

Cappadocia; others are pointed out by Le Brun, Choiseul, and Dr. Clarke. We may suppose that Gregory who was born in Cappadocia, and had in his journies through Asia remarked these and similar monuments, alludes to them when he speaks of the "stone tombs in the mountains, the work of giants." *

That many of these great excavations in the rock were executed by the later inhabitants of Asia Minor, is evident from the inscriptions which have been discovered. Some of these in Greek were copied by Dr. Clarke, and the travellers who were sent out by the Dilettanti society with Sir William Gell. Others are composed of characters, the meaning of which has not yet been explained. These tombs in the rocks frequently present, as we learn from the plates, in the "Voyage Pittoresque" of Choiseul, in their outward forms, pediments, Ionic pillars, and architectural ornaments resembling those used in Greek buildings. In Greece, the excavations in the rock for sepulchral purposes were generally simple; and those at Athens, and even at Delphi are inferior in extent and grandeur to the tombs in Asia. The inhabitants of this country, from greater wealth and pride, and a love of magnificence which particularly distinguished them, were induced to form and raise monuments of a more sumptuous and laborious execution. The sarcophagi seen in Asia Minor are more numerous and of larger dimensions than those in Greece; Dr. Hunt has particularly remarked the appearance of the granite Soroi of Assos. Perhaps the most costly tomb ever raised in Greece † was that made by order of Harpalus for Pythionice; thirty talents were expended on it. *Dio. Sic.* xvii. 245.

* Στῆλαι, καὶ πλακόεντες ἐν οὐρεσιν, ἔργα γιγάντων, Τύμβοι.—*Anec. Græca.* Muratori.

† Mr. Fiott examined the Macedonian sepulchres at Vodena; but they do not appear to be distinguished by any remarkable size or form. *Clarke's Travels*, vol. iii. 341.

NATURAL HISTORY.

NOTICE RESPECTING THE JOURNALS OF THE LATE DR. SIBTHORP.

A RESIDENCE in parts of Greece and Asia Minor during a period of three or four years would enable a learned and intelligent naturalist to furnish some valuable illustrations of various passages in the works of Aristotle, Theophrastus, Dioscorides, Ælian, and Pliny. The names of many birds, as well as fishes, which occur in the writings of the Greeks are difficult to be interpreted. Of the twenty-four persons who form the chorus in the comedy of the Aves, says Mr. Gray, and enter under the form of so many birds, there are ten, of which we can give no explanation in English.

We have already alluded to the great collection of materials for a Fauna and Flora Græca procured by Dr. Sibthorp and Mr. Hawkins during their travels in the Levant. In the extracts from Dr. S.'s journals, the reader will find many remarks on the medicinal and æconomical uses of the Greek plants; the names also given to them by the modern inhabitants are annexed; and much new information is added concerning the birds, the animals of Greece, and the fishes of the Archipelago. The botany of the ancients, Beckman observes, would be more easily explained if the names used by the modern Greeks were known; a similar remark may be applied to the ornithology and ichthyology of Greece*, and to the animals of that country. Dr. Sibthorp has noted down many of the modern appella-

* The accentuation and mode of writing the Romaic names of the plants and animals of Greece in Dr. S.'s journals are not always correct. The editor has printed them as accurately as he could; but sometimes words occur, concerning which further information is wanting.

tions, but the reader will find in some instances the names of the present day very different from the ancient terms. *Τυφλοπόντικος* has taken the place of *Ἀσπάλαξ* the former name of the mole, and the hedge-hog is no longer called *ἐχῖνος*, but *σκαντζούχοιρος*.

We have mentioned that in his various researches, Dr. Sibthorp did not omit collecting information respecting the fishes of the Greek seas; and his list of them is more complete than any that has been hitherto published. Among the lost works of the ancients, we may regret the want of those, which expressly treated of the fishes of the rivers and seas of Greece, as they would have illustrated in some degree an interesting part of the natural history of that country. The Greeks were of all people *ὀψοφαγίστατοι* *; the snipe, the woodcock, the partridge held a secondary place at their tables. *Ce méprisement*, says Belon, *de manger chair, et estimer le poisson, a fait que les anciens Grecs et Latins, ayant moins cogné les oiseaux, que les poissons*. The names of some writers, who in parts of their works had examined the various sorts of fishes which frequent the rivers and shores of Greece have been preserved to us; among these we find Epicharnus the Sicilian, a poet and naturalist; Ananius a contemporary of Hipponax, who had in his verses introduced some remarks on *ὀψοποιία*; Mithæcus mentioned in the *Gorgias* of Plato, and Archestratus, a writer who flourished nearly at the same time with Aristotle, and from whom the latter had probably borrowed some of those remarks respecting fishes, which are to be found in his great work. † Of the numerous treatises on natural history written by Aristotle, a small part only has reached us. Athenæus quotes one entitled *περὶ Ζώων, ἡ περὶ ἰχθύων*. ‡ Schw. ad. Ath. vii. 15.

* Qui Græcè sciunt nunquam mirabuntur ὄψον pro pisce dici. Quare hodieque in Græcia piscis vocatur ψάρι, voce ex ψάριον depravata. See, Yvouis Villiomari in locos controversos Roberti Titii. 89. (A work written by Joseph Scaliger.)

† See Schneider in Aris. H. A. Epimetrum, 1.

‡ The description of the Bustard from Aristotle, (in Athen. lib. 9.) is in no part of the extant writings of the philosopher; and in another book (lib. 7.) Athenæus refers to a passage of Aristotle, respecting the fleshy palate of the carp; this is not now to be found in his works.—See Beckman's *History of Invent.* 3.

From the Venetians, French, and Italians who have been settled at various times in parts of Greece, and the islands of the Archipelago, the modern inhabitants have derived a few names of fishes as well as birds. In some instances, the ancient words slightly altered have been retained, even by the Turks; the *κέφαλος* is still called Cephalballuk * by them, and Scorpit-balluk is the name which they give to the *Scorpena Porcus*.

PLANTS OF GREECE.

MEDICINAL AND ECONOMICAL USES.

FROM DR. SIBTHORP'S PAPERS.

1. *PINUS Maritima*. Πέυκος, one of the most useful trees in Greece; it furnishes a resin (ῥητίνη), tar, and pitch, (πίσσα) all of considerable importance for æconomical purposes. Throughout Attica, the wine is preserved from becoming acid by the means of the resin which is employed in the proportion of an oke and a half, to 20 okes of wine. The tar and pitch for ship building are taken from this tree, and the Πίτυς, the *Pinus Pineæ*. The resinous parts of the wood of the Πέυκος are cut into small pieces and serve for candles, called Δάδια. The cones, κούνοι, are sometimes put into the wine barrels. The bark is used in tanning hides. The wood is much employed by the carpenters in building.

Notes by the Editor.

1. Δάδια, a corruption of the ancient word δᾶδες, see Lucian de M. Pereg. *Ligna arboris picis*, d'Orville Char. ii. 489. We find in Dr. Hunt's journal the same word δάδια, applied by the inhabitants of Mount Ida to the torches of pine-wood.

* Balluk in Turkish signifies fish.

I observed, says Mr. Hawkins, on Cyllene and Taygetus a sort of fir, which, although called *πέυκος* by the inhabitants, and much resembling the *πέυκος* of the lower regions, differed from it in these particulars; the foliage was much darker, and the growth of the tree much more regular and straight. The very elevated region on which it grew leads me to suspect it must be different from the common *πέυκος*.

2. "*Pinus Pinea*, *κουκουναριά*, *πίτυς* of the ancients. This tree and the *P. Maritima* afford timber for the construction of ships, the planks, ribs, the decks and beams being made of the Kermes oak, and the *Ilex*. These two firs grow generally, and certainly best in sandy soils; the Stone pine is found near the sea; there, however, it is low, dwarfy, and shrubby. It abounds in Attica, where the soil is either rocky or loamy; but never here attains the same bulk, as it does in the forests of Elis, where trees may be seen fit for the largest ships of war, and where the soil is every where sandy. The timber of these two sorts of fir is much harder and tougher than that of our northern firs, and consequently more lasting. The seeds of the stone pine are collected still with great industry in Elis, and form an object of exportation to Zante and Cephallonia, and other places." From Mr. Hawkins.

3. *Quercus Ægilops*, *Δρῦς*, *Κουπάκι*. The prickly cups of the fruit of this tree are of importance in the tanning of leather, as an astringent, and for the purposes of dyeing. They must be gathered

Notes by the Editor.

2. The *πίτυς* and *πέυκη* are both mentioned by Plutarch, *Symp. lib. v. 3. 2.* as proper for ship building. The *Pinus Pinea* is still used for that purpose at Sinope and in other parts of the Turkish empire. The tree is common in the maritime districts of Asia Minor and Syria. "The *πίτυς*," says Coray, "is now called *κοκκωνάριον*, from the fruit *κοκκωνάριον*, anciently called *στροβίλον*;" *κοκκώγη* also was an ancient name. The kernels of the Stone pine are brought to table in Turkey; they are very common in the kitchens of Aleppo."—Russell.

3. The *ἀγίλαψ* of Theophrastus, *Hist. iii. 9.* Sprengel. "The small Velani," says Tournefort, *Lett. viii.* "are the young fruit gathered off the tree, more valued than those full ripe, that fall of themselves."

before the acorn is ripe, in the month of August. A quantity of this oak is planted in the plain of Eleusis, and the Valanida is sold to the tanners of Athens for two paras the oke. The wood of the Κουπάκι is esteemed in ship-building and in house work, and makes good charcoal.

4. *Quercus Ilex*, Ἄρεος. This tree does not grow in great abundance in Attica. It may be observed on the higher parts of Pendeli, near the ancient marble quarries. The wood is preferred for the share of the plough, and for making the ties in the walls of the Greek houses.

5. *Quercus Coccifera*, πρινάρη. The bark of the root is used by the tanners, particularly for tanning hides for the soles of shoes. It is powdered and mixed in equal quantity with the Valanida and the bark of the Pine. Small quantities of the grain used for dyeing scarlet are collected from this plant near Casha in Attica; but in the Morea, the collecting of it forms a considerable object of commerce. The wood being hard and durable is employed for the handles of mattocks, and for other agricultural instruments.

The plant, says Mr. Hawkins, is found stunted in its growth by the constant nibbling of the goats, of which it is the favorite food. It occasionally, however, attains the size of a small tree, and is then very fit either for timber or charcoal.

Notes by the Editor.

4. The δρῦς of Homer, according to Sprengel, and πρίνος of Theophr. Hist. iii. 16.

5. It is the πρίνος, ἡ τὸν φοινικῶν κόκκον φέρει of Theophrastus, Hist. iii. 8. and γοκκος βαφικῇ of Diosc. iv. 48. The kermes are still collected in Crete and Cyprus; in the latter island the name πρίνος is retained, according to Dr. Sibthorp. The grains were found in the time of Pausanias in Phocis, and in various parts of Asia Minor (Plin. et Dioscor.) The colour expressed from them is the *Galaticus rubor* of Tertullian, de Pallio, p. 38.

The coccus is mentioned by Moses under the name Phœni Tola; the Phœnicians, according to Prof. Tychsen, having brought them into Palestine from Syria. The Egyptians also were acquainted with the dye. See Beckmann, vol. ii.

Mr. Hawkins says the wood of the Q. C. is used for charcoal. We may add from the Schol. on the Achar. of Aristoph. ἡ δὲ πρίνος ἐπιτῆθειον ξύλον εἰς ἀνθρακας. Athens is still supplied with charcoal from that part of the country where Acharnæ may be supposed to have been situated; Ἀχαρνικὴ—πρίννοι. Ach. 178.

6. *Arbutus Unedo*, κομαριά, abounds on the mountains of Pendeli; its fruit μαμάικυλα is eaten and esteemed a delicacy. The bees feeding on the flowers are said to communicate a bitter taste to the honey. The flutes of the Greek shepherds called φλόυρια are made of this wood. It is used by the turners, and is hard, though less durable than oak. In Zante a spirit is drawn from it, and a vinegar of a bright gold colour.

7. *Arbutus Andrachne*, ἀγριοκομαριά, grows in equal abundance with the *A. unedo* on the mountains of Pendeli and Parnes. Its fruit ripens in the months of October and November, but is not eaten.

8. *Erica Multiflora*, Ρείττη, flowers in winter, and during that season furnishes the principal food of the bee. The honey, however, which they make from its flowers is little esteemed, and sells at half the price of that made during the summer season from the wild Thyme. It abounds on Pendeli and Parnes.

9. *Rhus Cotinus*, χρυσόξυλον. The dye of this wood is a beautiful orange-yellow. It is used to give this colour to the yarn by the Greeks and Albanians. It is brought from Pendeli and the mountains of Attica, and is sold to the dyers at Athens at two paras the okē. In Cyprus the *Rhus Coriaria* retains its ancient name Ροῦς. The powdered fruit called by the Turks, Sumach, is sprinkled upon the meat as seasoning.

10. *Laurus Nobilis*, Δάφνη, the most aromatic of the Greek shrubs, grows wild about Pendeli. An oil is expressed from the berries, which is used to anoint the hair. It is used as a medicine externally in bruises and rheumatisms.

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6. κομαρια in Du C. the κόμαρος of Theophr. Hist. i. 15.

7. Ανδράχνη, Theophr. Hist. i. 15. ἀνδράχλη in Cyprus, Sibthorp. It suffers more from the cold (Oliver remarks), than the *Ar. Unedo*; it is found near the Hellespont, in the Archipelago, and in Syria.

9. This use of the Sumach, at meals, is mentioned by the ancient writers; Ροῦς ὁ ἐπὶ τὰ ὄψα. Diosc. i. c. 147. The poet Antiphanes speaks of rhus and honey, among the ἀρτίματα of the table. Athen. Schw. Lib. ii. p. 262.

11. *Nerium Oleander*, *πικροδάφνη*; a very general plant through Greece; it marks the torrent bed, and fringes the banks of the Ilissus. The flowers are used as an ornament, and cover the bazar at Athens. The leaves boiled, or the dried leaves powdered are employed as remedies for the itch; boiled in oil, they serve as a liniment for rheumatic pains. The lattice windows (Jalousies) in the Turkish houses are made of slips of this wood. In Cyprus it retains its ancient name *ροδοδάφνη*; and the Cypriotes adorn their churches with the flowers on feast days.

12. *Salix Babylonica*, *Ἰτέα*. This tree is not common, and perhaps was originally introduced into Attica. I observed it near the monastery of Pendeli. The wood is made into charcoal for gunpowder, and the twigs into baskets.

13. *Pistachia Lentiscus*, *σχίνος*. This wood is much esteemed for fuel. The mastic or gum is only collected in Scio. The ashes of the wood are used by the Athenian soap-boilers for making the lye for the manufacture of soap. In Zante it is also considered as furnishing the best lixivium. The tanners employ it with *Valanida* in the preparation of leather. In Ithaca an oil is expressed (*σχινόλαδι*) from the berry.

14. *Vitex Agnus Castus*, *κωνναπίττα*, the constant companion of the Oleander grows by the Ilissus, and on the torrent side. The twigs are very pliable, baskets and bee-hives are made of them. The leaves are also used by the dyers to produce a yellow colour, and with indigo, green. In Zante, hoops are made of the wood of this plant; it is there called *λύγεια*; it bears also the same name in Cyprus as well as *ἄγνεια*; in Patmos it is called *λυγαριά*.

Notes by the Editor.

11. *Νηριον* of Diosc. iv. 82. the *Rosa laurea* of Apuleius. Sprengel.

13. The *σχίνος* of Theoph. Hist. ix. 1. The ancient word *σχινίζομαι* signifies to eat mastic in order to clean and make white the teeth. The substance is now much used by the women of Turkey for the same purpose. We find from Dioscorides, lib. i. c. 90. that it was employed in preparations for the teeth.

14. Coray remarks, that the *λύγινος στέφανος*, of which the ancients speak, are still used by the Greeks. "It is reported," says Gerarde, "that if such as journey or travel do

15. *Salvia Arborea*, ἑλεσφακιά. This beautiful sage I first met with on Anchesmus, afterwards on Pendeli. The wood of the stem is used in making charcoal for the manufacture of gunpowder at Athens.

16. *Hedera Helix*, κίσπος; this tree hangs as a curtain in the picturesque scenery of the marble caves of Pendeli. The leaves are used for issues.

17. *Juniperus Oxycedrus*, κέδρος, grows on Pendeli and Parnes, but is not very frequent in Greece. *

18. *Cercis Siliquastrum*, κοτζουκουνάρι; this beautiful shrub grows near the monastery of Pendeli, and in the forests of Sarando Potamo.

19. *Anthyllis Hermannia*, ἀλογοθυμάρι, so named from the horses feeding on it. The bees are fond of the flowers.

20. *Daphne dioica*, ημεροβρόχαλο. This plant abounds on the mountains of Pendeli and Hymettus. It is used by the dyers at Athens, and Albanian women, for dyeing a yellow colour, and with indigo, green.

21. *Myrtus Communis*, Μυρτιά, and in Cyprus, Μυρσίνη. The varieties of the common myrtle with white fruit I observed near the monastery of Pendeli. Both this and the black fruit are eaten by the Athenians. The plant is used in garlands, and as an orna-

Notes by the Editor.

carry with them a branch or rod of *Agnus castus* in their hand, it will keep them from merrygals and weariness." Herbal. 1202. This passage alludes to the opinion noticed by Diosc. i. 135. c. οὐκ εἶ κωλυτηριον εἶναι ἐν ὁδοπορίαις πατριμμάτων εἴτις ῥάβδον κ.τ.λ. and Hasselquist observes, that "pilgrims make staffs of it." 130. In reference to the same opinion, the modern Greeks quote four lines, which are found in Dr. Sibthorp's journals.

ὁποῖος περάσει ἀπὸ λυγεία,
καὶ δὲν κοψεῖ κομάτι,
νὰ λυγείσθῃ, νὰ μαράνθῃ,
νὰ πέσῃ εἰς τὸ κραβατι.

15. A corruption of the ancient ἑλελίσφακος. Theoph. Hist. vi. 2.

17. The κέδρος of Theophrastus.

21. "Et erant olim esui myrti baccæ; Plato suos cives μύρτοις tanquam bellariis vesci voluit. Lib. xi. de Rep." Wessel. Obs. 52.

ment in some of the Greek churches. In Zante they have the following distich alluding to this custom.

Μυρτιά μου χρυσοπράσινη τῆς ἐκκλησίας στολίδι,
χωρὶς ἐσὲ δὲν γίνεται κανέια πανηγύρι.

Rubus fruticosus, Βάτος. The fruit Μοῦρα is eaten in Greece. When it is plentiful, it is a sign of a good harvest. In Zante, a syrup is made from the fruit, called βατομοραντζίδα, and is given in affections of the fauces. From it also a purple colour is drawn.

23. *Ficus Carica*, συκιά in Laconia; the flowers of the wild fig ἐρινός are still used for the caprification of the cultivated fig, in various parts of Greece.

24. *Typha latifolia*, ψάθι. The stem and leaves are brought from the Lake of Marathon, and sold at Athens for the purpose of being made into mats.

25. *Carex Riparia*, Μαχαιρίτι. The name is taken from the sharp edges, and forms of the leaves. I saw a quantity of this *Carex* cut to serve as the covering for the bee-hives at Pendeli.

26. *Arundo Donax*, κάλαμο. A very important plant for various economical uses, and particularly for the employment of it in wicker-

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23. The ancient word for this practice is συλλέγειν, which is explained by τὰ ἔρινα συλλέγειν καὶ περιαρτᾶν. See I. Pollux. 143. p. The custom is mentioned in Aristotle, II. An. Lib. v. c. 26.

"At Athens," says Mr. Hawkins, "they take the wild figs (ἔρινοι) in June, when the insect shews itself in them, string a few and suspend them on the branches of the domestic fig tree, without which it is believed all the fruit would drop. They also engraft a shoot or two of the wild fig tree on the domestic sort, which answers the same purpose. The caprification of figs is practised in Santorini nearly in the manner described by Tournefort, except that the term ἔρινα must be substituted for that of ἔρινος; and the following particulars should be added. The ἔρινα fructifies first in December and January, when it produces the *Prodotes*, and, secondly, in March, when it produces the *Lates*, both which are used for caprifying."

24. Τύφη of Theophr. His. i. 8. and *Ulva palustris* of Virgil. Sprengel.

26. The δόναξ of Homer and Diosc. Sprengel. 159. Mr. Hawkins observed near the lake Copais the reeds, of which the flutes are made, and saw a herdsman playing on one of them. It was formed of the *Arundo D.* and called φλοιέρας.

work. The rural pipe of the Greek shepherd, *φλοιέρας*, is made of the donax.—“The Donax which grows in the chasms of the rocks at Athos supplies the monks with fishing rods.”—S.

27. *Arundo Phragmites*, *καλαμότζιθρα*, grows in some marshy grounds near Calandra.

28. *Rubia Peregrina*, *ἀγριορυσάρι*, grows wild in the woody part of Pendeli, also on Parnassus. The root of the plant is in Zante used as a remedy in Rachitis. The country people take from it a dye of a red colour.

29. *Hyoscyamus Albus*, *ιέρος*. The leaves are applied externally to the face as an opiate, or antispasmodic in the tooth-ache. In this complaint also the fumes of its burnt seed are received into the mouth.

30. *Pistachia Terebinthus*, *κοκορέτζια*. The fruit of this tree is eaten, and an oil expressed from it. In Cyprus it is called *τριμίθια*, the ancient name, corrupted. The Cyprian turpentine was formerly much esteemed, and employed for medical uses; at present the principal cultivation of the turpentine tree, as well as the mastic is in the island Scio, and the turpentine when drawn is sent to Constantinople.

31. *Lolium Temulentum*, *ἄιρα*. The seeds of this plant are often mixed with the corn, and when eaten occasion violent giddiness.

32. *Smilax Aspera*, in Laconia, *σμιλαγγια*. In Cyprus *ξύλόβατος*. The flowers are extremely fragrant, and are put into the wine to give it a grateful flavour. The root is used in Zante as a depurator of the blood in the room of Sarsaparella.

Notes by the Editor.

28. *Rubia Tinctorum* is called *ριζάρι*. Sibthorp. See also Du Cange in v. Tournefort says that the red leather at Tocat is dyed with madder. Lett. ix.

29. Called *αλ-ουή ιερὰ βοτάνη*, and *δαιμονάρεα*. At Constantinople and in most of the Greek islands, it preserves its ancient name *ύσχύαμος*.

31. Retains its ancient name. In the *Geoponica* we find a similar observation to that of Dr. Sibthorp, *ἄιρα ἀρτοῖς μιγνυμένη σκοτῶι τοῦς ἐσθιόντας*. p. 199. 1. Niclas. Ed. This plant is the *ζιζάνιον* of St. Matthew, xiii.; the *Ziwan* of the Arabian botanists; and the *Rosch* of the Old Testament. See Michaelis on the Laws of Moses, iii. 357.

32. *Σμίλαξ* of Theophrastus and Dioscorides. The fragrantcy of the flowers is alluded to in the words of Aristophanes in the *Nubes*, *σμίλακος ὄζων*, 1006.

33. *Asphodelus Ramosus*, *καραβούκι*. This plant is very common in the plain of Athens; if it ripens into seed well it is a sign of a good harvest. In Zante the leaves are used to stuff the mattresses of the peasants. It is still called *ἀσφόδελο*, and in Cyprus the Turks make a sort of paste or glue which is used for various purposes.

34. *Amaryllis Lutea*, *ἀγριόκρινα*, grows abundantly on Anchermus, and the mountain of Attica; it is used as a coronary or ornamental plant. The Turks make it grow on the graves of their deceased friends.

35. *Juncus Acutus*, *ξρῶυλο*, is of great importance for various economical purposes. It is manufactured into cords and brushes, and in Zante as well as in Attica into baskets, *σπυρίδας*, for carrying the olives. The Zantiotes employ the stalks in the vineyard to bind the vine, and use the seeds boiled as a cathartic.

36. *Cyperus Longus*, *κύπειρι*. The roots are taken medicinally for the disorders of the stomach. The leaves are used for stringing and bringing the fruits to Athens, and for tying the wild figs on the cultivated tree.

37. *Asparagus Aphyllus*, *ἀσπαράγγι*. The season for this is principally during the time of Lent, when it is boiled and eaten.

38. *Rumex Pulcher*, *λάπαθο*. Other species of docks are called by this name. The leaves are employed for making the Turkish Dolma, and are boiled and eaten with oil.

39. *Capparis Spinosa*, *κάππαρι*, very common on the road side from Athens to the Piræus. The young shoots are used as a pickle, and preserved in vinegar.

Notes by the Editor.

34. "The *Amaryllis lutea*," Sibthorp says, "is planted by the Turks over the graves of their friends." The asphodel and myrtle were placed over tombs by the ancients, and the latter I have observed to be used by the Turks for a similar purpose. *Myrtum tumulo imponebant antiqui*. Vossius de Idol. v. 665.; and in an epigram of Porphyry, a tomb is supposed to address a passer by. "On the outside I have the mallow and the asphodel; within I enclose a dead body." — Heinsius in Hesiod, E καὶ II. 41.

35. Called also *βούρλο*, see Du C. in v. It is the *ἑξύσχοινος* of Dioscorides. Prod. Fl. Gr.

36. *Κύπερος* of Dioscorides and Hippocrates, Sprengel. The recent name *Ζέρνα* is found in the Geoponica, Lib. ii.

40. *Cistus Creticus*, λαδάνεια. Different species of *Cistus* which grow in Attica are distinguished by this name; but the laudanum is not collected. Crete and Cyprus are the only places at present where it is gathered. *Cistus incanus* is called at Constantinople λάδανο; it is infused into the baths to give them a fragrant odour.

41. *Arum Maculatum*, δρακόντιο, in Laconia ἄρον. It grows in great abundance about the monastery of Pendeli. The root is used by the inhabitants of the Morea in times of great scarcity for bread, being previously boiled and then pounded.

42. *Satureia Capitata*, θυμάρι. This is the most general plant on the mountains of Pendeli and Hymettus. It is to this flower that the Hymettian honey owes its celebrity; indeed most of the honey of Attica is drawn by the bees from the flowers of this plant. Attic honey is still in high esteem, and presents of it are sent to Constantinople.

43. *Satureia Thymbra*, θρούζη, grows on Anchermus, Pendeli, and Hymettus, and is mixed with the *Satureia capitata*, but not in large quantities. It appears to be a favorite plant with the bees. Pounded or chopped it is sprinkled on some vegetables to give them an aromatic flavour.

44. *Orobanche Caryophyllacea*, λύκος, a parasitic plant found frequently in the bean-fields, and very destructive to the crops. It does not appear in the first sowing, but when the beans are sown the second or

Notes by the Editor.

40. Κίστος of Theoph. and Hipp. Belon, lib. i. c. 7. Obser. gives an account of the instrument ἐργαστήρι with which the laudanum is collected. Tournefort describes the manner of taking it off from the shrub by whip; it is also mentioned by Dioscorides, who says "that it was combed from the beards and thighs of the goats, which browsed on the cistus." Lib. i. c. 128.

41. The two names occur in Athenæus, lib. ix. δρακόντιον, ὃ ἔνιοι ἄρον. Gerarde says it is eaten, being sodden in two or three waters. 686.

42. Θύμος of Hipp. and Theophr. Galen speaks of it as the favorite food of the bees. Sprengel.

44. See Du Cange in v. λύκος.

third time. It is considered as the most detrimental weed in the bean-field.

45. *Malva Sylvestris*, *μολώχα* in Cyprus. The wild mallow is very common about Athens. The leaves are boiled and eaten as a pot-herb, and an ingredient in the Dolma.

46. *Scolymus Maculatus*, *ἀσκόλυμβρο*. The young leaves of this plant are eaten as a salad.

47. *Erigeron Gravcolens*, *κονύτζα*; *ψυλλίστρα* in the Morca; the expressed herb gives a green colour, and is used by the Albanian women in dyeing their yarn. Powdered and applied as a cataplasm to the head it destroys lice. The gummy juice exuding from the stalk and leaves, entangles bugs, fleas, and other insects; and with this view is laid by the Greek peasants under their beds.

48. *Agaricus Campestris*, *ἀμανίτης*, most frequently found in the old *μάνδραι*, where the sheep and goats have fed. It is esteemed here as the best sort of mushroom. The *Agaricus Procerus* is also called by the same name, and eaten by the Greeks.

49. *Scilla Officinalis*, *σκιλλοκρόμμυδι*; this is common on Hymettus and throughout Attica. The root is used medicinally, made into an electuary.

50. *Euphorbia Characias*, *φλόμος*. This is used by the Greek fishermen to poison the fish; but caught by these means, they become putrid a short time after they are taken.

51. *Osyris Alba*, *πλευριτόχορτο*, a decoction of the root being taken in pleurisies. It is called in Zante *σαρώματα*, as brushes are made of it, and *κοκκινοςπαρτο* from the fruit which is red.

52. *Punica Granatum*, *ρόδια*, grows near Phalerus; but is here probably the outcast of the garden. It grows abundantly about Daulis, and is frequent in Bœotia.

Notes by the Editor.

47. The *κόνυζα μείζων* of Dioscorides.

48. *Μύκης* of Theophrastus; *ἀμανίτης*, *Botanicorum vox*. See Thom. Magis. Oudend. 620.

53. *Eclium Italicum*, γλυκόπισσα, the name given by the Athenian shepherds; evidently a corruption of *Lycopsis*.

54. *Carthamus Corymbosus*, χαμαλέο, the χαμαιλέον of Dioscorides. It grows plentifully near the Piræus; it is called in Cyprus ὄβερος.

55. *Nigella Damascena*, μαβροκόκκο; in Cyprus, μαβροκυκλάδεις; the Turks sprinkle the seeds of this plant on their caimak, a favourite dish; and the Greeks, mixed with sesamum on their bread; a very ancient custom mentioned by Dioscorides. It is also called πορρόχορτο from the crackling of the scariose capsules.

56. *Amygdalus Communis Sylvestris*, πιερραμύγδαλα, grows on the way side from Athens to the Piræus. The fruit being pounded is rubbed on the skin in coming out of the bath. Hedges are frequently formed of it for the vineyard, and the wood is employed for the tubes of pipes.

57. *Conium Maculatum*, μαγγύνα, and κερνάκι, grows abundantly in the low grounds under the temple of Theseus. It is used like the φλόμος to poison fish.

58. *Salsola Fruticosa*, αλμυρία, the gathering of this in the marshes adjoining to Phalerus to make soda is farmed at 500 piastres *per annum*. The Cypriotes call it αλμυρίδι; it is esteemed by them an excellent fodder for camels; they prepare from its ashes also an alkali used in the manufacture of soap and glass.

59. *Pinus Picea*, ἐλάτη. The wood of the Silver fir is employed by the carpenters for various purposes. In ship-building it furnishes masts. It is found in Attica on Mount Parnes, where it grows in great abundance.

Mr. Hawkins observes that it grows in other parts of Greece on the highest mountains; it may not therefore now be much used in ship-building; the Greek navigators are able to procure very strait poles of the πένκος from Thasos, or masts both of the Silver fir, and Spruce fir from Fiume.

Notes by the Editor.

53. "Inter condimentarias herbas papaver et sesamum non postremum locum tenebant." Casaub. in Athen. 134.

57. See Du Cange in v. Μαγγούνα.

60. *Atropa Mandragora*, Μανδραγόρᾱ, called also γεργογάνι. Used for its supposed aphrodisiac qualities.

61. *Viscum Album*, Μέλλε. This grows on the Silver fir on Mount Parnes. It is not the plant from which they at present make bird-lime, but from the *Loranthus Europæus*, which is called ὄξος, and grows in the mountains of Eubœa, and at Athos.

62. *Eryngium Campestre*, τῆς ἀγάπης τὸ βοτάνι. The bruised root is applied by the Athenian shepherds to cure their asses when bitten by venomous serpents. The following verses are made on this plant :

Τῆς ἀγάπης τὸ βοτάνι
Ὅποιος τὸ ἴδῃ, καὶ δὲν τό πιλύνει,
Γῆν ἀγάπην, ὅπου ἔχει, χάνει.

63. *Papaver Rhœas*, παπαρόυνα. A syrup is drawn in Zante from the flowers, and an infusion of them taken as a pectoral. In Cyprus it is called πετεινός from the red colour of the flower resembling a cock's crest; it is worn by the Greek girls as an ornament to their head-dress. *Papaver somniferum* is called at Constantinople μάκων; the heads of it are bruised and drank in decoction for coughs.

Notes by the Editor.

60. The same superstitious uses are now attributed to this plant as to the mandragora of the ancients. *Mandragoræ putatur vis inesse amorem conciliandi.* Vossius de Idol. lib. v.

"I entered into conversation," says Dr. Hume in one of his journals, "with a Russian, who had studied medicine at Padua, and was now settled at Limosol in Cyprus. In giving me an account of the curiosities which he possessed he mentioned to me a root, in some degree resembling the human body, for at one end it was forked, and had a knob at the other, which represented the head, with two sprouts immediately below it for the arms. This wonderful root he had dug up, he said, in the Holy Land with no little rîque, for the instant it appeared above the ground it killed two dogs, and would have killed him also had he not been under the influence of magic." It is evident that the Russian doctor was repeating some of the absurd stories that have been circulated from very early times respecting the anthropomorphic character of the mandragora, and its supposed noxious properties. In Lambecius Bib. Vin. lib. ii. tom. 2. is an engraving from a MS. of Dioscorides; a dog, having pulled up a root of mandragora, is represented as dying. Under the print are these words, κύων ἀνασπῶν τὸν Μανδραγόραν, ἔπει, αποθνήσκων. See also in Josephus, lib. vii. b. 3. the account of the root Baara.

64. *Tamus Communis*, ὀβρυσεῖς. The shoots are gathered and boiled as asparagus in the Spring.

65. *Ceratonia Siliqua*, ξυλοκερατιά, grows abundantly in the forest of Sarando-potamo. It abounds also in Cyprus, where it still retains its ancient name κερατιά. The fruit is considered an object of commerce, and more than twenty loads annually are exported to the coast of Syria.

66. *Rhamnus Græcus*. The berries of this are collected and sold to the dyers for dyeing a yellow colour.

67. *Orchis Masculæ*, σαρνικοβοτάνι. The Salep consumed in great quantity by the Turks at Constantinople is made of the bulbous roots of different species of orchis and ophrys, which grow in an open and dry soil. The ancient names are forgotten, though their aphrodisiac qualities are still held in esteem by the Turks.

68. *Populus Nigra*, λευκή, grows near Lebadea in Bocotia, and is called by the same name as the white poplar.

69. *Saccharum Ravennæ*, καλάμι, grows abundantly on the road side between Thespia and Lebadea. The peasants make use of it for covering their Callivia and hovels.

70. *Sambucus Nigra*, κουφόξύλον. This grows about Lebadea, and forms the hedge to the vineyards. The flowers in Zante are used in infusion as a collyrium.

ZANTE.

71. *Verbena Officinalis*. On the 24th June, the day of St. John, the Zantiotes carry this plant in their cincture, as an amulet to drive away evil spirits, and to preserve them from various mischief.

Notes by the Editor.

63. The ροιάς of Theophrastus and Diosc. Pap. somniferum is μῆκων of Dioscor. "A pristinis inde temporibus, caulis largiebatur succum, opium nostrum, quod νηπενθές dictum." Odys. iv. Sprengel. His. R. H. i. 25. In his route across Asia Minor, Mr. Browne observed abundance of opium collected near Angora.

64. Βρωσνής of Nicander, Ther. which is explained by ἄμπελος ἀγρία in the Vatican MS. See T. viii. Notice des MS. du Roi.

66. ἀιγειροφόρος ἢ βοιωτία," says M. Tyrius, Diss. 29.

71. Now called σταυροβοτάνη, it is the ἱερὰ βοτάνη of Dioscorides.—Prod. Fl. Gr. ii. 402.

72. *Salvia Officinalis*. The apples, as they are called, or the tumour on this plant, *φασκομηλιά*, the effect of the puncture of a species of cynips, are made into a conserve with honey. These excrescences are also found on *Salvia pomifera*.

73. *Dipsacus Sylvestris*, *νεροκράττη*. The water collected in the cavity of the leaves is used as a cosmetic by the Greek girls.

74. *Iris Graminea*. The root of the Iris is used as a cosmetic and is dried and powdered, and rubbed on the cheek. In Cyprus it is called *βουρδιλίσι*, evidently a corruption from the Italian Fior di Lis. It is sometimes called *κρίνος*, the name properly applied to *Lilium album*.

75. *Thapsia Villosa*. The young leaves are gathered among the plants that form the *ἄγρια λάχανα*. The expressed juice of the flowers is used with the *Verbascum blattaria* to dye yellow the wool which is manufactured into the coarse carpets called *τζενίαις*.

76. *Anethum Foeniculum*. The tops are used in preserving the green olives, and are chopped and served up with the *Octopodia*.

77. *Cuscuta Europæa*, one of the Greek names in Zante, imports "the thread spun by the Nereids," *ἀνεραιδονέματα*. From the twisting and twining of the stems, it is compared by the Greeks to the dishevelled hair of the Nereids; they also call it *Μαλιὰ τῆς Παναγίας*, "the hair of the Virgin." At Constantinople it is named *ἐπιθύμον*, the ancient word in Dioscorides, and is given with *Artemisia Pontica* (*ἀψίνθιον*) in fevers.

78. *Verbascum Thapsus*, *φλόμος*. The dried flower stalk is used on St. John's day, dipped in oil, as a torch. The saint from the bonfires used on this day is called *Ἅγιος Ἰωάννης Λαμπαδάρης*.

79. *Daucus Nobilis*. The churches, particularly the pavements, are adorned with this plant during Easter. Crosses also are made of it, and put behind the door from Easter Sunday to the Ascension. The leaves are used in culinary preparations for dressing the eels. An oil also is made from the berries.

Notes by the Editor.

72. See Belon's remarks on the *Pommes de Sauge* in Crete, lib. i. c. 17. and Tournefort, Letter ii. "In Creta ac etiam in quibusdam Apuliæ et Calabriae locis, *Salvia* in cacumine gignit tubercula quædam, gallarum instar, subalbida." Dios. Mathiol. 378.

77. See Du Cange in v. *Νεράδες*.

80. *Ruta Graveolens*, ἀπήγανον, is externally applied in rheumatic pains, to the joints, feet, and loins.

81. *Ranunculus Ficaria*; the name ζοχαδόχορτο comes from the use of the roots applied in the Hæmorrhoids.

82. *Reseda Alba*. The whole plant and the seeds also, being bruised, yield a yellow colour which is used by the Zantiotes for dyeing silk.

83. *Acanthus Spinosus*, ἄκανθα of Dioscorides, now called μουτρίνα. It is gathered by the Zantiotes on the first of May, and forms the central part of their garlands, which they suspend on that day in festoons.

84. *Pisum Ochrus*, the Zantiotes of the mountains make use of this seed mixed with their bread.

85. *Lathyrus Sativus*, ἀγριολαθούρι. The Zantiotes make use of the seeds of this plant decorticated for a yellow polenta.

86. *Vicia Sativa*, βήκα, used as an artificial fodder by the Zantiotes; the seeds are ground and used as a flower mixed with the bread by the Cephallonians.

87. *Cicer Arietinum*, ῥοβίθι; the seeds are used boiled in soup.

88. *Glycyrrhiza Glabra*, γλυκώριζα; the root of this plant is collected and exported to Alexandria as an object of commerce to be made into sherbet and syrup.

89. *Hypericum Perforatum*, βάλσαμον, at Mount Athos, and σπαθόχορτο at Constantinople. The flowers infused in oil are left 40 days in the sun, when the oil tinged of a red colour is used as a vulnerary.

90. *Hypericum Coris*, κόρις of Dioscorides; the leaves have a strong balsamic aromatic smell; a yellow colour is drawn from them.

91. *Scorzonera Tenuifolia*, the root being cut in pieces is used in decoction, as a sweetener of the blood.

92. *Micropus Erectus*; an infusion of this plant is taken for the *Tinea capitis*, as the Greek name κασιδόχορτο implies.

Notes by the Editor.

81. See Du Cange in v. κοιμωμένοι.

87. Ἐρεβίνθοι formed a common dessert among the ancient Greeks, eaten green and tender; or, when dry, parched in the fire." See Gray on the Io of Plato. "ἐρεβίνθοι πεφρυγμένοι," says Coray, "are now called στραγάλια." "Il ya plusieurs boutiques en Damas, qui ne font autre ouvrage, que rotir des pois chiches, qu'ils appellent de nom Grec vulgaire, Ervithia."—Belon. Obs. 152.

92. From κασίδα, Porrigio. Du Cange in v.

93. *Viola Odorata*, called ἰὼν μέλαν in Laconia. A syrup is drawn from the flower. It is an admired plant of the poets; hence the following distich.

— γιούλια, καὶ μωσκᾶις, καὶ λεμονοκορφάδες,
Νὰ σοῦ τὰ βάλω, ματιάμου, εἰς ταῖς βλακομάδαις.

“Hyacinths, violets, musk-roses and lemon flowers, I throw on my love to remove the marks of your small-pox.”

(The first word is indistinct in the manuscript. *Βλακομάδαις*, is not found in Du Cange, but in *Sommavera*.—E.)

94. *Aristolochia Longa*, is a much esteemed medicine in the Rachitis, in intermittents and other fevers. The roots for this purpose are exported to Venice and Italy. As a medicine also to puerperous women its medical powers are so great that it is considered as a specific, and called by the Zantiotes, ῥίζα.

95. *Scilla Maritima* abounds in the island of Zante; it is an object of commerce, and is exported to Holland and England. A sequin for a 1000 roots is paid for collecting them. It is called ἄσκιλλα at Constantinople; and is made into paste with honey for the asthma, or applied in cataplasms to the joints affected with rheumatic pains.

96. *Asparagus Acutifolius*, σπαραγγόυνια. The shoots appear in February, and continue until May; they are eaten boiled with oil and vinegar. In Cyprus it is called ασπαραγος, the ancient name in Dioscorides.

97. *Spartium Spinosum*, ἀσφάλακτος, one of the earliest flowering shrubs, and the prodromus of the Spring. *Spartium Villosum* in Cyprus still retains its ancient name somewhat corrupted, σπάλαθος, the ἀσπάλαθος of Dioscorides.

98. *Fumaria Officinalis*, καπνιά; the herb is pounded, and an infusion is made which is taken for exanthematous complaints, and a prurient itching of the skin.

99. *Mercurialis Annua*, παρθενῶδι, taken in infusion with *Agrimonia*

Notes by the Editor.

99. Called also σκαρολάχανον (see Du C. in v. παρθενῶδι) from the reason assigned by Dr. Sibthorp.

Eupatorium, as an Emmenagogue. In Cyprus it is called σκαρόχορτο; the Labrus Scarus of Linnæus is said to be fond of the plant, and the fishermen, when they go to fish, throw quantities of it among the rocks.

100. Peucedanum Officinale, μεγαβοτάνο, in Laconia, πευκέδανον. The root of this plant is applied in cataplasms to the heads of new born infants, as a preservative against hydrocephalous and strumous swellings of the neck.

101. Matricaria Suaveolens, χαμόμιλον, an infusion of the flowers is drank in bilious and nervous fevers, and made use of also in deafness to syringe the ears.

102. Lavandula Stæchas μαβροκεφάλι; an infusion of it is drank for catarrhs and head-aches. It is called in Patmos λαμπρολουλῶνδι; the Patmian women deck their churches with this plant on Easter Sunday; whence its name λάμπρις, which signifies a luminous feast.

103. Nymphæa Lutea, νόμφαρι, a sherbet is made of it and taken in colds; it is found in the lakes of Thessaly.

104. Cannabis Sativa, drank in infusion brings on deliquescence and delirium; it is taken by the patient previously to the operation performed by the surgeon. Boiled with oil it serves as a liniment to remove rheumatic pains.

105. Helleborus Officin. — “We are certain, I believe (says Sir James Smith in a letter to the editor), of the ἐλλέβορος μέλας of Dioscorides only, called in modern Greek σκάρφη, which is Helleborus offic. Prodr. Fl. Gr. a species unknown to Linnæus, though near his H. niger. What the white Hellebore of the ancients was, we are not clear. Sibthorp suspected it to be Digitalis ferruginea. It is commonly thought to be Veratrum album.”

Notes by the Editor.

104. Used as an aphrodisiac and narcotic in Egypt. (Browne, 274.) The Arabs swallow a preparation of the leaves of green hemp for the purpose of exhilaration. (Pococke. i. 181.) Menou was obliged to prohibit strictly the use of the seeds of this plant among the French army in Egypt. (Mem. de l'Institut. 1805.) The seeds of hemp, according to Galen, de Alim. Facul. i. 34. were an ingredient in cakes served up after supper to encourage drinking; but they were apt, when eaten too freely, to affect the head. — Russell's Aleppo, i. 378.

(Mr. Hawkins observes, that the hellebore grows only on elevated tracts, for instance on Palæovuno, Mount Helicon. Melius in Helicone. Pliny, lib. xxv. c. 5.—E.)

106. *Chrysanthemum Coronarium*, called by the Greeks of Cyprus Λάζαρο, because the women ornament their heads with it the Sunday after the day kept to commemorate the resurrection of Lazarus. In Laconia it is called χρυσανθίον.

107. *Lonicera Caprifolium*, ἀγνίκλημα, used by the girls of Patmos for garlands, and as an ornament for their head-dress.

108. Ἑλίχρυσον, probably *Gnaphallium Stæchas*. The images of the gods, says Dioscorides, were crowned with it. Lib. iv. c. 57. The Greeks still use it as a *Planta Coronaria* to adorn the Panagia.

PLANTS COLLECTED IN CYPRUS BY DR. HUME.

At Limosol in July.

Gossypium hirsutum	Poterium spinosum
—————herbaceum	Juniperus
Olea Europæa	Sempervivum sediforme
Papaver rhæas	Punica granatum
Morus alba	Ononis
—————rubra	Orobanche
Rhamnus paliurus	Nicotiana pusilla
Robinia spinosa	Onosma orientalis
Hypericum repens	Jasminum grandiflorum

Notes by the Editor.

107. We find the same kind of flowers, which were worn by the ancient Greeks, used now as ornaments or coronary plants, στεφανωματικά ἄνθη. They are placed not only round the head and on the breast, but are sometimes pendant by the sides of the temples and ears. "Obtinet," says Coray, "etiamnum apud Græcos mos flores solutos inter tempora et aures inserendi, ita ut pediculus quidem sub pileo teneatur lateatque, flos vero pendeat sæpe aure ima tenus." In Athen. c. 78. lib. 12.

At Larnica and Limosol in June and July.

Convolvulus	Veronica anagallis
Convolvulus repens	Lythrum hyssopifolium (collected near the aqueduct)
Lepidium latifolium	Hypericum nummularia
Hibiscus	Statice Tartarica
Chenopodium album	Adiantum
Heliotropium Europæum	Antirrhinum spurium
Amaranthus	Nerium oleander
Calendula arvensis	Anthemis tinctoria
Solanum	Plumbago Europæa
S. nigrum	Cyprus fusca
S. lycopersicon	Rosa sempervivens
Polycarpon tetraphyllum	Oenothera
Chelidonium glaucum	———— hirta
Pteronia	Erigerum viscosum
Lavendula	Galium rubioides
Baccharis Dioscoridis	Echium Creticum
Ruta Chalepensis	Sideritis incana
Cistus crispus	Momordica elaterium
C. Creticus	Reseda luteola
Ceratonia siliqua	Mentha
Ricinus communis	Myrtus communis
Thymbra spicata	Narcissus tazetta
Plantago maritima	Rosmarinus
Carthamus Creticus	Capparis spinosa
Salsola laniflora	Euphorbia
Malva sylvestris	Hyoscyamus
M. Cypriana *	Chrysanthemum coronarium
Mercurialis tomentosa	Panicum glaucum
Eryngium pusillum	Inula pulicaria.
Fumaria spicata	

* Specific name given by Mr. Don.

BIRDS, QUADRUPEDS, AND FISHES.

FROM DR. SIBTHORP'S MSS.

PICÆ.

*Found in Cyprus.**Names in parts of Greece.*

1. Corvus Corax	κούρακος.	
2. C. Cornix	κορασένος.	κορόυνη.
3. C. Monedula	κολοίος.	καλλικούδη.
4. C. Pica	κατζοκορώνα.	καρακάζα.
5. C. Glandarius	κίσσα.	Id.
6. Coracias Garrula	γράκυλος, καρακάζα.	χρυσοκαρακάζα.
7. Oriolus Galbula	φλωρίς.	συκοφάγι.
8. Cuculus Canorus	κόκκυξ.	Id.
9. Merops Apiaster	μέροψ.	μελισσόφαγος.
10. Upupa Epops	Βουβούζιον.	ἀγριοπέτεινον.

Found in parts of Greece.

11. Corvus Graculus	κοκκινεμίτι.
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Notes by the Editor.

3. Corvus Mon. This bird retains its ancient name, κολοίος. See Schneider in H. A. Arist.

9. Merops A. Perhaps the μέροψ of Aristotle, H. A. lib. ix. c. 14. See Schneider. It is found in Syria also, in the woods and plains between Acre and Nazareth.—Hasselquist.

10. Upupa E. Migratory in every part of Europe; it does not remain during the winter even in Greece and Italy.—Buffon. Its name in Greece is ἀγριοπέτεινον. Πετηνὸν is sometimes found in ancient MSS., but probably it should be πετεινόν.—Thom. Ma. Ed. Ouden. 765.

11. Corvus G. The Romaic name of the Cornish chough, signifies literally "Red bill." It was seen on the mountains of Crete by Belon; it is the κορακίας φοινικέρυγχος of Aristotle. Schn. in lib. ix. c. 19.

Found in parts of Greece.

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------|
| 12. Sitta Europæa | τροπόξυλο. |
| 13. Alcedo Ispida | Βασιλόπουλι. |

In Thessaly.

- | | |
|-------------------|------------|
| 14. Corvus Corone | κορασένος. |
| 15. Picus Viridis | τροπόξυλο. |
| 16. P. Major | Id. |
| 17. P. Medius | Id. |

ACCIPITRES.

Found in Cyprus.

Names in parts of Greece.

- | | | |
|-------------------|------------|-------------|
| 1. Vultur ——— | ἀετός. | |
| 2. Falco Tinnunc. | κότζη. | ἀνεμόγανος. |
| 3. F. Melanops. | μαβρομάτι. | |
| 4. F. Ierax | ιέρακι. | |
| 5. Falco ——— | φαλκόνι. | |

Notes by the Editor.

12. Sitta E. The following words of Buffon illustrate the meaning of the Romain term; "Cet oiseau frappe de son bec l'écorce des arbres."

15. Picus V. The κελεός of Arist. H. A. Lib. viii. c. 15. Schn.

2. Falco T. The Kestrel was called κεγχρίς by the ancient Greeks.

4. Falco Ierax, ιέρακι. The diversion of hawking is still followed by the Turks in different parts of Asia Minor and Syria. The word ιέραξ is retained by the Greeks, with a slight corruption, in the names of some birds of the genus falco; and in Crete the falconer is called ιερακάρι. The ιέραξ was the bird employed in ancient times in Thrace, in fowling and hunting, as we learn from Aristotle, H. A. Lib. ix. c. 6. and a writer not much junior to him (De Mir.) informs us, that the hawks appeared, when called by their names, and brought to the fowlers the prey which they had caught. — Beckmann. j. 330.

In Syria seven different kinds of hawks are employed; they are taught to fly at herons, storks, wild geese, francolines, partridges, and quails. One sort is used in hunting the antelope; the bird strikes at the game, and thus impedes its course until the dogs come up. Russell, ii. 153.

Found in Cyprus.

6. F. ——— τζάνος.
 7. Strix Passerina κοκοβαΐα.

Names in parts of Greece.

άνεμόγανος.

Found in Greece.

8. Vultur Orneo ὄρνεο.
 9. V. Asproparos ἀσπρόπαρος.
 10. Falco Chrysaetos αἰετός.
 11. F. Peregrinus ιεράκι.
 12. F. Kirkenasi κερκενάσι.
 13. F. Marathionius
 14. F. Livadiensis
 15. F. Suniensis
 16. Strix Bubo βέσφος.
 17. Strix ——— τζώνις.
 18. Lanius Collurio κεφαλαῖς μέγας.
 L. Cephalas κεφαλάς.

In Thessal. ὄρνεο μαυρο
 and ὄρνεο ἄσπρο.

Id.

Id.

βῶυφο in Thessal.

Id. in Thessal.

Found in Thessaly.

19. Falco Haliaetos
 20. F. Cyaneus
 21. Falco ——— μαβρο:εράκι.
 22. F. Æruginosus χελωνήφαγι.

Notes by the Editor.

7. Strix Passerina, κουκουβαΐη, explained by Phavorinus, ἡ γλάυξ. See also the Scholiast on Oppian, Lib. i. Hal. 170. In Eustathius (on Od. E.) quoted by Du C. the word is κουκούβαι, in the plural.

8. Vultur Orneo, ὄρνεο μάβρο, perhaps the great black vulture found, according to Belon, in Egypt, and the isles of the Archipelago.

12. Falco Kirkenasi. Dr. Sibthorp, speaking of this bird in one part of his journals, says, "a hawk, very like our kestrel, flew round the house at Argos, called Kirkenasi."

19. Falco Haliaetos, the φήνη of the ancients.—Schn. in H. A. Lib. ix. c. 24.

22. Falco Æruginosus, called κερκὸς anciently.

Found in Thessaly.

23. F. Subbuteo ιερακίνι.
 24. Strix Otus
 25. Lanius Excubitor κεφαλάς.
 26. L. Cyanocephalus Id.
 27. L. Coccinocephalus Id.
 28. L. Rufus Id.

ANSERES.

*Found in Cyprus.**Names in parts of Greece.*

- | | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Anas Anser domes. | χῆνα ἡμερα. | Id. |
| 2. A. Boschas dom. | παπίδι ἡμερα. | Id. |
| 3. A. B. Sylv. | π. ἄγρια. | Id. |
| 4. A. Circia | σαρσέλλα. | Id. in Thessal. |
| 5. A. Cypria | παπερόψαρο. | |
| 6. Pelicanus Carbo | καληκατζού. | καρβαλάνα. |
| 7. Colymbus Auritus | | |
| 8. Larus Ridibundus | λάρος. | Id. in Græcia. |
| 9. L. Canus | Id. | |
| 10. L. Marinus | Id. | Id. in Thessal. |
| 11. Procellaria Puffinus | μέκω. | |
| 12. Larus Minutus | μάρος. | |
| 13. Sterna Minuta | χελιδόνι τῆς θαλασσης. | |

Found in Thessaly.

14. Anas Cygnus κύκνος.

Notes by the Editor.

24. Strix Otus, Ὠτὸς of the Greeks; seen in Cilicia by Belon.

4. Anas Circia, σαρσέλλα. Sarcelle d' été of the French.

13. Sterna Mi. χελιδώνη, the Romaic and corrupted form of χελιδών, is found in Tzetzes ad Hesiod.—Heinsius, 87.

*Found in Thessaly.**Names in parts of Greece.*

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|--------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 15. Anas Cygnus | πρασινοκεφάλι. | |
| 16. A. ——— | κοκκινοκεφάλι. | |
| 17. A. ——— | | |
| 18. Sterna Hirundo | χελιδόνι τῆς θαλάσσης. | καραβάλακα in Græcia. |
| 19. Sterna Nævia | Id. | |
| 20. S. Vulgaris | ψαρόνι. | |

GRALLÆ.

*Found in Cyprus.**Names in parts of Greece.*

- | | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Ardea Purpurascens | θερκοπούλι. | ψαρόφαγος. |
| 2. A. Nycticorax | | |
| 3. A. Alba | | |
| 4. A. Major | | |
| 5. A. Minuta | | |
| 6. Scolopax Arquata | | Id. |
| 7. S. Cyprius | τρολouriδα της θαλάσσης. | |
| 8. S. Totanus | νερολίδι. | |
| 9. S. Gallinago | βεκκατζούνι. | Id. |
| 10. Tringa Varia | πλουμίδι. | |
| 11. T. Cinclus | | γιόκι in Thessal. |
| 12. T. Littorea | | |

Notes by the Editor.

2. Ardea Nyc. called at Constantinople νυκτικόρακα, Forskal. It is the βύας of Aristot. Lib. viii. c. 5. H. A. Schn.

5. Ardea Minuta. See a representation of this bird in Russell's Aleppo, ii.

6. Scolopax Arquata. The name of the curlew, says Buffon, *Courlis*, *tourlis*, "is an imitation of its voice. The Romaic term is also τζούρλι.

8. Scolopax Tot. The Romaic name of the spotted redshank refers to its frequenting the neighbourhood of rivers, νερολίδι. "Ad ripas fluviorum," says Linnæus.

9. Scolopax G. The snipe arrives in Egypt in November when the rice is taken off from the fields, and passes the winter there.—Sonnini.

*Found in Cyprus.**Names in parts of Greece.*13. Charadrius Spino- *Ἰανιτζάρι.**καλιμάνι* in Grecia

sus

14. C. Ædicnemus *τρολουρίδα τῆς γῆς.*

15. C. Himantopus

16. C. Hiaticula

17. Hæmatopus Os-
tralegus

18. Fulica Chloropus

19. Rallus Crex

*Found in Greece.*20. Ardea Ciconia *πέλαργος, καλαμούκανος. πελεκάνος.*21. Ardea Cinerea *ψαρόφαγος. Id. in Thessal.*22. Scolopax Rusticola *ξύλοκοτις. ξυλόκοτα, at Athos.*

23. Tringa Gambetta

24. Otis Tarda *πτόγ. ὠτίς, in Lemnos.**In Thessaly.*

25. Ardea Grus

26. A. Garzetta

27. Tringa Vanellus *καλιμάνι.*28. Charadrius Plu-
vialis *νεροπούλι.**Notes by the Editor.*

13. Charadrius Spinosus. This bird was shot by Wheler in Greece, and is seen, says Sonini, in Egypt. It is found on the banks of the Aleppo river, and is represented in a plate in Russel's Aleppo, ii.

14. Chara. Ædic. perhaps the *χαραδρινός* of Aristot. H. A. Lib. ix. c. 12.—Schn.

21. Ardea Cinerea. The Romaic name of the heron signifies "Fish-eater."

22. Scolopax Rust. The woodcock passes by Constantinople in September, in its flight to Syria, and returns in February and March. Forskal. It arrives in Egypt about November. Sonnini. Belon gives the name *ξύλόρνιθα*.

24. Otis Tarda. The *ὠτίς* of Aristotle, confounded by Pliny, and Alexander the Myndian, with otus. See Buffon, Ois. ii. 5. It was found in Syria and Greece (Paus. Phoc.), and in Thrace and Macedonia, according to Erotian, who says the word was written *ὠτίς* and *ὠτίς*. Foes. Œcon. Hipp. in v. The bustard is now, we find from Dr. Sibthorp, called *ὠτίς* in the Morea and in Lemnos.

GALLINÆ.

*Found in Cyprus.**Names in parts of Greece.*

1. Meleagris Gallopavo

In Thessal. μισέρκω.

2. Phasianus Gallus πετεινός.

In Thessal. Id.

3. Tetrao Rufus πέρδικα.

πέρδικοκόκκινος.

Notes by the Editor.

1. Meleagris Gallopavo. The turkey was entirely unknown to the ancients; America is its native country.—Beckmann, ii. 390.

There is no mention made of the Guinea fowl, Numida Meleagris, by Dr. Sibthorp; it was a bird well known to the ancients, and not uncommon, we may suppose, in the time of Pausanias, lib. x. who says that it was an offering in the mysteries of Isis, of persons in a moderate condition of life. The Greeks expressed the screaming of this bird by καγκάζειν. The description given by Clitus, the disciple of Aristotle (see Athen. lib. xiv. c. 71. Schn.) was properly applied to the Guinea fowl by Paulmier, contrary to the explanation of Casaubon. and Scaliger. Nor is there any mention of peacocks as seen now in Greece; these birds were first brought into Athens by Demus, son of Pyrilampes, who bred them in his volaries; See Gray on the Gorgias of Plato; they were more common in Greece after the time of Alexander, and we find them represented on the coins of Samos. At Aleppo, Russell says, peacocks are sometimes seen; but they are brought from other places.

3. Tetrao Rufus. This is the species mentioned by Aristotle; “de perdice græca vel rubra Aristoteles ubique loqui intelligendæ est.” Schn. ad lib. ix. c. 10. This bird is brought from Cephallonia to Zante, says Dr. Sibthorp, where it is kept in cages to sing, or rather call. (Quique refert jungens iterata vocabula perdix. Stat. S. lib. ii. E. 4.) The red-legged and grey partridge were both seen in the vicinity of Salonica by Mr. Hawkins. The former frequented entirely the rocks and hills, the latter the cultivated grounds in the plains. The remark of the Greek naturalist concerning the partridge, which is seen sitting sometimes on branches of trees, is only applicable, says Schneider, to the red-legged species. (In Arist. H. A. lib. ix. c. 10.) With respect to the grey partridge, Belon thinks it probable, “qu’il n’y en a jamais eu dans la Grece,” but it appears from Dr. Sibthorp that it is found in Thessaly. Forskal mentions its arrival at Constantinople, in December and January. Venit inter summa frigora Decemb. et Januar.: interdum hic nidos ponit. According to Ælian, the Greeks expressed the note or cry of the red-legged partridge, by κακκαβίζειν, and of the grey kind, seen in Bœotia and Eubœa, by τιτυβίζειν. H. A. iii. 35. See also Schn. in Athen. lib. iv. c. 9. But some have considered these words as denoting the different cries of the same bird (the red sort) in different parts of Greece.

*Found in Cyprus.**Names in parts of Greece.*

4. Tetrao Francolinus ἀτταγανάρι.
 5. Tetrao Alchata πάρδαλος.
 6. Tet. Coturnix ὀρτύγι.

περδικοκόκκινος in Græcia.

In Thessaly.

7. Phasianus Colchicus Φασάνι.
 8. Tetrao Perdix πέρδικα καβείσες.
 9. Tet. ——— πάρδαλος.

PASSERES.

*Found in Cyprus.**Names in parts of Greece.*

- | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Columba Cenas dom. | περστέρι ἡμερα. | Id. |
| 2. C. Rupestris | π. ἄγρια. | Id. |
| 3. C. Palumbus | φάσσα. | Id. |
| 4. C. Turtur | τρυγόνι. | Id. |
| 5. C. Risoria | | δεκοκτούρις in Thessal. |
| 6. Alauda Cristata | σκορδαλός. | Id. in Thessal. |
| 7. A. Calandra | κάλανδρα. | Id. |
| 8. A. Spinoletta. | | Id. in Græcia. |

Notes by the Editor.

4. Tetrao Francolinus, perhaps the Ἀττάγας of ancient Greece: it was a bird esteemed by the Epicures; "Tu attagenem ructas; ego faba ventrem impleo." Hierony. in Epis. ad Asell. The bird was found in Bœotia (Acharn. 873.) not in Megaris, as Athenæus states, lib. ix. c. 10. See Schw. in locum. We have seen it near Smyrna; and it is also common, Russell says, in the country round Aleppo.

5. "The Greeks (says Dr. Sibthorp) have given the name of Decoctoori to this bird from its note, as the French apply the word *dixhuit* to our lapwing."

7. Phasianus Colchicus. The pheasant, according to Sonnini, flies over from Thessaly to some of the contiguous islands of the Archipelago. The bird was known at Athens in the time of Aristophanes (Nubes, 108.) and had probably been brought into Greece from Colchis, by the companions of Jason. See Beckmann de His. Nat. Vet.

6. Alauda Cristata, the κορδαλλός of the ancients.

*Found in Cyprus.**Names in parts of Greece.*

9. Turdus Musicus	κίχλα.	δεκοκτούρις.
10. T. Merula	κοτζυφός.	Id.
11. Emberiza Miliaria		Id.
12. E. Hortulana	ἀμπελόπουλι.	
13. Fringilla Domestica	στρουθός.	σπονργίτης.
14. F. Carduelis	καρδέλλις.	Id.
15. F. Petronia		Id.
16. F. Linaria		Id.
17. Muscicapa Atricapilla	καλαφάνη.	
18. M. Grisola		
19. Fringilla Flaveola	σκάρθαλις.	κρασσοπούλι.
20. Motacilla Luscinia	ἀηδόνι.	Id.
21. M. Ficedula	συκοφάγι.	βεκκαφίκι.
22. M. Œnanthe		Id.
23. M. Alba		σουσουφάδα at Athos.
24. M. Flava		Id.
25. M. Trochilus		
26. M. Atricapilla		

Notes by the Editor.

12. *Emberiza Hortulana*, ἀμπελόπουλι. The meaning of the Romaic word will be well explained by the following passage of Buffon. He states that the bird is seen in the vineyards of part of France, and adds, "ils ne touchent cependant point aux raisins, mais ils mangent les insectes qui courent sur des pampres, et sur les tiges de la vigne."

13. *Fringilla Domestica*, the ancient word is still retained in Cyprus.

14. *F. Carduelis*, perhaps the θραυπὶς of Aristotle, lib. viii. c. 5.—Schn.

21. *Motacilla Ficed.* When the island of Cyprus was in the possession of the Venetians 1000 or 1200 jars full of these birds were annually exported. They were sent in pots filled with vinegar and odoriferous plants. Buffon. The bird was seen in Egypt in October, by Sonnini.

24. *Motacilla Flava.* The ἄνθος of Aristotle, lib. viii. c. 5.—Schn.

<i>Found in Cyprus.</i>		<i>Names in parts of Greece.</i>
27. Parus Ater		
28. Hirundo Urbica	χελιδάνα.	σουσουφάδα.
29. H. Rustica	Id.	Id.
30. H. Apus	πετροχελιδόνη.	Id.
31. H. Melba	Id.	Id.
32. H. Pratincola		
33. Caprimulgus Europæus	αἰγιδίξυσάστρα.	Id.
<i>Found in Greece.</i>		
34. Alauda Campestris	κατζυλάρις.	
35. Turdus Cyanus	πετροκοτζυφός.	
36. Emberiza Nivalis	ασπροπούλι.	
37. E. Citrinella	σταρήθρα.	κεκροπούλι in Thessal.
38. Motacilla Phœnicurus	κοκκινοκόλλα.	στραγαλίνα in Thessal.
39. M. Rubicola	μαβροκόλλα.	
40. Muscicapa Atheniensis		
41. Hirundo Riparia		

* *Notes by the Editor.*

27. Parus Ater, perhaps the μελαγκέρυφος of Aristot. lib. ix. c. 15.

31. Hirundo Melba, πετροχελιδόνη. "Ces oiseaux se plaisent dans les montagnes, et nichent dans des trous des Rochers."—Buffon.

33. Caprimulgus Eur. from αἰγίδα and βύζειν, "sugere mammam." Aristotle says, "βηλάζει τὰς αἰγας."

35. Turdus Cyanus. The κυάνος of Aristotle, lib. ix. c. 18. Schn. Seen by Belon in Negroponte, Candia, Corfu, and Zante.

36. Emberiza Nivalis. The Romaic word means "White bird." "En hiver le male a la tete le cou, les couvertures des ailes, et tout le dessous du corps, blanc comme de la nuge."—Buffon.

38. Mot. Phœnicurus, the φοινίκουρος of Aristotle, lib. ix. c. 49.

39. Mot. Rubicola, seen by Belon in Greece and Crete. The words of Linnæus "caput et collum fere nigra," will explain the Romaic μαβροκόλλα.

41. Hirundo Riparia, seen by Belon on the banks of the Maritza, or Hebrus.

Found in Thessaly.

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|--------------------------|-------------|
| 42. Alauda Trivialis | κατζυλάρις. |
| 43. Emberiza Schœ-niclus | |
| 44. Fringilla Cælebs | σπίνος. |
| 45. Parus Major | τζίννα. |
| 46. P. Cæruleus | Id. |
| 47. | σπίνος. |
| 48. | τζούπ. |

MAMMALIA.

*Found in Cyprus.**Names in parts of Greece.*

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|-------------------------|----------------|-----|
| 1. Vespertilio Muri-nus | νυκτερίδα. | Id. |
| 2. Canis Familiaris | σκύλος. | Id. |
| 3. C. Vulpes | αλώπου. | Id. |
| 4. Felis Catus | γάτος. | Id. |
| 5. Lepus Timidus | λαγός. | Id. |
| 6. Erinaceus Euro-pæus | σχαντζόχοιρος. | Id. |

Notes by the Editor.

43. Emberiza Schœniclus. The reed bunting is the σχοίνιλος of Aristotle, lib. viii. c. 5. Schn.

44. Fringilla Cælebs. The chaffinch, according to Buffon, is the ὀροσπίζης of Aristotle, lib. viii. c. 3.

4. Felis Catus. γάτα in Du Cange, 239. and κάτω, ib. App. 98. Κάττου, ιδιωτικῶς nominari feles, ait Callimachi Schol.—Vossius de Idolol. iii. lib. 382.

6. Erinaceus Eur. The first part of the Romaic word is a corruption of ἄκανθα, Acanthias vulgaris nostras. Klein. The flesh of the hedge-hog is prescribed in Syria medicinally in some disorders. Russell's Aleppo, ii. 160. He says he saw it carrying grapes on its prickles, as well as mulberries; and, properly, illustrates a passage in Ælian. The porcupine is not mentioned in this list by Dr. Sibthorp, but he saw a quill of that animal on the Asiatic coast opposite to Rhodes; it was probably an inhabitant of that country. It is also found near Aleppo, and sometimes served up at the tables of the Franks. — Russell, ii. 159.

	<i>Found in Cyprus.</i>	<i>Names in parts of Greece.</i>
7. <i>Sus Aper sylv.</i>	ἀγριόχοιρος.	
8. <i>Mus Rattus</i>	ποντικός.	Id.
9. <i>M. Musculus</i>	ποντικός μικρός.	Id.
10. <i>Capra Gazella</i>	ἀγρέινο.	
11. <i>Equus Caballus</i>	ἄπαρος.	ἄλογον.
12. <i>E. Asinus</i>	γάιδαρος.	Id.
13. <i>E. Mulus</i>	μουλάρι.	Id.
14. <i>Camelus Dromedarius</i>	καμέλλος.	Id. in Thessal.
15. <i>Bos Taurus</i>	βῶδι.	ἀγελάδα in Græcia.
16. <i>Ovis Aries</i>	κουδέλλα.	κριάρι and πρόβατο.
17. <i>Capra Hircus</i>	τράγος M. αἶγα F.	κατζίκα. αἰγίδα.
18. <i>Sus Aper dom.</i>	χόιρος ἡμέρος.	
	<i>Found in Greece.</i>	
19. <i>Canis Lupus</i>	λύκος.	

Notes by the Editor.

11. *Equus Caballus*, ἄπαρος. Many Hellenic words are still retained in Cyprus; and the ancient infinitive is occasionally used in common discourse. See Leake's *Researches*, p. 65. In no other part of the Levant do we find the word ἵππαρος, or ἄππαρος, signifying "a horse," except in Cyprus; ἄλογον both in common conversation and writing is always applied to that animal. We are not, however, to suppose, that ἄλογον in this sense is of the recent date which many assign to it. It was applied as early as the time of Diogenes Laertius to beasts of burden; for when he is speaking of the mules driven by Bias into the camp of Alyattes, he uses the word ἄλογα; and Menage (lib. i. sec. 83.) remarks τὰ ἄλογα peculiariter equi sive jumenta dicuntur. He then quotes Hesychius, καπητὸν, παράβλημα ἄλογον. See the correction of this passage in Suicer T. Ecc. in v. ἄλογον.

12. *Equus Asinus*, γάιδαρος, γάυνδαρος, or αἰίδαρος. On consulting Du Cange we find the word explained in the following manner; αἰίδαρος, "Asinus, quod semper cædatur," p. 29. and reference is given to the authorities whence this etymology is taken. It is needless to point out the absurdity of it. We have found no explanation so satisfactory as that which is given by Reinesius, Var. Lec. Epil. ad Lect. "Καυδὸ νησος πλησίον Κρήτης, ἔνθα μέγιστοι ὄναγροι γίνονται." Suidas. Γάυνδαρος, therefore, in the abusive language of the mob of Constantinople, who applied it to one of their Emperors, means γαυδόθεν, *E Gaudo allatus asinus*. Procopius says in his anecdotes, that Justinian was called Γάυνδαρος. Jortin Ecc. Hist. iv. 347. The origin of the Greek name of the *pheasant*, φασιανός, as derived from Phasis, will occur to the reader.

<i>Found in Greece.</i>		<i>Names in parts of Greece.</i>
20. C. Aureus	τζακάλης.	
21. Phoca Vitulina	φώκια.	Id. in Thessal.
22. Vespertilio Rupes- tris	νυκτερίδα.	Id. in Thessal.
23. Felis Lynx	ρίσσο.	Id. in Thessal.
24. Felis Catus sylv.	αγριογάττος.	Id. in Thessal.
25. Mustela Martes	καυνάδι.	Id. in Thessal.
26. M. Lutra	σκυλοποτάμου.	βίδρα in Thessal.
27. Ursus Arctos	άρκούδα.	
28. U. Meles	άσβος.	Id. in Thessal.
29. Talpa Europæa	τυφλοπόντικος.	Id.
30. Sus Scropa dom.	ήμερογούρου.	Id. in Thessal.
31. Sorex Europæus	ποντικὸς τῆς γῆς.	
32. Lepus Cuniculus	κουνέλη.	Id. in Thessal.
33. Sciurus Glis	βενβερίτζα.	
34. Cervus Elaphus	λάφι.	λαφοῦ in Thessal.
35. C. Capreolus	ζαρκάδι.	Id. in Thessal.
36. Bos Bubalus	βουβάλι.	

Notes by the Editor.

21. Phoca Vitulina, the φώκη of Aristotle and Oppian. — Pennant, B. Z. ii.

26. Mustela Lutra, the ενυδρις of the ancient Greeks, as is evident from the Mosaic of Præneste. "The λαπαξ of Aristotle, lib. viii. c. 5. (says Pennant), is possibly a large variety of otter." B. Z. ii. One of the Romaic names of the otter, βίδρα, is very similar to the Polish Wydra.

28. Ursus Meles. "The badger (says Buffon) was not known to the Greeks, and is not mentioned by Aristotle. Le blaireau n'a pas meme de nom dans la langue Grecque. This species of quadruped, an original native of the temperate climates of Europe, has never spread beyond Spain, France, Italy, Germany, Britain, Poland, Sweden." Badgers' skins are mentioned in the Pentateuch; and it was not only seen in Thessaly and other parts of Greece by Dr. Sibthorp, but Mr. Hawkins found it in Crete, where it bears also the name άσβος. As we now know to what animal this Greek word is applied, we may explain Du Cange in v. "Ασβος, p. 137. "Animal Fuchsio incognitum," he says.

35. Cervus Capreolus, ζαρκάδι, corrupted from the ancient δορκάς, the Caprea of Pliny.

36. Bos Bubalus, "unknown to the Greeks and Romans; the bubalus of the ancients is a different animal." — Buffon.

Found in Greece.

37. *Mus Terrestris* ποντικός.
 38. *Delphinus Del-* δελφίνι τῆς γῆς.
 phis

In Thessaly.

39. *Mustela Putorius* βρομοκουνάδι.
 40. *M. Nivalis* νυμφίτζα.
 41. *Sus Scrofa sylv.* ἀγριογούρουνο.
 42. *Delphinus Pho-* δελφίς.
 cæna

AMPHIBIA REPTILIA.

*Found in Cyprus.**Names in Greece.*

- | | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------|------------|
| 1. <i>Testudo Caretta</i> | χελόνη τῆς θαλάσσης. | Id. |
| 2. <i>Rana Temporaria</i> | βάτραχος. | Id. |
| 3. <i>R. Bufo</i> | Id. | Id. |
| 4. <i>R. Rubeta</i> | Id. | Id. |
| 5. <i>Lacerta Cordylus</i> | Κουρνώτας. | |
| 6. <i>L. Stellio</i> | Id. | |
| 7. <i>L. Mauritanica</i> | μεχάρους. | |
| 8. <i>L. Turcica</i> | | |
| 9. <i>L. Agilis</i> | χιλεστράκα. | μολινούρα. |
| 10. <i>L. Chameleon</i> | χαμαιλέον. | |
| 11. <i>L. Chalcides</i> | | |

Found in Greece.

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|----------------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|
| 12. <i>Testudo Lutaria</i> | χελώνη τοῦ ποτάμου. | χελώνη τοῦ νεροῦ at Athos. |
| 13. <i>Testudo Græca</i> | χ. τῆς γῆς. | Id. |

Notes by the Editor.

13. *Testudo Græca*. This is preferred as more wholesome than the *T. Lutaria*, the river tortoise, which is sometimes, though rarely, eaten by the Greeks.—Russell's Aleppo, ii. 22.

<i>Found in Greece</i>		<i>Names in Greece.</i>
14. T. Compressa	Id.	
15. Rana Esculenta	βάθραχος.	Id.
16. Lacerta Aurea	καλοστάυρος.	κουστερίτζα.
17. L. Uligenosa	Id.	
18. L. Delphica	σκουτουρίτζα.	

In Thessaly.

19. Rana Arborea	βάτραχος.
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AMPHIBIA SERPENTES.

1. Coluber	κούφη.
2. ———	θηριομαύρο.
3. ———	όχενδρα.
4. ———	δρωπες.
5. ———	δισάστρια.
6. ———	νεροφίδι.

Found in Greece.

7. Coluber Astroites	αο τρεΐτις.
8. C. Sagitta	σαίττα.
9. C. Tuphlitis	τυφλίτις.
10. C. Apareia	άπαρήα.
11. C. Dracoulia	δρακουλίο.
12. C. Vittatus	λωρίτις.
13. C. Undulatus	
14. C. Parnassi	
15. Anguis Elios	ήλιος.

Notes by the Editor.

3. όχενδρα. Belon mentions the ophis, ochendra, and tuphloti, lib. i. c. 18. In Lemnos he found the cenchriti, laphiati, ochendra, saggitari, tuphlini, nicrophidia.

Found in Thessaly.

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| 16. Anguis Elios | δενδρακώλια. |
| 17. ——— ——— | πονδικόλογος. |
| 18. ——— ——— | σαμάμη. |

PISCES.

Chondropterygii.

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| 1. Raia Torpedo | μαργοτήρα. |
| 2. R. Batis | βατίς. |
| 3. R. Oxyrinchus | βατίς. |
| 4. Squalus Centrina | γουρουνιόψαρο. |
| 5. Squalus Squatina | χελάρι. |
| 6. Squalus Catulus | σκυλόψαρο. |
| 7. S. Mustelus | γαττόψαρο. |
| 8. Acipenser Sturio | μουρούνα. |

Branchiostegi.

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| 9. Lophius Piscatorius | βατραχόψαρο. |
| 10. Sygnathus Hippocampus | ἄλογο τῆς θαλάσσης. |

Apodes.

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| 11. Muræna Anguilla | ἄχελι. |
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Notes by the Editor.

1. *μουδιαστρα* in Forskal, from *μουδιαζειν*, *torpere*. See Du C. in v.
2. In another part of the journals, called *ρίνα*.
4. The *κεντρίνη* of the ancients. The Italian name "*Pesce Porco*" expresses the same meaning as the Romaic.
6. Dog-fish. The *squalus catulus*, *scomber pelamis*, *esox belone*, *perca labrax*, and *mullus barbatus*, were seen by Sonnini off the coast of Egypt.
8. *στυριόνι* in another part of the journals.
9. Frog-fish. The *βάτραχος* and *Rana* of the ancients. — Pennant, B. Z. iii.
10. *Cavallo Marino* of the Italians.

Found in Thessaly.

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| 12. M. Conger | μοῦγγρι. |
| 13. Xiphias Gladius | ξιφίας. |

Jugulares.

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| 14. Uranoscopus Scaber | λύχνος. |
| 15. Trachinus Draco | δρακίνα. |
| 16. Gadus Merlucius | βλάκος. |
| 17. Blennius Pholis | γλίδω. |

Thoracici.

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|------------------------|-------------|
| 18. Coryphæna Novacula | |
| 19. Gobius Niger | γωβιός. |
| 20. G. Iozo | γωβίδι. |
| 21. Scorpæna Porcus | σκορπίνα. |
| 22. Zeus Faber† | χριστόψαρο. |
| 23. Pleuronectes Solea | γλῶσσα. |
| 24. P. Flesus | πίσι. |
| 25. P. Rhombus | ῥόμβο. |
| 26. Sparus Sargus | σαργός. |
| 27. S. Melanurus | μελάνουρος. |
| 28. S. Smaris | σμαρίδι. |

Notes by the Editor.

12. γόγγρος of the ancients; this reading, says Schneider, is preferable to that of κόγγρος.

14. The same name is given in Forskal; it corresponds with the Lucerna of the Venetians.

19. The κωβιδίς of Aristotle, lib. ii. c. 17.

21. The same in Forskal; it is the skorpit balluk, of the Turks.

22. "Christ's Fish;" in Italian, the Doree is called Pesce San Pietro.

23. Pleuronectes S. γλῶσσα, corrupted from the βούγλωσσοις of the ancients.

26. ἀσκαθάρως in Forskal.

28. σμαρίς of Aristotle, lib. viii. c. 30. H. A.

Found in Thessaly.

29. S. Mæna	μανάδα.
30. S. Erythrinus	ἐρυθρίνον.
31. S. Boops	βοῦπα.
32. S. Cantharus	
33. S. Chromis	χρομίδόψαρο.
34. S. Salpa	σάλπα.
35. S. Dentex	συναγρίδα.
36. S. Mormyrus	μορμόυρος.
37. Labrus Scarus	σκάρος.
38. L. Cretensis	ηλιν.
39. L. Anthias	χάννος.
40. L. Iulis	ηλιος.
41. L. Merula	λαπίνα.
42. L. Turdus	λαπίνα.
43. Sciæna Umbra	σκίαйна.
44. S. Cirrhosa	μελοκόπη.
45. Perea Labrax	λαβράκι.
46. P. Marina	πέρκη.
47. Scomber Pelamis	παλαμίτις.
48. Scomber Trachurus	τραχούρι.
49. Mullus Barbatulus	τρίγλα.
50. Trigla Cuculus	πετεινόψαρο.
51. T. Lucerna	ὄρνιθόψαρο.

Notes by the Editor.

29. σερούλα in Forskal.
 30. In other parts of the journals, *μυρσάνι*.
 32. Called by Forskal *βοῦπα*.
 33. Called also *καλόγερα*.
 36. *μόυρμουρ* of Forskal.
 40. *ήλιοψαρο*, also.
 47. *παλαμίδα* in Forskal; *πηλαμύς* of the ancients.
 48. Called also *σταυρίδι* by Dr. S. and by Forskal.
 49. *βαρβούνι* in Forskal; *γενειήτις* *τρίγλη* of Eratosthenes, lib. vii.; *Athenæ*. c. 21.
 50. In another part, called *χειλιδανόψαρι*; *κόκκυξ* of the ancients.
 51. Gallina of the Marseillois.

Abdominales.

52. <i>Silurus Glanis</i>	γλάνι.
53. <i>Esox Belone</i>	βελονίδι.
54. <i>Esox Sphyræna</i>	σφίρνα.
55. <i>Atherina Hepsetus</i>	ἀθερίνα.
56. <i>Mugil Cephalus</i>	κέφαλος.
57. <i>Clupea Alosa</i>	θρίσσα.
58. <i>C. Encrasicolus</i>	χάμψι.
59. <i>Cyprinus Carpio</i>	γριζιάδι.

August 18. — Went to Ourangick, which is a little more than an hour's distance from Salonica. The environs appeared more pleasant than the general scenery of Greece, and presented a cultivated corn country rising into small hills; the vales were watered by rivulets running through beds of argillaceous slate, and were planted with cotton and melon grounds. At this place are the different villas of the European merchants. From the hill above Ourangick, the view extended over a large tract of country, part of the ancient Macedonia; on one side was a plain, with the lakes of Yabasil and Beshik Seir; beyond the gulf of Salonica, was Olympus on the opposite coast of Thessaly.

Notes by the Editor.

54. Caught near Smyrna and Mytilene. — Belon, p. 5.

55. Goumish-balluk of the Turks.

56. Called Kephah'-balluk by the Turks.

57. σαδέλλα in Forskal.

58. ἐγκασίκολοι, anchoæ, ut placet doctos, Insubrium et Messiliensium. Cas. ad Ath. lib. vii. p. 301.

59. The carp is called in Ætolia, says Belon, *Cyprinus*; and Gyllius remarks, that the word is used by some of the Greeks, Beckmann, iii. 145. Norden saw it caught near Assouan in Egypt. The Turks call it Sassan-balluk.

August 20. — Early in the morning we set out for Courtiatch, a low wooded mountain, about two hours distant from Ourangick. We left our horses at a village at the foot of it and walked to the summit. Courtiatch appeared to me a hill after the high mountains we had lately seen in Greece. We observed ice prepared in pits much below the summit, covered with dead leaves. *

23. — Set out on an excursion to a large lake called Beshik Seir Gul by the Turks, and Robios by the Greeks, twelve hours distant from Salonica. After riding two hours through a cultivated corn country, we descended into a low plain covered with marsh plants; here and there cultivated with spots of cotton and sesamum, mixed with melon beds. We dined in a thick grove of oaks about three hours distant from Salonica. On leaving the grove we came soon to the Lake Yabasil; rode by the side of it for two hours, then over a tract of corn land to the head of Beshik Seir Gul; we continued our journey four hours by the side of the lake; low mountains covered with wood were on the left. We arrived late in the evening at Beshik Seir, at the house of Osman Moolah, a Turk, who kept a coffee-shop.

24. — Rose in the morning early to fish. The Lake Beshik Seir Gul† is of very considerable extent; it is five hours in length and one in breadth, and twelve in circumference, and has several villages on its banks. The peasants were busily employed in the harvest, and we with difficulty procured horses to draw a much rent and torn drag-net. The names of seventeen different sorts of fish were obtained from Osman; of these we caught the first eleven.

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| 1. <i>Muræna Anguilla</i> | Ἀχέλι. |
| 2. <i>Esox Lucius</i> | Τούρνα. |

* Ancient writers (says Beckmann, 3d vol. H. I.) mention the custom of preserving snow in pits with branches of trees over it. Athen. Deip. iii. Plutarch Sympos. vi. 2. speaks of chaff, and unfurled or coarse cloth as employed for this purpose.

† This is the Lake Bolbe, ἐξήσιν ἐς θάλασσαν, Thucy. iv. 103. Belon, in going from Siderocapsa to Cavalla, passed the stream which runs from Beshik towards the sea.

3. <i>Perca Fluviatilis</i>	Πέρκη.
4. <i>Cyprinus Carpio</i>	Γριβάδι.
5. <i>Cyprinus Platanus</i>	Πλατάνει.
6. <i>Cyprinus Alburnus</i>	Σίρπα.
7. <i>Cyprinus</i>	Τζουρνουκει.
8. <i>Cyprinus Orfus</i>	Id.
9. <i>Cypr. Liparis</i>	Λιπάρει.
10. <i>Cypr. Minutus</i>	Βατοῦσκα.
11. <i>Blennius Lacustris</i>	Γωβίδι.
12. <i>Silurus Glanis</i>	Γουλιανός.
13. ——— ———	Μαυρόψαρο.
14. ——— ———	Μαυρογλιανός.
15. ——— ———	Πλινάρι.
16. ——— ———	Κέφαλος.
17. ——— ———	Ρεσπώρι.*

25.—Left Beshik Seir three hours before day ; and dined on the banks of the Yabasil. Different grallæ frequent this lake in winter; some yet remained ; the lap-wing, the red-shank, the large grey heron and sea swallow flew along the water. We shot one which I took to be the *Sterna nævia* of Linnæus, and a beautiful species of a small white heron. We killed also a large black hawk, probably the moor buzzard. We observed two sorts of vulture soaring high above us, and a large falcon, that I take to be the bald buzzard.

* Some of these fishes are mentioned by Belon as found in the Lake Beshik ; “ perchi, plesti, platanes, lipares, turnes, grivadi, schella, schurnucca, posustaria, cheronia, claria, glanos.” p. 52.

ON THE
VARIOUS MODES OF FISHING PRACTISED BY THE MODERN GREEKS.

[BY THE EDITOR.]

THE modern Greeks retain with little variation some of the modes adopted by the ancient inhabitants of their country in catching different kinds of fish. The *Scarus** we are told, was taken by the *Linostotis*, and Dr. Sibthorp informs us that *Mercurialis annua* is now used by the fishermen off the coast of Cyprus for the purpose of catching the *Labrus Scarus*. The plant is called σκαρόχρητο and σκαρολάχοι., and thrown in quantity among the rocks.

The Kuluriotes, Albanian inhabitants of Salamis, Mr. Hawkins observes, are much employed in the summer months with the fishing of *Octopodia*, which they take with spears affixed to poles 36 feet in length, the surface of the water being previously smoothed with † oil. They also practise a singular method of catching the rock fish by poisoning or intoxicating them. For this purpose they make use of φλόμο or *Trec Euphorbia* chopped and macerated, and then pushed under the large stones or holes and caverns where these fishes lie. After a few minutes they rise to the surface of the water, and are either enclosed in small nets or are even taken by the hand. Mr. H. also points out a passage in Aristotle's *H. An.* l. viii. 20., where mention is made of the use of φλόμος or πλόμος in catching fish. Schneider in his commentary refers to *Ælian*, who speaks of the leaves and seeds

* See Belon, lib. i. c. 8. on the mode of catching the *Scarus* off the coast of Crete.

† The sponge gatherers also were observed by Dr. Sibthorp to throw oil upon the sea; he saw them in their boats off the Thracian Chersonesus. *Mare commotum, si aspergatur oleo, quiescit, ut docemur ab Aristotele et Plutarcho.* Casaub. in *Athen.* p. 348.; add also Pliny, *Mare omne oleo tranquillatur.* Allatius mentions a dissertation of M. Psellus, entitled, διὰ τῆς θαλάσσης ἑλαίω καταρραϊνομένης γίνεται καταφάνεια καὶ γαλήνη.

of the plant as being used for the same purpose, *κάρυα φλόμου*; where the word *κάρυα*, Mr. H. observes, applies very well to the seeds of the tree *Euphorbia*.

Dioscorides * lib. iv. c. 166. mentions seven different species of *Tithymalus* used to destroy fish, and at the present day the fishermen on the coast of Elis throw into the water the root of *Tithymal* which intoxicates the fish; taken in this manner, they become putrid, although salt is applied to them. (Pouqueville.) This plant is probably the *Euphorbia Characias* †, which according to Dr. Sibthorp is employed for the same purpose, and is now called *τιθύμαλος*, as well as *φλόμος*. The latter name is also given to *Verbascum sinuatum*, which is used at Constantinople and Zante to catch different kinds of fish. The adjective *φλομομένο* is found in a Romaic poem quoted by Du Cange ‡, *κ'ευγήκεν εἰς τὸ πέλαγο; σᾶν φλομομένο ψάρι*, “and he came up on the sea like an intoxicated fish.” *Conium maculatum* is also used by the fishermen in some parts of Greece, (Sibthorp,) and the Octopodia are driven from their holes by the pounded root of *κυκλαμίδα*, *Cyclamen persicum*. (id.) Oppian in his *Al.* iv. 659., mentions the use of *κυκλάμινον*. § The trout in one of the streams of Laconia are caught, Dr. Sibthorp says, with *Cocculus Indicus*; which is called *ψαροσοτάρι* and is sold in the bazar of Tripolizza. He has also observed, that the fish caught in these various manners soon become putrid. *Ἡ διὰ τῶν φαρμάκων θήρεα ταχὺ μὲν αἰεὶ καὶ λαμβάνει ῥαδιῶς τὸν ἰχθύν, ἄβρωτον δὲ ποιεῖ καὶ φᾶυλον*. || Plutarch, *Conjug. Præc.*

* See his remark *περὶ Πλατυφύλλου*.

† *Euphorbia Characias*, is *χαρακίας* of Diosc.; and *τιθύμαλος* of Hippoc. *Verbascum sinuatum* is *φλόμος ἄρρη* of Diosc.—Sprengel,

‡ See Du Cange in v. *Εὐγείνην*.

§ Pliny speaks of a species of *Cyclamen* employed to kill fish (the plant was called *ἰχθυόθηρος*), lib. xxv. c. 9. and of a species of *aristolochia*, used by the fishermen of Campania for the same purpose. Lib. xxv. c. 8.

|| In the Red Sea the *Symm El horat*, *venenum piscium*, placed by Forskal among the *Plantæ indeterminatæ*, is used; the fishes stupefied by it, rise up, and float upon the water.

The night-fishing of the modern Greeks is similar to that of the ancients. Branches of pine, or pieces of wood steeped in pitch and lighted, or horn-lanterns with lamps in them were placed at the extremity of a boat to attract the fish. A fisherman in one of the old comedies speaks of *κερατίνου τε φωσφόρου λύχνου σέλας*.

The night fishing is also mentioned by Plato, (Sophist.) and there are some verses in Oppian (Αλ. l. ult.) on the same subject. At this day the inhabitants of Amorgos break pieces of the cyprus leaved cedar (*cedrus folio cupressi major*, Tournef. Letter vi.), and lay it over the stern of the boat at night and burn it; the fishes drawn by the light are struck with a trident.

Mr. Stanhope informs us, that there are four modes of fishing employed by the modern Greeks; 1. by beating the water and driving the fish within the nets; 2. by fire; this is lighted during the night upon a vessel, and is called *περιφάνεος*; the fish assemble round it; 3. by means of oil which is poured upon the sea to render it more calm; the fishermen are thus enabled to discern the fish and to spear them; 4. by means of *φλόμος*, great Tithymal; the water is dammed up, and some of the herb thrown in; the fish become intoxicated and float on the surface, and are easily taken by the hand. For want of *phlomos*, *aconitum* is used for the same purpose.

EXTRACTS FROM DR. SIBTHORP'S JOURNALS.

SEPT. 16.—We rowed out from the coast of the Thracian Chersonesus to some small boats; the men in them were employed in searching for sponges; each of the boats had two men at least, one rowed, the other was furnished with an oil cruet and a sharp prong; with the one he smoothed the surface of the water to render the objects at the bottom more visible, with the other he reached the sponge, and took it from the rock. Most of the boats had made large captures, and

were going on to Constantinople. The sponge, when dry, was sold at three piastres the oke. On looking among the sponges I observed some marine productions; of these the most common was a species of Star fish with five echinated radii; the prickles easily rubbed off, and the whole animal was very fragile; our sailors called it Stavros. Besides these were a marine worm, σκωλήκα τῆς θαλάσσης; a sea-louse, ψῆρα τοῦ ψαρίου; four sorts of small crabs, one very hairy, καβουρομάνι; a sort of shrimp, καρίδα, a third sort called τζίρκο, a fourth, very small, the name of which I could not learn. The Thracian coast afforded a few shells; the Greek limpet, perforated at the apex, called πεταλίδα, the periwinkle κογγίλι, the esculent cockle, βελβοχήνα, and the mactra stultorum, ἀχιβάδα. The sponge gatherers had taken two sorts of fish with their spears, μελάνουρι and σαργό; and our own boatmen added three more to my list, πέρκα, σκάρο, and σκάθαρι; the latter is a scarce fish.

LEMNOS.

The water under the rock was extremely clear and offered to the view a number of marine productions. I saw distinctly several species of Medusa rolling themselves out with a flower like appearance, and a very pretty Tubularia of a green colour, which looked like an Opuntia, or articulated Cactus was fixed by its base to some sponges. The *Alvā pavonia* was very common, and the little red Coralline covered the surface of the rock that was under the water, while the upper surface exposed to the air was encrusted with Barnacles, and two or three sorts of vermicular *Serpulæ*. I saw the *Alcedo Ispida* flying along the coast; this then is a marine as well as a river bird. During our absence on shore, our sailors had caught a great quantity of fish, particularly of the sea perch*, one of the best flavoured fish of the Archipelago; they had also taken some beautiful species of Labri, the Iulis called Ἡλιος,

* *Percæ marinæ* commendatur a Galeno. Vide Voss. de Idolo. lib. iv. 506.

another species nearly equal in beauty, the *Labrus tri-maculatus* of Pennant, with a great number of *γεία*.

The Mousselim of Lemnos being informed that the celebrated Lemnian earth was one of the objects of our inquiries, ordered a number of the rolls or seals of that earth to be presented to us ; he told us, that the pit whence this earth was taken, was opened only on the 16th day of August ; that it was in great repute in curing certain fevers ; and that the earth only which was dug out before the rising of the sun was considered as possessing any medical efficacy. Expressing a wish to see the place where the earth was dug, he granted us his permission.

We were invited to walk in his garden ; a large square piece of ground enclosed by four walls ; it was well planted with fruit trees and culinary herbs. The orange trees, notwithstanding the warm climate of Lemnos, were placed under artificial shelter. Quinces and Pomegranates formed a principal portion of the fruit trees ; the former is a favourite tree with the Turks ; and they prepare a number of excellent dishes from its fruit.

No shores of the Levant are more productive of fish than those of Lemnos, and we found a great variety which our servants had purchased for dinner. Besides the red-mullet, *βαρβούν*, the grey mullet *κέφαλος*, there were several excellent species of *Sparus* ; as the *Dentex*, *συναγρίδα*, the *Salpa*, *σάρπα*, the *Melanurus*, *μελάνουρο*, the *Sargus*, *σαργός*, the Scorpion fish, *σκορπίνα*, the *Sciæna umbra*, a sort of *Labrus*, and the shad, *σταυρίδι* ; our cabin boys had caught, angling, as the vessel lay in port, some little fishes, as the *S. Mormyrus*, *μόρμυρο*, a sort of Blenny *φαύζο*, and a small species of *Gobius*.

Sept. 21.—At four in the afternoon the horses arrived. In our way to Thermia we met with several villagers with their asses laden with fruit. The wine of Lemnos is cheap, but rough, and badly made. We observed a custom that must be very prejudicial to the vine, that of turning the goats and sheep into the vineyards as soon as the grapes are gathered : the dry season, which this year had burnt up

the vegetation, might perhaps have induced them to try the experiment. I never saw a greater diversity of melons than in the villa of the Mousselim; they were suspended in lines along the roof of the chamber where we slept.

Sept. 22.—In the morning we walked up the mountain of St. Elias, the highest in the island; from the summit we commanded an extensive view of the country. Between the hills there was a large proportion of flat ground fit for cultivation, but the isle of Lemnos was visibly on the decline; its towns had decreased in number, and those remaining were daily going to a state of decay. Of the seventy-five towns which it contained in the time of Belon, scarcely half the number can be found. The residence of the Turks, the exaction of the new charatch, without any additional advantages from manufactures or commerce, are the evident causes of this decay. We traversed the plain of Livado-chorio, and slept at the house of the Soubashi of Baros, the miserable remains of a decayed village consisting of about fifteen houses; the inhabitants supported themselves from the flocks of goats and sheep, which scarcely enabled them to pay the charatch. The latter are a small hornless breed, frequently black, and produce a very coarse wool; a sheep was not estimated at more than sixty paras or two piastres; the horse which I rode was valued at eighteen piastres.

Sept. 23.—We set out at eight o'clock, and in half an hour arrived at the place where the Lemnian earth was dug from a small pit on a rising ground about a mile from the village. The hole had been filled up, but we observed some of the earth, which was a pale-coloured clay; before it receives the seal, the sand by means of water is filtered from it; it is then formed into figures and some pieces of cylindrical form. We had here an instance how superstition and ceremony had ennobled a thing of little or no value; it could have no real medicinal virtue; and in fevers, where the stomach is weakened, it could add only an additional burden to the peccant matter that oppressed it. We came back to Baros, more disappointed than satisfied at what we had seen. We returned by the same

route of Livado-chorio and Thermia to Lemnos ; the distance from which to the place where the earth is dug is about 12 miles or four hours. Upon our arrival, we were informed that the Mousselim was gone to inspect a vessel building in the bay ; we went in our boat to return him thanks for the civilities which he had shewn us. The ship he was building was one of 50 guns : it had been on the stocks about six weeks ; and he said the whole would be complete in six months. It was of Balanida oak, brought from Romelia, and was new and unseasoned. From this cause and other defects, the Turkish ships last but a few years. He would not suffer us to pay for our horses ; he said, he was happy in the opportunity of shewing a little civility to foreigners, and did not doubt that he should receive the same if he was in our situation.

EUBŒA.

Oct. 13. — We observed in the market of Egripo, the ripe fruit of the *Sorbus domestica*, called here *ἀυγάρια*, and *εὐβέισι* ; it is one of those fruits which must be eaten in a state of decay, like the medlar, with which it agrees in flavour. A great number of wasps were collected round the fruit stalks, called *Σφηγγίδες*, without doubt, the *Σφήξ* of the ancients. We picked up several shells on the coast, the *Gaidieropus*, which is here called *στρίδια*, different species of *Murex* and *Buccinum*, *Turbo*, and the *Arca Noë*, and some species of *Voluta*. The Brain stone and some Madreporæ were thrown upon the beach with a prodigious number of *Medusæ*. We had formerly collected here some crystals of magnetical iron ore ; at present we searched in vain without discovering the least traces of it.

Feb. 26, 1795. — We embarked at Zante, and in less than four hours anchored in the harbour of Pyrgo ; on the coast of the ancient Elis. We proceeded from our boat along a sandy beach covered with the shells of the *Arca glycymeris* and *Cardium edule*, mixed with the spoils of other testacea. About an hour's distance from the

landing place approaching the convent we were ferried over a narrow stream, fringed with *Agnus castus*, into a garden belonging to the convent. A number of vernal flowers now blossomed on its banks; the garden Anemone was crimsoned with an extraordinary glow of colouring. The soil which was a sandy loam was further enlivened with the *Ixia*, the grass leaved *Iris*, and the enamel blue of a species of *Speedwell* not noticed by the Swedish naturalist.

The *Κίσσα* of the ancients.

The lower regions of the Arcadian mountains are covered with oaks, among which are frequently heard the hoarse screams of the Jay, still called *Κίσσα*. Camus in his translation of Aristotle has wrongly supposed that the *Κίσσα* was our magpie. These oaks produced the true misletoe of the ancients, that is the *Loranthus Europæus*, which is still called *ὄξος**, and from which birdlime is prepared. Our misletoe grows also in Greece, but is not to be found on the oak but on the silver fir, and abounds on Parnassus, where it is not called *ὄξος* but *μέλλα*, and is gathered by the herdsmen as food for the labouring oxen. The mountains of Arcadia supply a number of Alpine rivulets abounding in trout, called *πεστέολα*. Advancing near to Olono, the ancient Cyllene, we observed the *Sturnus Cinclus* flying along the rocky sides of these rivulets; perhaps this is the "White Blackbird," said by Aristotle H. A. lib. ix. to be found in that region.

The Murex or *γάλχη* of the ancients.

At Hermione† once famous for its purple, and where that dye

* *Viscum album* is called in Laconia *ἰξιδρύς*.—Sibthorp.

† "They are still denominated *Porphyri*; the species is *Murex Trunculus* of Linnæus figured by Fabius Columna, under the name of *Purpura nostras violacea*." From Sir James Smith. At the taking of Susa by Alexander a great quantity of Hermione purple was found there. Plut. in Alex. The fishery of the Murex on the coast of Laconia also is mentioned by Pliny, lib. ix. and Pausan. in Lacon. "Blue and purple from the isles of Elisha," are referred to by the Prophet Ezek. xxvii. 7. The last words, according to Bochart, designating the Peloponnesus.

was particularly prepared, I had the good fortune to stumble over a vast pile of those shells, whose fish or animals had been employed for that purpose. I brought away with me a box of these *exuviae*, which will establish beyond doubt, what the shell was, employed by the ancients for that purpose.

The Truffles of Laconia.

April 24th. — At Nisi, in the ancient Laconia, a basket of Truffles was brought in; my host distinguished three sorts, *καλαμβοκισιά*, *σταρήσια*, and *συκαλίσια*; the man who brought them, confirmed to me the account, that he had found them with a kind of *virga divinatoria*, and that by the sound of the earth from the touch of the rod, he had made this collection. I am sorry that circumstances did not admit of my going to this truffle hunt. I was assured that the Truffle* hound was unknown; and that the quantity brought to market is all collected in the manner he described to me.

CYPRUS.

The Ferula, or *νάρθηξ* of Prometheus.

Near the convent of the Holy Cross I observed the golden Henbane in abundance: and when we had descended, a peasant brought me a pumpkin with water; it was corked with a bush of *Poterium Spinosum*, which served both as a coverlid and a strainer, and prevented the entrance of flies and other insects. It preserves in most of the Greek islands its ancient name *Στόιζη*. The stools on which we sate were made of the *Ferula Græca*; the stems cut into slips and placed crossways were nailed together. This is one of the most important plants of the island in respect to its economical uses. The stalks furnish the poorer Cyprian with a great part of his

* A corruption of the ancient *Υδνον* may be traced in the *ϊτνον* of the modern Greeks, the name of the *Lycoperdon Tuber*; *ὑδνα τὰ καὶ ἵτνα ὀνομαζόμενα*, *Aëtius*. See *Du C.* ii. 86.

household furniture, and the pith is * used instead of tinder, for conveying fire from one place to another. It is now called *νάρθηκα* the ancient name somewhat corrupted.

Κούφι of Cyprus. An *veterum Asp*? †

April 17. — We left the Salines for Famagousta. The reapers were busy in the harvest, and the tinkling of the bells fixed to their sides expressed their fears of the terrible *Κούφι*. A monk of Famagousta has the reputation of preventing the fatal effects of the venom of this serpent by incantation; and from the credulity of the people had gained a sort of universal credit through the island. We were frequently shewn as precious stones compositions fabricated by artful Jews; these were said to be taken out of the head of the *Κούφι*; and were worn as amulets to protect the wearers from the bite of venomous animals. ‡

* “Cet usage est de la première antiquité, et peut servir à expliquer un endroit d’Hésiode, qui parlant du feu que Prométhée vola dans le ciel, dit, qu’il l’emporta dans une Ferule, *ἐν κόιλῳ νάρθηκι*. E. *αὐτὸ* H. 52. Suivant les apparences, Prométhée se servit de moëlle de Ferule au lieu de mèche, et apprit aux hommes à conserver le feu dans les tiges de cette plante.” Tournefort, Lett. vi. The following remark of Proclus on Hesiod (24 Ed. Heins.) may be added, “Ἔστι μὲν πυρὸς ὄντως φυλακτικὸς ἡ Νάρθηξ, ἥπιαν ἔχων μαλακότητα εἶσω, καὶ τρέφειν τὸ πῦρ, καὶ μὴ ἀποσβεννύναι δυναμένην.—Ed.

† This is the *Quare* of Forskal. “The most dangerous of the serpents in Cyprus (says Drummond, who travelled in 1745), is the asp, the venom of which is said to be very deadly. In order to frighten away these and other kinds of poisonous reptiles, the reapers, who are obliged to wear boots, always fix bells to their sickles.” A word, resembling *Κούφι*, and applied to a species of serpent, is found in *Ælian*; and in *Hesychius*, *κωφίας*. The latter seems to consider it improperly as the same with *τοφλίας*. *Hasselquist* (p. 431.) describes a serpent called by the Greeks of Cyprus, *Ἀσπίς*; this may be the *Κούφι*, and the author of the work *De Mir. Aus.* speaks of a species of serpent in Cyprus, *ὡς τὴν δύναμιν ὁμοίαν ἔχει τῇ ἐν Αἰγύπτῳ ἀσπίδι*.—Ed.

‡ The superstition of the ancient Greeks attributed a similar efficacy to the *Lapis ophites*; *θηρία διώκει περιεπτόμενος*, says *Dioscorides*. *Ἐυποριστ.* Lib. xi. c. 141.

Singular custom of making an offering of bread
to the fish Melanuros.

May 2.—We weighed anchor in the port of Cephalonia; as our sailors rowed by Cape Capro, they made libations of bread, using the following words; Γιάσου, Κάπο Κάβρο, με τήν, Κάτο, Καπρένα σου, καὶ με τὰ, Κάπο Κάβρο, πουλάσου. Νὰ Κάβρο, νὰ καπρένα, νὰ τὰ, Κάπο καπρόπουλα· φάτε τὸ παξιμάδι, ἑσεῖς, ψάρια Μελανούρια. “Health, Cape Capro, to your wife, to your children; to you Cape Capro, to your wife, (making the first libation). To your children, (making a second). You fish, Melanouros, eat the cake (making a third).” This is probably the relic of some ancient custom*; the passage by the rock was a dangerous navigation, and the fish Melanouros abounds here. †

The liver of the Scarus.

“The liver of the Scarus was not forgotten in the entertainments of the Zantiotes; the flavour and delicacy of it are mentioned in the following Romaic couplet.

Σκάρο με λένε, ψητὸ μέ τρώνε,
Φάγε τὸ σκωτό μοι, νὰ ἴδῃς τὸ Φαγητό μου.

“They call me scarus; they eat me roasted; taste my liver that you may see what my flavour is.” ‡

* This extract from Sibthorp's journal reminds us of a passage in Pliny, lib. xxxii. c. 2. “In Stabiano Campaniæ ad Herculis petram, *Melanuri in mari panem abjectum rapiunt.*”

† Aldrovande croit, que c'est ce même poisson qu'on appelle a Rome, ochiata, en Sicile, ochiada, a Venise, ochia.—Mémoires de l'Institut. 1805.

‡ The roasted Scarus was anciently esteemed, καὶ σκαρον ἐν παράλῳ Καρχηδόνι, τὸν μέγαν ἔπτα Πλόνας. Archestrat. in Athen. lib. vii. and the liver of it was particularly commended. Unde in Vitellii patina, apud Tranquillum legimus, fuisse *Scarorum jecinora*. Imo Martialis, visceribus solum reservatis, carnem coquo reddi jubet. Voss. de Idolo. lib. iv. 505. The fish was one of those, according to Epicharmus, τῶν οὐδὲ τὸ σκῶρ θεμιτὸν εκβαλεῖν θεοῖς. We give from Salmasius (Plin. Exer. p. 743.), the following explanation of σκωτό, or σκωτόν. Græcia infima σκωτόν pro jecore dixit, quum antiqua jecur anseris aut porculi ficiis past in deliciis haberet, et sic vocaret; inde recentiores σκωτόν, quodlibet jecur appellarunt, et eos imitati Latini *fecatium*.

Remarks on some of the Greek Serpents.

At Naxia, a species of serpent was killed whose eyes were singularly small; the Greeks called it Tuphlites, from *Τυφλος*; this we were told was a species highly venomous, and that the bite would prove fatal in a few hours. At Patmos, two species were killed; one having the back waved with black on a greyish ground, with a flattened head, appeared to have all the marks of a species highly venomous. The islanders called it *οφίδι*. Another which from its long slender form I judged to be perfectly harmless, they called *Σαίττα* or arrow, from the manner in which it shoots or darts itself. We were told of a third species, called *ποροδόκολογος*, this was represented to us as of enormous size. The *Aparea* is a large serpent; another species which has the head crested, and is called *κατζυλάρι*, is very venomous.

July 22. — On my return from the Piræus I found a peasant waiting for me with different species of serpents; one small but beautifully waved with red lines; this he called *Astroites*; another, a very minute sort, a species of *Anguis*, called *Helios*; of the last the bite was said to be exceedingly venomous. Its appearance was that of the garden worm; I should, notwithstanding the report, suppose it to be innocent.

ON THE

OLIVES AND VINES OF ZANTE;

ON THE

CORN CULTIVATED IN THAT ISLAND, AND IN PARTS OF THE ANCIENT BŒOTIA;

THE PRODUCE OF CORN IN SOME DISTRICTS OF GREECE.

[FROM THE PAPERS OF THE LATE DR. SIBTHORP, AND FROM SOME REMARKS
COMMUNICATED BY MR. HAWKINS.]

OLEA Europæa, the olive of Zante, is called ἐντόπια, or natural, the first introduced into this country. It arrives at a large size, and produces a great quantity of oil, one hundred okes from a tree. The wood of this variety is also the most durable, and is used for many purposes. The fruit is oval and large, and yields much clear oil.

The second sort, κορονάκι, was introduced from Coron in the Morea into Zante, at the beginning of the eighteenth century; it produces a large quantity of fruit, but the tree is small; the leaves are more attenuated at the point, the wood more fragile, the fruit smaller, the oil coarser, than that of the ἐντόπια. These two sorts are the most cultivated; part of the oil is consumed in the island, the remainder is exported.

A third sort, καρυδολιά, is so called from the large fruit which it produces resembling a walnut; it was introduced from Salona. The tree is small, the wood brittle, the leaves large and white. This variety is cultivated for the table, both ripe and green. To preserve them green and render them less bitter, the olives are taken and put unripe into a lye of lime-ashes and water, and being steeped for some hours, they are then taken out and washed in water. This washing is repeated by a change of the water, twice a-day for a week; they are then put into a pickle made of salt and water, flavoured with

the tops of fennel.* To preserve them ripe, they are salted, a layer of salt being put between a layer of olives. Another way of preserving them is with oil and vinegar; a third in syrup or must, called *petmez*; the must is the juice of the grape boiled before fermentation to the consistence of a syrup; or lastly, simply in salt and water, the usual method adopted by the peasants. The green olives dipped in salt and water, are called *κολυμβάδες*.†

A fourth sort is *Τραγολιά*, or the goat olive; this produces very hard fruit, and is little cultivated.

A fifth sort *Στραβολιά* (crooked) is so called from the fruit, which is long, having the point a little curved. It ripens the latest, and remains longest on the tree; is gathered when quite ripe, and preserved as one of the former.

A sixth sort *λιμονυλιά* is termed so from the resemblance of the olive to a lemon, having a nipple-shaped fruit, of the size of a wall-nut. It is indeed the largest, but is little cultivated, except by some rich proprietors who have a few trees of it. The olive is preserved green.

A seventh sort derives its name from the resemblance of the fruit to a hazel-nut, in shape; the skin is thin, and the pulp rich; but little cultivated.

An eighth sort is *μοθονάκι*, from *Mothone* in the *Morea*, whence it was first introduced. The fruit is either pressed into oil, or preserved ripe.

Another sort is *ματουλιά*, from *αίμα* blood, because the fruit, when perfectly ripe, being squeezed, gives a red colour to the hands. This is pressed into oil or preserved.

* We find mention in the *Geoponica*, ii. 631. of the *μαράθρου κλωνίων*, which were sometimes mixed with the olives; and *Hermippus* (in *Athenæ*. lib. ii. c. 47. Schw.) says *ἐμβάλλονσι μάραθρον ἐς τὰς ἀλμαδας*.

† *Olivas fœniculo condire etiamnum apud Græcos solenne est; has fœniculo et muria conditas olivas appellant κολυμβητὰς ἐλαιὰς*, vocabulo paulum deflexo a veterum *κολυμβάδες*. — *Coray* in *Athen.* lib. ii. c. 47. Schw.

The north wind is considered the most favorable, with dry weather, during the flowering of the olive tree. The fruit is all picked with the hand, and not suffered to fall as in Attica.

Corn.

Hordeum sativum. Two sorts of barley are cultivated at Zante, *γυμνοκριθί*, and *ἀλογοκριθί*; the first is so called from being naked or destitute of beards; this is principally used for bread, and that of Galaxithi, a town of Phocis, is the most esteemed. The second sort is so called from being used as the food of horses.

Triticum sativum. The different sorts cultivated in Zante are,

1. *γρίνεας*. This is principally sown in the mountains, or at the foot of the mountains, as in the plains it is subject to the rust, and to be damaged by the south winds. To prevent its being injured by the heavy dews, two persons taking hold of each end of a long rope* draw it over the field; by these means the water is shaken out of the husks, and the grain is preserved.

2. Another sort is the *ἀσπρογρίνεας*, which is also cultivated in similar situations.

3. A third sort is *ρούσσιας*, which grows principally in the plains, and is less subject to injury from the dews, and has the grain very hard.

4. A fourth sort, *μαυρογάρι* has a hard heavy grain which is much esteemed, and is sown in the plain.

5. A fifth sort *γριμινίτζα* is sown both in the plains and mountains; has the spike compressed and the seeds close.

* "Some advise, in the morning, after the mildew is fallen, and before the rising of the sun, that two men go at some convenient distance in the furrows, holding a cord stretched between them, carrying it so that it may shake off the dew from the top of the corn, before the heat of the sun hath thickened it."—*Practical Treatise of Husbandry, containing experiments collected by Du Hamel and others*, p. 81. Mr. Hawkins says, that *δαυλίτις* is the name applied to the mildew in corn.

A sixth sort, *γιαλοσίτι*, is like *ρούσσιας*, but white and shining. It is so called from *γιαλίζειν* to shine.

A seventh sort is *διμηνιό*. This is sown in the first part of March, and is a kind of spring corn; they begin sowing the other sort in the mountains in the middle of October, and in the plains in November and December, and even in some strong grounds so late as January. Weeding, *να βοτάνιζω*, is performed by women, who are paid ten paras a-day for their labour, at least once or twice before the culmus is grown, the *καλάμιον*. This operation is very tedious, being performed by the hand. The harvest begins early in June, first the barley, then the wheat of the mountains, then that of the plain; the return is from five to ten for one. A bacillo of land is sown with a bacillo of corn; a bacillo of land is four hundred square feet; a bacillo of corn weighs seventy pounds of Venetian measure.

BOEOTIA.

The soil of Livadea is much richer than that of Attica; the villages in Boeotia are more numerous, and in general larger; they were said to be at least 70 in number. The soil being moist and rich is not suitable to the olive; but produces wheat of an excellent quality, and great quantity of Calamboki or Indian corn. The following articles are the principal objects of cultivation. *Σιτάρι*, wheat *, of this there are four sorts, *κοκκινόσιτι*, *μονολόγι*, *διμηνιό*, and *βλακοστάρι*. The first of these species is the most generally cultivated; the last is sown principally in the mountains.

Αραβοσίτι Indian corn; there are two sorts; *ασπροκαλαμβόκι*, and *κοκκινοκαλαμβόκι*.

Βαμβάκι, cotton; there are two sorts, *ποτιστικόν* and *τζερικόν*.

Κριθάρι, barley; *Κουκία*, beans; *Κέγχρι*, millet, two sorts, *κίτρινο*, and

Wheat retains in Laconia its ancient name, *πυρος*.

μάυρο; Ρίσι, rice; Ροβίθι*, tares; Βράμι, oats; Βρίσα, rye; Φασόυλι, kidney-beans; Φάκι; ῥόβι; Ρίκια; λαθούρι; άφκο; άνύζα, anise; σουσάμη, Sesamum; κούμινο, cummin.

PRODUCE OF WHEAT IN DIFFERENT DISTRICTS OF GREECE.

[FROM MR. HAWKINS.]

In the plain of Argos, Mavrogáni (black bearded wheat) in favorable seasons gives ten for one.

In the best part of Megara and Eleusis the same sort of wheat produces in favorable seasons twelve for one.

In the plain of Vocca near Corinth, under the same circumstances, the produce of white wheat, Asproiti is ten for one, but that of the other sort amounts to fifteen for one.

The kind of wheat called Grinias, in the rich plain of Phoneas (Pheneus in Arcadia) yields in moderately good years twelve for one. In the plains of Milias (Mantineia) and Kandila in Arcadia, where several sorts of wheat are cultivated, the produce in favorable years is twelve for one.

In the plains of Thessaly, the sort called Devedishi, or camel's tooth wheat, here cultivated almost exclusively, produces in moderately favorable years twelve for one, but in extraordinary seasons fifteen for one, and I heard of an instance of eighteen for one.

* Ροβί in another part of Sibthorp's journals is applied to *Ervum Ervilia*, and is cultivated in Cyprus for the use of camels and oxen. The word *άυχο* is found in Du Cange under *φασόυλον*; perhaps it is the term which Dr. S. intended to use. In another part of his papers *άυχο* is *Pisum ochrus*.

Upon the mountains of Greece, the coarse sort of wheat called Vlaccostari sown on newly cleared grounds, well manured with the ashes of the plants that grew thereon, produces from twelve to twenty for one. But the greatest produce that I have heard of was an instance of wheat sown in the marshes of Topolias (Copæ) in Bœotia, when the waters had retired after a similar manuring with the ashes of aquatic plants. These results, however, only shew what the productiveness of wheat may be under some very singular circumstances, and are by no means to be taken into general account. Upon the whole, therefore, I am disposed to estimate the produce of good soils in Greece, in favorable seasons at from ten to twelve for one, and in the very best soils, and remarkably favorable years at from fifteen to eighteen for one. It must be observed that the wheat in Greece is generally sown in unmanured ground.

ON THE DIFFERENT SPECIES OF VINE CULTIVATED IN ZANTE.

[SIBTHORP'S MSS.]

Vitis vinifera, Αγουστιάτης or μαυροδάφνη, of a black colour, much esteemed for the table, and makes the best wine; is cultivated in a dry soil.

2. Philaro, the fruit large, of a pale red colour, frequently of a musky smell; cultivated in the richer and moister soils of the plain.

3. Agoustolidi, a small white grape which ripens in August, and makes a sweet wine.

4. Asprorompola, La Malvasia of Venice, a yellowish white grape, larger than the Agoustolidi; as the plant advances in age, the fruit becomes smaller, when it is much esteemed for the λιανορώγι wine, so called from λιανός *small*, and ρῶγα.

The quantity of this wine is not great, and the grapes of the Agoustolidi being strewed upon the floor, and exposed to the sun are made into a wine which is sold for the Lianorogi. This vine is at present little cultivated. Previously to making the wine, the grape after being gathered is exposed to the sun, and the Rompola being a small grape is soon dried.

5. Mavrorompola; the racemus is remarkably close and compact, and the grape black and sweet; it makes an excellent wine, and is cultivated in a dry mountainous soil.

6. Kakotrygi or Lianovirgi; the first name is given, because the racemi are not easily gathered, and they are obliged to be cut by the pruning knife; the second name is given on account of the slender twigs. It produces a black grape with a rough sweetish taste.

7. Kondocladi, produces a large white grape; so called from its being pruned close, or *near*, κοντά, and κλαδεύω to *prune*. The wine is strong, dry, and white.

8. Coucouliatis, an oblong grape terminating in a point; makes a white wine.

9. Chlora, produces a pale green grape, whence its name; the wine made from it is of a greenish tint. The fruit is principally cultivated for the table.

10. Petzirompola, produces a white grape with a tough skin (πετζί, pellis). It is little cultivated.

11. Papadia, a white grape, somewhat flattened in its figure.

12. Tinactorogi; a white grape, so called from the grapes being easily shaken out; it is little cultivated.

13. Polypodaro, a white grape, the fruit is supported on stalks, wide from each other.

14. τὸ κλήμα τοῦ Βόσου. The vine of the family of Bozo; a white grape; not much esteemed for the table; it makes a good wine.

15. τὸ κλήμα τοῦ Παύλου, a very large white grape, which has been lately cultivated.

16. Kozanitis, a white firm grape, which makes a strong wine of a yellow colour, with a fragrant vinous smell; it is cultivated in

dry meagre land, and is peculiar to the island. Mixed with the Agoustiates, it keeps to a great age.

17. Mavrophilaro is of a deep red colour, and makes an ordinary wine.

18. Βοῖδομάτι is a large black grape.

19. Γλυκερίδα a white sweet one.

20. Lardera, of a reddish brown colour, and grows well, when planted in the shade.

21. Αμυγδάλη, of an almond shape; it is white, and is kept for the table for winter.

22. Ροιδίτις has the colour of a pomegranate, and makes an excellent clear-coloured wine, and is a good table fruit.

23. Glycopati, a delicate small grape, of a reddish brown colour.

24. Asproglycopati, the same kind, of a white colour.

25. Μοσχάτο, both white and black; very sweet, and makes a rich wine much esteemed.

26. Ampelocorytho; a large white grape, so called from being trained on the espalier; it makes a good wine and is much esteemed for the table; it preserves well as a dry fruit, and is equal, if not superior, to that of Smyrna.

27. Scylopnictes, a wild vine, which produces a white grape, with an austere taste.

28. Maronites, a large white grape; little cultivated.

29. Ἀετόνυχι, *Eagle's claw*, a large white grape, esteemed for the table.

30. Τοῦ κοκόρου τ'ἀρχίδα; a large white grape; is trained on the espalier, and is esteemed at the table.

31. Xirichi aspro, a large white grape; an inch and a half long, in great bunches of a foot and a half in length. It is trained on the espalier, and is much esteemed at table.

32. Xirichi mavro, of the same sort, of a black colour, with a still larger grape.

33. Τὸ κλῆμα τοῦ ραδικολόγου, like the last, but firmer, and of a red colour.

34. Μοσχάτο τῆς Λαρίσσης, a large white grape of a sweet musky flavour, esteemed as a table fruit.

35. Πετρικόρυθο, a red grape which keeps well, and is the last gathered; its name is probably derived from its hardness.

36. Ροζάκια, a red grape of two sorts, one oblong, the other round.

37. Ροζάκια άσπρα, a white grape; the sort cultivated in Smyrna for exportation under the name of Smyrna raisins.

38. Ἐπτάκοιλος, much esteemed for the table; the vine continues to ripen its fruit through the autumn. In marriage ceremonies the stem of this vine is selected for the matrimonial crown, and care is taken to choose a rod of it that has forty knots or nodi, κόμποι; this is indicative of the proliferous quality of the grape, which is to be communicated to the bride. *

39. Τὸ σταφύλι τῆς Ἱερουσαλὴμ, a black grape that preserves well; has a hard seed, and a very large fruit; it is so called from its supposed resemblance to the grape found by the Jews in the land of promise.

Vitis Corinthiaca Σταφύλα; a small black grape; the famous Corinthian grape, is the principal produce of the island, the quantity produced may be computed at six millions of pounds; sometimes at more. They are sold by a thousand weight; the price at present is eighteen sequins of Venice; and the total produce is estimated at 54,000*l.* sterling. This is the most important object of cultivation in the island. The vine continues to produce for a very long period. The quantity of fruit in Cephallonia amounts to three millions and a half of pounds; in Ithaca to half a million; in Turkey to six millions. The places, in Turkey, where the fruit grows are, in the Morea, at Patras, Vostizza, Xylocastro, Camari; in Romelia, at Lepanto, Messalungia, Natolico. Of the whole produce

* Mention is made by the Scholiast on the *Eir.* of Aristoph. of a similar custom in the marriage ceremonies of the ancient Greeks; *Sesamum*, formed into a "wedding cake," *πλακῶς γαμικῶς*, was given at that time, *διὰ τὸ πολύγονον*.