευκόν (= λευκόιον (1)) = ιωνία ή
λευκή), gilliflower, *Matthiola in-
cana*
3. 18. 13. flower of εὐώνυμος
comp.; 4. 7. 8. flower of an
Arabian tree (see App. (15))
comp.; 6. 6. 3. several colour
forms; 6. 6. 7. distinguished
from 1. το μέλαν; 6. 8. 1-2.
flowering-time; 6. 8. 5. plant
lives three years at most: de-
generates with age; 7. 8. 3.
leaves on the stem.
ιον το μέλαν (= ιωνία ή μέλαινα),
violet, *Viola odorata*
1. 13. 2. has a 'twofold' flower;
6. 6. 3. only one form; 6. 6. 7.
distinguished from 1. το λευκόν;
6. 8. 1-2. a coronary plant:
flowering time.
ιπνον, ? mare's tail, *Hippuris vulgaris*
4. 10. 1-2. in list of plants of Lake
Copaia; 4.10.4. requires further
investigation.
ιππομάραντον (= μαγύδαρις), *Frangos
ferulaea*
6. 1. 4. a spineless wild under-
shrub: belongs to 'ferula-like'
plants.
ιπποσελλων, Alexanders, *Smyrniatum
Olivastrium*
1. 9. 4. evergreen; 2. 2. 1. propa-
gation; 7. 2. 6. root of τεύτλιον
comp.; 7. 2. 8. root; 7. 6. 3.
comp. with ελιοσελλον: medi-
cinal use; 9. 1. 3. root produces
a gum: which is like σμύρνα;
9. 1. 4. propagated from a
δάκρυον: a popular error about
ε and σμύρνα; 9.15.1. grows in
Arcadia.
ιπποφαές, see τιθύμαλλος.
ιπποφωές, spurge, *Euphorbia acan-
thathamnus*
6. 5. 1. in list of spinous plants
which have leaves as well as
spines; 6. 5. 2. has no spines on
the leaves.
iris, iris, *Iris pallida*, etc.
1. 7. 2. root fragrant; 4. 5. 2.
grows best in Illyria on shores of
Adriatic; 6. 8. 3. a coronary
plant: flowering time; 7. 13. 1.
leaves described; 7. 13. 2.
flower-stem not the only stem:
stem comp. with άσφάδελος;
9. 7. 3. in list of άρωματα; 9. 7. 4.
only European άρωμα: best in
Illyria: preparation; 9. 9. 2.
perfume.
ισχαιμος, *Andropogon Ischaemum*
9. 15. 3. Thracian: properties.
ισχάσ (= άπιος (2)) 9. 9. 5. = ράφανος
ή ήρεια), spurge, *Euphorbia
Aplous*.
ιτέα, willow, *Salix* spp.
1. 4. 2. lives near water; 1. 4. 3.
'amphibious'; 1. 5. 1. crooked
and low; 1. 5. 4. wood light;
3. 1. 1. propagation; 3. 1. 2.
seems to have no fruit, yet re-
produces itself: instance; 3.1.3.
sheds its fruit unripened; 3.3.1.
tree of mountain and plain;
3.3.4. a question if it bears fruit;
3. 4. 2. time of budding; 3. 6. 1.
quick or slow grower?; 3.13. 7.
described: kinds (see below):
called in Arcadia έλκη; 3.14. 4.
leaf of κολυτρία comp.; 4. 1. 1.
likes wet ground; 4. 5. 7. com-
mon in some Mediterranean
regions; 4. 8. 1. grows partially
in water; 4. 10. 1. in list of
plants of Lake Copaia; 4. 10. 6.
grows both on land and in
water; 4. 13. 2. shorter-lived
by water; 4. 16. 2. grows again
after being cut or blown down;
4. 16. 3. instance of a tree which
survived the lopping of its
branches; 5. 8. 4. character of
wood; 5. 7. 7. uses of wood;
5. 9. 4. wood makes an evil
smoke when burnt for charcoal.
ιτέα ή λευκή, white willow, *Salix
alba*
3. 13. 7. described.
ιτέα ή μέλαινα, *Salix amplexicaulis*
3. 13. 7. described.
ίψρον, spike-lavender, *Lavandula
Spica*
6. 6. 11. a coronary plant: grown

INDEX OF PLANTS

- from seed; 6. 8. 3. flowering time.
- Ψυος, ? cork-oak, *Quercus Suber* (G. from Plin. 16. 98. Hesych. has Ψυος = κισσός)
3. 4. 2. time of budding.
- ιωνία (= τον α.ν. = ιωνία ή λευκή = ιόν τὸ λευκόν = λευκῶτον (1)), gillflower, *Matthiola incana*.
- ιωνία ή λευκή (= ιωνία = τον α.ν.), gillflower, *Matthiola incana*.
- ιωνία ή μέλαινα (= τον τὸ μέλαν α.ν.), violet, *Viola odorata*.
- κάκτος (1), cardoon, *Cynara Cardunculus*
6. 4. 10-11. a 'thistle-like' plant: described: peculiar to Sicily.
- κάκτος (2), artichoke, *Cynara Scolymus*
6. 4. 1. 11. has erect 'stalk' called πτέρυγ; described; edible; base of receptacle called σκαλίαις.
- κάλαμος, reed
1. 5. 2. bark fibrous: bark in one layer; 1. 5. 3. stem jointed; 1.6.2. core membranous; 1. 6. 7. root jointed; 1. 6. 10. roots large and numerous; 1. 8. 3. joints regular; 1. 8. 5. joints analogous to 'knots'; 1. 9. 4. evergreen; 1. 10. 5. leaves end in a point; further described; 1.10.9. leaves made of fibre: leaf-stalk made of fibre; 2. 2. 1. (a kind of) propagation; 4. 8. 1. in list of τὰ λοχμώδη; 4. 8. 7. κάματος ὁ Αἰγύπτιος comp.; 4. 8. 8. thickness of root of κάματος ὁ Αἰγύπτιος comp.; 4. 9. 1. class of rivers in which κ. grows; 4. 9. 3. has 'side-growths'; 4. 10. 1. in list of plants of Lake Copais; 4. 10. 6. grows both on land and in water; 4. 10. 7. effect of drought; 4. 11. 1. distinguished from κ. ὁ ἀληθικός (see below): a stout and a slender form (ὁ χαρακίας and ὁ πλόκιμος) (see below); 4. 11. 10-13. other forms; 6. 2. 8. setting of leaves of νάρθηξ and νάρθηκια comp.; 9.16.1. δίκταμον κερτ ἐν καλάμῳ.
- κάλαμος ὁ ἀληθικός (= κ. ὁ λακωνικός

- = κ. ὁ συριγγίας = κ. ὁ τοξικός = κ. ὁ χαρακίας = δόναξ, pole-reed, *Arundo Donax*
4. 10. 1. in list of plants of Lake Copais; 4. 10. 6. grows only in water; 4. 11. 1. distinguished from the ordinary form of κ.; 4. 11. 2. not true that it takes nine years to grow; 4. 11. 3. conditions of growth; 4. 11. 4. described by contrast with other κάλαμοι; 4. 11. 4-7. manufacture of the mouthpieces of pipes; 4. 11. 8-9. distribution in region of Lake Copais.
- κάλαμος ὁ εἰλετίας, *Amphiphila arundinacea*
4. 11. 13. the 'male kind' of κ. ἐπίγειος, so called by some.
- κάλαμος (ἐπίγειος), bush-grass, *Calamagrostis Epigeios*
4. 11. 13. described: growth comp. τὸ ἀρωστis.
- κάλαμος ὁ εὐώδης, sweet flag, *Acorus Calamus*
4. 8. 3. grows in a Syrian lake; 9.7.1. habitat (east of Lebanon): described: fragrance; 9. 7. 3. in list of ἀρώματα.
- κάλαμος ὁ Ἰνδικός, bamboo, *Bambusa arundinacea*
4. 11. 13. described.
- κάλαμος ὁ Ἰνδικός ('male'), Male bamboo, *Dendrocalamus strictus*
4. 11. 13. distinguished as solid.
- κάλαμος ὁ λακωνικός (= κ. ὁ ἀληθικός = κ. ὁ συριγγίας = κ. ὁ τοξικός = κ. ὁ χαρακίας = δόναξ), pole-reed, *Arundo Donax*
4. 11. 12. colour.
- κάλαμος ὁ πλόκιμος, spear-grass, *Phragmites communis*
4. 11. 1. pliant reed; compared with κ. ὁ χαρακίας: grows on floating islands of Lake Copais.
- κάλαμος ὁ συριγγίας (= κ. ὁ ἀληθικός = κ. ὁ λακωνικός = κ. ὁ τοξικός = κ. ὁ χαρακίας = δόναξ), pole-reed, *Arundo Donax*
4. 11. 10 described.
- κάλαμος ὁ τοξικός (Κρητικός) (= κ. ὁ ἀληθικός = κ. ὁ λακωνικός = κ. ὁ συριγγίας = κ. ὁ χαρακίας = δόναξ), pole-reed, *Arundo Donax*
4. 11. 11. described.

INDEX OF PLANTS

- κάλαμος ὁ χαρακίας (= κ. ὁ λακωνικός etc.), pole-reed, *Arundo Donax*
4. 11. 1. stout form: described: grows in reed-beds of Lake Copais.
- κάλαμος (other kinds)
4. 11. 10. briefly described.
- κάππαρις, caper, *Capparis spinosa*
1. 3. 6. refuses cultivation; 3.2.1. fruits better in wild state; 4. 2. 6. fruit of βάλανος comp.; 6. 1. 3. has spines on the shoots; 6. 4. 1. has spines on leaves as well as on stem; 6. 5. 2. described; 7. 8. 1. stem 'on the ground'; 7. 10. 1. grows and flowers entirely in summer.
- κάρδαμον, cress, *Lepidium sativum*
1. 12. 1. taste of fruit; 7. 1. 2-3. time of sowing and germination; 7. 1. 6. germination; 7. 4. 1. only one kind; 7. 5. 5. seed keeps well.
- κάρδαμων, cardamom, *Elettaria Cardamomum*
9. 7. 2. an ἄρωμα, Median or Indian; 9. 7. 3. in list of ἀρώματα.
- καρύα (fruit κάρνον), hazel, *Corylus avellana*
1. 12. 1. taste of fruit; 3. 2. 3. evidence that it is really wild; 3. 3. 1. a mountain tree; 3. 4. 2. time of budding; 3. 4. 4. time of fruiting; 4. 5. 4. abundant on Tmolus and Mysian Olympus; 8. 2. 2. germination described.
- καρύα ή Εὐβοική, sweet chestnut, *Castanea vesca* var. (improved form)
1. 11. 3. seed in a leathery shell; 4. 5. 4. common in Euboea and Magnesia; 5. 4. 2. wood proof against decay; 5. 4. 4. wood does not decay in water (?)
5. 6. 1. wood makes a noise when about to split: instance; 5. 7. 7. uses of wood: does not rapidly decay; 5. 9. 2. charcoal of this wood used in iron-mines.
- καρύα ή Ηρακλεωτική (Ηρακλεώτις) (fruit κάρνον), filbert, *Corylus avellana* var.
1. 3. 3. effect of not pruning; 1. 10. 6. leaves notched; 1.11.1. seed immediately within enve-
- lope; 1. 11. 3. seed in a woody shell; 3. 3. 8. doubt whether it has a flower (ἰουάος); 3. 5. 5-6. catkins; 3. 6. 2. formation of buds; 3. 6. 5. deep-rooting according to Arcadians; etc.; 3. 7. 3. catkins; 3. 15. 1-2. described: kinds.
- καρύα ή Πεποική, walnut, *Juglans regia*
- 3.6.2. formation of buds; 3.14.4. leaf of σημύδα comp.
- κασία, cassia, *Cinnamomum iners*
4. 4. 14. in list of oriental aromatic plants; 9. 4. 2. Arabian; 9. 5. 1. and 3. described: method of collection; 9. 7. 2. Arabian; 9. 7. 3. in list of ἀρώματα.
- κασκαλίας, *Toraylium apulum*
7. 7. 1. a λάχανον.
- κέγχρος, millet, *Panicum miliaceum*
1. 11. 2. seeds in a husk; 4. 4. 10. inflorescence of ἄρυσον comp.; 4. 8. 10. fruit of λωτός (2) comp.; 4. 10. 3. size of seeds of σιδή comp.; 8. 1. 1. in list of 'summer crops' distinct from cereals and pulses; 8. 1. 4. sown later than cereals and pulses; 8. 2. 6. time of maturing seed; 8. 3. 2. stem; 8. 3. 3. flower; 8. 3. 4. seed abundant; 8. 7. 3. needs little water: comp. with μέλινορος; 8. 9. 3. reasons why it might have been expected to exhaust the soil: contrasted with pulses as to 'lightness'; 8.11.1. seed keeps well; 8.11.6. do. specially in hill-country; 9. 18. 6. fruit of κραταυγών comp.
- κεδρίς, juniper, *Juniperus communis*
1. 9. 4. evergreen: a dwarf kind (cf. κέδρος 3. 13. 7.); 1. 10. 6. leaf spinous at tip; 1. 12. 1. taste of fruit.
- κέδρος (1) (= δξύκεδρος 3. 12. 3.), prickly cedar, *Juniperus Oxycedrus*
1. 5. 3. wood not fleshy; 1. 10. 6. leaf spinous at tip; 3. 6. 5. shallow-rooting according to Arcadians; 3.10.2. μίλος comp.; 3.12.3-4. described: two kinds; ή Λυκική and ή Φοινική (? Φοι-

INDEX OF PLANTS

κική) (see κέδρος (3)); distinguished from ἀρκευθος; 3. 13. 7. has a dwarf form (? κεδρίς, cf. 1. 9. 4.); 4. 3. 3. size of fruit of παλιούρος ὁ Ἀιγύπτιος comp.; 4.5.2. grows on Thracian and Phrygian mountains; 4. 16. 1. some think topping fatal; 5.3.7. images made from the wood; 5. 4. 2. wood proof against decay; 5. 9. 8. wood exudes moisture: hence 'sweating' statues; 9. 1. 2. sap gummy.

κέδρος (2), Syrian cedar, *Juniperus excelsa*

3. 2. 6. characteristic of mountains of Cilicia and Syria; 4. 5. 5. grows in Syria and is used for ships; 5. 7. 1-2. use of wood in ship-building; 5. 7. 4. use of wood in house-building; 5. 8. 1. remarkably fine in some regions e.g. Syria.

κέδρος (3), ἡ Φοινικική (= ἀρκευθος), Phoenician cedar, *Juniperus phoenicea*

3. 12. 3. see κέδρος (1); 9. 2. 3. said to be burnt for pitch in Syria.

κέδρος (4) ἡ Λυκίη

3. 12. 3. a kind so distinguished by some from κέδρος (3).

κενταύριον, centaur, *Centaurea scaberrima*

1. 12. 1. taste of fruit; 3. 3. 6. only bears fruit in hill country; 4.5.1. seeks cold regions; 7.9.5. leaves and stems bitter, yet wholesome; 9. 1. 1. juice blood-red; 9. 11. 6. juice mixed with στράχυνος ὁ μαυκός to make a potion.

κενταυρίς, feverwort, *Erythraea Centaurium*

9. 3. 7. superstition as to gathering; 9. 14. 1. how long drug will keep.

κεντρομυρρίνη (= μυκάκωνθος), butcher's broom, *Ruscus aculeatus*

3. 17. 4. bears fruit on its leaves.

κεράϊς (= ράφανος ἢ ἀγρία 9. 15. 5.), charlock, *Raphanus Raphanistrum*.

κέρατος (= λακάρη), bird-cherry, *Prunus avium*

3. 13. 1-3. described; 4. 15. 1. bark

456

can be stripped; 9. 1. 2. sap gummy.

κεραίνιον, 'thunder-truffle,' *Tuber aestivum*

1. 6. 5. has no roots.

κερκίς (1), Judas-tree, *Cercis Siliquastrum*

1. 11. 2. seeds in a pod.

κερκίς (2), aspen, *Populus tremula*

3. 14. 3. described.

κερώνια (= σική ἢ Ἀιγυπτία 1. 11. 2.), carob, *Cerantonia Siliqua*

1. 11. 2. seeds in a pod; 1. 13. 2. bears on stem and branches; 4. 2. 4. described.

κήλαστρος (κήλαστρον), holly, *Ilex Aquifolium*

1. 3. 6. refuses cultivation; 1. 9. 3. evergreen; 3. 3. 1. tree of mountain and plain; 3. 3. 3. evergreen; 3. 4. 5-6. time of fruiting; said to lose fruit in winter; 4. 1. 3. grows in very cold positions; 5. 6. 2. colour of wood of φιλική comp.; 5. 7. 7. wood used for walking-sticks.

κινάμωμον, cinnamon, *Cinnamomum Cassia*

4. 4. 14. in list of oriental aromatic plants; 9.4.2. Arabian; 9.5.1-2. two kinds, white and black, described: habitat: method of collection: a story; 9. 7. 2. in list of ἀρώματα.

κίσθος, rock-rose, *Cistus* spp.

6. 1. 4. a spineless wild under-shrub; 6. 2. 2. described: two forms (see below).

κίσθος ὁ ἄρρη, *Cistus villosus*

6. 2. 1. described.

κίσθος ὁ θήλυς, *Cistus salvifolius*

6. 2. 1. described.

κιντός, ivy, *Hedera Helix*

1. 3. 2. a shrub which becomes tree-like; 1. 9. 4. evergreen; 1. 10. 1. leaves change shape with age of plant; 1. 10. 7. long leaf-stalk; 1. 13. 1. flower 'downy'; 1. 13. 4. attachment of flower; 3. 4. 6. time of fruiting; 3. 10. 5. fruit and leaf of φιλική comp.; 3. 14. 2. leaf of κερκίς (2) comp.; 3. 18. 6. kinds distinguished (see below); 3. 18. 7. distinguished from

INDEX OF PLANTS

ἔλιξ; 3. 18. 9-10. described: habit etc.; 3. 18. 11. cluster of berries of σμιλαξ (2) comp.: described; 4. 4. 1. distribution in Asia; 4. 16. 5. overgrowth of κ. dangerous to trees; 5. 3. 4. character of wood; 5. 9. 6. wood said to make best fire-sticks; 5. 9. 7. the stationary fire-stick should be made of κ. or ἀβραγένη; 9. 13. 6. leaf of ἐρευθεδανόν comp.

κιττός ὁ ἔλιξ, see ἔλιξ

κιττός ὁ λευκός, white-berried ivy, *Hedera Helix*

3. 18. 6. described: several kinds: one = κορυμβίας, one = κ. ὁ Ἀχαρνικός; 3. 18. 9. roots; 3. 18. 10. fruit; 9. 18. 5. properties of fruit.

κιττός ὁ μέλας, black-berried ivy, *Hedera Helix*

3. 18. 6. several kinds; 3. 18. 9. roots; 3. 18. 10. fruit.

κίχθρον (κίχθρη), chicory, *Cichorium Intybus*

1. 10. 7. attachment of leaves; 7. 7. 1. a λάχανον; a class of plants called 'chicory-like' from their leaves; 7. 7. 3. season of growing; 7. 8. 3. leaves 'on the ground' and 'on the stem'; etc.; 7. 9. 2. long in flower; 7. 10. 3. flowers borne in succession; 7. 11. 3. root, inflorescence and seed-vessel described; 9. 12. 4. μήκων ἢ ροῖας comp. to κ. τὸ ἄργιον; 9. 16. 4. leaf of ἀκάντιον comp.

κλήθρα, alder, *Alnus glutinosa*

1. 4. 3. 'amphibious'; 3. 3. 1. tree of mountain and plain; 3. 3. 6. does not always fruit; 3. 4. 2. time of budding; 3. 4. 4. time of fruiting; 3. 6. 1. slow growing (?); 3. 6. 5. roots slender and 'plain,' according to Arcadians; 3. 14. 3. described; 3. 15. 1. leaf of καρπία ἢ Πρακλεωτική comp.; 4. 8. 1. grows partially in water.

κλειστότροχος (?), *Acer Pseudo-platanus*

3. 11. 1. a form of σφένδαμνος.

κλίμενον, honeysuckle, *Lonicera etrusca*

9. 8. 5. superstition as to time of

cutting; 9. 18. 6-7. properties of fruit.

κνήωρον (berry Κνήδιος κόκκος), *Daphne Genkium*

6. 1. 4. a spineless wild under-shrub; 9. 20. 2. berry described; medicinal use and properties.

κνήωρος ὁ λευκός, *Daphne oleoides*

6. 2. 2. distinguished from κ. ὁ μέλας; use of root.

κνήωρος ὁ μέλας, *Thymelaea hirsuta*

1. 10. 4. leaves fleshy; 6. 2. 2. see κ. ὁ λευκός.

κνήκος (= κ. ὁ ἡμερος = κρόκος ὁ ἀκανθαῖος), safflower, *Carthamus tinctorius* etc. (see below)

1. 13. 3. flowers attached above each seed; 6. 1. 3. a wild under-shrub: has spines on the leaves; 6. 4. 3. a 'thistle-like' plant; 6. 4. 4. no side-growths; 6. 4. 5. three forms distinguished and described, one cultivated (see below); 6. 6. 6. seed of ῥόδον comp.

κνήκος ἡ ἀγρία, *Carthamus leucocaulis*

6. 4. 5. distinguished from κ. ἡ ἡμερος.

κνήκος ἡ ἀγρία (ἐτέρα), *Cnicus benedictus*

6. 4. 5. described.

κνήκος ἡ ἡμερος, *Carthamus tinctorius*

6. 4. 5. distinguished from wild kinds.

Κνήδιος κόκκος, see κνήωρον

κοῖξ (= κοικιόφορον), doum-palm, *Hyphaene thebaica*

1. 10. 5. reedy leaves; 2. 6. 10. a shrubby palm: Ethiopian.

κοκκυγία, wig-tree, *Rhus Cotinus*

3. 16. 6. described.

κοκκμηλέα (fruit κοκκίμηλον), plum-tree, *Prunus domestica*

1. 10. 10. fruit made of flesh and fibre; 1. 11. 1. seed enveloped in flesh and stone; 1. 12. 1. taste of fruit; 1. 13. 1. flower 'leafy'; 1. 13. 3. flower above fruit-case; 3. 6. 4. very shallow-rooting: few roots; 3. 6. 5. deep-rooting according to Idaeans; etc.; 4. 2. 3. size of fruit of σική ἢ Κυπρία comp.; 4.2.5. fruit-stone of περσία comp.

457

INDEX OF PLANTS

- κοκκωμυλέα (ή Αιγυπτία) (sebesten), *Cordia Alluaudi*
 4. 2. 10. described.
 κολοιτία (1) (κολοντέα 3. 17. 2.: cf. 3. 17. 3. n.), *Cylissus aculeatus*
 1. 11. 2. tree of Lipari islands: seeds in a pod; 3. 17. 2. described.
 κολιτία (2), *Salix cinerea*
 3. 17. 3. Idæan: described.
 κολοκύνθη, gourd, *Cucurbita maxima*
 1. 11. 4. seeds in a row: 1. 12. 2. taste of sap; 1. 13. 3. flower attached above fruit: 2. 7. 5. use of dust; 7. 1. 2-3. time of sowing and of germination; 7. 1. 6. germination; 7. 2. 9. root described; 7. 4. 1. several kinds; 7. 5. 5. seed does not keep well.
 κολυτέα, bladder-senna, *Colutea arborescens*
 [3. 14. 4. described.]
 κόμαρος (fruit μεμαϊκλον 3. 16. 4.), arbutus, *Arbutus Unedo*
 1. 5. 2. bark readily drops off; 1. 9. 3. evergreen; 3. 16. 4. described; 3. 16. 6. leaf of κοκκωμυλέα comp.; 5. 9. 1. wood makes good charcoal.
 κόμη = τραγοπόγων 7. 7. 1. g. v.
 κόνιζα, *Inula* spp.
 6. 1. 4. a spineless wild under-shrub; 6. 2. 5. two kinds described and compared ('male' and 'female') (see below); 7. 10. 1. grows and flowers entirely in summer.
 κόνιζα ή άρρη, *Inula viscosa*
 6. 2. 5.
 κόνιζα ή θήλεια, *Inula graveolens*
 6. 2. 5.
 κοριάννον, coriander, *Coriandrum sativum*
 1. 11. 2. seeds naked; 7. 1. 2-3. time of sowing and germination; 7. 1. 6. germination; 7. 2. 8. root described; 7. 3. 2. seeds described; 7. 4. 1. only one kind; 7. 5. 4. effect of hot weather; 7. 5. 5. seed keeps well.
 κορυμβίας, see κινττός ό λευκός.
 κόρχαρος, blue pimpernel, *Anagallis caerulea*
 7. 7. 2. a λάχανον: proverbial for bitterness.
- κορωνόπους, hartshorn, *Plantago Coronopus*
 7. 8. 3. leaves 'on the ground.'
 κόστος, *Saussurea Lappa*
 9. 7. 3. in list of άρώματα
 κότινος (? = άγρίελαος), wild olive, *Olea Oleaster*
 1. 4. 1. more fruitful than έλάα; 1. 8. 1. many knots; 1. 8. 2. more knots than έλάα; 1. 8. 3. knots regular: knots opposite; 1. 8. 6. liable to excrescences; 1.14. 4. wild form of έλάα; 2.2.11. cannot be made into έλάα by cultivation: effect of transplanting and removing top-growth; 2. 3. 1. occasionally changes to έλάα spontaneously; 3. 2. 1. produces more fruit than έλάα but ripens less; 3. 6. 2. knots opposite; 3. 15. 6. size of fruit of κρατάγιος comp.; 4. 4. 11. Indian olive between κ and έλάα; 4. 13. 1. longer-lived than έλάα; 4. 13. 2. story of a very old κ. at Olympia; 4. 14. 12. suffers less than έλάα from special winds; 5. 2. 4. story of a tree at Megara; 5. 3. 3. character of wood; 5. 4. 2. wood proof against decay; 5. 4. 4. wood not eaten by teredon; 5. 7. 8. uses of wood for carpenter's tools.
 κουκίόφορον (= κοίξ), doum-palm, *Hyphaene thebaica*
 2. 6. 9. (not named) described; 4. 2. 7. described.
 κρίνεα (fruit κρίνεον 4. 4. 5.), cornelian cherry, *Cornus mas*
 1.6.1. core hard and close; 1.8.2. has more knots than θηλυκρίνεα; 3. 2. 1. fruit sweeter and better ripened in wild than in cultivated form; 3. 3. 1. tree of mountain and plain; 3. 4. 2. time of budding; 3. 4. 3. time of fruiting; 3. 6. 1. slow-growing (?); 3. 12. 1-2. described; 4. 4. 5. fruit of an unnamed Indian tree (see App. (6)) comp.; 5. 4. 1. more fruitful than θηλυκρίνεα; 5. 6. 4. wood very strong.

INDEX OF PLANTS

- κρατάγιος, willow-weed, *Polygonum Persicaria*
 9. 10. 6. properties: described.
 κρατάγιος (= κραταγιών 3. 15. 6.), *Crataegus Hedreichii*
 3. 15. 6. described; perhaps a wild form of μεσπίλη.
 κρηπίς, ox-tongue, *Helminthia echinoides*
 7. 8. 3. leaves on the stalk.
 κριθή, barley, *Hordeum sativum*
 1. 6. 5. roots numerous; 1. 6. 6. do.: 1. 11. 5. each seed separately attached; 2. 2. 9. said to turn sometimes into wheat; 2. 4. 1. wild κ. turns into cultivated with cultivation; 4. 4. 9. India has a corresponding cereal and a wild form of κ.; 8. 1. 1. in list of cereals; 8. 1. 3. sown early, before πυρός; 8. 1. 5-6. time of germination in Hellas (and in Egypt?); 8. 2. 1. germination described; 8. 2. 3. single leaf first appears: roots described; 8. 2. 6. time of maturing seed; 8. 2. 7. time of harvest in Hellas and in Egypt; 8. 2. 9. crop very early in island of Chalkia; 8.3.2. stem; 8.4.1-2. comp. in detail with other cereals: kinds distinguished (see below); 8.6.1. conditions for sowing; 8. 6. 4. suitable soil; 8. 6. 5-6. rain hurtful when κ. is in flower: and when it is ripe; 8. 7. 1. said to change into άρα under certain conditions; 8.7.5. in many places comes up again next year; etc.; 8. 8. 2. favourable localities; 8.8.3. αιγιλωψ (2) grows specially among κ.; 8.9.1. exhausts the soil, but less than πυρός: reason; 8. 10. 2. wheat-rust; 8. 10. 3. effects of weather; 8. 11. 1. seed keeps less well than wheat; 8. 11. 3. grain stored without drying; 8. 11. 7. at Babylon grain jumps on the threshing-floor: reason; 9. 11. 9. πιδύμαλλος ό μυρτίτης gathered at time of barley-harvest; 9. 12. 4. μηκων ή ροιάς grows in fields of κ.
- κριθαί αι άγριαί (Indian), *Sorghum halepense*
 4. 4. 9. can be used for bread.
 κριθαί αι Άχχίλλειαί, barley, *Hordeum sativum* var.
 8. 4. 2. ear close to leaf; 8. 10. 2. specially liable to wheat-rust.
 κριθαί αι Ίνδικαί, barley, *Hordeum sativum* var.
 8. 4. 2. branching.
 κριθών γένος τρίμηνον, barley, *Hordeum sativum* var.
 8. 1. 4. sown late.
 κρίνον (= κρινωνία, cf. λείριον (1)), lily, *Lilium candidum* etc.
 1. 13. 2. has a 'twofold' flower; 2.2.1. propagation from exudation; etc.; 4. 8. 6. an unnamed Egyptian plant (see App. (18)) comp.; 4.8.9. petals of flower of λωτός (2) comp.; 6. 6. 3. several colour forms; 6. 6. 8. do.; a coronary plant: described: propagation; 6. 6. 9. leaves of νάρκισσος (1) comp.; 6. 8. 3. flowering time; 9. 1. 4. cf. 2. 2. 1.
 κρίνον τὸ πορφύροον, Turk's cap lily, *Lilium chalcidonicum*
 6. 6. 3. (see κρίνον).
 κροί, see έρέβινθος.
 κρίκος, crocus, *Crocus* spp. etc. (see below)
 1. 6. 6. root fleshy; 1. 6. 7. do. 1. 6. 11. large fleshy root; 7.7.1. leaf of τραγοπόγων comp.; 7. 7. 4. flowering time short: three kinds mentioned, εΐσωμος, λευκός, άκανθάδης (see below).
 7.9.4. root acorn-shaped; 7.10. 2. flowers in winter; 7.13.1. leaves described; 7. 13. 2. no stem except flower-stem.
 κρίκος ό άκανθάδης (= κνήκος = κ. ή ημερος), safflower, *Carthamus tinctorius*
 7. 7. 4. (see κρίκος).
 κρίκος ό εΐσωμος, saffron crocus, *Crocus sativus*
 4. 3. 1. abundant in Cyrenaica; 6. 6. 5. sweetest-scented at Cyrene; 6. 6. 10. a coronary plant: described: propagation; 6. 8. 3. flowering time: a wild (scentless) and a cultivated

INDEX OF PLANTS

- kind; 7. 7. 4. see κρόκος; 9. 7. 3. in list of ἀρώματα.
- κρόκος ὁ λευκός, crocus, *Crocus cancellatus*
7. 7. 4: 7. 10. 2. (see κρόκος).
- κρομμυγίτειον, onion, *Allium Cera* var.
4. 6. 2. root of φύκος τὸ πλατύ comp.
- κρόμμυον, onion, *Allium Cera*
1. 5. 2. 'bark' in layers; 1. 6. 7. root in scales; 1. 6. 9. no side roots; 1. 10. 7. attachment of leaves; 1. 10. 8. leaves hollow; 7. 1. 7. stem single; 7. 2. 1. propagation; 7. 2. 3. growth of γήθρον and πράσον comp. off-sets specially numerous; 7. 3. 4. seed borne at top; 7. 4. 7-10. kinds distinguished, Σάρδιον, Κνίδιον, Σαμβράκιον, σπτάκιον, σχιστόν, Ἀσκαλιόνιον; cultivation and special points of σχιστόν (see below), Ἀσκαλιόνιον; further local varieties; 7. 4. 12 formation of roots of σκόροδον contrasted; 7. 5. 1. likes water; 7. 5. 2. said to dislike rain-water; 7. 8. 2. stem smooth, not branched; 7. 9. 4. cf. 1. 6. 7; 7. 13. 4. grows in colonies because of off-sets; 9. 15. 7. root of μόλυ comp.
- κρόμμυον τὸ χιστόν, shallot, *Allium Cera* var.
7. 4. 7-10. distinguished from other varieties of κρόμμυον: cultivation.
- κρότων, castor-oil plant, *Ricinus communis*
1. 10. 1. leaves change shape with age of plant; 3. 18. 7. do.
- κνίαιος, bean, *Vicia Faba*
3. 13. 3. size of fruit of κέρασος comp.; 3. 15. 3. fruit of τέρμιθος comp.; 3. 17. 6. size of berry of ἀμπελος (2) comp.; 4. 3. 1. size of fruit of λωτός (4) comp.; 7. 3. 1. length of flowering of κίκμιον comp.; 8. 1. 1. in list of pulses; 8. 1. 3-4. sown early, but can be sown late; 8. 1. 5. time of germination: very slow; 8. 2. 1. germination described; 8. 2. 3. comes up

- with several leaves: roots and side-growths contrasted with other pulses; 8. 2. 5. flowering time; 8. 2. 6. time of maturing seed; 8. 3. 1. leaf; 8. 3. 2. stem; 8. 5. 1. more than one kind; white form sweetest; 8. 5. 4. attachment of seed; 8. 6. 1. rain not beneficial after sowing; 8. 6. 5. likes water when in flower, but not later; 8. 7. 2. makes ground fertile for ἐρέβινθος; 8. 8. 6. causes etc. of κ. becoming 'cookable' or 'un-cookable'; 8. 9. 1. improves the soil (cf. 8. 7. 2.); 8. 10. 5. infested by *Ives*; 8. 11. 1. seed does not keep; 8. 11. 3. seed keeps well in some localities.
- κνίαιος (ὁ Ἀλύπτιος), *Nelumbium speciosum*
4. 8. 7-8 described; 4. 8. 9. stalk, leaves and growth of fruit of λωτός (2) comp.
- κνιδάριος (fruit μῆλον κνιδάριον) (= στρούθιον (1)), quince, *Cydonia vulgaris*
2. 2. 5. produced from seed of στρούθιον; 4. 8. 11. size of root of λωτός (2) comp. to μῆλον κνιδάριον.
- κνίξ, ?
7. 13. 9. (in defective sentence): belongs to τὰ βολεβόδη.
- κυκλάμιος, cyclamen, *Cyclamen graecum*
7. 9. 4. root has 'bark'; 9. 9. 1. root and juice used; 9. 9. 3. use in medicine and as charm; 9. 18. 2. leaf of σκορπίος (3) comp.
- κύνινον, cummin, *Cuminum Cyminum*
1. 11. 2. seeds naked; 7. 3. 2-3. seeds described: popular belief about sowing; 7. 4. 1. several kinds; 8. 3. 5. seed very abundant and small; 8. 6. 1. rain not beneficial after sowing; 8. 8. 5. a plant parasitic on root (see App. (25)); 8. 10. 1. diseases; 9. 8. 8. cf. 7. 3. 2-3.
- κυνόροδον, dog-rose, *Rosa canina*
4. 4. 8. an unnamed Indian tree (cotton plant) comp.

INDEX OF PLANTS

- κυνόβατος, wild rose, *Rosa sempervirens*
3. 18. 4. described; 9. 8. 5. superstition as to method of cutting.
- κύνωψ, rib-grass, *Plantago lanceolata*
7. 7. 3. time of growing: 7. 11. 2. (?) flowers in a spike;
- κνυπάριτος, cypress, *Cupressus sempervirens*
1. 5. 1. erect and tall; 1. 5. 3. wood not fleshy; 1. 6. 4. shallow rooting; 1. 6. 5. roots not branching; 1. 8. 2. 'male' has more knots than 'female'; 1. 9. 1. growth chiefly upwards; 1. 9. 3. evergreen; 1. 10. 4. leaves fleshy; 2. 2. 2. propagation; 2. 2. 6. seed of 'female' produces 'male' trees; 2. 7. 1. dislikes manure and water; 3. 1. 6. comes up spontaneously in Crete; 3. 2. 3. evidence that it is really wild (at least 'male' form); 3. 2. 6. characteristic of the Cretan Ida; 3. 12. 4. bark of κέδρος (1) comp.; 4. 1. 3. grows very high on Cretan mountains; 4. 3. 1. grows in Cyrenaica; 4. 5. 2. abounds in Crete, Lycia, Rhodes; 4. 18. 12. beer (βρωτός) made from κ. in Egypt; 4. 18. 1. some think topping fatal; 5. 3. 7. θύον comp.; images made from the wood; 5. 4. 1. the 'male' form the more fruitful; 5. 4. 2. wood proof against decay: an instance: takes a fine polish; 5. 7. 4. use of wood in house-building.
- κύνετρον, *Cyperus rotundus*
9. 7. 3. in list of ἀρώματα.
- κύνερος, galingale, *Cyperus longus*
1. 5. 3. stem very smooth; 1. 6. 8. a stout root and also fibrous roots; 1. 8. 1. no knots; 1. 10. 5. leaves end in a point; further described; 4. 8. 1. in list of τὰ λοχιάδη; 4. 8. 12. leaves of μαλιθάλλα comp.; 4. 10. 1. in list of plants of Lake Copais; 4. 10. 5. described; 4. 10. 6. grows both on land and in water; grows on the floating islands of Lake Copais;
4. 11. 12. foliage of some κάλαμο comp.
- κύντιος, see ρόα.
- κύντιος (1), laburnum, *Laburnum vulgare*
1. 6. 1. core hard and close; 4. 4. 6. habit of ἐβένυ comp.; 5. 3. 1. wood of the core very close and heavy.
- κύντιος (2), tree-medick, *Medicago arborea*
4. 16. 5. dangerous to trees.
- κώμακον, *Ailanthus malabarica*
9. 7. 2. an Arabian ἀρώμα (i.e. imported through Arabia: mixed with other ἀρώματα:
- [name also given to fruit of a different plant].
- κώκειον, hemlock, *Conium maculatum*
1. 5. 3. stem fleshy; 6. 2. 9. belongs to 'ferula-like' plants: has a hollow stem; 7. 6. 4. leaf of ὄρεισελίων comp.; 9. 8. 3. most powerful juice from root; 9. 15. 8. localities; 9. 16. 8. medical experience; 9. 16. 9. treatment in Keos; 9. 20. 1. πέπερι an antidote to κ.
- κωνόφορος, see [πέικη ἢ] κωνόφορος
- λάθυρος, *Lathyrus sativus*
8. 3. 1. leaf; 8. 3. 2. stem; 8. 10. 5. infested by 'worms.'
- λακάρη (λάκαρα) (= κέρασος? Macedonian name), bird-cherry, *Prunus avium*
3. 3. 1. a tree of mountain and plain; 3. 6. 1. slow-growing (?).
- λάπαθος (λάπαθον), monk's rhubarb, *Rumex Patientia*
1. 6. 6. root single; 7. 1. 2. time of sowing; 7. 2. 7-8. root described; 7. 4. 1. only one kind; 7. 6. 1. wild form distinguished (see below); 9. 11. 1. leaf of πάνακες τὸ χειρῶνειον comp.
- λάπαθον τὸ ἀγρίον, dock, *Rumex conglomeratus*
7. 6. 1. distinguished from λ. τὸ ἡμερον; 7. 7. 2. a λάχανον; needs cooking.

INDEX OF PLANTS

- λειμωνία, (? = σκόλυμος 6. 4. 3.), golden thistle, *Scotymus hispanicus*
6. 4. 3. a thistle-like plant: leaves spinous.
- λείριον (1) (= κρίνον q.v.) Madonna lily, *Lilium candidum*
3. 13. 6. flower of ακρή has the heavy scent of λ. 3. 18. 11. scent-of-flower of σμίλας (2) comp.; 9.16.6. (?) leaf of ἐφήμερον comp.
- λείριον (2), narcissus, *Narcissus* spp. (see below)
1. 13. 2. flower consists of one leaf only partly divided.
- λείριον, polyanthus narcissus, *Narcissus tazetta*
6. 8. 1. flowering time; 7. 13. 4. grown from seed.
- λείριον (τὸ ἔπειρον 6.8.3.) (= νάρκισσος (1) 6.6.9.), narcissus, *Narcissus serotinus*
6. 6. 9. a coronary plant: described; flowering time.
- λέμνα, water chickweed, *Callitriche verna*
4. 10. 1. in list of plants of Lake Copais.
- λευκάκανθα, milk-thistle, *Silybum marianum*
6. 4. 3. a 'thistle-like' plant.
- λεύκη, abele, *Populus alba*
1. 10. 1. leaves change shape with age of tree: leaves inverted in summer; 3. 1. 1. propagation; 3. 3. 1. tree of mountain and plain; 3. 4. 2. time of budding; 3. 6. 1. quick-growing; 3. 14. 2. described; 3. 18. 7. cf. 1. 10. 1.; 4. 1. 1. likes wet ground; 4. 2. 3. stem of σνκή ή Κυπρία comp.; 4. 8. 1. grows partially in water; 4. 8. 2. scarce on Nile; 4. 10. 2. flower of ελιάργος comp.; 4. 13. 2. shorter-lived by water; 4. 16. 3. instance of a tree which grew again after falling down; 5. 9. 4. wood makes an evil smoke when burnt for charcoal.
- λευκόσιον (1) (= ἴον τὸ λευκόν = ἰωνία ή λευκή), gillflower, *Matthiola incana*
- λευκόσιον (2), snowdrop, *Galanthus nivalis*
7. 13. 9. (in defective sentence) belongs to τὰ βολβοθή.
- λιβανωτίς
9. 9. 5. medicinal use; 9.11.10-11. two kinds (see below).
- λιβανωτίς ή άκαρμος, *Lachica graeca*
9. 11. 10-11. described: medicinal use: habitat.
- λιβανωτίς ή κάρπιμος, (fruit κάχρον 9. 11. 10.), *Lecokia cretica*
9. 11. 10. described: medicinal use: habitat: prevents moth in clothes.
- λιβανωτός, (gum λίβανος, frankincense: also λίβανωτός 9. 4. 4-9. etc.), frankincense-tree, *Boswellia Carteri*
4. 4. 14. in list of oriental ἀρώματα;
1. 6. 1. time of tapping; 9. 4. 1. collection of gum; 9. 4. 2. Arabian: described: habitat; 9. 4. 3. another account; 9. 4. 4-10. accounts of travellers; 9. 11. 3. scent of πάνακτες τὸ Ἡράκλειον comp.; 9. 11. 10. scent of root of λιβανωτίς ή κάρπιμος comp.; 9. 20. 1. an antidote to κόνειον.
- λίνον, flax, *Linum usitatissimum*
3. 18. 3. seeds oily; 8. 7. 1. said to change into αἶρα.
- λίνον πύρινον ?
9. 18. 6. growth of κραταίγονος comp.
- λιόσπαρτον, Spanish broom, *Spartium junceum*
1. 5. 2. bark in layers.
- λυχνίς, rose-campion, *Lychnis coronaria*
6. 8. 3. a coronary plant: flowering time.
- (Λωτός)
7. 15. 3. many plants called by this name which have nothing in common but the name.
- λωτός (1), nettle-tree, *Celtis australis*
1. 5. 3. wood not fleshy; 1. 6. 1. core hard and close; 1. 8. 2. few knots; 4. 2. 5. colour of wood of πέρσευ comp.; 4. 2. wood of olive of Thebaïd comp.; 4. 2. 12. wood of an unnamed tree (? κοκκυμηλία ή λίγυπτία

INDEX OF PLANTS

- comp.; 5. 3. 1. wood very close and heavy; 5. 3. 7. images made from the wood; 5. 4. 2. wood proof against decay: turns black when old; 5. 5. 4. core not obvious but exists; 5. 5. 6. treatment of core for making door-hinges; 5. 8. 1. grows in some places exceptionally fine.
- λωτός (2) (aquatic) (root κόρσιον), Nile water-lily, *Nymphaea stellata*
4. 8. 9-11. described.
- λωτός (3) (herb), *Trifolium fragiferum*
7. 8. 3. leaves 'on the stem'; 7. 13. 5. seed sometimes takes two years to germinate.
- λωτός (4) (Libyan tree), *Zizyphus Lotus*
4. 3. 1. common in Libya; 4. 3. 1-2. described; 4. 3. 4. further described.
- λωτός (5) (aromatic) (= μελίλωτος), *Trigonella graeca*
9. 7. 3. in list of ἀρώματα.
- μαγύδαρις (= ἵππομάραθον), *Frangos ferulacea*
1. 6. 12. root most characteristic part; 6. 3. 7. distinct from σιλφίον: described: distribution.
- [6. 3. 4. name also given to seed of σιλφίον].
- μαδωνάις (= νυμφαία 9. 13. 1.), yellow water-lily, *Nymphaea luteum*
- μαλάχη (1), mallow, *Malva arborea*
1. 3. 2. a herb which becomes tree-like under cultivation; 1. 9. 2. do.; 4. 15. 1. outer bark can be stripped; 9. 18. 1. leaf fruit and taste of stem of ἀλθαία comp.
- μαλάχη (2), cheese-flower, *Malva silvestris*
7. 7. 2. a λάχανον; needs cooking;
7. 8. 1. stem 'on the ground'
- μαλάχη (3) ή άγρία (= ἀλθαία 9.15.5.), marsh-mallow, *Athaea officinalis*
- μαλινθάλλη (= μνάσιον), *Cyperus esculentus*
4. 8. 12. described.
- μανδραγόρας (1), mandrake, *Mandragora officinarum*
9. 8. 8. superstition as to gathering; 9. 9. 1. root and juice used: medicinal use of leaf and root.
- μανδραγόρας (2), ? deadly nightshade, *Atropa Belladonna*
6. 2. 9. belongs to 'ferula-like' plants: has hollow stem: fruit described.
- μάραθρον, fennel, *Foeniculum vulgare*
1. 11. 2. seeds naked; 1. 12. 2. taste of sap; 4. 6. 3. φύκος τὸ τριχόφυλλον comp.; 6. 1. 4. aspineless wild under-shrub: belongs to 'ferula-like' plants; 6. 2. 9. do.: has a fibrous stem; 7. 3. 2. seeds described; 9. 9. 6. leaf of βαβία comp.
- μάσπερον, see σιλφίον
- μελαγκρανίς (= σχοίνος ή κάρπιμος 4. 12. 1.), bog-rush, *Schoenus nigricans*
- μελάμπυρον (μελάμπυρος), *Nestia paniculata*
8. 4. 6. infests πυρός ή Σικελός; contrasted with αἶρα; 8. 8. 3. (μελάμπυρος ή Ποτικτός), specially affects crops of πυρός.
- μελία, manna-ash, *Fraxinus Ornus*
3. 3. 1. tree of mountain and plain; 3. 4. 4. time of fruiting; 3. 6. 1. slow growing (?); 3. 6. 2. roots numerous matted and run deep, according to Arcadians; 3. 11. 3-4. described: two kinds, see βουμέλιος; 3. 17. 1. leaf of φελλός comp.; 4. 5. 3. grows in Pontus; 4. 8. 2. common on Nile; 5. 1. 2. time of cutting timber; 5. 6. 4. wood 'moist': used for elastic bedsteads; 5. 7. 3. wood used for bent-wood work: use in ship-building; 5. 7. 8. uses of wood for carpenter's tools.
- μελίλωτος (= λωτός (5)), *Trigonella graeca*
7. 15. 3. one of the many diverse plants called λωτός.
- μέλιμος, (in other authors μελίγη:

INDEX OF PLANTS

see 8. 1. 1. n.), Italian millet, *Setaria italica*.

8. 1. 4. sown later than cereals and pulses; 8. 2. 6. time of maturing seed; 8. 3. 2. stem; 8. 3. 8. flower; 8. 7. 3. needs little water; comp with κέγγος, μελισσόφυλλον, balm, *Melissa officinalis*.

6. 1. 4. a spineless wild under-shrub.

μερβαίκυλον, see κόμαρος

μεσπίλη (fruit μέσπιλον) (= μ. ή σατάνειος), medlar, *Mespilus germanica*.

3. 12. 5-8. described; three kinds (Ideaen account, see below); 3. 13. 1. leaf of κέρασος comp.; 3. 15. 6. leaf, bark and taste of fruit of κέρασος comp.; 3. 17. 5. flower of σπυρή ή Ιδαία comp. also taste of fruit; 4. 2. 10. fruit of κοκκυμάρια comp.; 4. 8. 12. μαλιναθάλλη comp.; 4. 14. 10. fruit gets worm-eaten.

μεσπίλη ή ανθιδωσειδης, hawthorn, *Crataegus oxyacantha*

3. 12. 5. described.

μεσπίλη ή ανθιδων, oriental thorn, *Crataegus orientalis*

3. 12. 5. described.

μεσπίλη ή σατάνειος, medlar, *Mespilus germanica*

3. 12. 5. described.

Μηδική (πύσω), lucerne, *Medicago sativa*

8. 7. 7. destroyed by sheep sleeping on it.

μήκων, poppy etc., *Papaver* spp. etc. (see below)

1. 9. 4. evergreen; 1. 11. 2. seeds in a vessel; 4. 3. 7. size of flower of κύμαρος ή Διότριπος comp.; 4. 8. 10. size of 'head' of λουρός (2) comp.; 4. 10. 3. σίδη comp. (?); 9. 8. 2. juice of 'head' collected; 9. 12. 3-5. kinds (see below) having nothing in common but the name; 9. 16. 9. medical experience; 9. 20. 1. seeds of one kind of πέπερι comp.

μήκων ή 'Ηρακλεία (= 'Ηρακλεία), *Silene aconitifolia*

9. 12. 5. described: medicinal use.

μήκων ή κερατίτις, horned poppy, *Glaucium flavum* var. *Serpieri*

9. 12. 3. described: medicinal use; habitat.

μήκων ή μέλαινα, *Papaver Rhoeas*

9. 11. 9. mixed with τιθύμαλλος ή μυρτίτης to make a medicine.

μήκων (ή ύπόδης), opium poppy, *Papaver somniferum*

1. 12. 2. juice.

μήκων ή ροιάς, *Papaver hybridum*

9. 12. 4. described: edible: habitat: medicinal use.

μηκιάνιον (= τιθύμαλλος 9. 8. 2.), spurge, *Euphorbia Peplus*

9. 8. 2. collection of juice.

μηλέα (fruit μήλον), apple, *Pyrus Malus*

1. 3. 3. a tree whose stem is not single; 1. 5. 2. bark smooth: bark readily drops off; 1. 6. 1. core fleshy; 1. 6. 3. few roots; 1. 6. 4. shallow rooting; 1. 8. 4. knots peculiar; 1. 9. 1. trunk divides low down; 1. 10. 4. (?) leaves fleshy; 1. 10. 5. leaves oblong; 1. 11. 4. seeds all together in a single case; 1. 11. 5. seeds in a membrane; 1. 12. 1. taste of fruit; 1. 12. 2. taste of sap; 1. 13. 1. flower 'leafy'; 1. 13. 3. flower above fruit-case; 1. 14. 1. bears on last year's wood: some kinds bear also on new wood; 1. 14. 4. many cultivated forms; 2. 1. 2. propagation; 2. 2. 4. degenerates from seed; 2. 2. 5. seed produces wild form; 2. 5. 3. grafting; 2. 5. 6. trees should be planted fairly close together; 2. 6. 6. some dates round like μήλα; 2. 8. 1. apt to shed immature fruit; 3. 3. 1. tree of mountain and plain; 3. 3. 2. has better fruit and timber in lowlands; 3. 4. 2. time of budding; 3. 4. 4. time of fruiting; 3. 11. 5. mountain and lowland forms compared; 4. 5. 3. abundant in Pontus; 4. 5. 4. grows on Mount Tmolus and Mysian Olympus; 4. 7. 7. size of fruit of δένδρον τώ έριόφορον comp.; 4. 10. 2. leaf of ελαίταγρος comp. (?); 4. 10. 3.

INDEX OF PLANTS

size of flower of σίδη comp.; 4. 13. 2. short-lived, especially certain kinds; 4. 13. 3. after decaying shoots again from same stock; 4. 14. 2. apt to get worm-eaten; 4. 14. 10. fruit gets worm-eaten; 4. 14. 12. uninjured by special winds; 4. 16. 1. survives splitting of stem; 5. 3. 3. character of wood; 5. 4. 1. the less fruitful trees produce more solid wood; 6. 4. 9. 'head' of ξζήη comp. to μήλον.

μηλέα ή γλυκεία, *Pyrus Malus* var.?

4. 13. 2. specially short-lived; 4. 14. 7. has specially weak constitution; a form of μ. ή έαρινή; 9. 11. 5. leaf of στρόχυνος ή ύπόδης comp.

μηλέα ή έαρινή, *Pyrus Malus* var.?

2. 1. 3. propagation; 4. 7. 7. size of cotton-bearing vessel comp.; 4. 13. 2. specially short-lived; 4. 14. 7. has weak constitution; (cf. μ. ή γλυκεία).

μηλέα ή όξεία, *Pyrus Malus* var.?

4. 13. 2. comparatively long-lived.

μηλέα ή 'Ηερσική (Μηδική) citron, *Citrus Medica*

1. 11. 4. seeds in a row; 1. 13. 4. only pistillate flower fruitful; 4. 4. 2. peculiar to Media and Persia: described.

μήλον τώ Κυδώνιον, see Κυδώνιος

μήλωρον (= άμπέλος (4)), bryony, *Bryonia cretica*

3. 18. 11. fruit of σμιλαξ (2) comp.; 6. 1. 4. a spineless wild under-shrub.

μήνραθος, *Limnanthemum nymphaoides*

4. 10. 1-2. in list of plants of Lake Copais; 4. 10. 4. requires further investigation.

μιλαξ (= σμιλαξ (2)), smilax, *Smilax aspera*

1. 10. 5. leaf described; 1. 10. 6. leaf with spinous projections; 6. 8. 3. flower used in garlands.

μίλος, yew, *Taxus baccata*

1. 9. 3. evergreen; 3. 3. 1. a mountain tree; 3. 3. 3. evergreen; 3. 4. 2. time of budding; 3. 4. 5. time of flowering and fruiting; 3. 4. 6. time of fruit-

ing; 3. 6. 1. slow growing (?); 3. 10. 2. described; 4. 1. 3. likes shade; 5. 7. 6. uses of wood.

μινθή (μίνθα) (= ήδιόσμινος), green mint, *Mentha viridis*

2. 4. 1. σισύμβριον turns into μ. unless often transplanted; 6. 7. 2. said by some to have no fruit.

μνάσιον (= μαλιναθάλλη), *Cyperus esculentus*

4. 8. 2. used for food in Egypt; 4. 8. 6. described.

μνάκακθος (= κεντρομυρρίνη), butcher's broom, *Ruscus aculeatus*

6. 5. 1. in list of spinous plants which have leaves as well as spines.

μύκης, mushroom etc., *Fungus*

1. 1. 11. has not all the 'parts' of a plant; 1. 5. 3. stem very smooth; 1. 6. 5. no roots; 3. 7. 6. grows on roots of trees.

[4. 7. 2. marine growths which turn to stone];

[4. 14. 3. name given to a disease of έλάα].

μυόφονον (= άκάντιον = θηλύφονον = σκορπίος (3)), wolf's bane, *Aconitum Anthora*

6. 1. 4. a spineless wild under-shrub: belongs to 'ferula-like' plants; 6. 2. 9. do.; has a fibrous stem.

μυρική (1), tamarisk, *Tamarix tetrandra*

1. 4. 3. 'amphibious'; 1. 9. 3. evergreen; 1. 10. 4. leaves fleshy; 3. 3. 1. tree of mountain and plain; 3. 3. 3. evergreen; 3. 16. 4. bark of κόμαρος comp.; 4. 2. 6. (?) leaf of βάλανος comp.; 4. 6. 7. leaf of δρύς (7) comp.; 6. 2. 1. leaf of κινέωρος ή μέλας comp.; 6. 4. 8. flower of χαμαλέων comp.

μυρική (2), tamarisk, *Tamarix articulata*

5. 4. 8. Arabian: wood very strong.

μυρρίνη (μύρρινος, μύρρος) (fruit μύρριον), myrtle, *Myrtus communis*

1. 3. 3. effect of not pruning;

1. 9. 3. evergreen; 1. 10. 2. leaves close-set and opposite; 1. 10. 4. leaves narrow; 1. 10. 8.

INDEX OF PLANTS

leaves regular; 1. 12. 1. taste of fruit; 1. 13. 3. flower above fruit-case; 1. 14. 1. bears on last year's wood; flowers borne on new wood not fertile; 1. 14. 4. many cultivated forms; 2. 1. 4. propagation; 2. 2. 6. sometimes improves from seed; 2. 5. 6. propagation: trees should be planted close together; 2. 7. 2. needs much pruning; 2. 7. 3. requires pungent manure and much water; 3. 6. 2. formation of buds; 3. 12. 4. fruit of κέδρος (1) comp.; 3. 15. 4. flower of κόμαρος comp.; 4. 2. 6. (?) leaf of βάλανος comp.; 4. 3. 1. arrangement of fruit of λωτός (4) comp.; 4. 5. 3. does not thrive in cold regions; 4. 5. 4. grows in Proponitis; 4. 5. 8. 3. grows in lowland parts of Latium: and on Circæan promontory (a dwarf kind); 6. 3. 5. very fragrant in Egypt; 9. 11. 9. leaf of τριθύμαλλος δ μυρτίως comp.
 μῶλον, moly, *Allium pterigium*
 9. 15. 7. localities in Arcadia: said to be like the μ. of Homer: described: use as charm.
 νάϊρον ?
 9. 7. 3. in list of ἀρώματα.
 νάπυ, white mustard, *Brassica alba*
 1. 12. 1. taste of fruit; 7. 1. 2-3; time of sowing and of germination; 7. 3. 2. seeds described; 7. 5. 5. seed keeps well.
 νάρδον, spikenard, *Nardostachys jatamansi*
 9. 7. 2. an Indian ἄρωμα; 9. 7. 3. in list of ἀρώματα; 9. 7. 4. an unnamed Thracian plant (see App. (25)) comp.
 νάρθηκία (= νάρθηξ see 6.2.7.), ferula, *Ferula communis*
 6.1.4. spineless: belongs to 'ferula-like' plants; 6. 2. 7. perhaps differs only in size from νάρθηξ; 6. 2. 8. described.
 νάρθηξ (= νάρθηκία see 6. 2. 7.), ferula, *Ferula communis*
 1. 2. 7. flesh turns to wood; 1.6.1. core fleshy; 1. 6. 2. core mem-

branous; 6. 2. 7. perhaps differs only in size from νάρθηκία; 6. 2. 8. described; 6. 3. 1. stalk of σίλφιον comp.; 9. 9. 6. stem of θάψια comp.; 9. 10. 1. leaf of both ἐλάβοροι comp. by some; 9. 16. 2. δίκταμον kept ἐν νάρθηκι.
 νάρκισσος (1) (= λείριον (2) 6. 6. 9.), narcissus, *Narcissus serotinus*
 6.6.9. a coronary plant: described; 7.13.1. leaves described; 7.13.2. no stem except the flower-stem; 7. 13. 5-7. stem appears before leaves, viz. flower-stem: sequence described and comp. with σκίλλα.
 νάρκισσος (2), pheasant's eye narcissus, *Narcissus poeticus*
 6. 8. 1. flowering time.
 νάρπη ?
 9. 7. 3. in list of ἀρώματα.
 (νηνεθές) = μήκων ἡ ὑπάδης, opium poppy, *Papaver somniferum*.
 9. 15. 1. mythical: supposed effects.
 νυμφαία (= μαδιοναῖς 9.13.1.), yellow water-lily, *Nuphar luteum*
 9. 13. 1. fragrant: habitat and localities: leaf described: medicinal use: called μαδιοναῖς in Boeotia.
 ξίρις, gladwyn, *Iris foetidissima*
 9.8.7. superstition as to gathering.
 ξίφιον (= ξίφος 7.13.1. = φάγανον), corn-flag, *Gladiolus segetum*
 6. 8. 1. flowering time; 7. 13. 2. flower-stem not the only stem.
 ξίφος (= ξίφιον 7. 13. 1. = φάγανον), corn-flag, *Gladiolus segetum*.
 ὄγγυη, wild pear, *Pyrus communis* var. *Pyrastrer*
 2. 5. 6. trees should be planted rather far apart.
 ὄνη (ὄνη), sorb, *Sorbus domestica*
 2. 2. 10. becomes sterile in a warm place; 2. 7. 7. 'correcting' the tree; 3. 2. 1. fruit sweeter and better ripened in wild than in cultivated form; 3. 5. 5. winter-buds; 3. 6. 5. roots shallow but strong: thick according to Arcadians; 3. 11. 3. leaf of μελία

INDEX OF PLANTS

comp.; 3. 12. 6-9. described; 3. 15. 4. leaf of τέρμινθος comp.
 οἰνάθη (1), drop-wort, *Spiraea Filipendula*
 6. 6. 11. a coronary plant: grown from seed; 6. 8. 1-2. flowering time: flower described.
 οἰνάθη (2) ἡ ἀγρία, wild vine, *Vitis silvestris*
 5. 9. 6. ἀθραγένη comp.
 οἶσος (= ἄγνος), withy, *Vitex Agnucastus*
 3. 13. 1-2. has two forms, 'white' and 'black'; 6. 2. 2. used for tying-up.
 ὀλόσχοινος, see σχοίνος ὁ ὄλ.
 ὀλίρα, (cultural variety of ζεαί), rice-wheat, *Triticum dicoccum*
 8. 1. 3. sown early; 8. 4. 1. comp. in detail with other cereals; 8. 9. 2. does not exhaust the soil much: reason.
 ὀνηθίρας (= δάφνη ἡ ἀγρία), oleander, *Nerium Oleander*
 9. 19. 1. effect on 'mind': described.
 ὀνόπυδος, *Onopordon illyricum*
 6. 4. 3. a 'thistle-like' plant.
 ὄνοχελές, bugloss, *Echium diffusum*
 7. 10. 3. flowers borne in succession.
 ὄνωις, rest-harrow, *Ononis antiquorum*
 6. 1. 3. has leaves as well as spines: a wild under-shrub; 6. 5. 1. in list of spinous plants which have leaves as well as spines; 6. 5. 3-4. described: troublesome to farmers.
 ὀξυάκκαθος, cotoneaster, *Cotoneaster Pyracantha*
 1. 9. 3. evergreen; 3. 3. 1. tree of mountain and plain; 3. 3. 3. evergreen; 3. 4. 2. time of budding; 3. 4. 4. time of fruiting; 4.4.2. thorns of μυλέα ἡ Ἱεροικὴ comp.; 6. 3. 3. fruit used in garlands.
 ὀξὴ (ὀξία), beech, *Fagus sylvatica*
 3. 3. 8. doubt whether it has a flower; 3. 6. 5. roots few slender and 'plain' according to Arcadians: shallow - rooting; 3. 10. 1. described; 3. 11. 5. mountain and lowland forms

compared; 5. 1. 2. time of cutting timber; 5. 1. 4. do.; 5. 4. 4. wood does not decay in water; 5. 6. 4. wood 'moist': used for elastic bedsteads; 5. 7. 2. wood used for keel etc. of small vessels; 5. 7. 6. other uses of wood; 5. 8. 3. grows very fine in lowland part of Latium.
 ὀξύκέδρος (= κέδρος (1) 3. 12. 3.), prickly cedar, *Juniperus Oxycedrus*
 3. 12. 3. some, who call ἄρκεθος a κέδρος, distinguish κέδρος (1) as ὀξύκέδρος.
 ὀπτίαν, ?
 7. 13. 9. (in defective sentence) belongs to τὰ βολβάδη.
 ὀπβάλαμον, see βάλσαμον.
 ὀρειοκέλιον, parsley, *Petroselinum sativum*
 7. 6. 3-4. distinguished from other forms of σέλινον: medicinal use.
 ὀρειπτελέα, wych-elm, *Ulmus montana*
 3.14.1. distinguished from πτελέα.
 ὀρίγανον (ὀρίγανος) (= ὀ. ἡ μέλαινα), marjoram, *Origanum viride* etc.
 1. 9. 4. evergreen (partly); 1. 12. 1. taste of fruit; 6. 1. 4. a spineless wild under-shrub; 6. 2. 3. two forms, 'black' and 'white' (see below): seed conspicuous: not, like θύμος, particular as to situation; 7. 1. 3. time of germination; 7. 1. 6. germination; 7. 2. 1. propagation; 7. 6. 1. wild form distinguished.
 ὀρίγανος ἡ λευκή, marjoram, *Origanum heracleoticum*
 6. 2. 3. distinguished from ὀ. ἡ μέλαινα.
 ὀρίγανος ἡ μέλαινα (= ὀρίγανον), marjoram, *Origanum viride*
 6. 2. 3. distinguished from ὀ. ἡ λευκή.
 ὀρμιον, *Salvia Horminum*
 3. 1. 4. sown later than cereals and pulses; 8. 7. 3. doubtful if eaten green by animals: described: sown at same time as σπσάμη.
 ὀροβάγγη, dodder, *Cuscuta europaea*
 8. 8. 4. grows specially among ὀροβοί: reason: ἀπαρίτη comp.

INDEX OF PLANTS

δροβος, bitter vetch, *Ervum Ervilia*
 2. 4. 2. more digestible if sown in spring; 7. 5. 4. used to prevent ψάλλα in ραφανίς; 7. 6. 3. size of fruit of *Επασέλιων* comp.; 8. 1. 4. sown both early and late; 8. 2. 5. flowering time; 8. 3. 2. stem; 8. 5. 1. more than one kind: white form sweetest; 8. 5. 2. seeds not in compartments; 8. 5. 3. shape of pod; 8. 8. 4. οροβάγγη grows specially among ο; 8. 10. 1. a pest; 8. 11. 2. seed keeps well; 8. 11. 6. do. specially in hill-country; 9. 20. 1. shape of one kind of πέπερι (fruit) comp.
 όρνιξ (= στελέφουρος according to some, 7. 11. 2.), plantain, *Plantago Lagopus*.
 όρνον, rice, *Oryza sativa*
 4. 4. 10. described.
 όρχις (1) (οένας), orchis, *Orchis papilionacea*
 9. 18. 3. properties: leaf and stalk.
 όρχις (2) (μικρός), orchis, *Orchis longicurvus*
 9. 18. 3. properties: leaf and stalk.
 όστρία (όστρως) (όστρως = όστρως 3. 10. 3.), hop-hornbeam, *Ostrya carpinifolia*
 1. 8. 2. 'male' has more knots than 'female'; 3. 3. 1. tree of mountain and plain; 3. 6. 1. slow-growing (?); 3. 10. 3. described.
 όστρως (= όστρία 3. 10. 3.), hop-hornbeam, *Ostrya carpinifolia*
 3. 10. 3. described.
 ούγγον, *Cotocasia antiquorum*
 1. 1. 7. 'fruit' underground; 1. 6. 9. grows underground; 1. 6. 11. described.
 πάδος (? = πηδός (?)), *Prunus Mahaleb*
 4. 1. 3. likes shade.
 παιωνία (= γλυκυσίδη 9. 8. 6.), peony, *Paeonia officinalis*
 9. 8. 6. superstition as to time of digging.
 παλιούρος (1), Christ's thorn, *Paliurus australis*
 1. 3. 1. a typical 'shrub'; 1. 3. 2. becomes tree-like; 1. 5. 3. thorns on wood; 1. 10. 6. leaf with

spinous projections; 1. 10. 7. stem presently spinous; 3. 3. 1. tree of mountain and plain; 3. 4. 2. time of budding; 3. 4. 4. time of fruiting; 3. 11. 2. fruit of σφένδαμνος comp.; 3. 18. 3. kinds: described; 4. 8. 1. to some extent grows in marshes; 4. 12. 4. to some extent aquatic; 6. 1. 3. has spines on the shoots.
 παλιούρος (2) (ό Λιγύπτιος), *Zizyphus Spina-Christi*
 4. 3. 1-2. common in Libya; 4. 3. 3. described: distinguished from π. of Hellas.
 πανάκεια (= πάνακες τὸ 'Ηράκλειον), *Oporanax hispidus*
 9. 15. 7. localities.
 πάνακες (τὸ Σύριον ? 9. 7. 2: 9. 10. 1.), (juice χαλβάνη (?) 9. 7. 2: 9. 9. 2., see note), all-heal, *Ferulago galbanifera*
 9. 1. 2. in list of plants whose juice is a gum; 9. 7. 2. Syrian: χαλβάνη made from π.; 9. 7. 3. in list of ἀρώματα; 9. 9. 1. root fruit and juice used; 9. 9. 2. uses for medicine and perfume; 9. 11. 1. kinds (see below); 9. 11. 4. two further kinds, one fine-leaved, the other not: medicinal use.
 πάνακες τὸ 'Ασκληπιεῖον, *Ferula nodosa*
 9. 8. 7. superstition as to gathering; 9. 11. 1. described: medicinal use.
 πάνακες τὸ 'Ηράκλειον (= πανάκεια), *Oporanax hispidus*
 9. 11. 1. in list of kinds of π.; 9. 11. 3. described: medicinal use.
 πάνακες τὸ Χειρόνιον, elecampane, *Inula Helenium*
 9. 11. 1. described: habitat: medicinal use.
 παντάνοσα, star-thistle, *Centaurea Calcitrapa*
 6. 5. 1. in list of spinous plants which have leaves as well as spines.
 πάπυρος (stalk πάπυρος), papyrus, *Cyperus Papyrus*
 4. 8. 2. useful for food in Egypt; 4. 8. 3-4. described: uses;

INDEX OF PLANTS

4. 8. 5. stem of σάρι comp.; 6. 3. 1. belongs to 'ferula-like' plants.
 παρθένον, bachelor's buttons, *Pyrethrum Parthenium*
 7. 7. 2. λάχανον: needs cooking
 πέξις, bullstip, *Lycoperdon Bovista*
 1. 6. 5. no roots.
 πελεκάνος, axe-weed, *Cowwrigera Coronilla*
 8. 3. 3. grows specially among όφέκη: name explained.
 πεντάπερσι (= πεντάφυλλον 9. 13. 5.), cinquefoil, *Potentilla reptans*
 9. 13. 5. described.
 πεντάφυλλον (= πεντάπερσι 9. 13. 5.), cinquefoil, *Potentilla reptans*.
 (πέπερος), pepper, *Piper nigrum*
 9. 20. 1. a fruit: two forms: described: properties: antidote to κόνειον; 9. 20. 2. size of Κνίδιος κόκκος comp.
 περδίκιον, 'partridge-plant,' *Polygoum parviflorum*
 1. 6. 11. large fleshy roots.
 περιττός (? στρόχνος ό περιττός) (= στρόχνος ό μαυκίς 9. 11. 6.), thorn-apple, *Datura Stramonium*.
 περσέα (= πέρσιον), *Mimusops Schimperi*
 3. 3. 5. not fruitful everywhere; 4. 2. 1. peculiar to Egypt; 4. 2. 5. described; 4. 2. 8. common in Thebaid.
 πέρισιον (= περσέα), *Mimusops Schimperi*
 2. 2. 10. effects of climate.
 πευκέανον, sulphur-wort, *Peucedanum officinale*
 9. 14. 1. how long drug will keep; 9. 15. 1. grows in Arcadia; 9. 20. 2. properties of root: use in medicine: grows in Arcadia.
 πένκη, fr. *Pinus* spp.
 1. 3. 6. refuses cultivation; 1. 5. 1. erect and tall; 1. 5. 4. wood has many knots; 1. 6. 1. core woody; 1. 6. 3. root single; 1. 6. 5. roots not branching; 1. 8. 1. many knots; 1. 9. 3. evergreen (the wild and one cultivated kind); 1. 10. 4. leaves like teeth of comb (?); 1. 10. 6. leaf spinous at tip; 1. 12. 1. taste of fruit; 1. 12. 2. taste of sap; 2. 2. 2.

propagated only by seed; 2. 5. 2. instance of very long roots; 3. 1. 2. grows only from seed; 3. 2. 3. evidence that it is really wild; 3. 3. 1. a mountain tree; 3. 3. 3. evergreen; 3. 3. 8. doubt whether it has a flower; 3. 4. 5. time of budding and fruiting; 3. 4. 6. time of fruiting; 3. 5. 1. periods of budding; 3. 5. 3. do.; 3. 5. 5. winter-buds; 3. 5. 6. cone; 3. 6. 1. quick growing: even young tree fruits; 3. 6. 4. not deep-rooting; 3. 7. 1. dies if topped; 3. 7. 3. produces a 'tuft' (κύτταρος); 3. 9. 1-8. kinds according to various authorities (see below): distinction from πένυς; 3. 9. 4. timber, foliage; 3. 9. 5. further distinction from πένυς: the disease 'pitch-glut'; 3. 9. 7. comparison with ελάτη; 3. 9. 8. do.: core and callus; 4. 1. 1. likes sun; 4. 1. 2. in shade has inferior timber; 4. 5. 1. in list of Northern trees; 4. 5. 3. does not grow in Pontus; 4. 15. 3. effects of stripping bark at various seasons; 4. 16. 1. topping fatal; 4. 16. 1-2. not injured by cutting for tar; 4. 16. 4. said to perish if entirely deprived of its heartwood; 5. 1. 2. time of cutting timber; 5. 1. 4. do.; 5. 1. 9-10. methods of cleaving; 5. 4. 2. wood (when resinous) proof against decay; 5. 4. 4. more eaten by τερέων than ελάτη; 5. 4. 8. effect of salt water on different parts; 5. 5. 1. knotty parts of wood hard to work; 5. 6. 1. wood good for struts: behaviour under pressure; 5. 6. 2. takes glue best of all woods; 5. 7. 1-2. uses of wood in ship-building; 5. 7. 4-5. uses in house-building and crafts; 5. 8. 1. grows to great size in Latium, but finer still in Corsica; 5. 8. 3. grows in hill-country of Latium; 5. 9. 3. charcoal of this wood preferred by smiths to that of όρσι; 9. 1. 2. sap gummy; 9. 1. 6. time of tapping; 9. 2. 1. pro-

INDEX OF PLANTS

ductive of resin (*ἀρτυνῆ*); 9.2.2; quality of resin; 9.2.3-4. Macedonians only burn the 'male' for pitch (*πίττα*), and the roots of the 'female'; aspect etc. required for production of good pitch; 9.2.5. Idaean account different (see π. ἡ Ἰδαία and π. ἡ παραλία); 9.2.6. filling up the holes; 9.2.7. do. Idaean account; 9.2.8. further rules for collecting pitch: age of tree; etc.; 9.3.1-3. method of preparing pitch; 9.1.4. does not grow in Syria.

πέυκη ἡ ἄκαρπος (= π. ἡ θήλεια = π. ἡ Ἰδαία), Corsican pine, *Pinus Laricio*

3.9.2. described: 3.9.4. one of three wild kinds (Idaean account).

πέυκη ἡ ἄκαρπος ('male'), Corsican pine, *Pinus Laricio*

3.9.2. comp. with 'female.'

πέυκη ἡ ἄκαρπος ('female'), Aleppo pine, *Pinus halepensis*

3.9.2. comp. with 'male.'

πέυκη ἡ ἄρρη (= π. ἡ παραλία = πίνυς in 3.9.5.), Aleppo pine, *Pinus halepensis*

3.9.3. timber: produces σικὴ (Mt. Ida); 3.9.4. one of three wild kinds (Idaean account).

πέυκη ἡ ἡμερος (= [π. ἡ] κωνόφορος), stone pine, *Pinus Pinea*

3.9.1. distinguished from other kinds; 3.9.4. Arcadians say it is a πίνυς: timber, foliage, resin.

πέυκη ἡ θήλεια (= π. ἡ ἄκαρπος = π. ἡ Ἰδαία), Corsican pine, *Pinus Laricio*

3.9.3. timber: contains αἰγίς; 3.9.4. one of three wild kinds (Idaean account).

πέυκη ἡ Ἰδαία (= π. ἡ ἄκαρπος = π. ἡ θήλεια), Corsican pine, *Pinus Laricio*

3.9.1-2, described; 9.2.5. Idaean account of pitch (*πίττα*).

[πέυκη ἡ] κωνόφορος (= π. ἡ ἡμερος), stone pine, *Pinus pinea*

2.2.6. seeds true; 3.9.4. foliage: pitch (*πίττα*): Arcadians say it is a πίνυς.

πέυκη ἡ παραλία (= π. ἡ ἄρρη = πίνυς in 3.9.5.), Aleppo pine, *Pinus halepensis*

3.9.1. described; 9.2.5. Idaean account of pitch (*πίττα*).

πήγανον (πηγάνιον), rue, *Ruta graveolens*

1.3.1. a typical under-shrub; 1.3.4. becomes tree-like; 1.9.4. evergreen; 1.10.4. leaves fleshy; 2.1.3. propagation; 6.1.1. may be classed as an under-shrub; 6.5.3. leaf of ὄνωνις comp.; 6.7.3. strong plants of ἀβρότονου comp.; 7.2.1. propagation: seed slow to germinate; 7.4.1. only one kind; 7.5.1. dislikes manure; 7.6.1. wild form distinguished; 9.4.2. colour of leaf of λιβανωτός comp.; 9.5.1. leaf of βέλασαμον comp.; 9.9.6. leaf of ἰσχάς (ἀπιος (2)) comp.

πῆδος (?) (= πάδος 4.1.3.), *Prunus Mahaleb*

5.7.6. uses of wood.

πικρίς, *Urospermum picroides*

7.11.4. inedible; flowers in spring, but also throughout winter and summer.

πίλος, *Polyporus igniarius* (?)

3.7.4. produced by δρύς; described.

πιόσις, pea, *Pisum sativum*

8.1.1. in list of pulses; 8.1.4. sown late; 8.2.3. comes up with several leaves; 8.3.1. leaf; 8.3.2. stem; 8.5.2. seeds not in compartments; 8.5.3. shape of pod; 8.10.5. infested by worms.

πίνυς (= πίνυς ἡ ἄρρη ἡ πέυκη ἡ ἄρρη in 3.9.5. = πέυκη ἡ παραλία in 3.9.5.), Aleppo pine, *Pinus halepensis*

1.6.1. core woody; 1.10.4. leaves like teeth of comb; 1.10.6. leaf spinous at tip; 1.12.1. taste of fruit; 2.2.2. propagated only by seed; 3.1.2. do.; 3.3.3. evergreen; 3.3.8. doubt whether it has a flower (*κίτταρος*); 3.4.5. time of budding and fruiting; 3.5.5. winter-buds; 3.6.1. slow growing (?):

INDEX OF PLANTS

even young tree fruits; 3.9.4-8. *πέυκη* and *πίνυς*; 3.9.6. distinction from *πέυκη*; 3.11.1. bark of σφένδαμος comp.; 3.17.1. bark of φελλός comp.; 4.5.3. does not grow in Pontus; 4.14.8. if topped, becomes barren, but is not destroyed; 4.16.1. topping fatal; 5.1.2. time of cutting timber; 5.1.4. do.; 5.1.5-6. timber comp. with ἑλάτη; 5.7.1. used in Cyprus for ship-building instead of *πέυκη*; 5.7.3. wood used for bent-wood work in triremes; 5.7.5. use of wood in ship-building and house-building: soon rots; 5.7.8. use of wood for carpenter's tools; 5.9.2. charcoal of this wood used in silver mines; 9.1.2. sap gummy; 9.2.1. production of resin (*ἀρτυνῆ*); 9.2.2. quality of resin; 9.2.3. said to be burnt for pitch (*πίττα*) in Syria.

πίνυς ἡ ἄγρια (= πίνυς = πέυκη ἡ ἄρρη = πέυκη ἡ παραλία in 3.9.5.) *Pinus halepensis* (mountain form)

1.9.3. evergreen; 3.3.1. a mountain tree (Macedonian).

πίνυς ἡ φθειροποιός, *Pinus brutia*

2.2.6. seeds come true.

πλάτανος, plane, *Platanus orientalis*

1.4.2. lives near water; 1.6.3. roots many and long; 1.7.1. example of long roots; 1.8.5. diseased formation (*κραδῆ*); 1.9.5. evergreen specimens; 1.10.4. leaves broad; 1.10.7. attachment of leaf-stalk; 3.1.1. propagation; 3.1.3. produces seed and seedlings; 3.3.3. evergreen in some places; 3.4.2. time of budding; 3.6.1. quick growing; 3.11.1. leaf of σφένδαμος comp.; 3.11.4. has a sort of winter-bud like that of μελία; 4.5.6. found at only one place on Adriatic coast: rare in Italy; 4.5.7. common in some Mediterranean regions; 4.7.4. size of unnamed Arabian tree (see App. 12a) comp.; 4.8.1. grows partially

in water; not common on Nile; 4.13.2. trees said to have been planted by Agamemnon; 4.15.2. bark cracks; 4.16.2. grows again after being cut or blown down: instances; 5.3.4. character of wood; 5.7.3. wood used for bent-wood work: soon decays; 5.9.4. wood makes an evil smoke when burnt for charcoal; 9.11.6. 'head' of σπρίγυς ὁ δ'μανικός comp. to fruit of π. πλατύφυλλος (δρύς) see δρύς (6).

πία, grass

7.8.3. leaves 'on the ground.'

πία ἡ Μηδική, see Μηδική.

πίθος (1), larkspur, *Delphinium orientale*

6.8.3. a coronary plant: flowers in summer: flower like ἰάκινθος.

πίθος (2) (= ἀσφδέλος), asphodel, *Asphodelus ramosus*

6.8.3. a coronary plant: flowers in summer: flower white: used in connexion with funerals.

πίλιον, huiwort, *Teucrium Polium*

1.10.4. leaves fleshy: prevents moth in clothes; 2.8.3. used for caprification; 7.10.5. evergreen.

πολύκανθος, *Carduus acanthoides*

6.4.3. a 'thistle-like' plant.

πολυπόδιον, polybody, *Polypodium vulgare*

9.13.6. peculiar shape: described: named from cuttle-fish (πολύπους), and used as charm to prevent poly (πολύπους): other medicinal use: habitat; 9.20.4. comes up after rain: has no seed.

πράσιον, *Marrubium* spp.

6.1.4. a spineless wild under-shrub; 6.2.5. two kinds; see below.

πράσιον (1), horehound, *Marrubium peregrinum*

6.2.5. leaf described: used by druggists.

πράσιον (2), horehound, *Marrubium vulgare*

6.2.5. leaf described.

πράσον (1), leek, *Allium Porrum*

7.1.2-3. time of sowing and germination; 7.1.6. germination

INDEX OF PLANTS

tion; 7. 1. 7. bears fruit in second year: stem single; 7. 2. 2. 3. root makes offsets; 7. 3. 4. seed borne at top: method of sowing; 7. 4. 10. coat often like γήτειον; 7. 4. 11. size of 'head' of one year old σκόροδον comp.; 7. 5. 3. improved by transplanting; 7. 5. 4. pests; 7. 5. 5. seed keeps well; 7. 8. 2. stem smooth, not branched; 9. 10. 1. leaf of ἐλλέβορος ὀλευκός comp. by some.

πράσον (2) (= ζώστηρ 4. 6. 2. = φύκος (1)); grass-wrack, *Posidonia oceanica*

4. 6. 2. = ζώστηρ, q.v.

πράσον (3) (= φύκος (2)), riband-weed, *Laminaria saccharina*

4. 6. 4. carried by current from Atlantic into Mediterranean: described; 4.7.1. refers to 4.6.4.

πρίνος, kermes-oak, *Quercus coccifera*

1. 6. 1. core hard and close; 1.6.2. core large and conspicuous; 1. 9. 3. evergreen; 1. 10. 6. leaves with spinous projections; 3. 3. 1. a mountain tree; 3. 3. 3. evergreen; 3. 3. 6. does not always fruit; 3. 4. 1. takes a year to ripen fruit; 3. 4. 4-6; time of fruiting; 3. 6. 4. deep rooting; 3. 7. 3. produces a scarlet 'berry'; 3. 16. 1. described; 3. 16. 2. σμίλαξ (1) comp.; 3. 16. 3. φελλόδρος ὄρυς and π. comp.; 3. 16. 4. leaf of κόμαρος comp.; 4. 3. 1. leaf of λωτός (4) comp.; effect of stripping bark in winter; 5. 4. 8. wood of μυρική (2) comp. for strength; 5. 5. 4. core not obvious, but exists; 5. 7. 6. uses of wood; 5. 9. 7. wood used for fire-sticks; 9. 4. 3. leaf of σμύρνα comp. by some.

προύμη (= σποδίας), bullace, *Prunus insidiaria*

9. 1. 2. sap gummy.

πτελέα, elm, *Ulmus glabra*

1.8.5. diseased formation (κραδή); 1. 10. 1. leaves inverted in summer; 1. 10. 6. leaves notched; 3. 1. 1. propagation; 3. 1. 2. seems to have no fruit yet re-

produces itself: instance; 3.1.3. do.: proof; 3. 3. 1. tree of mountain and plain; 3. 3. 4. a question if it bears fruit; 3.4.2. time of budding; 3. 6. 1. quick growing; 3. 7. 3. produces a βότρυς and leaf-galls; 3. 11. 5. mountain and lowland forms comp.; 3. 14. 1. description: kinds; 3. 15. 4. leaf-galls of τέρμινθος comp.; 3. 17. 3. leaf of Idaean κολοιτία comp.; 3. 17. 5. leaf of σικκή ἢ Ἰδαία comp.; 3.18.5. leaf of ρούς comp.; 4. 2. 3. leaf of σικκή ἢ Κυπρία comp.; 4. 5. 3. grows in Pontus; 4. 5. 7. common in some Mediterranean regions; 4. 9. 2. leaf of τρίβολος (3) comp.; 4. 15. 2. survives stripping of bark; 5. 1. 2. time of cutting timber; 5. 3. 4. character of wood; 5. 3. 5. method of making door-hinges of the wood; 5. 4. 3. wood does not decay if exposed to air; 5. 6. 4. wood strong: used for door-hinges; 5. 7. 3. wood used for bent-wood work: use in shipbuilding; 5. 7. 6. other uses of wood; 5. 7. 8. uses of wood for carpenter's tools; 9. 1. 2. sap gummy: gum contained in the 'bag'; 9. 4. 3. leaf of σμύρνα comp. (by some).

πρίρις, fern, *Nephrodium Filix-mas*

1. 10. 5. frond described; 4.2.11. leaf of an unnamed Memphian shrub (see App. (2)) comp.; 8.7.7. destroyed by manure or by sheep sleeping on it; 9. 13. 6. leaf of πολυπόδιον comp. to π. ἢ μεγάλη; 9. 18. 8. distinguished from θηλύπτερις; 9. 20. 5. root only of use: medicinal use: time of gathering.

πύζος, box, *Buxus sempervirens*

1. 5. 4. wood heavy; 1. 5. 5. do. because of close grain; 1. 6. 2. core not conspicuous; 1. 8. 2. few knots; 1. 9. 3. evergreen; 3. 3. 1. a mountain tree; 3. 3. 3. evergreen; 3. 4. 6. time of fruiting: fruit inedible; 3. 6. 1. slow growing (?); 3.15.5. described; 4. 4. 1. hard to grow in Baby-

INDEX OF PLANTS

lon; 4. 5. 1. in list of Northern trees; 5. 3. 1. wood very close and heavy; 5. 3. 7. images made from the wood; 5. 4. 1. wood hard and heavy; 5. 4. 2. wood proof against decay; 5. 4. 5. wood not attacked by σκόληξ; 5. 5. 2. core not obvious: wherefore wood not apt to 'draw'; 5. 5. 4. core not obvious but exists; 5. 7. 7. uses of wood: that grown on Mount Olympus useless; 5. 7. 8. uses of wood for carpenter's tools; 9. 20. 4. wood of ἔβερος comp.

πυρός, wheat, *Triticum vulgare*

1.5.2. 'bark' fibrous; 1.6.5. roots numerous; 1.6.6. do.; 1.11.2. seeds in a husk; 1.11.5. each seed separately attached; 2.2.9. said to turn sometimes into κριθή; 2.4.1. turns into αἶρα: wild π. turns into cultivated with cultivation; 4.4.9. πυροί grow in India; 4.10.3. taste of seeds of σιδή comp.; 7.11.2. inflorescence and general appearance of σπείροφυρος comp.; 8. 1. 1. in list of cereals; 8. 1. 3. sown early, but after κριθή; 8. 1. 4. one kind sown late; 8. 1. 5. time of germination; 8. 2. 1. germination described; 8. 2. 3. single leaf first appears: roots described; 8. 2. 6. time of maturing seed; 8. 2. 7. time of harvest in Hellas and in Egypt; 8. 3. 2. stem; 8. 4. 1-2. compared in detail with other cereals; 8. 4. 3-5. kinds distinguished, local and other (see below); 8. 6. 1. conditions for sowing; 8. 6. 4. suitable soil; 8. 6. 5-6. rain hurtful when π. is in flower: and when it is ripe, but less so than to κριθή; 8. 7. 1. said to change into αἶρα under certain conditions; 8. 7. 4. effect of cutting down or grazing young crop in Thessaly and in Babylon; 8.7.5. in many places comes up again next year; etc.; 8.8.2. favourable localities; 8. 8. 3. degenerates into αἶρα,—or else αἶρα is specially apt to grow among π.:

8. 9. 1. exhausts the soil most of cereals; 8. 10. 1. a pest of π.; 8. 10. 2. wheat-rust; 8. 10. 3. effects of weather; 8.10.4. effects of 'worms' in various localities; 8. 11. 1. seed keeps better than κριθή; 8. 11. 3. grain stored without drying; 8. 11. 7. effect of mixing earth with the grain in some places: at Babylon grain jumps on the threshing-floor: reason.

πυρός ὁ Διγύστιος, *Triticum vulgare* var.

8. 4. 3. in list of varieties of π.; 8. 4. 6. escapes αἶρα.

πυρός ὁ Ἀλεξανδρείας, *Triticum vulgare* var.

8. 4. 3. in list of varieties.

πυρός ὁ Ἀσάριος, *Triticum vulgare* var.

8. 4. 3. in list of varieties.

πυρός ὁ Βοιωτός, *Triticum vulgare* var.

8. 4. 5. heaviest grain.

πυρός ὁ Ὠράκιος, *Triticum vulgare* var.

8. 4. 3. grain has many coats.

πυρός ὁ καρχυδίας

8. 4. 3. thick stem.

πυρός ὁ κριθανίας

8. 2. 3. branching.

πυρός ὁ λακωνικός

8. 4. 5. grain light.

πυρός ὁ λιβυκός

8. 4. 3. grain not long in husk thick stem.

πυρός ὁ Ποντικός

8. 4. 3.-4. lightest grain; 8. 4. 5. variation in grain; 8.4.6. escapes αἶρα.

πυρός ὁ στανίας

8. 2. 3. branching.

πυρός ὁ Σικελός

8. 4. 3., 8. 4. 5. heaviest grain of kinds imported to Hellas; 8.4.6. fairly free from αἶρα, especially that of Akragas: infested with μελάμυρον.

πυρός ὁ σταγεινός

8. 4. 3. in list of varieties, see note

ράμνος, buckthorn, *Rhamnus* spp.

1. 5. 3. stem fleshy; 1. 9. 4. evergreen; 3. 18. 12. cluster of ber-

INDEX OF PLANTS

- ries of *σμύλαξ* (2) comp.; 5. 9. 7. wood used for fire-sticks, especially for the stationary piece.
- ράμος ἢ λευκή*, buckthorn, *Rhamnus graeca*
3. 18. 2. distinguished from *ρ. ἢ μέλαινα*.
- ράμος ἢ μέλαινα*, buckthorn, *Rhamnus oleoides*
3. 18. 2. distinguished from *ρ. ἢ λευκή*.
- ράφανός*, radish, *Raphanus sativus*
1. 2. 7. flesh of root turns to wood; 1. 6. 6. root fleshy; 1. 6. 7. root of 'bark' and flesh; 7. 1. 2-3. time of sowing and of germination; 7. 1. 5. do.; 7. 1. 7. germination; 7. 2. 5. survives and increases in size under a heap of soil; 7. 2. 5-6. root described; 7. 2. 8. do.; 7. 3. 2. seeds described; 7. 3. 4. seed borne at side; 7. 4. 1-2. several kinds (described) *Κορινθία*, *Κλεοναία*, *Λεοθαρία*, (or *Θρακία*), *ἀμωρέα* (see below), *Βοιωτία*, and one with leaf like *εὐζώμων*; 7. 4. 3. effects of weather; 7. 5. 3. improved by transplanting; 7. 5. 4. pests; 7. 6. 2. root of wild *γογγυλός* comp.; 7. 6. 3. root of *ἰπποσέλινον* comp.; 7. 8. 2. stem branched; 9. 9. 1. method of cutting root of *μανθρογράφος* (1) comp.; 9. 12. 1. method of cutting up *χαμαιλέον* ὁ *λευκός* for medicinal use comp.
- ράφανος ἢ ἀμωρέα*, horse-radish (?)
7. 4. 2. in list of varieties of *ρ.*
- ράφανος*, cabbage, *Brassica cretica*
1. 3. 4. becomes tree-like; 1. 6. 6. root single; 1. 9. 4. evergreen; 1. 10. 4. leaves fleshy; 1. 14. 2. bears fruit on top and at side; 4. 4. 1. 2. size of an unnamed Asian shrub (see App. (10)) comp.; 4. 16. 6. spoils flavour of grape; vine-shoot turns away from *ρ.*; whence use of *ρ.* as cure for effects of wine; 6. 1. 2. may be classed as an under-shrub; 7. 1. 2-3. time of sowing and of germination; 7. 2. 1. propagation; 7. 2. 4. grows again when stem is cut; effect on flavour;

7. 4. 1. several kinds; 7. 4. 4. three kinds distinguished, *οὐλόφυλλος*, *λειόφυλλος*, *ἀγρία* (see below); 7. 5. 3. bears transplanting; 7. 5. 4. pests; 7. 6. 1-2. wild form distinguished.
- ράφανος ἢ ἀγρία* (= *κεράσις* 9. 15. 5.), charlock, *Raphanus Raphanistrum*
7. 4. 4. see *ράφανος*; 7. 6. 1-2. see *ράφανος*; 9. 15. 5. Arcadian: a drug; also called *κεράσις*.
- ράφανος ἢ ὄρεα* (= *ἄπιος* (2)) = *ισχάς*, spurge, *Euphorbia ἄπιος*
9. 12. 1. used to kill a pig, mixed with *χαμαιλέον* ὁ *λευκός*.
- ροά* (*ροιά*), (flower *κύντος*), pomegranate, *Punica Granatum*
1. 3. 3. a tree which has not however a single stem; 1. 5. 1. crooked and low; 1. 6. 1. core fleshy; 1. 6. 3. few roots; 1. 6. 4. shallow rooting; 1. 6. 5. roots branching upwards; 1. 9. 1. much branched; 1. 10. 4. leaves narrow; 1. 10. 10. fruit made of fibre and skin; 1. 11. 4. seeds all together in a single case; 1. 11. 5. each fruit separately attached (?); 1. 11. 6. arrangement of stones; 1. 12. 1. taste of fruit; 1. 13. 1. flower red; 1. 13. 3. flower above fruit-case; 1. 13. 4. some kinds sterile; 1. 13. 5. flower described; 1. 14. 1. bears on last year's wood; 1. 14. 4. many cultivated forms; 2. 1. 2-3. propagation; 2. 2. 4. degenerates from seed; 2. 2. 5. do. details; 2. 2. 7. in some places improves from seed; 2. 2. 9. effects of cultivation; 2. 2. 10. ref. to 2. 2. 9.; 2. 2. 11. effect of good cultivation; 2. 3. 1. sometimes changes character; 2. 3. 2. ref. to 2. 2. 7.; 2. 3. 3. sometimes bears fruit on the stem; 2. 5. 5. propagation; 2. 5. 6. trees should be planted close together; 2. 6. 8. size of fruit of a kind of *φοινίξ* (1) comp.; 2. 6. 12. cuttings set upside down; 2. 7. 1. water-loving; 2. 7. 3. requires pungent manure and much water; 2. 8. 1. apt to

INDEX OF PLANTS

- shed immature fruit; 3. 5. 4. autumn budding; 3. 6. 2. formation of buds; 3. 18. 4. fruit and growth of *κυνόσβατος* comp.; 3. 18. 13. size and leaf of *εὐώνυμος* comp.; 4. 3. 3. stones eaten with fruit; 4. 5. 3. grows well in Pontus with shelter; 4. 5. 4. grows on Mt. Tmolus and Mysian Olympus; 4. 10. 3. flower of *σίδη* comp.: seeds of *σίδη* contrasted; 4. 13. 2. short-lived, especially the stoneless form (see below); 4. 13. 3. after decaying shoots again from same stock; 4. 14. 10. fruit gets worm-eaten; 4. 14. 12. uninjured by special winds; 4. 16. 1. survives splitting of stem; 6. 1. 3. has spines on the shoots; 7. 13. 4. fruit kept by inserting stalk in bulb of *σκίλλα*; 9. 5. 2. size of *βαλσαμον* comp.
- ροά ἢ ἀπύρνος*, *Punica Granatum* var.
4. 13. 2. specially short-lived.
- ροδονία* (flower *ρόδον*, fruit *μῆλον* 6. 6. 6.), rose, *Rosa centifolia* etc.
1. 9. 4. evergreen; 1. 13. 1. colour alluded to; 1. 13. 2. has a 'two-fold' flower; 1. 13. 3. flower above fruit-case; 1. 13. 5. flower of *ροά* comp.; 2. 2. 1. propagation; 4. 8. 7. colour of flower of *κίανος* ὁ *Διόππιος* comp.; 4. 10. 3. sepals of *σίδη* comp.; 6. 1. 1. in list of under-shrubs; 6. 1. 3. has spines on the shoots; 6. 6. 4-6. a cultivated under-shrub: a coronary plant: many kinds: localities: propagation and cultivation; 6. 8. 2. flowering time; 6. 8. 5. bush lives five years and then degenerates unless pruned: position and climate important for fragrance: flowers very early in Egypt; 6. 8. 6. blooms well on mountains, but has inferior scent; 9. 19. 1. colour of flower of *ονοθίρας* comp.
- ρόδον* τὸ *ἀγριον*, wild rose, *Rosa dametorum*
6. 2. 1. flower of *κίσθος* comp.
- ροῦς* (drug *ροῦς* 3. 18. 5.), sumach *Rhus Coriaria*
3. 18. 1. has more than one form (see below); 3. 18. 5. 'male' and 'female' forms: described: used for dyeing: produces a drug called *ροῦς*.
- ροῦς ἢ λευκή*
3. 18. 2. distinguished from *ρ. ἢ μέλαινα*.
- ροῦς ἢ μέλαινα*
3. 18. 2. distinguished from *ρ. ἢ λευκή*
- ρότρος*, globe-thistle, *Echinops spinosus*
6. 4. 4. a 'thistle-like' plant: branches from the top.
- σάρι* (stalk *σάρι*), *Cyperus auricomus*
4. 8. 2. useful for food in Egypt; 4. 8. 5. described.
- σέλινον*, celery, *Apium graveolens*
1. 2. 2. takes two years to mature; 1. 6. 6. root single, but with large side-growths; 1. 9. 4. evergreen (partly); 1. 10. 7. time of leaf-growth; 1. 12. 2. taste of sap; 2. 4. 3. effect of trampling and rolling in seed; 6. 3. 1. leaf of *στάφιον* comp.; 7. 1. 2-3. time of sowing and germination; 7. 1. 6. germination; 7. 1. 7. bears fruit in second year; 7. 2. 2. root makes offsets; 7. 2. 5. root described; 7. 2. 8. do.; 7. 3. 4-5. methods of sowing and transplanting; 7. 4. 6. kinds distinguished; 7. 5. 3. bears transplanting; 7. 6. 3. wild forms (*ἰπποσέλινον*, *εὐσιόσέλινον*, *ὄρειοσέλινον*) distinguished.
- σέλινον* τὸ *ἐλαϊον* (= *ἐλεισορέλιον*), marsh celery, *Apium graveolens*
4. 8. 1. in list of marsh plants; 9. 11. 1. leaf of *λιβανωτίς ἢ κάρπιμος* comp.
- σέσέλι*, hartsword, *Tordylium officinale*
9. 15. 5. an Arcadian drug.
- σημίδα* (?), Judas-tree, *Cercis Siliquastrum*
3. 14. 4. described; 5. 7. 7. (?) wood used for walking-sticks.

INDEX OF PLANTS

σήσαμον (seed *σήσαμη*), sesame, *Sesamum indicum*
 1.11.2. seed-vessel; 3.13.6. seeds of berry of *ἀκτή* comp.; 3.18.13. fruit of *εὐώνυμος* comp.; 4.8.14. size of fruit of an unnamed Egyptian plant (see App. (20)) comp.; 6. 5. 3. seed of a kind of *τριβόλος* comp.; 8.1.1. in list of 'summer crops' distinct from cereals and pulses; 8. 1. 4. sown later than cereals and pulses; 8. 2. 6. time of maturing seed; 8. 3. 1. leaf; 8. 3. 2. stem; 8. 3. 3. flower; 8. 3. 4. seed abundant; 8. 5. 1. a white kind, which is the sweetest; 8. 5. 2. seeds in compartments; 8. 6. 1. rain not beneficial after sowing; 8. 7. 3. not eaten green by any animal: *εἰσόσιμον* comp.: sown at same time as *θριμον*; 8. 9. 3. exhausts the soil; 9. 9. 2. fruit of *ἐλλέβορος* comp.; 9. 14. 4. do.
σίδη, waterlily, *Nymphaea alba*
 4. 10. 1-2. in list of plants of Lake Copais; 4. 10. 3-4. described: size of fruit of *βοτόμος* comp. (to seed of *σ.*); 4. 10. 6. grows only in water; 4. 10. 7. part used for food.
σικύα, bottle-gourd, *Lagenaria vulgaris*
 1. 11. 4. seeds in a row; 1. 13. 3. flower attached above fruit; 7. 2. 9. root described; 7. 3. 5. takes shape of vessel in which it is grown.
σίκυος (*σίκυον*), cucumber, *Cucumis sativus*
 1. 10. 10. fruit made of flesh and fibre; 1. 12. 2. taste of sap; 1. 13. 3. flower attached above fruit; 1. 13. 4. some flowers sterile; 2. 7. 5. use of dust; 7. 1. 2-3. time of sowing and germination; 7. 1. 6. germination; 7. 2. 9. root described; 7. 3. 1. long in flower; flower described; 7. 3. 5. effect of soaking seed in milk; 7. 4. 1. several kinds; 7. 4. 6. do. viz. *Δακωνικός*, *σκυταλίας*, *Βούτιος*; 7. 5. 2. said to dislike rain-water; 7. 5. 3. bears trans-

planting; 7. 5. 5. seed does not keep well; 7. 5. 6. seed not liable to pests; 7. 13. 1. leaf of *ἀρον* comp.
σίκυος ὁ ἀγρίος, (drug *ἐλατήριον* 9. 9. 4.), squirting cucumber, *Ecballium Elaterium*
 4. 5. 1. in list of Northern plants; 7. 6. 4. quite distinct from cultivated *σ.*; 7. 8. 1. stem 'on the ground'; 9. 9. 4. medicinal use: *ἐλατήριον* made from seed; 9. 4. 1-2. how long drug will keep: conditions; 9. 15. 6. grows in Arcadia.
σίλφιον (leaf *μάσπετον* 6. 3. 1), (seed *φύλλον*, *μαγύδαρις* 6. 3. 4), silphium, *Ferula tingitana*
 1. 6. 12. root most characteristic part; 3. 1. 6. comes up spontaneously; 3. 2. 1. fruits better in wild state; 4. 3. 1. grows in Cyrenaica; 4. 3. 7. consideration postponed; 6. 3. 1-2. described: belongs to 'ferula-like' plants: rules as to cutting and treatment; 6. 3. 3. distribution; 6. 3. 4-6. another account, inconsistent in some points; 6. 5. 2. grows in mountain country; 7. 3. 2. seeds of *ἀδράφαξ* comp.; 9. 1. 3. stem and root produce a gum; 9. 1. 4. gum pungent; 9. 1. 7. time of tapping: details about juices of stem and root.
σισύμβριον, bergamot-mint, *Mentha aquatica*
 1. 3. 1. (?) a typical 'under-shrub'; 2. 1. 3. propagation; 2. 4. 1. turns into *μίνθη*, unless often transplanted; 6. 1. 1. in list of under-shrubs; 6. 6. 2. a cultivated under-shrub; a coronary plant: the whole plant scented; 6. 6. 3. woody: only one form; 6. 7. 2. said by some to have no fruit: but the wild form certainly seeds; 6. 7. 4. roots described; 6. 7. 6. cultivation; 9. 16. 3. leaf of *δικταμον* (*ἔτερον*) comp.
σισυγγίχον, Barbary nut, *Iris Sisyrychium*
 1. 10. 7. attachment of leaves;

INDEX OF PLANTS

7. 13. 9 (in defective sentence) belongs to *τὰ βολβοθή*: peculiar growth of root: upper part edible.
σκάλια, see *κάκτος* (2).
σκαμμωνία, scammony, *Convolvulus Scammonia*
 4. 5. 1. seeks cold regions; 9. 1. 3. root produces a gum; 9. 1. 4. gum has medicinal properties; 9. 9. 1. root and juice used; 9. 20. 5. juice only used.
σκανδιέξ, wild chervil, *Scandix Pecten-Veneris*
 7. 7. 1. a *λάχανον*; a class of plants called *σκανδικώδη*; 7. 8. 1. stem 'on the ground'.
σκίλλα, squill, *Urginea maritima*
 1. 6. 7. root in scales; 1. 6. 8. root fleshy and bark-like: root not tapering; 1. 6. 9. no side roots; 1. 10. 7. no leaf-stalk: attachment of leaves; 2. 5. 5. cuttings of *σικη* etc. set in the bulb of *σ.*; 7. 2. 2. root makes offsets; 7. 4. 12. formation of roots of *κρόμμυον* comp.; 7. 9. 4., cf. 1.6.7; 7.12.1. root edible (of the kind called *ἡ Ἐπιμενίδειος*) (see *deloio*); 7. 13. 1. leaves described: 7. 13. 2. flower-stem not the only stem; 7. 13. 3. 'successive' flowering of *ἀσφόδελος* comp.; 7. 13. 4. very tenacious of life: hence various uses: use as a charm; 7.13.5-7. stem appears before leaves: sequence described and comp. with that of *νάρκισσος* (1); 9. 18. 3. leaf of *σρχις* comp.
σκίλλα ἡ Ἐπιμενίδειος, French spar-row-grass, *Urnithogalum pyrenaicum*
 7. 12. 1. see above.
σκόλιμος (= ? *λεμωνία* 6.4.3.), golden thistle, *Scolymus hispanicus*
 6. 4. 3. a 'thistle-like' plant: leaves spinous; 6. 4. 4. time of flowering; 6. 4. 7. described; 7. 4. 5. leaf of *θριδακινή* ἢ *λακωνική* comp.; 7. 10. 1. grows and flowers entirely in summer; 7. 15. 1. flowering depends on the heavenly bodies; 9. 12. 1. leaf of *χαμαλέον* ὁ *λευκός* comp;

9. 13. 4. an unnamed plant of Tegea comp.
σκολοπέδρον, hart's tongue, *Scolopendrium vulgare*
 9. 18. 7. leaf of *ημίονον* comp.
σκόροδον (*σκόροδον*), garlic, *Allium sativum*
 1. 6. 9. no side-roots; 1. 10. 7. attachment of leaves; 7. 1. 7. stem single; 7. 2. 1. propagation; 7. 2. 3. offsets specially numerous; 7. 4. 1. several kinds; 7. 4. 7. do.; 7. 4. 11. do.; e.g. τὸ *Κύπριον*: cultivation etc.; 7. 4. 12. formation of roots of *κρόμμυον* contrasted; 7. 8. 2. stem smooth, not branched; 7. 13. 4. grows in colonies because of offsets; 9. 8. 6. eaten as precaution by diggers of *ἐλλέβορος*.
σκορπίος (1), *Genista acanthoclada*
 6. 1. 3. has spines for leaves; 6. 4. 1. one of very few plants which are altogether spinous; 6. 4. 2. described.
σκορπίος (2), leopard's bane, *Doronicum cordatum*
 9. 13. 6. peculiar shape, resembles scorpion, and is useful against its sting.
σκορπίος (3) (? *σκορπίον*) (= *ἀκόνιτον* = *θιμάρθρον* 9.18.2. = *μόσφονον*) = wolf's bane, *Aconitum Anthora*
 9. 18. 2. properties: habitat: fatal to scorpion.
σκυθακή (= *γλυκεία*, see *βίβλ.* 9.13.2.), liquorice, *Glycyrrhiza glabra*
 9. 13. 2. fragrant: grows on Lake Maiotis: medicinal use: use against thirst.
σμίλαξ (1), holm-oak, *Quercus Ilex tyrica*
 3. 16. 2. described.
σμίλαξ (?) (2) (= *μίλαξ*), smilax, *Smilax aspera*
 3. 18. 11-12. described; 7. 8. 1. stem clasping.
σμίρνα (gum *σμίρνα* 9. 1. 2.), myrrh, *Balsamodendron Myrrha*
 4. 4. 12. gum of an Arian *ἀκανθα* (see App. (9)) comp.; 4. 4. 14. in list of Oriental *ἀρώματα*; 9. 1. 2. sap gummy (called *σμίρνα*); 9. 1. 6. time of tapping; 9. 4. 1. collec-

INDEX OF PLANTS

- tion of gum; 9. 4. 2. Arabian habitat; 9. 4. 3. described (two accounts); 9. 4. 4-10. accounts of travellers; 9. 7. 3. in list of *άρωματα*.
- σπάλας*, sow-thistle, *Sonchus Nymanii*
4. 6. 10. growth of *φούνιξ* (2) comp.; 6. 4. 3. a 'thistle-like' plant, but has not the characteristic 'head' of such plants; 6. 4. 5. stalk of a kind of *άκανος* comp.; 6. 4. 8. root.
- σπάλας* (?) (= *εφήμερον*), meadow saffron, *Colchicum parnassicum*
1. 6. 11. large fleshy roots.
- σπειραία*, privet, *Ligustrum vulgare*
1. 14. 2. bears fruit at top; 6. 1. 4. a spineless wild under-shrub.
- (*σπογγία*), sponge
4. 6. 5. found on North Coast of Crete; 4. 6. 10. distinguished from 'plants'.)
- σποδιάς* (= *προμήνη*), bullace, *Prunus insititia*
3. 6. 4. very shallow rooting: few roots.
- στελέφουρος* (= *ἀρνόγλωσσον* 7. 11. 2. according to some) (= *όρντιξ* 7. 11. 2. according to some), plantain, *Plantago Lagopus*
- στοιβή* (= *φέως* 6. 1. 3.), *Poterium spinosum*
1. 10. 4. leaves fleshy; 6. 1. 3. has leaves as well as spines: a wild under-shrub; 6. 5. 1. in list of such plants; 6. 5. 2. has no spines on the leaves.
- στρονθίον* (1) (= *κυδώσιος*), quince, *Cydonia vulgaris*
2. 2. 5. seed produces *κυδώσιος*.
- στρονθίον* (2) (= *στρούθος*), soap-wort, *Saponaria officinalis*
6. 4. 3. a 'thistle-like' plant, but has not the characteristic 'head' of such plants; 6. 8. 3. a coronary plant: flowering time: scentless.
- στρούθος* (= *στρονθίον* (2)), soap-wort, *Saponaria officinalis*
9. 12. 5. leaf of *μήκων* ή *Ήρακλεία* comp.
- στρύχνος*
7. 15. 4. several plants called by this name, which have nothing in common but the name: three mentioned (*see below*); 9. 11. 5-6. kinds (*see below*); 9. 15. 5. two kinds grow in Arcadia.
- στρύχνος* ό *εδώδιμος*, garden nightshade, *Solanum nigrum*
3. 18. 11. fruit of *σμίλαξ* (2) comp.; 7. 7. 2. a *λάχανον*: can be eaten raw; 7. 15. 4. more or less cultivated: has berries.
- στρύχνος* ό *μανικός* (= *θρύσος* 9. 11. 6. = *περιττός* 9. 11. 6) thorn-apple, *Datura Stramonium*
7. 15. 4. causes madness, or, in a large dose, death; 9. 11. 6. described: medicinal use; 9. 19. 1. effect on 'mind'.
- στρύχνος* ό *υπνώδης*, *Withania somnifera*
7. 15. 4. induces sleep; 9. 11. 5. described: medicinal use: habitat.
- στύραξ*, storax, *Storax officinalis*
9. 7. 3. in list of *άρωματα*.
- συκάμινος*, mulberry, *Morus nigra*
1. 6. 1. core hard and close: 1. 9. 7. time of leafing; 1. 10. 10. fruit made of fibre and skin; 1. 12. 1. taste of fruit; 1. 13. 1. flower 'downy'; 1. 13. 4. attachment of flower; 5. 3. 4. character of wood; 5. 4. 2. do.: wood little liable to decay: turns black when old; 5. 6. 2. wood tough and easy to bend: uses; 5. 7. 3. wood used for bent-wood work: use in ship-building.
- συκάμινος* ή *Αιγυπτία*, sycamore, *Ficus Sycomorus*
1. 1. 7. position of fruit; 1. 13. 2. bears on stem; 4. 1. 5. barren in uncongenial climate; 4. 2. 1-2. peculiar to Egypt: described; 4. 2. 4. *κερωνία* distinguished.
- συκκή* (1) (fruit *σύκον*), fig, *Ficus Carica*
1. 3. 1. a typical 'tree'; 1. 3. 5. evergreen at Elephantine; 1. 5. 1. crooked and low; 1. 5. 2. bark smooth: bark in one layer; 1. 5. 3. wood fleshy; 1. 5. 3. wood not fibrous; 1. 6. 1. core fleshy; 1. 6. 3. roots many and long; 1. 6. 4. roots crooked; 1. 7. 2. roots very long; 1. 8. 1.

INDEX OF PLANTS

- no knots; 1. 8. 2. has less knots than *ερινεός*; 1. 8. 5. young branches 'roughest'; 1. 9. 7. time of shedding leaves; 1. 10. 4. leaves broad; 1. 10. 5. leaf divided: etc.; 1. 10. 8. leaves made of 'bark' and flesh; 1. 11. 4. seeds all together in a single case; 1. 11. 6. arrangement of seeds; 1. 12. 1. taste of fruit; 1. 12. 2. taste of sap; 1. 14. 1. bears on new shoots: sometimes also on old wood (?); 1. 14. 4. cultivated form of *ερινεός*: many cultivated forms; 2. 1. 2. propagation; 2. 2. 4. degenerates from seed: etc.; 2. 2. 12. cannot be made out of *ερινεός* by cultivation; 2. 3. 1. sometimes changes to *ερινεός* spontaneously; 2. 3. 3. sometimes bears fruit from behind the leaves: other anomalies; 2. 5. 3. grafting; 2. 5. 4. propagation; 2. 5. 5. cuttings set in a bulb of *σκιάλλη*; 2. 5. 6. easily propagated: trees should be planted far apart; 2. 5. 7. low ground suitable; 2. 6. 6. dates said to vary as much as figs in colour etc.; 2. 6. 12. cuttings set upside down; 2. 7. 1. effects of watering; 2. 7. 5. use of dust; 2. 7. 6. root-pruning etc.; 2. 8. 1. apt to shed immature fruit: caprification; 2. 8. 2-4. do. and pseudo-caprification; 3. 3. 8. sheds *ερινά*; 3. 4. 2. time of budding; 3. 5. 4. autumn budding; 3. 6. 2. formation of buds; 3. 7. 3. produces *ερινά* and *δανθοί*; [3. 17. 4. a local Iadaean kind (*see below*); 3. 17. 5. do. described.] 4. 2. 3. taste of fruit of σ. ή *Κυπρία* comp.; 4. 4. 4. fruit of ή *σुकκή* *Ινδική* comp.; 4. 5. 3. grows well in Pontus with shelter; 4. 7. 7. size of marine trees of island of Tylos comp.; 4. 13. 1. shorter-lived than *ερινεός*; 4. 13. 2. short-lived; 4. 14. 2. apt to get worm-eaten: young plants liable to 'sunscorch'; 4. 14. 3. destroyed by 'worms'
- which breed in it: gets scab in some regions; 4. 14. 4-5. other diseases; 4. 14. 8. effects on fruit of rain and drought; 4. 14. 10. infested by *κνίγες*; 4. 14. 12. suffers most from special winds; 4. 15. 2. survives stripping of bark for some time; 4. 15. 2. instance of bark growing again; 4. 16. 1. wood strong only against a vertical strain; 5. 9. 5. wood makes pungent smoke; 5. 9. 6. wood good for kindling furnaces; 7. 13. 2. root of *ασφόδελος* eaten with figs.
- συκκή* (2) ή *Αιγυπτία* (= *κερωνία* 1. 11. 2.), carob, *Ceratonia Siliqua*
- συκκή* (3) ή *Ιδαία* (fruit *σύκον*), *Ame-lanchier vulgaris*
3. 17. 4-5. described.
- συκκή* (4) ή *Ινδική*, banyan, *Ficus bengalensis*
1. 7. 3. roots again from branches; 4. 4. 4-5. described.
- συκκή* (5) ή *Κυπρία*, sycamore, *Ficus Sycomorus* var.
4. 2. 3. described.
- συκκή* (6) ή *Λακωνική*, *Ficus Carica* var.
2. 7. 1. water-loving; 2. 8. 1. caprification not used.
- συκκή* (7) (ή *Αραβική*), *Ficus Carica* var. ?
4. 7. 8. an evergreen Arabian kind. (*συκκή* (8) (? an alyconidain poly?)
4. 6. 2. peculiar to certain waters; 4. 6. 9. described).
- σφάκος*, sage, *Salvia calycina*
6. 1. 4. a spineless wild under-shrub; 6. 2. 5. like cultivated *ελελίφακος*: leaf of one kind of *πράσιον* comp.
- σφένδαμνος*, maple, *Acer monspesulanum*
3. 3. 1. a tree of mountain and plain; 3. 3. 8. doubt whether it has a flower; 3. 4. 4. time of fruiting; 3. 6. 1. slow-growing (?); 3. 6. 5. roots shallow and few according to Arcadians; 3. 11. 1-2. described; 5. 1. 2. time of cutting timber; 5. 1. 4.

INDEX OF PLANTS

- do.; 5. 3. character of timber; 5. 7. 6. uses of wood.
σχίνος (fruit *σχίνος* 9.4.7.), mastich, *Pistacia Lentiscus*
 9. 1. 2. produces a gum; 9. 4. 7. *Λιβανωτός* comp. by some.
σχοίνος (1), rush, *Juncus* spp. etc.
 1. 5. 3. not jointed; 1. 8. 1. no knots; 4. 8. 1. in list of τὰ λοχμάδῃ; 4. 12. 1-3. kinds distinguished.
σχοίνος (2) (ὁ εὐώδης?), ginger-grass, *Cymbopogon Schoenanthus*
 9. 7. 1. habitat (E. of Lebanon): described: fragrance; 9. 7. 3. in list of ἀρώματα.
σχοίνος (3) ὁ κάρπιμος, (= μελαγκραγίς, 4.12.1.), bog-rush, *Schoenus nigricans*
 4. 12. 1-3. described.
σχοίνος (4) ὁ ὀλόσχοινος, *Scirpus Holoschoenus*
 4. 12. 2. described; 9. 12. 1. used for stringing pieces of χαμαιλιών ὁ λευκός.
σχοίνος (5) ὁ ὀξύν, *Juncus acutus*
 4. 12. 1-2. described.
σχοίνος (6)
 4. 7. 3. stone 'σχοίνοι' in 'Red Sea.')
- τέρμινθος* (περίβινθος), terebinth, *Pistacia Terebinthus*
 1. 9. 3. evergreen (wild form); 3. 2. 6. characteristic of Syria; 3. 3. 1. a mountain tree; 3. 3. 3. evergreen; 3. 4. 2. time of budding; 3. 4. 4. time of fruiting; 3. 15. 3-4. described; 4. 4. 7. ἡ Ἰνδική comp.; 4. 16. 1-2. not injured by cutting for resin; 5. 3. 2. character of wood: uses; 5. 7. 7. fruit and resin useful, wood not used in crafts; 9. 1. 2. sap gummy; 9. 1. 6. time of tapping; 9. 2. 1. method of tapping; 9. 2. 2. produces best resin (ῥητίνη); 9. 2. 2. said to be burnt for pitch (πίττα) in Syria: cf. 3. 2. 6.; 9. 3. 4. method of preparing pitch in Syria; 9. 4. 7. σμίωμα comp. by some; 9. 4. 8. some say σμίωμα = τ.; 9. 5. 1. fruit of βάλσαμον comp.

- τετραγωνία*, *Euconymus latifolius*
 3. 4. 2. time of budding; 3. 4. 6. time of fruiting.
τετράλιξ, yellow star-thistle, *Centaurea solstitialis*
 6. 4. 4. a 'thistle-like' plant: time of growing.
τεύτλις (= τεύτλον)
 7. 7. 2. a λάχανον; needs cooking.
τεύτλον (τεύτλιον) = τεύτλις, beet, *Beta maritima*
 1. 3. 2. becomes large in cultivation; 1. 5. 3. stem fleshy; 1. 6. 6. root single, but with large side-growths; 1. 6. 7. root fleshy; 1. 9. 2., cf. 1. 3. 2.; 1. 10. 4. leaves fleshy; 7. 1. 2-3. time of sowing and germination; 7. 1. 5. do.; 7. 1. 6. germination; 7. 2. 2. root makes offsets; 7. 2. 5-6. root described; 7. 2. 7. root of λάπαθον comp.; 7. 2. 8. root; 7. 3. 2. seeds; 7. 4. 1. several kinds; 7. 4. 4. two kinds, τὸ λευκόν (Σικελικόν) and τὸ μέλαν; 7. 5. 5. seed keeps well.
τήλις (= βουκέρας), fenugreek, *Trigonella Foenum-graecum*
 3. 17. 2. leaf of κολουτέα (κολοιτία (1) comp.).
τιθύμαλλος (produces ἱπποφαές?)
 9. 15. 6. see note) (= μηκώνιον 9. 8. 2.), spurge, *Euphorbia Peplus* etc.
 9. 8. 2. juice of stalk, how collected; 9. 11. 1. several kinds; 9. 11. 5. do.; leaf of σπύγχος ὁ ὑπνώδης comp.; 9. 11. 7-9. kinds (see below); 9. 15. 6. Arcadian: localities.
τιθύμαλλος ὁ ἄρρη, *Euphorbia Sibthorpii*
 9. 11. 8. described: medicinal use.
τιθύμαλλος ὁ μυρτίτης (fruit κάρνον 9. 11. 9.), *Euphorbia Myrsinites*
 9. 11. 9. described: habitat: time of gathering: medicinal use.
τιθύμαλλος ὁ παράλιος, sea-spurge, *Euphorbia Paralias*
 9. 11. 7. described: medicinal use.
τίφη, one-seeded wheat, *Triticum monococcum*
 1. 6. 5. roots numerous; 2. 4. 1.

INDEX OF PLANTS

- seed, unless bruised, produces πυρός; 8. 1. 1. in list of cereals; 8. 1. 3. sown early; 8. 2. 1. germination described; 8. 2. 6. time of ripening seed; 8. 4. 1. comp. in detail with other cereals; 8. 8. 3. τ. and ζεά only plants which can change into something quite different (cf. 2. 4. 1.); 8. 9. 2. exhausts the soil less than any other cereal: reason: likes light soil: τ. and ζεά the cereals most like πυρός.
τίφνον, autumn squill, *Scilla autumnalis*
 7. 13. 7. flower appears before leaves and stem.
τραγάκανθα (1), tragacanth, *Astragalus creticus*
 9. 1. 3. produces a gum: now known to grow not only in Crete (see τ. (2)); 9. 8. 2. no cutting needed to collect gum.
τραγάκανθα (2), tragacanth, *Astragalus Parnassii*
 9. 15. 8. abundant in Achaia and not inferior to the τ. of Crete.
τραγοπάγων (= κόμη 7. 7. 1.) goat's beard, *Tragopogon porrifolius*
 7. 7. 1. described: a λάχανον.
τρίβολος (1), caltrop, *Trifolium tetristis*
 3. 1. 6. comes up spontaneously in damp places; 6. 1. 3. has leaves as well as spines: has spines on the fruit-vessel: 6. 5. 3. distinguished from τρίβολος (2); 7. 8. 1. stem 'on the ground'; 8. 7. 2. (as a weed) destroyed by ἐρέβινθος.
τρίβολος (2), caltrop, *Fagonia cretica*
 6. 1. 3. has leaves as well as spines; 6. 4. 1. do.; 6. 5. 1. in list of such plants; 6. 5. 3. distinguished from τρίβολος (1); grows near enclosures.
τρίβολος (3), water chestnut, *Trapa natans*
 4. 9. 1-3. described.
τριπόλιον (?), *Aster Trifolium*
 9. 19. 2. use as charm.
τριχομανές (? = ἀδιαντον τὸ λευκόν)
 7. 14. 1., English maidenhair, *Asplenium Trichomanes*

- τύφη*, bulrush, *Typha angustata*
 1. 5. 3. not jointed; 1. 8. 1. no knots; 4. 10. 1. in list of plants of Lake Copais; 4. 10. 5. described; 4. 10. 6. grows both on land and in water: some doubt this; 4. 10. 7. part used for food.
- δάκνθος ἡ ἄγρια*, *Scilla bifolia*
 6. 8. 1-2, flowering time.
δάκνθος ἡ σπαρτί, larkspur, *Delphinium Ajacis*
 6. 8. 2. flowering time: flower of πέθος (1) comp.
ῥιζον, truffle, *Tuber cibarium*
 1. 1. 11. has not all the 'parts' of a plant; 1. 6. 5. no roots; 1. 6. 9. underground.
ὑποχοίρις, cat's ear, *Hypochaeris radicata*
 7: 7. 1. a λάχανον; classed as 'chicory-like' from its leaves; 7. 11. 4. growth contrasted with χόδερυλλα.
ὑφεα, mistletoe, *Viscum album*
 3. 16. 1. grows on πρίνος.
- φακός*, lentil, *Ervum Lens*
 2. 4. 2. seed sown in dung; 3. 15. 3. fruit of τέρμινθος comp.; 3. 17. 2. size of fruit of κολουτία (1) comp.; 3. 18. 5. arrangement of fruit of ῥόις comp.; 4. 4. 9. not found in India; 4. 4. 10. a so-called φ. in India; 8. 1. 4. sown late; 8. 3. 2. stem; 8. 3. 4. seed; 8. 5. 1. several kinds; white form sweetest; 8. 5. 2. seeds comparatively few; 8. 5. 3. shape of pod; 8. 8. 3. ἀρακος grows specially among φ.; 8. 8. 4. so also ἀραρίνη; 8. 8. 6. causes etc. of φ. becoming 'cookable' or 'uncookable.'
- φάσγανον* (= ξίφιον = ξίφος 7. 13. 1.), corn-flag, *Gladiolus segetum*
 7. 12. 3. use of root in food: root described; 7. 13. 1. leaves described; 7. 13. 4. grown from seed.
φάσκος, tree-moss, *Usnea barbata*
 3. 8. 6. borne only on αἰγίλωφ (1).
φελλόδουρος (= ἄρια 3. 16. 3.), holm-oak, *Quercus Ilex* var. *agrifolia*
 1. 9. 3. evergreen; 3. 3. 3. do.;

INDEX OF PLANTS

3. 16. 3. described: called *ἀρία* by Dorians.
- φελλός, (?= *Ψύος* cf. Plin. 16. 98.), cork-oak, *Quercus Suber*
1. 2. 7. bark; 1. 5. 2. bark rough and fleshy; 1. 5. 4. wood light;
3. 17. 1. grows in Tyrrenia: described; 4. 15. 1. is the stronger for having its bark stripped; 5. 3. 6. wood of *φοινίξ* (1) comp.
- φέως (= *στούβη* 6. 1. 3.), *Potierium spinosum*.
- φηγός (= *δρύς ἢ ἀγρία*), Valonia oak, *Quercus Aegilops*
3. 3. 1. a mountain tree; 3. 4. 2. time of budding; 3. 6. 1. slow-growing (?); 3. 8. 2. one of the five 'Idaeans' kinds of oak: described: fruit; 3. 8. 3-4. acorns; 3. 8. 4. timber; 3. 8. 7. one of the four 'Macedonian' kinds of oak; 4. 13. 2. ancient trees at Ilium; 5. 1. 2. time of cutting timber.
- φάλαξ, alaternus, *Rhamnus Alaternus*
1. 9. 3. evergreen; 3. 3. 1. a mountain tree; 3. 3. 3. evergreen; 3. 4. 2. time of budding; 3. 4. 4. time of fruiting; 5. 6. 2. easiest wood for turning.
- φίλυρα (= *φίλυρα ἢ θήλεια*), lime (or silver lime), *Tilia platyphyllos*, (or *tomentosa*)
1. 5. 2. bark thin: bark in layers; 1. 5. 5. wood pliable; 1. 10. 1. leaves inverted in summer; 1. 12. 4. leaves, but not fruit, eaten by animals; 3. 3. 1. a mountain tree; 3. 4. 2. time of budding; 3. 4. 6. time of fruiting: fruit inedible; 3. 5. 5-6. winter-buds; 3. 10. 4-5. described: 'male' and 'female' forms distinguished (see below); 3. 11. 1. bark of *σπένδαμος* comp.; 3. 13. 1. bark of *κέρασος* comp.; 3. 13. 3. grows where *κέρασος* grows; 3. 17. 5. leaf of *σνκή ἢ Ἰδαία* comp.; 4. 4. 1. hard to grow in Babylon; 4. 5. 1. in list of Northern trees; 4. 8. 1. grows partially in water; 4. 15. 1. outer bark can be stripped;
4. 15. 2. survives stripping of bark for some time; 5. 1. 2. time of cutting timber; 5. 1. 4. do.; 5. 3. 3. character of wood; 5. 5. 1. wood easy to work; blunts tools; 5. 6. 2. wood soft and easy to work; 5. 7. 5. various uses of wood and bark; 5. 9. 7. wood used for fire-sticks.
- φίλυρα ἢ ἄρρη (= *φίλυρα*), mock-privet, *Phillyrea media*
3. 10. 4-5. distinguished from φ. ἢ θήλεια.
- φίλυρα ἢ θήλεια (= *φίλυρα*), silver-lime, *Tilia tomentosa*
3. 10. 4-5. distinguished from φ. ἢ ἄρρη.
- φίλυρα, mock-privet, *Phillyrea media*
1. 9. 3. evergreen; 3. 4. 6. (?) time of fruiting.
- φλώ (φλώος), *Briantus Ravennae*
4. 8. 1. in list of τὰ λοχμώδη; 4. 10. 1. in list of plants of Lake Copais; 4. 10. 4. described; 4. 10. 6. grows both on land and in water; grows on the floating islands of Lake Copais; 4. 10. 7. part used for food; 4. 11. 12. foliage of some κάλαμοι comp.
- φλόγνον (= φλόξ), wall-flower, *Cheiranthus Cheiri*
6. 8. 1-2, a coronary plant: flowering time.
- φλόμος ἢ μέλαινα, mullein, *Verbascum sinuatum*
9. 12. 3. leaf of *μήκων ἢ κερατῆτις* comp.
- φλόξ (= φλόγνον), wall-flower, *Cheiranthus Cheiri*
6. 6. 2. a cultivated under-shrub; a coronary plant: scentless; 6. 6. 11. grown from seed.
- φοίνιξ (1), date-palm, *Phoenix dactylifera*
1. 2. 7. 'flesh' turns to wood; 1. 4. 3. (?) tolerant of sea-water; 1. 5. 1. few branches; 1. 5. 2. rough bark; 1. 5. 3. wood fibrous; 1. 6. 2. core not distinguishable; 1. 9. 1. growth chiefly upwards; 1. 9. 3. evergreen; 1. 10. 5. reedy leaves; 1. 11. 1. seed immediately within envelope: envelope not single;

INDEX OF PLANTS

1. 11. 3. seed solid and 'dry' throughout; 1. 13. 5. 'male' only flowers; 1. 14. 2. bears fruit at top; 2. 2. 2. propagation; 2. 2. 6. seeds come true; 2. 2. 8. effect of locality; 2. 2. 10. effects of climate; 2. 6. 1. propagation from fruit; 2. 6. 2. propagation from 'head'; 2. 6. 3. cultivation; 2. 6. 4. do.; 2. 6. 5. cultivation in Syria; 2. 6. 8. various kinds; [2. 6. 9. branching kind: see *κουκίφορον*]; [2. 6. 10. shrubby kind: see *κοίξ*]; 2. 6. 12. cuttings set upside down; 2. 8. 1. apt to shed immature fruit; 2. 8. 4. artificial fertilisation; 3. 3. 5. not fruitful wherever it grows; 3. 13. 7. dwarf form (? φ. ὁ *χαμαιριφής*); 4. 1. 5. cf. 2. 2. 10.; 4. 2. 7. *κουκίφορον* comp.; 4. 3. 1. grows in parts of Libya; 4. 3. 5. grows well in waterless Libya: salt in soil, water supply; 4. 3. 7. kept alive by dew in dry regions; 4. 4. 3. sown in pots; 4. 4. 13. dangerous to eat unripe dates (in Gedrosia); 4. 7. 8. occurs on the island of Tylos; 4. 13. 2. story of the very old φ. on Delos; 4. 14. 8. if topped, becomes barren, but is not destroyed; 4. 15. 2. survives stripping of bark; 5. 3. 6. character of wood: used for images; 5. 6. 1. wood strong: behaviour under pressure; 5. 9. 4. wood makes a very evil smoke when burnt for charcoal; 6. 4. 11. seed-vessel of *κάκτος* (1), when stripped of seeds, comp. to 'brain' of φ.; 9. 4. 4. mats in Arabia made of leaves of φ.
- φοίνιξ (2), *Nannorhops richiana*
4. 4. 8. Bactrian.
- φοίνιξ (3), ὁ *χαμαιριφής*, dwarf palm, *Chamaerops humilis*
2. 6. 11. described; 3. 13. 7. (?)
- φοίνιξ (4), *Callorhynchus laciniata*
4. 6. 2. peculiar to certain waters; 4. 6. 10. described.
- φόνος (= *ἀρακτῆλις* 6. 4. 6.), distaff-thistle, *Carthamus lanatus*
6. 4. 6. reason for name
- φύκος (1) τὸ πλατύφυλλον (= *ζώστηρ* 4. 6. 2. = *πράσον* (2)), grass-wrack, *Posidonia oceanica*
4. 6. 2. occurs generally in Greek waters: root described.
- φύκος (2) *θαυμαστόν τὸ μέγεθος*, ribband-weed, (= *πράσον* (3)), *Laminaria saccharina*
4. 6. 4. described: grows in Atlantic; washed into Mediterranean; 4. 7. 1. refers to 4. 6. 4.
- φύκος (3) τὸ πόντιον 4. 6. 4. collected by sponge-fishers.
- φύκος (4) τὸ τριχόφυλλον, *Cystoseira foeniculosa*
4. 6. 3. described.
- φύκος (5), litmus, *Roccella tinctoria*
4. 6. 5. Cretan: dye described.
- φύκος (6), grass-wrack, *Cymodocea nodosa* (and *Zostera marina*)
4. 6. 6. described: comp. to *ἀγροστis*.
- χαλβάνη, see *πάνακες* (τὸ Σύριον).
- χάλκειος, *Caritina corymbosa*
6. 4. 3. a 'thistle-like' plant.
- χαμαίβατος (= *βάτος*), *Raihus ulmi-folius*
3. 13. 4. described.
- χαμαιδάφνη, periwinkle, *Vinca herbacea*
3. 13. 13. leaf of *εὐώνυμος* comp.
- χαμαίδρος, germander, *Teucrium Chamaedrys*
9. 9. 5. medicinal use: described.
- χαμαιλέον, chamaeleon
6. 4. 3. a 'thistle-like' plant, but leaves not spinous (see n. on 6. 4. 8.); 6. 4. 8. flower turns into 'down'; 9. 12. 1-2, kinds (see below).
- χαμαιλέον ὁ λευκός (= *ἀκανθα* (9) 9. 12. 1. = *ἀκανος* = *ιξία* (2) = *ιξίνη*), pine-thistle, *Atractylis gymniifera*
9. 12. 1. described: medicinal use: fatal to dogs and pigs: how administered: grows everywhere.
- χαμαιλέον ὁ μέλας, *Cardopatum corymbosum*
9. 12. 2. described: medicinal use: habitat: fatal to dogs; 9. 14. 1. how long drug will keep.

INDEX OF PLANTS

- χελιδόνιον, greater celandine, *Chelidonium majus*
 7. 15. 1. flowering depends on the heavenly bodies.
 χόνδριλλα, *Chondrilla juncea*
 7. 7. 1. a λάχανον: classed as 'chicory-like' from its leaves;
 7. 11. 4. growth of ὑποχοίρις contrasted.
 ψευδοδίκταμνον, *Ballota acetabulosa*
 9. 16. 2. comp with δίκταμνον as to appearance and properties: said by some to be only a degenerate form of δίκταμνον: method of keeping.
 ὄκμιον, basil, *Ocimum basilicum*
 1. 6. 6-7. root woody; 1. 10. 7.

- time of leaf-growth; 7. 1. 2-3. time of sowing and germination; 7. 2. 1. propagation; 7. 2. 4. grows again when stem is cut; 7. 2. 7-8. root described; 7. 3. 1. long in flower; 7. 3. 2-3 seeds described; 7. 3. 4. seed very abundant: seed borne at top; 7. 4. 1. only one kind; 7. 5. 2. watered at mid-day; 7. 5. 4. effect of hot weather; 7. 5. 5. seed does not keep well; 7. 7. 2. leaf of κόρχορος comp.; 7. 9. 2. flowers borne in succession, cf. 7. 8. 1.; 9. 18. 5. leaf of ἀρρηνόγονον and of θηλυόγονον comp.
 ὄχρος, *Lathyrus Ochrus*
 8. 1. 3. sown early; 8. 3. 1. leaf; 8. 3. 2. stem; 8. 10. 5. infested by 'worms.'

APPENDIX OF UNNAMED PLANTS

The following plants (arranged in the order of mention) which are described or indicated, but not named, in the Enquiry, seem possible to identify:—

- (ὄμιον τῷ ἀράκῳ), tine-tare, *Lathyrus tuberosus*
 1. 6. 12. root described.
- (ἄλημα ἴδιον τι περὶ Μέμφιν), *Mimosia asperata*
 4. 2. 11. described: 'sensitive.'
- (δένδρον . . . μεγαλόκαρπον), Jack-fruit, *Artocarpus integrifolia*
 4. 4. 5. used for food by Indian sages.
- (φύλλον . . . τοῖς τῶν στρουθῶν περτοῖς ὄμιον), banana, *Musa sapientum*
 4. 4. 5. described.
- (καρπὸς σκολιῶς ἐσθιάμενος δὲ γλυκὺς), mango, *Mangifera indica*
 4. 4. 5. fruit described: causes dysentery.
- (καρπὸς ὅμοιος τοῖς κρανίοις), jujube, *Zizyphus Jujuba*
 4. 4. 5.
- (ὄμιον τῷ ἀράκῳ), pistachio-nut, *Pistacia vera*
 4. 4. 7. described.
- (ὄμιον τῷ ὄβει καὶ τῷ βούκερας), *Phaseolus Mungo*
 4. 4. 9-10. called by Hellenes φακός, and similarly used.
- (ἀκανθα ἐφ' ἧς γίνεται δάκρνον) (= ἀκανθα (4) ἢ Ἰνδική), *Balsamodendron Mukul*
 4. 4. 12. grows in Aria: described.
- (ἄλημα ἥλικον ῥάφανος), Asafoetida, *Scorodosma foetidum*
 4. 4. 12. described: fatal to horses.
- (ὄμιον τῷ δάφνῃ φύλλον ἔχον), *Nerium odorum*
 4. 4. 13. effect on animals.
- (δένδρα μέγала), mangrove, *Bruguiera gymnorhiza*
 4. 7. 4. described.

INDEX OF PLANTS

- (δένδρον φύλλον ἔχον ὅμιον τῇ δάφνῃ) mangrove, *Rhizophora mucronata*
 4. 7. 4. described (as if identical with 12a).
- (καρπὸς ὅμοιος τοῖς θέρμοις), *Aegiceras majus*
 4. 7. 5. 6, and 7. described.
- (δένδρα ὅμοια τῇ ἀνδράχῃ (= δάφνῃ (6) = εἶλα (3)), white mangrove, *Avicennia officinalis*
 4. 7. 5. described.
- (δένδρα τὸ ἄνθος ἔχοντα ὅμιον τῷ λευκοῖῳ) (= (16)), tamarind, *Tamarindus indica*
 4. 7. 8. grows in the island of Tylos.
- (δένδρον πολύφυλλον) (= (15)), tamarind, *Tamarindus indica*
 4. 7. 8. grows in the island of Tylos: opening and closing of flower.
- (συκὴ οὐ φυλλοροοῦσα), *Ficus laccifera*
 4. 7. 8. grows in the island of Tylos.
- (ὄμιον τοῖς κρῖνοις) *Ottelia alismoides*
 4. 8. 6. Egyptian marsh-plant: habitat and leaves: medicinal use.
- (ἐν τι γένος ἐν ταῖς λίμναις), *Saccharum biflorum*
 4. 8. 13. use for fodder.
- (γένος παραφύομενον ἐν τῷ σίτῳ), *Corchorus trilocularis*
 4. 8. 14. treatment as fodder: fruit described.
- (δένδρον), Sissoo-wood, *Dalbergia Sissoo*
 5. 3. 2. wood described: use for making furniture.
- (ξύλον), teak, *Tectona grandis*
 5. 4. 7. wood stands sea-water well.
- (δένδρον), calamander wood, *Diospyros quaesita*
 5. 4. 7. wood described.
- (ὄμιον ἀβροτόνῳ), *Artemisia camphorata*
 6. 3. 6. properties: effect on sheep.
- (τὸ τῇ νάρκῳ προσεμπερῆ τὴν ὀσμὴν ἔχον), *Valeriana Dioscoridis*
 9. 7. 4. a Thracian ἄρωμα.
- (ὑποφυόμενον εὐθὺς ἐκ τῆς ῥίζης τῷ κυμίνῳ), broom-rapce, *Orobanche versicolor*
 8. 8. 5. parasitic on κύμινον.
- (ρίζα θανατηφόρος), Somali arrow-poison, *Acokanthera Schimperii*
 9. 15. 2. Aethiopian: used for poisoning arrows.

KEY TO THE INDEX

I.—LIST OF PLANTS MENTIONED IN THE ENQUIRY UNDER BOTANICAL NAMES

Abies cephalonica	ἐλάτη (1)	Anagallis caerulea	κόρχορος
— pectinata	ἐλάτη (2)	Anchusa tinctoria	ἀγχουσα
Acacia albida	ἀκανθα(1), etc.	Andropogon Ischaemum	ἰσχαίμος
— arabica	ἀκανθα (1), etc.	Anemone blanda	ἀνεμώνη ἢ ὄρεια
— tortilis	ἀκανθα (3)	— coronaria	ἀ. ἢ λειμωνία
Acantha arabica	ἀκανθα (7)	— pavonina	ἀ. ἢ λειμωνία
Acer campestre	ζυγία	— spp.	ἀνεμώνη
— creticum	γλεινός	Anethum graveolens	ἀνηθόν, ἄνηθ- τος
— monspessulanum	σφένδαμος	Anthemis chia	ἄνθεμον, ἀ. τὸ φυλλῶδες
— pseudo-Platanus	κλινότροχος	Antirrhinum Oron- tium	ἀντίρρινον
Acokanthera Schim- peri	App. (27)	Apium graveolens	ἐλειοσέλινον, σέλινον, σ. τὸ ἔλειον
Aconitum Anthora	ἀκόνιτον, θηλύ- φονον, μύ- φονον, σκορ- πίος (3)	Arbutus Andrachne	ἀνδράχλη
Acorus Calamus	κάλαμος ὁ εὐώ- δης	— hybrida	ἀφάρκη
Adiantum Capillus- Veneris	ἀδιαντον, ἀ. τὸ μέλαν	— Unedo	κόμαρος
Aegiceras majus	App. (13)	Aristolochia rotunda	ἀριστολοχία
Aegilops ovata	αἰγίλωψ (2)	Artemisia Absinthium	ἀψίνθιον
Ailanthus malabarica	κώμακον	— arborescens	ἄβρότονον
Ajuga Ira	ἐπετινή	— camphorata	App. (24)
Allium Cepa and vars.	γῆθνον, γῆτε- ον, κρομμυ- κ. τὸ σχισ- τόν, κρομμο- γῆτειον	Artocarpus integri- folia	App. (3)
— nigrum	μῶλον	Arum italicum	ἄρον
— Porrum	πράσον (1)	Arundo Donax	δόναξ, κάλαμος ὁ ἀληθινός etc.
— sativum	σκόροδον	Asparagus acutifolius	ἀσφάραγος
Alnus glutinosa	κλήθρα	Asphodelus ramosus	ἀσφόδελος, πά- θος (2)
Althaea officinalis	ἀλθαία, μαλά- χη ἢ ἀγρία	Asplenium Ceterach	ἡμίονιον
Amaranthus Blitum	βλίτον	— Trichomanes	ἀδιαντον τὸ λευκόν, τρι- χομανές
Amelanchier vulgaris	συκὴ ἢ Ἰδαία		
Amomum subulatum	ἄμωμον		

KEY TO THE INDEX

Aster Amellus *αστέριος*
 — Tripolium *τριπόλιον*
 Astragalus creticus *τραγάκαθα* (1)
 — Parnassi *τραγάκαθα* (2)
 Atractylis gummifera *άκαραθα* (8),
άκανος, ίξία (2),
ίξινη, χαμαιλέων ο
λευκός
 Atriplex Halimus *άλιμον*
 — rosea *άδράφαξ*
 Atropa Belladonna *μανθραγόρας* (2)
 Avena sativa *βρόμος*
 Avicennia officinalis *δάφνη* (6),
ελάα (3),
App. (14)

Balanites aegyptiaca *βάλανος*
 Ballota acetabulosa *ψευδοδάκταμον*
 — pseudo-Dictamnus *δάκταμον* (τέρον)
 Balsamodendron Mukul *άκανθα* (4),
App. (9)
 — Myrrha *σμάρα*
 — Orobalsamum *βάλσαμον*
 Bambusa arundinacea *κάλαμος* ο 'Ινδικός
 Beta maritima *τεύτλον*
 Brassica alba *νάπυ*
 — cretica *ράφανος*
 — Rapa *γογγυλίς*
 Brugiera gymnorhiza *App.* (12a)
 Bryonia cretica *άμπελος* ή *άγρια, μήλωθρον*
πύξος

Buxus sempervirens *έλένιον*

Calamintha incana *κάλαμος* (έπίγειος)
 Calamagrostis Epigeios *λέμμα*
 Callitriche verna *θύον*
 Callitris quadrivalvis *φοινίξ* (4)
 Calophyllis laciniata *άσπάλαθος*
 Calycotome villosa *κάππαρις*
 Capparis spinosa *χαμαιλέων* ο
 Cardopatum corymbosum *μέλας*
 Carduus arvensis *άκανθα* (2)
 — acanthoides *πολύάκανθος*
 Carex riparia *βούτομος*
 Carlina corymbosa *χάλκειος*
 Crathamus lanatus *άτρακτυλίς, φόνος*

Crathamus leucocaulos *κνήκος* ή *άγρία κνήκος, κ. ή ημερος, κρόκος* ο *άκανθός*
 — tinctorius *διοςβάλανος*

Castanea vesca *καρύα* ή *Ευβοϊκή*
 — var. *λωτός* (1)
 Celtis australis *παντάδονσα*
 Centaurea calcitrapa *κενταύριον*
 — salonitana *τετράλιξ*
 — solstitialis *κερωνία*
 Ceratonia Siliqua *κερκίς* (1) *σημύδα*
 Cerris Siliquastrum *φοινίξ* (3)
 Chamaerops humilis *φλόγιμον, φλόξ*
 Cheiranthus Cheiri *χελιδόνιον*
 Chelidonium majus *χονδρόλλα*
 Chondrilla juncea *ερέβινθος*
 Cicer arietinum *κιχόριον*
 Cichorium Intybus *κινάμωμον*
 Cinnamomum Cassia *κασία*
 — iners *κίσθος* ο *θήλυς κίσθος, κ. ο άρρη*
 Cistus salvifolius *μηλέα* ή *Περσική* (Μηδική)
 — villosus *άθραγένη*

Citrus medica *άκորνα*
 Clematis vitalba *κνήκος* ή *άγρία* (έτέρα)
 Cnicus Acarna *έφήμερον, σπάλαξ*

Colchicum parnassicum *οιύγιον*
 Colocasia antiquorum *κολυτέα*
 Colutea arborescens *κώκειον*
 Conium maculatum *σκαμμωνία*
 Convolvulus Scammonia *ιασιώνη*
 — sepium *App.* (20)
 Corchorus trilocularis *κοκκμηλέα* (ή *Αιγυπτία*)
 Cordia Myxa *κοριάννον*

Coriandrum sativum *κράνια*
 Cornus Mas *θηλυκράνια*
 — sanguinea *θήσειον*
 Corydalis densiflora *όξυάκανθος*
 Cotoneaster Pyracantha *καρύα*
 Corylus avellana *καρύα* ή 'Ηρακλειωτική
 — var. *κράταγος*
 Crataegus Heldreichii *μεσπίλη* ή *άνηθώδων*
 — orientalis

KEY TO THE INDEX

Crataegus oxyacantha *μεσπίλη* ή *άνηθώδους*
 Crepis Columnae *άπαργία*
 Crocus candelatus *κ. ο λευκός*
 — sativus *κ. ο εύσμος*
 — spp. *κρόκος*
 Cucumis sativus *σίκνος*
 Cucurbita maxima *κολοκύνθη*
 Cuminum Cyminum *κύνιμον*
 Cupressus sempervirens *κυνπάριτος*
 Cuscuta europaea *όροβάγχη*
 Cyclamen graecum *κυκλάμινος*
 Cydonia vulgaris *κυδώνιον, στρουθίον* (1)
 Cymbopogon Schoenanthus *σχοίνος* (2)
 Cymodocea nodosa *φύκος* (6)
 Cynara Cardunculus *κάκτος* (1)
 — Scolymus *κάκτος* (2)
 Cynodon Dactylon *άγρωστίς*
 Cyperus auricomus *σάρι*
 — esculentus *μαλιναθάλλη, μνάσιον*
 — longus *κύνειρος*
 — Papyrus *πάπυρος*
 — rotundus *κύνειρον*
 Cystoseira Abies marina *έλάτη* (3)
 — ericoides *δρύς* (7)
 — foeniculosa *φύκος* (4)
 Cytisus acolicus *κολοκία* (1)
App. (21)

Dalbergia Sissoo *κνέωρον*
 Daphne Gnidium *κνέωρος* ο *λευκός*
 — oleoides *θρύσσρον, περιτός, στρύχνος* ο *μανικός*
 Datura Stramonium *δαύκον* (1)
ύάκινθος ή *σπαρτή*
πόθος (1)
άσπαφίς

Daucus Carota *άσπαφίς*
 Delphinium Ajacis *κάλαμος* ο 'Ινδικός
 — orientale *δικός*
 — Staphisagria *έβένη* (1)
 Dendrocalamus strictus *έβένη* (2)
 Diospyros Ebenum *δρακόντιον*
 — Melanoxylon *δρυπίς*
 Draucunculus vulgaris *σίκνος* ο *άγριος*
 Drypis spinosa *ρύτρος*
ονοχελές

Elettaria Cardamomum *καρδάμμωμον*
 Ephedra campylopoda *θρανάλαος*
 Erianthus Ravennae *φλώ*
 Erica arborea *έρείκη*
 Eruca sativa *εύζωμον*
 Eryum Lens *φακός*
 Eryngium campestre *ήρύγγιον*
 Erythraea Centaurium *κενταύρις*
 Euonymus europaeus *εώνυμος*
 — latifolius *τετραγωνία*
 Euphorbia antiqurum *άκανθα* (5), (6)
 — Apios *άπιος* (2), *ισχάς, ράφανος* ή *όρειά*
 — Myrsinites *τιθύμαλλος* ο *μυρτίτης*
 — paralias *τιθύμαλλος* ο *παραλίος*
 — Peplus *μηκώνιον, τιθύμαλλος*
 — Sibthorpii *άρρη*
 — spp. *μηκώνιον, ίπποφάως, τιθύμαλλος*

Fagonia cretica *τριβόλος* (2)
 Fagus sylvatica *δέση*
 Ferula communis *ναρθήκια, νάρθηξ*
 — nodosa *πάνακας* το *'Ασκηπιέιον*
 — tingitana *σίλφιον*
 Ferulago galbanifera *πάνακας*
 Ficus bengalensis *συκκή* ή 'Ινδική
 — Carica *συκκή* (1)
 — var. *συκκή* ή 'Αραβική
 — lacifera *App.* (17)
 — Sycamorus *συκάμωμος* ή *Αιγυπτία*
 — var. *συκκή* ή *Κυπρία*
 Fraxinus excelsior *βουμπέλιος*
 — Ornus *μελία*
 Fucus spiralis *άμπελος* (3)
 Fungi *μύκης*

Galanthus nivalis *λευκότιον* (2)
 Galium Aparine *άπαρίνη*
 Genista acanthoclada *σκορπίος* (1)

KEY TO THE INDEX

Gladiolus segetum ξίφιον, ξίφος, φάσγανον
 Glaucium flavum var Serpierii μήκων ή κερατίτις
 Glycyrrhiza glabra γλυκεία (ρίζα), Σκυθική
 Gossypium arboreum (δένδρον τὸ) ἐρίφορον
 Hedera Helix ἑλιξ, κιττός
 Helichrysum siculum ἐλειόχρυσος
 Heliotropium villosum ἡλιοτρόπιον
 Helleborus cyclophyllus ἐλλέβορος, ἔ. ὁ μέλας
 Herniaria glabra ἐλληβορίνη
 Hippuris vulgaris ἵππων
 Hordeum sativum and vars. κριθή
 Hyphaene thebaica κοΐξ, κονκιάφορον
 Ilex Aquifolium κηλίστρος
 Imperata arundinacea θρόνον
 Inula Helenium πάνακες τὸ Χειρώνειον
 — graveolens κόνυζα ή θήλεια
 — viscosa κόνυζα ή ἄρρην
 — spp. κόνυζα
 Iris foetidissima ξίρις
 — pallida etc. ἴρις
 — Sisyrinchium σισυρήχιον
 Juglans regia καρνά ή Περσική
 Juncus acutus σχοίνος ὁ ὀξύς
 — spp. σχοίνος
 Juniperus communis κέδρος (2)
 — excelsa θυια
 — foetidissima ἄρκευθος, κέδρος (3)
 — phenicea κέδρος (1), ὀξύκέδρος
 Laburnum vulgare κύντιος (1)
 Lactuca graeca λιβανωτίς
 — sativa θριδαξ
 — scariola θριδακίνη

Lagenaria vulgaris σικία
 Laminaria saccharina φίκος (2)
 Lapidium sativum κάρδαμον
 Lathyrus amphicar-pus ἀράχιδνα
 — Ochrus ὄχρος
 — sativus λαθύρος
 — tuberosus App. (1)
 Laurus nobilis δάφνη (1)
 Lavandula spica Ἴβον
 Lavatera arborea μαλάχη (1)
 Lecokia cretica λιβανωτός ή κάρπιμος
 Lemna minor ἱκμη
 Ligustrum vulgare σπειραία
 Lilium candidum etc. κρίνον, κρινω-κρίνα, λείριον(1)
 — chalconicum κρίνον τὸ πορφυροῦν
 — Martagon ἡμεροκαλλές
 Limnanthemum nym-phoides μινανθος
 Linum usitatissimum λίνον
 Lolium temulentum αἶρα
 Lonicera etrusca κλύμενον
 Loranthus europaeus ἰξία (1)
 Lupinus alba θέρμος
 Lychnis coronaria λυχνίς
 Lycoperdon Bovista πέξις
 — giganteum ἄσχιον
 Malaballa aurea δαῦνον (2)
 Malva silvestris μαλάχη (2)
 Mandragora officinarum μανθράγορας (1)
 Mangifera indica App. (5)
 Marrubium peregrinum πράσιον
 Matthiola incana ἴον τὸ λευκόν, ἰωνία (ή λευκή), λευκόιον (1)
 Matricaria Chamomilla ἄνθεμον τὸ ἀθύλλανθος
 Medicago arborea κύτισος (2)
 — sativa (πόα) ή Μηδική
 Melissa officinalis μελισσόφυλλον
 Mentha aquatica σισύμβριον
 — Pulegium βληχὸ
 — viridis βήθουσμον, μίνθη
 Mercurialis perennis ἄρρενόγονον, θηλόγονον

KEY TO THE INDEX

Mespilus germanica etc. μεσπίλη, μεσπίλη ή σατάκειος
 Mimosa asperata App. (2)
 Mimusops Schimperii περσέα, πέρσιον
 Musa sapientum App. (4)
 Muscari comosum etc. μυρρίνη
 Myrtus communis μυρρίνη
 Nannorhops ritchiana φοίνιξ (2)
 Narcissus poeticus νάρκισσος (2)
 — serotinus λείριον (2), νάρκισσος(1)
 — Tazetta λείριον (2)
 — spp. λείριον (2)
 Nardostachys Jata-mansi νάρδον
 Nelumbium speciosum κύματος ὁ Διγύπτιος
 Nephrodium Filix-mas γάμπτιος
 Nerium Oleander δάφνη ή ἀργία, ονοσθήρας
 — odorum App. (11)
 Neslia paniculata μελάμπυρον
 Nuphar luteum μαδωνάις, νυμφαία
 Nymphaea alba σίδη
 — stellata λωτός (2)
 Ocimum basilicum ὄκκμον
 Olea cuspidata ἑλάα (2)
 — europaea ἑλάα (1)
 — Oleaster ἀργιέλαιος, κόκκινος
 Ononis antiquorum ὄνανις
 Onopordon illyricum ὀνόπνεζος
 Opoponax hispidus πανάκεα, πάνακες τὸ Ἑρἄκλειον
 Orchis longicruris ὄρχις
 — papilionacea ὄρχις
 Origanum Dictamnus δικταμόνον
 — heracleoticum ὀρίγανος ή λευκή
 — Majorana ἄμάρακον
 — viride etc. ὀρίγανος, ὀρίγανος ή μέλαινα
 Ornithogalum pyrenaeicum σκίλλα ή Ἐπιμενίδειος
 — umbellatum βολβίνη

Orobanche cruenta αἰμάδαρον
 — versicolor App. (26)
 Oryza sativa ὄρυσον
 Ostrya carpinifolia ὄστρια, ὄστρυς
 Otella alismoides App. (18)
 Paeonia officinalis γλαυκονάδη, πακίαινα
 Paliurus australis παλιούρος
 Pancratium maritimum βολβὸς ὁ ἐριόφωρος
 Panicum millaceum κέγχρος
 Papaver hybridum μήκων ή ροιὰς
 — Rhoëas μήκων ή μέλαινα
 — somniferum μήκων (ή ὀπώδης), νηπενθές
 — spp. μήκων
 Parietaria cretica ἀλσίνη
 Petroselinum sativum ὄρεισέλινον
 Peucedanum officinale πευκεδανόν
 Phillyrea media φιλυρέα
 Phloxin dactylifera φοίνιξ (1)
 Phragmites communis κάλαμος ὁ χαρτακίος
 Pinus brutia πίτυς ή φθειρόποιος
 — halepensis πίτυς; see also under πίτυς ή ἀργία
 — Laricio πευκή ή ἀκαρπος, π. ή θήλεια, π. ή ἴδαλα
 — pinea πευκή ή ἡμερος, π. ή κωφόφορος
 — spp. πευκή
 Pimpinella Anisum ἀνησον
 Piper nigrum πέπερι
 Pistacia Lentiscus σχίνος
 — Terebinthus τέρμινθος
 — vera App. (7)
 Pisum sativum πιάσος
 Plantago Coronopus κορωνόπους
 — crassifolia θρησάλις
 — Lagopus ὄρτυξ, στελέ-φωρος
 — lanceolata κινωφή
 — major ἀρνόγλωσσον
 Platanus orientalis πλάτανος
 Polygonum maritimum περιόκιον

KEY TO THE INDEX

Polygonum Persicaria κραταίγιος
Polypodium vulgare πολυπόδιον
Polygonum mouspeliensis ἀλωπεύκος
Polygonus ignarius πύλος
Populus nigra αϊγιερός
 — tremula κερκίς (2)
Portulaca oleracea ἀνδράχνη
Potentilla reptans πενταπέταλες, πεντάφυλλον
Poterium spinosum σποιβή, φεύς
Prangos ferulacea ιππομαραθόν, μαγυδαρίς
Prunus Amygdalus ἀμυγδαλή
 — avium κέρασσος, λακάρη
 — domestica κοκκινυμλέα
 — insititia προμήνη, σποδιάς
 — Mahaleb πάδος (πρόδος?)
Pteris aquilina θηλυπτερίς
Puccinia graminis έρυσίβη
Punica Granatum βόα
Pyrethrum Parthenium βόα ή άπύρηνος
 — var. παρθένιον
Pyrus amygdaliformis άχράς
 — communis άπιος (1)
 — var. Pyrastrer όχηνη
 — Malus μηλέα
 — vars. μηλέα ή γλυκεία, μ. ή έαρινή, μ. ή άξεία
Quercus Aegilops δρύς ή άγρία, φηγός
 — Cerris αιγίλωψ (1), άσπρις
 — coccifera πρίνος
 — hex typica σμίλαξ (1)
 — var. άρία, ήφος, φελλόδρυς
 — infectoria ήμερίς (1)
 — lanuginosa δρύς ή πλατύφυλλος
 — Pseudo-Robur δρύς ή άλίφλοιος, δ. ή ευθύφλοιος
 — Robur δρύς, δ. ή ήμερος, έτυμόδρυς, ήμερίς (2)
 — Suber φελλός, ήφος (?)

Ranunculus Ficaria άφία
Raphanus Raphanistrum κεραίς, ράφανος ή άγρια
 — sativus ράφανος
Rhamnus alaternus φιλική
 — graeca ράμνος ή λευκή
 — oleoides ράμνος ή μέλαινα
 — spp. ράμνος
Rhizophora mucronata App. (12b)
Rhus Coriaria ρόυς
Ricinus communis κοκκινυγία
Rosa canina κρότων
Rubus cuneifolia var. κονόρροδον
 — dumetorum ρόδωνια
 — sempervirens ρόδον τó άγριον
Rubus ulmifolius κυνόβατος
 — var. βατός, χαμαίβατος
Rocella tinctoria φύκος (5)
Rumex conglomeratus λάπαθον τó άγριον
 — Patientia λαπαθος
Ruscus aculeatus κεντρομυρρίνη, μυκάκωθος
 — Hypophyllum δάφνη ή Άλεξάνδρεια
 — var. πήγαρον
Ruta graveolens App. (19)
Salix alba ιτέα ή λευκή
 — amplexicaulis ιτέα ή μέλαινα
 — cinerea κολοτία (2)
 — fragilis έλικη
 — spp. ιτέα
Salvia calycina σφάλκος
 — Horminum όρμινον
 — triloba έλελισθακος
Sambucus nigra άκτέος, άκτη
Saponaria officinalis στρομβιον (2), στρούθος
Sargassum vulgare δρύς (8)
Satureia Thymbra θύμβρα
Saussurea Lappa κόστος
Scandix australis ένθροσκον
 — Pecten-Veneris σκανδιξ
Schoenus Holoschoenus σχοίνος ό όλόσχοίνος
 — nigricans μελαγκρανίς, σχοίνος ό κάρπιμος
Scilla autumnalis τίβιον
 — bifolia ύάκινθος ή άγρία

KEY TO THE INDEX

Scopolendrium vulgare σκολοπένδριον
Scolymus hispanicus λειμωνία σκόλυμος
Scorodosma foetidum App. (10)
Securigera Coronilla πελεκίνος
Sedum anopetalum έπίπετρον
Sempervivum tectorum άείζωον
Senecio vulgaris ήριγέρον
Sesamum indicum σήσαμον
Setaria italica έλμος, μέλιτος
Silene venosa Ήρακλεία, μήκων ή Ήρακλεία
Silybum marianum λευκάκανθα
Smilax aspera σμίλαξ (2)
Smyrniol Olusatrum ιπποσέλιον
Solanum nigrum στράγγιμος ό έδαύμιμος
Sonchus Nymani σόγκος
Sorghum domestica όη
Sorghum halepense κριθαι αι άγρια (Indian)
Spartium junceum λιμόσπαρτον
Spiraea filipendula οινάνθη (1)
Storax officinalis στύραξ
Tamarindus indica App. (15) (16)
Tamari articulata μυρίκη (2)
 — tetrandra μυρίκη (1)
Taraxacum officinale άπάση
Taxus baccata μίλος
Tectonia grandis App. (22)
Tenacium Polium πόλιον
Thapsia garganica θαψία
Thymelaea hirsuta κνέωρος ό μέλας
Thymra capitata θύμον (1)
Thymus aticus έρφυλλος (2)
 — Sibthorpii έρφυλλος (1)
Thilia platyphyllos φίλυρα
 — tomentosa φίλυρα, φ. ή θήλεια
Tordylium apulum καυκαλίς
 — officinale σέσελι
Tragopogon porrifolius τραγοπόγγων

Trapa natans τριβόλος (3)
Trifolium terrestris τριβόλος (1)
Trifolium fragiferum λωτός (3)
Trigonella Foenum-graecum βουκεράς, τήλις
 — graeca μελίλιτος, λωτός (5)
Triticum dicoccum ζεία, δάνυρα
 — monococcum τύβη
 — vulgare πυρός
 — vars. πυρός
Tuber aestivum κεραίνιον
 — cibarium ύβδον
Typha angustata τύφη
Ulmus glabra πτελέα
 — montana όρειπτελέα
Ulvu Lactuca βρόνον
Urginea maritima σκίλλα
Urtica urens άκαλύφη
Usnea barbata φάσκος
Valeriana Dioscoridis App. (25)
 — var. ελλέβορος ό λευκός
Verbasum album φλόμος ή μέλαινα
Verbascum sinuatum άφάκη
Vicia angustifolia βροβος
 — Ervilia κναιμος
 — Faba άρακος
 — Sibthorpii δόλιχος
Vigna sinensis χαμαιάφνη
Vinca herbacea ίον τó μέλαν,
Viola odorata ιωνία ή μέλαινα
Viscum album ύβφαρ
Vitex Agnus-castus άγνος, οισος
Vitis vinifera άμπελος (1)
 — var. corinthiaca άμπελος (2)
 — silvestris οινάνθη ή άγρία
Zizyphus Jujuba App. (6)
 — Lotus λωτός (4)
 — Spina-Christi παλιούρος ό Λιγύπιος

KEY TO THE INDEX

II.—LIST OF PLANTS MENTIONED IN THE ENQUIRY UNDER POPULAR NAMES

Abele	λείκη	Bog-rush	μελαγκρανίς, σχοίνος ὁ κάριμος
Acacias	ἄκανθα (1), (3)	Bottle-gourd	σκία
Alaternus	φιλύκη	Box	πύθος
Alder	κλήθρα	Bracken	θηλυπτερίς
Alexanders	ἰπποσίβεινον	Brambles	βάτος, χαμαί-βας
Allheal	πάνακες	Broadleaved oak	δρύς ἢ πλατύ-φυλλος
Almond	ἀμυγδαλή	Broom-rapes	αιμόδορον, App. (26)
Andrachne	ἀνδράχλη	Brooms	λιόσπαρον, σκορπίος (1)
Anemones	ἀνεμώνη	Bryony	ἄμπελος ἢ ἀγρία, μήλω-ρον
Apples	μηλέα	Buckthorns	ράϊνος, φιλύκη
Arbutus	κόμαρος	Bugloss	ὄνοχειλές
— hybrid	ἄφάρκη	Bullflist	πέξις
Arrow-poison (Soma- mal)	App. (27)	Bulrush	τύψη
Artichoke	κάκτος (2)	Bush-grass	κάλαμος (ἐπί-γειος)
Asafoetida	App. (10)	Butcher's broom	κεντρομυρρίνη, μινκάνθος
Ashes	βουμελιος, με-λία	Cabbage	ράβανος
Asparagus	ἀσφάραγος	Calamander-wood	App. (23)
Aspen	κερκίς (2)	Calamint	κάλλιπος
Asphodel	ἀσφάδελος, πό-θος (2)	Calavance	δόλιχος
Axe-weed	πελεκίνος	Caltrop	τρίβολος(1),(2)
Bachelor's buttons	παρθένιον	Caper	καππαρίς
Balm	μελισσόφυλ-λον	Cardamom	ἄμομον
Balsam of Mecca	βάλαμον	— Nepal	ἄμομον
Bamboos	κάλαμος ὁ Ἴν-δικός	Cardoon	κάκτος (1)
Banyan	σικη ἢ Ἴνδική	Carnation	διόσμανθος
Barbary nut	σιστυργίχον	Carob	κερωσία, σικη ἢ Αἰγυπτία
Barley	κριθὴ	Cassia	κασία
Basil	ὠκίμιον	Castor-oil plant	κρότων
Bay (sweet)	δάφνη (1)	Cat's ear	ὕσποχοιρίς
Bean	κίβανος	Cedar, odorous	θία
Bedstraw	ἀπαρίνη	— prickly	κέδρος (1), δξύ-κέδρος
Beet	τετλόν,	— Syrian	κέδρος (2)
Bergamot-mint	σισύμβριον		
Bindweed	ιασιώνη		
Bird-cherry	κέρασος, λα-κάρη		
Birth-wort	ἀριστολοχία		
Bladder-senna	κολυτρία		
Blite	βλίτον		

KEY TO THE INDEX

Celandine, greater	χελιδόνιον	Dittany	δίκαμανον
— lesser	ἄφια	Dock	λάπαθον τὸ ἄγ-ριον
Celery	σέλινον	Dodder	δροβάχχη
Century	κενταύριον	Dog-mercury	ἀρρενόγονον,
Chamaeleon	χαμαιλέον	Dog-rose	θηλυγονον
Chamomile, wild	ἀνθεμον τὸ ἀφύλλανθες	Dog's tooth grass	κυνόροδον
Charlock	κεράσις, ραφανίς ἢ ἀγρία	Doim-palm	ἀγρωστίς
Chaste-tree	ἄγνος (οἶσος)		κοκκί-φορον
Cheese-flower	μαλάχη (2)	Dropwort	οἰνάνθη (1)
Chervil	ἐνθρυσκον	Duckweed	ἰκμη
— wild	σκάνδιξ	Dwarf palm	φοίνιξ ὁ χα-μαιριφής
Chestnuts	διοσβάλανος, καρύα ἢ Εὐ-βοϊκή	Ebony	ἐβένη
Chick-pea	ἐρέβινθος	Elderwort	δρακόντιον
Chicory	κιχώριον	Elder	ακτέος, ἀκτῆ
Christ's thorn	παλιούρος	Elecampane	πάνακες τὸ Χει-ρώνειον
Cinnamon	κιννάμωμον	Elms	πετελέα, δρει-πετελέα
Cinquefoil	πενταπέτες, πευτάφυλλον	Eryngo	ἠρύγγιον
Citron	μηλέα ἢ Περ-σική	Fenugreek	βουκέρας, τῆ-λις
Clematis	ἀτραγγεῖνη	Ferns	ἀδιαντον, ἡμιό-νιον, θηλυ-πτερίς, πολυ-πόδιον, πε-ρίς, τριχομα-νές, σκολο-πένδριον
Cork-oak	ἴψος (1), φελ-λός	Ferula	ναρθηρία, νάρ-θηξ
Coriander	κοριάνιον	Feverwort	κενταύρις
Cornel	θηλυκράνεια	Fig, wild	ἐρινεός
Cornelian cherry	κράνεια	Figs	σ ν κ ἦ, σ. ἢ Ἀραβική, σ. ἢ Ἴνδική, App. (17)
Corn-flag	ξίφιον, ξίφος, φάσγαγον	Filbert	καρύα ἢ Ἡρα-κλεωτική
Corn-thistle	ἄκανθα (2)	Firs	κλεωτική
Cotoneaster	δξυάκανθος	Flax	πέυκη, ἐλάτη
Cotton-plant	(δενδρον τὸ ἐρίοφορον	Frankincense-tree	λίβανωτός
Crack willow	ἐλίκη	French sparrow- grass	σκίλλα ἢ Ἐπι-μενιδεος
Cress	κάρδαμον	Fungi	ἄσχιον, μύκης, πέξις
Crocus	κρόκος	Galingale	κύνειρος
Cuckoo-pint	ἄρον	Gall-oak	ἡμερίς (1)
Cucumber	σίκινος	Garden nightshade	στρυχνός ὁ ἐδώδιμος
— squinting	σίκινος ὁ ἄγριος		
Cumin	κύνινον		
Currant-vine	ἄμπελος (2)		
Cyclamen	κυκλάμινος		
Cyperus	κυπάριττος		
Dandelion	ἀπάπη		
Darnel	αἶρα		
Date-palm	φοίνιξ (1)		
Dill	ἄνηθον, ἄνη-τος		
Distaff-thistle	ἀτρακτυλίς, φόνος		

KEY TO THE INDEX

Garlics	μῶλυ, σκόρο- δον
Germander	χαμαίδρυς
Gillflower	ιδὸν τὸ λευκόν
Ginger-grass	σχοίνος ὁ εὐώ- δης (?)
Gladwyn	ξίρις
Globe-thistle	ρύτρος
Goat's beard	τραγοπόγων
Goat willow	ἐλαίγνος
Gold flower	ἐλειόχρνος
Golden thistle	λειμωνία (2), σκόλυμος
Gourd	κολοκύνθη
Grasses	αἰγίλωψ (2), θρύν, πόα
Groundsel	ἡριγέρων
Gum arabic	ἀκανθα (7)
Hartshorn	κορωνόπους
Hart's tongue	σκολοεινέδριον
Hartwort	πέσει
Hawk's beard	ἀπαργία
Hawthorn	μεσπίλη ἡ ἀν- θηδοποιείδης
Hazel	καρνά
Heath	ἐρείκη
Hellebores	ἐλλέβορος
Hemlock	κάνειον
Holly	κήλαστρος
Holm-oaks	ἄρια, ἴλος, σμι- λαξ (1), φελ- λόδρνος
Honeysuckle	κλύμενον
(Greek)	
Hop-hornbeam	δοστρία, δοστρυς
Horehounds	πράσιον
Horned poppy	μήκων ἡ κερα- τίτις
Horseradish	ράφανος ἡ ἀμ- ωρέα (?)
House-leek	αἰεζώνων
Hulwort	πόλιον
Irises	ἴρις, ξίρις, σι- συριγγίον
Ivies	ἐλιξ, κιντὸς
Jack-fruit	App. (3)
Joint-fir	θραυπάλος
Jujube	App. (6)
Judas-tree	κερκίς (1), ση- μύδα

Junipers	ἄρκευθος, θυία, κέδρις, κέ- δρος, ὄξυκε- δρος
Kermes-oak	πρίνος
Laburnum	κύντιος (1)
Larkspurs	ἀσταφίς, πόθος (1), ἄκινθος
Leek	ἡ σπαρτή
Lentil	πράσον (1)
Leopard's bane	φακός
Lettuce	σκορπίος (2)
Lilies	θρίδαξ, θριδα- κίνη
	ἡμεροκαλλές, κρίνον, κ. τὸ πορφυ- ροῦν, λεύ- ριον (1)
Liquorice	γλυκεία (ρίζα) Σκύθικῆ
Limes	φίλυρα, φ. ἡ θήλεια
Litmus	φύκος (5)
Lucerne	(πόα) ἡ Μηδική
Lupin	θέρμος
Madder	ἐρευθεδανόν
Madonna lily	κρίνον, λείριον (1)
Maiden-hair	ἀδιαντον, ἄ. τὸ μέλαν
— English	ἀδιαντον τὸ λευκόν
Mallow	μαλαχίη (1)
Mandrake	μανδραγόρας (1)
Mango	App. (5)
Mangroves	App. (12)
— white	δάφνη (6), ἐλάα (3), App. (14)
Manna-ash	μελία
Maples	γλείνος, ζυγία, κλινότροχος, σφένδαμνος
Marestail	ἵπνον
Marjoram	ὄριγανον
— sweet	ἀμάρακον
Marsh celery	ἐλειοσέλιον
Marsh mallow	ἀλθαία, μαλά- χη ἡ ἀγρία

KEY TO THE INDEX

Martagon lily	ἡμεροκαλλές
Mastich	σχινος
Meadow saffron	ἐφήμερον, σπά- λαξ
Medlar	μεσπίλη, μ. ἡ σατάρειος
Michaelmas daisy	ἀστέρισκος, (τριπόλιον)
Milk-thistle	λευκάκανθα
Milk-waste	ἡμίονον
Millet	κεγχρος
— Italian	ἐλυμος
Mints	ἡδύοσμον, μίν- θη, σισύμ- θριον
Mistletoes	ἰξία (1), ἡ φεαρ
Mock-privet	φίλυρα ἡ ἀρρη
Moly	μῶλυ
Monk's rhubarb	λάπαθος
Mulberry	σικαμίμος
Mullein	φλόμος ἡ μέ- λαινα
Mushroom	μίκης
Mustard, white	vānu
Myrrh	σμίρρα
Myrtle	μυρρίνη
Narcissus	λείριον (2), νάρκισσος
Nepaul cardamom	ἄμμων
Nettle	ἀκαλύφη
— tree	λωτός (1)
Nightshade, deadly	μανδραγόρας (2) ?
— garden	στρήχνος ὁ ἐδώ- διμος
Oaks	αἰγίλωψ (1), ἄρια, ἄσπρις, δρῦς, ἐτυμό- δρος, ἡμερίς, ἴλος, πρίνος, σμίλαξ (1), φήγος, φελ- λόδρνος, φελ- λός
Oak-mistletoe	ἰξία (1)
Oats	βρόμος
Oleander	δάφνη ἡ ἀγρία. ὀνοθήρας
Olives	ἐλάα (1), (2)
Olive, wild	ἀγριέλαιος, κό- τινος

Onions	γίθουον, γή- τειον, κρόμ- μμον, κρο- μογογγτεον
Opium poppy	μήκων (ἡ δπώ- δης), (νηπεν- θές)
Orach	ἀδράφαξος
Orchis	ὄρχις
Oriental thorn	μεσπίλη ἡ ἀν- θηδών
Oyster-green	βρύν
Ox-tongue	κρηπίς
Palms	κοῦξ, κουκίό- φόρον, φοίνιξ
Papyrus	πάπυρος
Parsley	ὄρειοσέλιον
Pea	πίσις
Pear	ἄπιος (1)
— wild	ἀχράς, ὄρχνη
Pennyroyal	βληχῶ
Peony	γλυκυσσίδα, παιωνία
Pepper	πέπερι
Periwinkle	χαμαιδάφνη
Pimpernel, blue	κόρχηρος
Pines	πευκή, πίτις
Pine-thistle	ἄκανθα (8), ἀκανθος, ἰξία (2), ἰξίονη, χαμαιλέων ὁ λευκός
Plane-tree	πλάτανος
Plantains	ἀριόγλωσσον, θραυλλίς, κο- ρωνόπους, κῦ- νωψ, ὄρτυξ, στελέφουρος
Plums	κοκκινμηλέα, πάδος, προν- μνη, σποδίας
Polypody	πολυπόδιον
Pole-reed	δόναξ, κάλαμος ὁ Λακωνικός etc.
Pomegranate	ρόα
Poppies	μήκων
Poplar, black	αἰγίωρος
— white (abele)	λευκή
Privet	σπείραια
Puff-ball	ἄσχιον
Purslane	ἀνδραχνη
Purse-tassels	βολβός

KEY TO THE INDEX

Quince κυδώνιον, στρούθιον (2)
 Radish ραφανίς
 Reeds δόναξ, κάλαμος, πάπυρος
 Restharrow ὀνωίς
 Rib-grass κύνωψ
 Rice ὄρυζον
 Rice-wheat ρεζιά, δλωρα
 Rocket εὐζωμον
 Rock-roses κισσός
 Rock-campion λυχγίς
 Roses κυνόρροδον, κινόσατος, ῥοδανία
 Rue πήγανον
 Rupture-wort ἐλληβορίνη
 Rushes μελογκρανίς, σχοίνος
 Safflower κινήκος, κρόκος ὁ ἀκανθάδης
 Saffron crocus κρόκος, κ. ὁ εὐώδης
 Sage σφάκος
 Salvia ἐλελίσφακος
 Savory θύμβρα
 Scammony σκαμμωνία
 Scrub oak δρύς ἡ πλατύφυλλος
 Sea-bark oak δρύς ἡ ἀλίφλοιος, δ. ἡ εὐθύφλοιος
 Sea spurge τιθύμαλλος ὁ παράλιος
 Sea-weeds ἀμπέλος (3), βρόνον, δρύς (7), (8), ἐλάτη (3), φοινίξ (4), φύκος
 Sebesten κοκκινυγία ἡ Αἰγυπτία
 Sedge βοῦτομος
 Sesame σήσαμον
 Shallot κρόμμυον τὸ σχιστόν
 Silphium σιλφίον
 Silver-fir ἐλάτη
 Silver-lim φιλυρα, φ. ἡ θήλεια
 Sissoo App. (21)
 Smilax σμίλαξ (2)
 Snowdrop λευκκίον (2)
 Snapdragon ἀντίρρινον

Soapwort στρούθιον (2), στρούθος
 Sorb ὤη
 Southernwood ἀβρότονον
 Spanish broom λιμόσπαρτον
 Spear-grass κάλαμος ὁ πλόκιμος, κ. ὁ χαρακίας
 Sow-thistle σόγκος
 Spike-lavender ἴφνον
 Spikenard νάρδον
 Spindle-tree εὐώνυμος (τετραγωνία)
 Spurges ἀκανθα (5), (6), ἄπιος (2), ἰσποφέως, ἰσχάς, μηκωνιον, ραφανίς ἡ ὄρεια, τιθύμαλλος
 Squills σκίλλα, τίφνον, γάκινθος ἡ ἀγρία
 Star-flower βολβίνη
 Star-thistle παντάουσα
 — — yellow τετράλιξ
 Stonecrop ἐπίπετρον
 Storax στύραξ
 Sulphur-wort πενκέδανον
 Sumachs ῥούς
 Sweet bay δάφνη (1)
 Sweet flag κάλαμος ὁ εὐώδης
 Sycamore συνκάμινος ἡ Αἰγυπτία, σ. ἡ Κυπρία
 Tamarind App. (15), (16)
 Tamarisks μυρική
 Tare ἀφάκη
 Teak App. (22)
 Terebinth τέρμινθος
 Thistles ἀκανθα (2), (8), ἀκανος, ἀκορνα, ἰξία (2), ἰξίνη, κάκτος, λειμωνία (2), λευκάκανθα, πολυάκανθος, ῥύτρος, σκόλυμος, σόγκος, χαλκεῖος, χαμαιλέον

KEY TO THE INDEX

Thorn, oriental μεσπίλη ἡ ἀνθηδών
 Thorn-apple θρύσορον, περιτός, στρυχνός ὁ μανικός
 Thyme-wood θύον
 Thyme, Attic ἔρπυλλος ὁ ἄγριος
 — Cretan θύμον (1)
 — tufted ἔρπυλλος (ὁ ἡμερος)
 Tine-tare App. (1)
 Tragacanth τραγάκανθα
 Traveller's joy ἀβραγένη
 Tree-medick κύτισος (2)
 Tree-moss φάσκος
 Trefoil λωτός (3)
 Truffles κεραύνιον, ὕδνον
 Turk's cap lily κρίνον τὸ πορφυροῦν
 Turkey oak αἰγίλωψ (1), ἄσπρις
 Turnip γογγυλίς
 Valonia oak δρύς ἡ ἀγρία, φηγός
 Vetch, bitter ὄροβος
 Vine ἀμπέλος (1)

Vine, wild οἰνάθη ἡ ἀγρία
 Violet ἰον τὸ μέλαν
 Wall-flower φλόγιον, φλόξ
 Walnut καρύα ἡ Περσική
 Water chestnut σική
 Water chickweed τριβόλος (3)
 Water-lily, Nile λέμινα
 — white λωτός (2)
 — yellow σίδη
 μαδωνάις, νυμφαία
 Wheats πυρός
 — one-seeded τίφη
 Wheat-rust ἐρυσίβη
 Wig-tree κοκκινυγία
 Willows ἐλαίαγνος, ἐλίκη, ἰτέα, κολοτία (2)
 Willow-weed κραταίγνος
 Withy οἶσος
 Wolf's bane ἀκόνιτον, θηλύφονον, μύφονον, σκορπίος (3)
 Wormwood ἀψίνθιον
 Wych-elm ὄρειπτελέα
 Yew μίλος

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