

The Arabic Plant Names of Peter Forsskål's flora *Aegyptiaco-Arabica*

By Philippe Provençal

1742

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Abstract

This book enumerates and analyses the Arabic plant names gathered by Peter Forsskål during the Royal Danish expedition to Egypt, the Red Sea and Yemen in 1761-1767. This expedition, named the Arabian Journey 1761-1767, is considered an important scientific undertaking of the 18th century. The aim of the expedition was *i.a.* to make observations in Natural History, including the gathering, description, preservation or illustration of all kinds of zoological and botanical species, and also to note the local vernacular names of these species both in Arabic script and in Latin transcription.

Forsskål gathered more than 2000 botanical specimens, of which 1846 are still kept in the *Herbarium Forsskalii* at the Botanical Garden and Museum of the Natural History Museum of Denmark in Copenhagen. In 1994 Professor Ib Friis and F. Nigel Hepper published *The Plants of Pehr Forsskål's Flora Aegyptiaco-Arabica*, a book containing a survey of the *Herbarium Forsskalii* and a revision of Forsskål's posthumous work, *Flora Aegyptiaco-Arabica*. This present book aims at supplementing Friis' and Hepper's work with a philological study of the Arabic plant names gathered during the expedition. Forsskål had scrupulously fulfilled his task of noting the local names, and his notes represent a unique material regarding Arabic botanical linguistics, as it can be closely connected to herbarium specimens.

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Prefatory Notes about the Expedition to Egypt and Yemen and the Background of this Work

by Ib Friis

In the 18th century Danish authorities encouraged scholarly interest in the Middle East. In 1737-1738 the Danish government sent the naval officer Frederik Ludvig Norden to Egypt and the Sudan with the task of reaching Ethiopia by sailing up the river Nile, but he only reached the small town of al-Dirr south of Aswan near the Second Cataract, now covered by Lake Nasser. There the ship had to reverse because of local hostilities. Norden kept careful records of his observations, made drawings of the monuments and mapped the course of the Nile. After his premature death in 1742, only 33 years old, his work *Voyage d'Égypte et de Nubie* (1750-1755) was published by the Royal Danish Academy of Sciences and Letters. This work encouraged great interest in the history, monuments and culture of Egypt, both in Denmark and elsewhere in Europe. It was therefore not surprising that scholars planned a large-scale expedition to the same general region, but this time to include *Arabia felix*, the present day Yemen.

From a modest proposal in 1756, to send one person to Yemen, the project soon developed into an expedition with five academically trained participants. By the end of 1760 all five scholars had been appointed. The naturalist Peter Forsskål, a student of Carl von Linné, should study plants, animals and minerals, *naturalia*, and their names in Arabic. The philologist Frederik Christian von Haven should acquire oriental manuscripts for the King's Library in Copenhagen and make general observations on the Arabic language. The surveyor and cartographer Carsten Niebuhr should produce maps and ex-

plore geographically unknown places. The physician Christian Carl Kramer should study medical problems and look after the health of the expedition members. The artist Georg Wilhelm Baurenfeind should make drawings of places and people, as well as of plants and animals that might be difficult to preserve. The planning involved many European scholars, who sent questions to Copenhagen to be *studied and possibly answered* by the expedition. From this input, a detailed Royal Instruction about the research program of the expedition was drafted.

The members of the expedition, except von Haven, sailed from Copenhagen on 4 January 1761. At Marseille, which the ship reached on 14 May, von Haven, who had travelled over land, joined the party. The ship continued via Malta to Smyrna [Izmir] and onwards to the North Aegean island of Tenedos [Bozcaada], where the party, on 20 July, left the Danish ship, and on board a Turkish vessel they reached Constantinople on 30 July. After having botanized around the Dardanelles, the Sea of Marmara and in a few places along the coast of the Black Sea, Forsskål and the rest of the party left Constantinople on 8 September on board another Turkish ship bound for Egypt. Alexandria was reached on 26 September. By a small vessel the party continued 31 October to Rosette [Rashid] in the Nile Delta, where they stayed until 6 November. On 10 November 1761 they reached Cairo.

The party used Cairo as their base for extensive studies in Lower Egypt, but this long stay in Cairo was also partly induced by conflicts be-

tween von Haven and the other members of the party. The excursions from Cairo included a long trip to Sinai. On 8 October 1762, at Suez, the party embarked on a small ship crowded with goods and pilgrims bound for Mecca via the port of Jeddah. The ship arrived at Jeddah on 29 October. Here the party transferred to a small coffee-boat to Lohaja [Luhayya], the northernmost port in Yemen. On 29 December, 1762, almost two years after the party had left Copenhagen, they finally arrived at Lohaja and were finally at their destination, *Arabia felix*. In Yemen they first studied the Tehama (the coastal plain of Yemen), with the valley of Surdud and various small towns. The largest of these, Beit el Fakih, was base for trips into the mountains, where Forsskål and Niebuhr saw coffee being cultivated. After this successful time the party left Beit el Fakih on 20 April 1763 for the port of Mocha, where their heavy collections had been sent from Lohaja by boat. During the stay at Mocha they tried with great difficulty to secure that the collections, especially specimens of animals preserved in alcohol, were preserved and sent to Europe. Here von Haven died on 25 May, while Forsskål made further trips into the Tihama desert.

On 9 June the party left for the town of Taäs [Ta'izz] in the mountains, where they arrived on 13 June. Permissions to travel in the countryside around Taäs were difficult to obtain, and the party soon left for the town of Äbb [Ibb], where they arrived on 1 July. Now Forsskål was seriously ill and had to be tied to his camel when travelling. On 5 July they arrived at Yerim, where Forsskål died on 11 July. The four remaining members of the party, Niebuhr, Kramer, Baurenfeind and the servant continued to Sana, where they arrived on 17 July. They soon continued, at the height of the rainy season, down to Mocha, arriving on 5 August.

The purpose of this hasty departure was to reach the British merchant ships, which at that time of the year left for Bombay in India. This

was their best chance of saving both the collections and the lives of the surviving members of the expedition. However, two more of the party died during the sea voyage (Baurenfeind died on 29 August and the servant two days later). In Bombay the fifth fatality (Kramer) occurred shortly after arrival, leaving Niebuhr as the only survivor. He continued, via Oman to Persia and then through Iraq and Syria to Palestine, with an excursion to Cyprus. From Jerusalem, he travelled to Constantinople and then through Eastern Europe to Copenhagen. Finally, on 20 November 1767, almost six years after the party had set out on the expedition, he was back in Copenhagen.

In spite of the terrible fate of the expedition, it succeeded in acquiring significant collections. The plant collections at the Natural History Museum of Denmark (Botanical Garden and Museum) number ca. 1800 specimens. The most important collection of animals at the Natural History Museum of Denmark (Zoological Museum) includes 99 specimens of fish in the so-called "Forsskål's Fish Herbarium"; the specimens were pressed and dried between paper, preserving one side only. Only very little of the collections of animals in alcohol has been preserved. Niebuhr's observations and maps from all parts of the journey were and are still of great importance. The collection of oriental manuscripts from the expedition is an important part of the Department of *Orientalia* and *Judaica* in the Royal Library, and the Danish National Museum (for cultural history) keeps objects collected by the expedition in the Departments of Antiquities, the Ethnographic Department and in the Department of Coins and Medallions.

After his return from the expedition, Niebuhr worked for ten years in Copenhagen publishing its results. Initially a surveyor, he now had to cover the fields of Forsskål and von Haven. First, in 1772, he published a general work with the title *Beschreibung von Arabien*. It focused on answers that the expedition had provided to

questions by the European scholars. Later, in 1774 Niebuhr published the first volume of his more detailed *Reisebeschreibung nach Arabien und anderen umliegenden Ländern*. This volume covered the journey from Copenhagen to Bombay. In 1778 the second volume of that work appeared, covering his journey from Bombay to Aleppo. A third volume, entitled *Reisen durch Syrien und Palästina* and covering the journey from Aleppo to Copenhagen, was published posthumously in 1837. In 1775, Niebuhr edited and published Forsskål's works on natural history, first *Descriptiones Animalium*, and later in the same year *Flora Aegyptiaco-Arabica*. These works were compiled from Forsskål's notes with the help of an unknown assistant editor, who was more familiar with the works of Carl von Linné than was Niebuhr. In 1776 followed *Icones rerum naturalium*, a work with engravings based drawings of animals and plants by Baurenfeind.

Here it is also appropriate to give a brief sketch of Forsskål's life before the expedition. He was born 1732 in Helsinki, the son of a Lutheran vicar. In 1742 the family moved to a place near Uppsala in Sweden. The young Forsskål registered as a student of theology and philosophy at the University of Uppsala. Later, he also attended teaching in botany and zoology by Carl von Linné. In 1751 he was granted a scholarship that allowed him to move to the University of Göttingen in order to study philosophy, theology and Oriental languages. At that time the teaching of the rational German philosopher Christian Wolff had a wide following. After some time at Göttingen, Forsskål submitted a thesis for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy with the title *Dubia de principiis philosophiae recentioris* [Doubt about the principles of modern philosophy], containing criticism of the Wolffian philosophy. Soon after, Forsskål returned to Uppsala, where he took interest in the new "economic" disciplines, the study of biology and geology for better agriculture and utilization of natural resources. In 1758 Forsskål applied for a

university post at Uppsala in this new field, but did not get it. He then submitted a thesis in Swedish with the title *Tankar om borgerliga friheten* [Reflections on civil liberty]. This was rejected by the university, formally because it was written in Swedish, not Latin. He then submitted a new thesis with the politically correct title *De pratis conserendi* [On sowing of meadows]. This thesis was accepted, but was not published nor defended. In 1759 Forsskål nevertheless was given the title Reader of Economy, but never lectured. Instead he submitted a new version of his political thesis, now with a Latin translation *De libertate civili* [On civil freedom], advocating the total freedom of the press. It was again rejected. In 1759 he published the Swedish text as a private publication, but the book was confiscated by the authorities and officially condemned from all pulpits of Sweden. After this blow, Forsskål decided to leave Sweden and joined the Danish expedition to Egypt and Yemen. It appears from this short sketch that Forsskål was strong-willed and independent, not shying away from conflicts, even under very antagonistic conditions. Linné hinted at these features of his character when he named a plant from the desert of Egypt *Forsskaolea*. It belongs to the nettle family (Urticaceae), thrives in very adverse habitats and is amply provided with clinging hooked hairs.

It would be too great a task to describe here all the subsequent taxonomic treatments of Forsskål's plant collections by J. Zoëga, M. Vahl, C.F. Rottböhl, G. Bentham, G.E. Kaulfuss, P. Ascherson, G. Schweinfurth, O. Schwartz, C. Christensen, E. Chiovenda, J.R.I. Wood and others. These studies, spanning from 1775 to the end of the 20th century, are described in the general introduction to the book by F.N. Hepper and I. Friis, *The Plants of Pehr Forsskål's Flora Aegyptiaco Arabica* (1994) that summarises all the studies of the collections up to its publication.

However, when the book by Hepper & Friis was presented in 1994 at a lecture in the Meeting Room of the Linnean Society of London

there was one comment that came almost in unison from the scholars of Arabic in the audience. They pointed out that systematic biologists might be satisfied with the new treatment, but scholars of Arabic missed a modern survey of the linguistic observations on plant and animal names recorded by Forsskål. Therefore, they pointed out – with a smile – it was not correct when it had been jokingly said in the presentation of the book that it finalised 233 years of study of Forsskål's plant material. Subsequently, we – Hepper and Friis – were much aware of this gap, and we have tried to find someone with both an interest in the plants and animals of the region, and a suitable linguistic knowledge of Arabic.

Now, with this work by Philippe Provençal, we have the requested supplement to Hepper & Friis' *The Plants of Pehr Forsskål's Flora Aegyptiaco Arabica*. Philippe Provençal seems well suited for the task. He was born in 1954 in Cairo, Egypt, and obtained his General Certificate of Education from the Cathedral School in Århus in 1974. He began studying biology at the University of Århus, but before obtaining a Master's degree in biology he changed to the study of Semitic philology and obtained an MA in that subject in 1989. In 1996 he obtained a Ph.D. at the University of Copenhagen for the thesis *A lexicographic survey of Arabic animal names*. Since 1992 he has alternatively been teaching Semitic languages and working at the Natural History Museum in Århus. A welcomed interruption caused by a scholarship in 2000-2001 at the tem-

porary Danish Centre for Research in the Humanities, allow Provençal to concentrate for some time on the plant and animal names collected by Forsskål. He has contributed lectures and papers on Arabian pharmacology and lexicographic studies of plant and animal names to various congresses and congress proceedings. With great enthusiasm he has travelled in the Middle East and dived in the Red Sea, taking excellent photographs of marine animal life. With Philippe Provençal, we have found a person who combines interests in biology and linguistics and who, before embarking on the work with Forsskål's plant names, had not only studied Arabic names of plants and animals according to written sources, but also himself collected animal names from tribesmen in Sinai, as Forsskål had done.

It is therefore with great satisfaction that now, 15 years later after the meeting in the Linnaean Society of London, I am able to write a foreword to the present review of the Arabic plant names collected by Pehr Forsskål, published nearly 250 years after the names were first recorded.

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Introduction

Historical Background

One of the important results in natural history and linguistics from the Arabian Journey in 1761-1767 was the extensive recording and documentation of local Arabic plant and animal names. The first treatment of the material was provided by Forsskål himself in his notes on the journey. This treatment was edited and published *post mortem auctoris* in 1775 (*Flora Aegyptiaco-Arabica* and *Descriptiones animalium*) and 1776 (*Icones rerum naturalium*) by Carsten Niebuhr and an unknown assistant editor (see introduction to Hepper & Friis 1994). The linguistic aspects of Forsskål's studies of natural history were stipulated in the Royal Instruction of 15 December 1760, § 18, where Forsskål was explicitly instructed to note the local Arabic names of *naturalia*, which he was going to describe. It was also demanded of him that these local names should be recorded both in Arabic and Latin characters, and, if the same item had different names in different places, the variants of these names should also be written down (Rasmussen 1990 p. 70).

The collections of *naturalia* were also studied and described by Forsskål on the expedition, and Forsskål's papers were later published by Carsten Niebuhr and an unknown helper in the same three works from 1775 and 1776. To some extent *naturalia* from the expedition were studied by Carl von Linné, mainly plants germinated from seeds sent to him in Uppsala. Subsequently, the collections of *naturalia* have been studied by many other botanists and zoologists, whereas the important linguistic material gathered by Forsskål has only rarely been subject to studies and analyse.

The importance of the scientific field work made by Forsskål regarding botanical and zoological taxonomy and his floristic and faunistic records was recognised almost instantly, and

Forsskål's collections and descriptions remain one of the great contributions to botany and zoology from the 18th century. His collections and publications are of crucial importance to taxonomic work to this day. It is sufficient here to remember the very large number of type-specimens found in his collections and kept at the Zoological and Botanical Museums in Copenhagen and that there are provisions in the International Code of Botanical Nomenclature drafted specially in order to allow the continued use of the important scientific plant names proposed by Forsskål.¹ Although many species described by Forsskål are now transferred to other genera, his scientific names for genera and his scientific species epithets are still very much in use,² and the author-abbreviation "Forssk." is seen associated with many scientific names for plants and animals around the Red Sea.

1. The following two publications refer to the formal validity of Forsskål's scientific names for plants: Friis et al. (1984); Friis and Jeffrey, 1986). The studies of how scientific plant names were formed in *Flora Aegyptiaco-Arabica* resulted in a complete revision of Art. 23 (dealing with scientific names for species) in the International Code of Botanical Nomenclature and the introduction in the Code of a new list of early taxonomic works, which nomenclature slightly at variance with that of Linnaeus, *Opera utique oppressa*, which, contrary to the *Flora Aegyptiaco-Arabica*, were not to be taken into consideration as source of scientific plant names.
2. Forsskål described 656 species and 54 new genera of plants. However, Forsskål's scientific names for species may act as basionyms for new species names, incorporating Forsskål's original epithet in combination with other generic names than those that Forsskål originally proposed. His generic names may also be used as names for subdivisions of genera. In all such cases Forsskål, abbreviated "Forssk.", is maintained as authority in parenthesis. There are nearly 1300 such secondary uses of Forsskål's new names for genera and species in the scientific literature, and more will certainly come.

Regarding the studies of Forsskål's linguistic contributions, G.W. Freytag used them in his *Lexicon Arabico - Latinum* (1837), and these were again used by A. de Biberstein Kazimirski in his dictionary *Dictionnaire Arabe - Français* (1860). Freytag meticulously mentioned Forsskål as source each time he used his linguistic material, but unfortunately he used the same scientific plant names as those that were published in the *Flora Aegyptiaco - Arabica* (Forsskål 1775b), which for many, not to say most species are no longer strictly the correct names, as Forsskål's species may have been transferred to other genera than those in which he placed them, the rank may have been changed or the species may have been demonstrated to be identical with others that have older names. The outdated scientific names used by Freytag were subsequently taken over by A.B. Kazimirski, but Kazimirski did not provide any reference to his bibliographic sources. Kazimirski's dictionary is still largely used and has recently been reprinted photomechanically by Librairie du Liban. This means that many scientific names for species are difficult to trace in modern botanical literature, and, moreover, some of the lexemes used in Kazimirski's dictionary are dialectical without any mentioning of this.

In 1912 G. Schweinfurth published his *Arabische Pflanzennamen aus Aegypten, Algerien und Jemen*, in which he devotes a large section to a botanical and linguistic treatment of all of Forsskål's plant names collected from Yemen. To a wide degree he also used Forsskål's botanical notes from Egypt in his treatment of the plant names in contemporary Egyptian vernacular Arabic. Schweinfurth's work has the form of extensive botanical and lexical name lists. In these lists the Arabic plant names are identified with the scientific names that were in use in 1912, and the Arabic names are transliterated to Latin characters. However, Schweinfurth used his own system of transliteration, which is often somewhat ambiguous. On the other hand,

all Forsskål's records of plant names, both those written with Latin and those written with Arabic characters, are included in Schweinfurth's list of plant names from that country. Schweinfurth has made many philological remarks in the introduction to his book, but there are no philological comments at all regarding the individual names.

The names recorded by Forsskål have been studied in the Arabic world too. In 1932 A. Malouf published his *Arabic Zoological Dictionary*, in which he widely made use of Forsskål's records of Arabic animal names. Also the Lebanese lexicographer Butrus al-Bustani has used Forsskål notes in his dictionary *Muhît al-Muhît* (1869-1870).

Since Schweinfurth's treatment in 1912 of Forsskål's linguistic botanical material, nothing new regarding this subject has been published. While botanical taxonomy and other branches of this science still extensively use Forsskål's herbarium specimens and botanical descriptions, no updated treatment of Forsskål's linguistic contributions has been produced. This present work is thus an attempt to complete the modern treatment of the scientific and scholarly results of the Arabian Journey 1761- 1767.

Forsskål's Importance to the Study of Classical Arabic Botanical Texts

The Classical Arabic language has a wealth of names or terms used to denote both animals and plants, but for the vast majority of these names or terms the precise meaning, and very often even the general meaning, are unknown. This means that the study of the history of zoology and botany in the Classical Islamic civilisation is rendered very difficult and in many cases impossible by the uncertainties regarding the identity of most animal and plant species, which are not either domestic or referring to very well known wild species. In this context Forsskål's botanical notes are of crucial importance, as they provide us with the Arabic names for plants,

where the species identity is ascertained by both botanical descriptions, and, in the vast majority of cases, also by herbarium materials. As knowledge about plants was very important in Classical Arabic pharmacology, Forsskål's notes are also of very great importance to the study of Arabic medicine and pharmacology, even though botany became an independent science and was not merely an ancillary discipline to pharmacology and medicine in the Classical Arabic culture.

How to use this Book

This work refers basically to the scientific names for the plants collected and investigated in Egypt and Yemen by Peter Forsskål as these names are found in Hepper & Friis (1994).

This book about the Arabic plant names is meant to be used *i.a.* as a supplement to and in close conjunction with Hepper & Friis (1994). The sequence of the plant species, their scientific names and taxonomical classification as well as the vernacular names written with italics are the same as the ones found in Hepper & Friis (1994), but only the linguistic material is treated here in this book. If information about classification, scientific synonyms or type specimens is needed, it will have to be found in Hepper & Friis (1994). It has also to be emphasized that plant species gathered and/or described by Forsskål in Egypt or Yemen, but which are not provided with any Arabic name in his publications or his field notes, are not treated in this book. Arabic names for these species may be found in other works, especially in Schweinfurth (1912), but as a rule these species are omitted here. A full species list and a full catalogue of Forsskål's botanical collections are found in Hepper & Friis (1994).

The reader is also referred to the General Introduction of Hepper & Friis (1994) for a description of The Arabian Journey as a multidisciplinary expedition, for biographical notes on Forsskål and for information about the course

of the expedition, Forsskål's botanical manuscripts and their publications, as well as a later scientific work on Forsskål's botanical publications and plant collections.

The treatment of the Arabic name material in Forsskål's works and collections has always included a comparison with the information in G. Schweinfurth, *Arabische Pflanzennamen aus Aegypten, Algerien und Jemen*, Dietrich Reimer (Ernst Vohsen), Berlin (1912). Schweinfurth has met with the same difficulties as the current author with regard to the transliteration and understanding of the right pronunciation of those plant names that Forsskål did not write in both Latin and Arabic characters (Schweinfurth 1912 p. XIX). It is unfortunate that Forsskål has not always recorded the names with the use of both alphabets, since he explicitly was instructed to do so according the Royal Instruction of 15 December 1760, Article 18 (Rasmussen 1990 p. 70). This would have allowed us to reconstruct the pronunciation of the plant names as Forsskål heard it in a better way than we can now.

The reason for the omission of records of plant names in both alphabets was perhaps that Forsskål was not always certain of the right spelling of a plant name. He only heard them in a dialectal pronunciation, which often does not mark the pronunciation of both vowels and consonants distinctively³. In general Forsskål only noted the local plant names, *i.e.* the names in the local Arabic dialect, and it does him credit that he did not try to render his notation more Classical but seems to have written down the names as closely as possible to the way he had heard them. Even though Forsskål was an excellent philologist and easily could discern which endings and other grammatical features

3. Especially the difference between plain and emphatic consonants may be blurred in many (but not all) words in e.g. the dialects of Egypt. For the dialect of Yemen cf. also Behnstedt (1985).

that corresponded to each other in both the dialects and in Classical Arabic, his notation is often ambiguous when he only used Latin characters. There are two main reasons for this:

- 1) The modern standard ways of making scientific transliterations were not yet invented.
- 2) Forsskål obviously made his field notes for his own use, as he would naturally have counted on being able to edit his notes himself on his return from the Arabian Journey.

In spite of the ambiguity, some features may be recognized that may help in the philological interpretation of the transliterations:

- 1) Forsskål often used an acute accent in order to indicate a lengthening of a vowel. This is due to the fact that in Arabic the stress is put on the last long vowel in the word, if it is not the last vowel in the word (Blachère & Gaudiefroy-Demombynes 1978 § 13 bis).
- 2) He often uses a double consonant in order to indicate a short vowel in the preceding syllable⁴, but very often he uses the same features to indicate a gemination of a consonant. At times, these ambiguities may make the linguistic treatment of Forsskål's notes rather difficult.
- 3) The Arabic consonant ^ʿayn ع is often written as two similar vowels put together.

For this survey all sheets of Forsskål's herbarium at the Botanical Museum of Copenhagen have been surveyed by professor Ib Friis and me in order to find the Arabic plant names that had been written on Forsskål's original field labels. It turned out that 81 plant names were written down on field labels. When these are referred to in the text, they are indicated with the letter C, the standard abbreviation for the Botanical Museum in Copenhagen. These plant names were often underlined, presumably as a help to

distinguish plant names from place names of the collecting locality, which have been written plainly. In all probability, Forsskål thus systematized his field notes in order to aid himself with his own planned work with the editing of his notes after his return from the expedition. At least 11 of these Arabic plant names from Forsskål's field labels have not been published in earlier works.

All the Arabic plant names from Forsskål's books and herbarium material has been examined by Prof. Loutfy Boulos, emeritus professor of botany in Cairo. All his comments and proposals have been taken into account. Especially regarding the Egyptian name material his many suggestions and corrections have been very important for this book.

Apart from the linguistic morphologic developments in the Arabic plant names, the etymology and other cultural traits of the names are usually provided when:

1. The name has a clear meaning in Arabic.
2. The name has similar correspondents in other Semitic languages.
3. The plant species in question is well known in the Arabic culture or has a specific use.

The book is provided with two indices:

- 1) An index to the scientific plant names as given in Hepper & Friis (1994).
- 2) An index to Arabic plant names transliterated to Latin characters.

Standard Captions, Abbreviations, etc, in the List of Names

Forsskål [Latin]: This is typically the plant name (or the plant names) given under the entry VERNACULAR NAME in Hepper & Friis (1994). This name is typically identical with the plant name (or the plant names) given in Latin script by P. Forsskål⁵. This plant name (or plant

4. This spelling feature is found in the spelling of Scandinavian languages.

5. Usually spelt Forsskål, his name is nevertheless spelt Forskål in his *Flora Aegyptiaco-Arabica*. The spelling Fors-

names) have been rendered in this entry as they are written in Hepper & Friis (1994) in order to facilitate the recognition for the reader, when the book of Hepper & Friis (1994) is used as starting point, even if the names thus written are based on a misreading or a misinterpretation of Forsskål's work. Differences between Hepper & Friis (1994) and the names as they are understood and written in this work are commented upon.

Forsskål [Arabic]: The plant name (or the plant names) as written by P. Forsskål in the Arabic alphabet. This is usually derived from the *Flora Aegyptiaco-Arabica*.

Standard transliteration [Latin]: The Arabic plant name transcribed in modern standard transliteration of the Arabic alphabet used by philologists of Semitic Languages. Unless otherwise stated, the standard transliterations give the Classical pronunciation, *i.e.* the rules of Classical Arabic are followed. If the plant name in question may be written in two or three different ways, but does not offer much difficulty (for instance in case of a vowel being floating in the dialectal pronunciation) these different options are written down in the standard transliterations. Regarding the ambiguity of the pronunciation of the vowels and especially their non-phonemic variants in the Arabic dialects, see Moscati *et al.* (1980) § 8.68.

In this survey, for convenience and practical reasons, Classical Arabic has been taken as the ancestor of the dialects (cf. Moscati *et al.* 1980 § 4.7), even if this assumption must sometimes be treated with caution. This is particularly the case with regard to the Yemeni dialects, where South-Arabian and perhaps even Proto-Semitic may be at the origin of many features (cf. Moscati *et al.* 1980 § 4.7). Many species names in

skål has been followed here, as is has in Hepper & Friis (1994).

Egyptian Arabic may have a non-Arabic origin and in these cases a "Classical" pronunciation is more of an ideal than corresponding to something that was ever actually spoken.

Standard writing [Arabic]: The Arabic spelling of the word according to the standards of the written language. As the plant names in the vast majority of cases are in dialect the last character will neither bear tanwīn nor sukūn. The patterns of the dialects regarding the length of vowels and syllables nevertheless have been preserved, but if deemed necessary the corresponding patterns of the Classical language has been given in the notes together with the author of the pattern given, if the author is different from the author of this book.

Comments: Any comments on linguistic or cultural matters pertaining to the Arabic plant name(s) or plant species in question. As the main objective of this work was to analyze and systematize Forsskål's Arabic notes of plant names, the comments will focus on this task and will not treat all pertaining matters. The consultation and the choice of the dictionaries used have therefore mainly been for this purpose. If Forsskål's notes are self-explanatory no comments may be given.

To indicate the line of evolution with regard to etymology the symbols > and < are to be understood as arrows indicating the direction of evolution; thus ḥrayzī > ḥrezi means that the second word evolved from the first one.

Transliterations: The transliterations of the Arabic letters to Latin letters are the following ones:

ء = ° ;	ب = b ;	ت = t ;	ث = ṭ ;
ج = j ;	ح = ḥ ;	خ = ḫ ;	د = d ;
ذ = ḍ ;	ر = r ;	ز = z ;	س = s ;
ش = š ;	ص = ṣ ;	ض = ḍ ;	ط = ṭ ;

ظ = z;	ع = °;	غ = gh;	ف = f;
ق = q;	ك = k;	ل = l;	م = m;
ن = n;	ه = h;	و = w;	ي = y;
ا = a;	إ = i;	أ = u;	آ = ā;
إي = ī;	أو = ū;	ة = h or t/h.	

Hanzah in the beginning of a Word is often not marked.

Gemination, i.e. the use of shaddah in Arabic, is rendered by a redoubling of the consonant, thus شَدَّة = šaddah. In certain dialects from Yemen the letter ٺ is used for a local emphatic pronunciation of the letter ث = ٺ.

The occurrence of a very short vowel, well known from the Hebrew grammar, and called “Murmelvokal” or “šewā mobile” is designated by these two names.

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Dicotyledons

ACANTHACEAE

Acanthus arboreus Forssk.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Senaf* (name from Yemen)

Forsskål [Arabic]: سنّف

Standard transliteration: [Latin] sanaf, sinaf

Standard writing [Arabic]: سنّف

Comments: According to the list of Schweinfurth (1912, p. 159), the vowel of the first syllable is a kasrah, so the name seems to be sinaf
سنّف

Anisotes trisulcus (Forssk.) Nees

Forsskål [Latin]: *Maddh* (name from Yemen)

Forsskål [Arabic]: مضّ vel مظّ

Standard transliterations: [Latin] maḍ / maẓ

Standard writing [Arabic]: مضّ ، مظّ

Comments: As the letter ḍād ض is often pronounced as zā ّظ in many parts of Yemen (cf. Behnstedt 1987, § 1. 2. 3.) the two ways of spelling are possible. However the fact that the spelling maddh is noted could indicate that the original form was maḍ مضّ⁶.

Asystasia gangetica (L.) T. Anders.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Soudvud*, *Svudvud* (names from Yemen)

Forsskål [Arabic]: سودود

Standard transliterations [Latin]: sūdūd, suwudwud.

Standard writing [Arabic]: سوؤود ، سوؤؤود

Comments: Both the forms sūdūd (paradigm fu^olūl) and suwudwud (paradigm fu^oul^oul) are found in Classical Arabic (Fischer 1987, p. 63 § 62 and §63; Fleisch, 1961, pp. 402-403 § 87). However Schweinfurth writes both ssouduud and ssuuduud (cf. Schweinfurth 1912, p. 129)⁷. See also infra comments to **Dicliptera verticillata**.

Asystasia guttata (Forssk.) Brunmitt

Forsskål [Latin]: *Kasr*, *Ghobeire*, *Ghobîre* (names from Yemen)

Forsskål [Arabic]: كسر ، غبیره

Standard transliterations [Latin]: kasr, ghubayrah, ghubîrah

Standard writing [Arabic]: كَسْر ، غُبَيْرَة ، غُبَيْرَة

Comments: Forsskål wrote the dialectical name, i.e. in Classical Arabic: Ghubayrat/h غُبَيْرَة. The other name *Ghobîre* seems to be another pronunciation of this noun form, which in all probability is formed as a diminutive (Wright 1988a, p. 166B) of the Yemen Arabic names of **Ruellia patula** (se infra) and of **Wissadula amplissima** (**SOLANACEAE** p. 93).

Barleria bispinosa (Forssk.) Vahl

Forsskål [Latin]: *Schechadd*, *Schechadh*, *Kulibah* (names from Yemen)

Forsskål [Arabic]: شخض ، كلبه

Standard transliteration [Latin]: šihād, šahād, kulibah

Standard writing [Arabic]⁸: شَخْض ، شَخْض ، كَلْبَة

Comments: Regarding the first name the vowel of the first syllable should be either a kasrah or a faḥah, but in Schweinfurth (1912, p. 161) *Barleria diacantha* is called schochādd and **Barleria trispinosa** is called schochādd. This indicates a ḍammah in the first vowel. The accent above the a may indicate a long vowel thus šahhād or šihhād = شَخْأَض ، شَخْأَض. The latter having been proposed by Prof. Loutfy Boulos. This Arabic name (i.e. *Schechadd*) is also written on an original field label on the herbarium sheet in Forsskål's herbarium.

Forsskål noted down the dialectical name, i.e. the feminine ending in kulibah is pronounced with an "e" presumably on account of imālah.

6. Prof. Loutfy Boulos proposed also مَضْدُ.

7. Prof. Loutfy Boulos proposed also سُؤود

8. Prof. Loutfy Boulos proposed قَلْب ، شَخْأَض

(For the occurrence of imālah in Yemeni dialects cf. Behnstedt (1987, pp. 54 - 58 and p. 210) and Behnstedt (1985, map 21, 22 pp. 61-62). The form fu^cilah is not found in Classical Arabic (Prof. Christopher Toll pers. information). The classical correspondent would in all probability be kulbah = كَلْبَةٌ which means whiskers on a cat or a dog, wih agrees well with the long and thin spines on the plant.

Barleria lanceata (Forssk.) C. Christensen

Forsskål [Latin]: *Sokaejt* (name from Yemen)

Forsskål [Arabic]: سَقِيَّة

Standard transliteration [Latin]: suqayt

Standard writing [Arabic]⁹: سُقِيَّة

Comments: In Classical Arabic it should be suqayah = سُقِيَّة. In (some) Yemen dialects the old Semitic ending “at” of the feminine singular is still pronounced in definite nomina i.e. in nomina having the definite article or being in status constructus. This linguistic feature is found in the dialects of Ṣa^odah (Behnstedt 1987, pp. 54-55), which is located at a certain distance to the north from the Wādī Surdūd in which Forsskål collected his specimen (Forsskål 1775b, p. 6 No. 18).

Barleria prioritis ssp. **apressa** (Forssk.) Brummitt
& J.R. I. Wood

Forsskål [Latin]: *Schechadh* (name from Yemen)

Forsskål [Arabic]: شَحْض

Standard transliteration [Latin]: šaḥaḍ, šihāḍ, šihhāḍ

Standard writing [Arabic]: شَحْض، شِحْض، شِحْأَض

Comments: See what was written above under the entry: **Barleria bispinosa**. The Arabic name is also written on an original field label on the herbarium sheet in Forsskål’s herbarium at C. The name šihhāḍ is proposed by Prof. Loutfy Boulos.

9. Prof. Loutfy Boulos proposed also سُقِيَّة.

Barleria trispinosa (Forssk.) Vahl

Forsskål [Latin]: *Schechar*, *Uuzal*¹⁰, *Kullibae*, *Vusar* (names from Yemen)

Forsskål [Arabic]: شَحْر

Standard transliterations [Latin]: šaḥar, šihar¹¹, kulibah, wuzal, wuzar,

Standard writing [Arabic]: شَحْر، شِحْر، كَلْبَة، وُزَل، وُزْر

Comments: For Kullibae (كَلْبَة \ كَلْبَة) see comments of **Barleria bispinosa** above. For the names Uuzal (Forsskål 1775b, CII No. 13, b) and Vusar a name spelled as wuzar/wuzal وُزَل \ وُزْر may be inferred.

Blepharis ciliaris (L.) B.L. Burtt

Forsskål [Latin]: *Zogaf*, *Sogaf* (name from Yemen)

Standard transliteration [Latin]: suqaf¹².

Standard writing [Arabic]: سُقَف

Blepharis maderaspatensis (L.) Hayne ex Roth

Forsskål [Latin]: *Saebak* (name from Yemen)

Forsskål [Arabic]: سَبَك

Standard transliteration [Latin]: sabak¹³

Standard writing [Arabic]: سَبَك

Dicliptera foetidae (Forssk.) Blatter

Forsskål [Latin]: *Tuna* (name from Yemen)

Forsskål [Arabic]: طُونَه

Standard transliteration [Latin]: ṭūnah

Standard writing [Arabic]: طُونَه

Dicliptera verticillata (Forssk.) C. Christensen

Forsskål [Latin]: *Sövudvud* (name from Yemen)

Standard transliteration [Latin]: suwudwud

Standard writing [Arabic]: سُوْدُوْد

Comments: As the form fu^cul^cul is found in Classical Arabic (Fischer 1987, §62), and as this

10. In Hepper & Friis (1994, p. 64) the spelling is Uzal, but this must be due to a mistake.

11. Prof. Loutfy Boulos proposed šihar شِحْر .

12. Schweinfurth (1912, p.119). Prof. Loutfy Boulos proposed suqāf سُقَاف.

13. sebak according to Schweinfurth (1912, p. 116).

plant name has already been used for **Asystasia gangetica** (see supra), the name was in all probability as indicated. However Schweinfurth (1912, p. 119 and p. 120) writes ssouduud, ssouud-ud and ssuuduud for the names reported by Forsskål of these two plant species treated here.

Ecbolium gymnostachyum (Nees) Milne-Redhead

Forsskål [Latin]: *Tâna* (name from Yemen)

Standard transliteration [Latin]: tūnah

Standard writing [Arabic]: طُونَة

Comments: Forsskål gathered two different plant species, namely **Ecbolium gymnostachyum** and **Ecbolium viride** under the name *Justichia viridis* (Hepper & Friis 1994, pp. 65-66). The name *Tâna*, which obviously is the same name as that of **Dicliptera foetidae** (see supra), is written on a field label on a herbarium sheet with a specimen of **Ecbolium gymnostachyum**. **Dicliptera foetidae** is called *Justicia foetida* by Forsskål. The reason why the long ū is written with an å is that this long vowel is pronounced as ō in the local dialect when it is placed around an emphatic consonant. This linguistic feature is occurring in recent time in the area around Bayt al-Faqīh and somewhat eastwards (Behnstedt 1985, map 10). This plant was found in Bolghose (Hepper & Friis 1984, p. 66) in the foothills of the mountains east of Bayt al Faqīh.

Ecbolium viride (Forssk.) Alston

Forsskål [Latin]: *Kossaejj*, *Chasser* (names from Yemen)

Forsskål [Arabic]: خَسِير

Standard transliterations [Latin]: quşayf, ḥasīr

Standard writing [Arabic]: قُصَيْفٌ ، حَصِيرٌ

Comments: For the pronunciation of quşayf cf. Forsskål (1775b, p. 114 nr. 49) **Ruellia patula** (*Ruellia strepens* in Forsskål's naming), where this Arabic spelling has been transcribed by Forsskål in the same way. This pronunciation for **Ecbolium viride** remains conjectural, however. The dialectical pronunciation is quşēf (cf. Schweinfurth 1912, p. 111).

Hypoestes forskalei (Vahl) R. Br.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Vusar* (name from Yemen)

Forsskål [Arabic]: وِزْر

Standard transliteration [Latin]: wuzar

Standard writing [Arabic]: وِزْرٌ

Comments: According to Schweinfurth (1912, p. 123), three plants of the genus *Justicia* are given the names *Uusar*, *Vusar* and *Uusar* by Forsskål. They all seem to be transcriptions of wuzar وِزْرٌ, the differences in transcriptions being due perhaps to reading difficulties. Forsskål writes: "Arab. *Vusar*. وِزْر nomen familiae *Justiciarum*" (Forsskål 1775b, p. 4).

Hypoestes triflora (Forssk.) Roem. & Schult.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Chodie* (name from Yemen)

Forsskål [Arabic]: خَوْضِيَه

Standard transliteration [Latin]: ḥūḍīyyah

Standard writing [Arabic]: خَوْضِيَّة

Comments: The dialectical pronunciation is perhaps rather ḥūḍīyah.

Justicia caerulea Forssk.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Vusar* (name from Yemen)

Forsskål [Arabic]: وِزْر

Standard transliteration [Latin]: wuzar

Standard writing [Arabic]: وِزْرٌ

Comments: See remarks on **Hypoestes forskalei** above and Forsskål (1775b, p. CII No. 20 and 21).

Justicia odora (Forssk.) Lam.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Kejsemân* (also *Kaejsamân*)

Forsskål 1775b, p. CIII, name from Yemen)

Forsskål [Arabic]: قَيْسِمَان

Standard transliterations [Latin]: qaysamān, qaysimān

Standard writing [Arabic]: قَيْصِمَان ، قَيْصِمَان

Comments: The pronunciation qaysimān is proposed by Prof. Loutfy Boulos. Nevertheless, as the second "e" in Forsskål's transcription may be understood as well as a "šewā mobile" as referring to a kasrah, the pronunciation qaysamān cannot be dismissed, especially when referring to Forsskål (1775b, p. CIII).

Justicia resupinata *Forssk.*

Forsskål [Latin]: *Uufar* (name from Yemen)

Standard transliteration [Latin]: wuzar

Standard writing [Arabic]: وُزَّر .

Comments: See remarks on **Hypoestes forskalei** above and Forsskål (1775b, p. CII No. 20, 21 and 22). This plant name was written as *Uusar* and not *Uufar* (cf. Forsskål 1775b, p.CII No. 22).

Peristrophe paniculata (*Forssk.*) *Brunmitt*

Forsskål [Latin]: *Medhaefaa*, *Toaejm* (names from Yemen)

Forsskål [Arabic]: ثُويم

Standard transliteration [Latin]: *tūwaym*¹⁴, *maḍāfa*^{ah},

Standard writing [Arabic]: ثُويم، مَضَافَةَ

Comments: For the name *maḍāfa*^{ah}, مَضَافَةَ, cf. Schweinfurth (1912, p. 149). As the last name indicates that the plant in question has a laxative effect the name is probably an active participle i.e. *mudāfi*^{ah} مَضَافِة in Classical Arabic.

Phaulopsis imbricata (*Forssk.*) *Sweet*

Forsskål [Latin]: *Khadjaret el chösam* (name from Yemen)

Standard transliteration [Latin]: *ḥajarat al-ḥusam*

Standard writing [Arabic]: خَجْرَةَ الْحُسَمِ

Comments: This plant name is only found on an original field label on a herbarium sheet as C. It is not published in Forsskål (1775b). As Forsskål did not write this plant name with Arabic letters the right pronunciation and spelling remain conjectural.

Ruellia hispida *Forssk.*

Forsskål [Latin]: *Chommäb* (name from Yemen)

Forsskål [Arabic]: خَمَاح

Standard transliteration [Latin]: *ḥummäh*

Standard writing [Arabic]: خُمَّاح

Comments: In Forsskål (1775b, p. CXV No. 387) *Chommäh* and not *Chommäb* is written.

Ruellia patula *Jacq.*

Forsskål [Latin]: *Koseif*, *Kosseif*, *Mtaktka*, *Ghobbar* (names from Yemen)

Forsskål [Arabic]: قَصِيف، مَتَقْتَقَه

Standard transliterations [Latin]: *quşayf*, *mutaqtaqah*¹⁵, *ghubbär*.

Standard writing [Arabic]: قَصِيف، مَتَقْتَقَه، غُبَّار

Comments: Dialectical pronunciations: *quşēf*, *quşeyf*, *mtaqtqa*, *ghobbär* (cf. Schweinfurth 1912, p. 98, p. 107 and p. 111).

AIZOACEAE**Aizoon canariense** *L.*

Forsskål [Latin]: *Kusjet el Belläd* (name from Egypt)

Forsskål [Arabic]: كُشَّة البِلَاد

Standard transliteration [Latin]: *kuşat al-biläd*

Standard writing [Arabic]: كُشَّة البِلَاد

Comments: This plant name should perhaps be read as *kuşşat al-biläd* = كُشَّة البِلَاد which means: "The forelock of the country". For the appellation "forelock" cf. the illustration in Rasmussen (1990, table XIV) from *Icones Rerum Naturalium* (Forsskål 1776).

Geruma alba *Forssk.*

Forsskål [Latin]: *Djerrum* (name from Yemen)

Forsskål [Arabic]: جَرْم

Standard transliteration [Latin]: *jurrum*

Standard writing [Arabic]: جُرْم

Comments: There are two possibilities for understanding the etymology of this plant name:

1. The root \sqrt{jrm} , which in this case is with a geminated second radical, cf. Fischer (1987, § 62 e).

2. The root \sqrt{jrr} , i.e. we have perhaps here an example of the forms augmented with *m* treated in Fischer (1965, p. 203) and Fleisch (1961, pp. 465 - 467 §100).

14. Prof. Loutfy Boulos proposed *tūwaym* and *maḍāf*^{ah} ثُويم، مَضَافَةَ

15. Prof. Loutfy Boulos proposed also *mataqtaqah* = مَتَقْتَقَه

As the forms fa^cul, fi^cul and fu^cul are not known in Classical Arabic (professor Christopher Toll personal communication) the only interpretation of the transcription of P. Forsskål regarding the vocalisation is *jurrum* using option 2, unless the name in reality is of the form fa^cul or fu^cul (*jurrum*?). The Genus name *Geruma* seems to be derived from the Arabic name.

Glinus lotoides L.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Ghobbaejre* (Egyptian Arabic), *Haschfe* (Yemen Arabic).

Standard transliterations [Latin]: ghubbayrah, ḥašfah

Standard writing [Arabic]: غُبَيْرَة ، حَشْفَة

Comments: For the Standard transliterations cf. Schweinfurth (1912, p. 147). Dialectical pronunciation: ghobbērah (cf. Schweinfurth 1912, p. 22). The name *Haschfe* is also found on an original field label on the herbarium sheet in Forsskål's herbarium.

Mesembryanthemum forsskålii Hochst. ex Boiss.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Ghasul* (name from Egypt)

Standard transliterations [Latin]: ghasul, ghāsul

Standard writing [Arabic]: غَسُول ، غَاسُول

Comments: see next name: **Mesembryanthemum nodiflorum.**

Mesembryanthemum nodiflorum L.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Ghasul*, *Schaechacha* (names from Egypt)

Forsskål [Arabic]: غاسول

Standard transliterations [Latin]: ghasul, ghāsul, šahāḥah¹⁶

Standard writing [Arabic]: غَسُول ، غَاسُول ، شَخَاخَة

Comments: The first plant name means “soap” (Kazimirski 1860; Reig 1983). According to Llöw (1881, p. 43) it is used by Maimonides to explain an Aramean word בִּרְיָת meaning a plant material used for washing. The name

Ghasul was also indicated on an original field label on the herbarium sheet at C.

As the second plant name (*šahāḥah*) seems to indicate that the plant has a urinating effect (cf. Kazimirski 1860), the name may well go back to Classical Arabic šahḥāḥah, šahḥāḥah = شَخَاخَة as these forms may indicate an iterative (e.g. names of professions) and are furthermore used for plant names (Fischer 1987, § 77, p. 45).

Rocama prostrata Forssk.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Rókama* (name from Yemen)

Forsskål [Arabic]: رقمه

Standard transliteration [Latin]: ruqamah

Standard writing [Arabic]: رُقْمَة

Comments: Dialectical pronunciation: ruqama/roqama. According to Behnstedt (1996, p. 460) the name ruqamah is the name of *Boerhavia diffusa* in North Yemen. The name ruqam with the pronunciation rugam is the name of different *Commnicarpus* spp. (Behnstedt 1996, p. 459).

AMARANTHACEAE

Achyranthes aspera L. var. sicula L.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Uokkes*, *Uokes*, *Höllem*, *Mahôt*, *Hamsched* (names from Yemen).

Forsskål [Arabic]: حليم ، محوط

Standard transliterations [Latin]: wuqīs, ḥullīm, maḥūt, ḥamšid, ḥamšad.

Standard writing [Arabic]: وُقَيْس ، حَلِيم ، حَمَشِد

Comments: For the pronunciations cf. Schweinfurth (1912, p. 126). The forms ḥullīm حَلِيم and wuqīs وُقَيْس which are of the paradigm fu^cil and fu^cil are not found in Classical Arabic (cf. Fischer 1987, § 62). Perhaps they are to be understood as dialectical forms that may have derived from the diminutive morpheme fu^cayl > fu^cel > fu^cil (Chr. Toll personal communication).

On a field label on the herbarium sheet the name *Mahât* is written in connection with the place name Mokhaja, which corresponds perhaps to Mukhajah, Jabal Barrad near Bolghose, (Hepper & Friis 1994, p. 60). On the map drawn

16. probably شَخَاخَة cf. Schweinfurth (1912) p. 79.

by Niebuhr of the itinerary of Forsskål in Yemen Mokajah is located a little south of Kusma (Forsskål 1775b). That maḥūṭ should be pronounced like maḥōṭ in this area is not improbable. Even though the region lies outside the present day region where ū becomes o in the vicinity of emphatic consonants, the location is still not very far away from this region (Behnstedt 1985, map 10).

On the same field label *Hamsched* is written as the name in connection with al-Ḥādiyah (Hadie). This plant name is also shared by **Droguetia iners** of the *URTICACEAE* (p. 98) and for **Priva adhaerens** of the *VERBENACEAE* (p.100). As Forsskål writes this name as حمشد both for **Droguetia iners** (Forsskål 1775b, p. CXXI No. 540) and for **Priva adhaerens** (Forsskål 1775b, p. CXV No. 388 and p. 114 No. 51), the Standard transliteration of the consonants of this name is thus confirmed.

Achyranthes capitata Forssk.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Suaed* (name from Yemen)

Forsskål [Arabic]: سود

Standard transliteration [Latin]: suwad

Standard writing [Arabic]: سَوْد

Comments: This Arabic plant name is the same as the one for, **Celosia trigyna** L. var. **fasciculiflora** and **Suaeda vera** below.

Aerva javanica (Burm. f.) Juss.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Aerua*, *Râ* (names from Yemen), *Sadjaret ennaghi*, *Sadjaret ennadje* (names from Egypt).

Forsskål [Arabic]: اروا، را، سجرة النجفة

سجرة النعجة

Standard transliterations [Latin]: ^oarwā, rā (Yemen), šajarat an-najih, šajarat an-na^ojah (Egypt).

Standard writing [Arabic]: أروا، رَا

شجرة النجفة، شجرة النعجة، شجرة النجفة

Comments: According to Forsskål the two first names i.e. *Aerua*, *Râ*, are the ones used for this plant in Yemen. In Classical Arabic the names would be expected to end with a hamzah in or-

der to support the case ending i.e. ^oarwā^o, rā^o = أروا، رَا however, as the case endings have a strong tendency to disappear in spoken dialects, this hamzah is in all probability not found in the dialectical names. This termination in alif-hamzah is the mark of the feminine in Classical Arabic (Fischer 1987, § 64). On the other hand, some Yemen dialects i.e. those around the northern town of Ṣa^oda often let this ending undergo a diftongation so that it should have been pronounced: ^oarwāy, and rāy (Behnstedt 1987, pp. 59-61 point 2.2.3. and point 2.2.3.5.). This plant is also called ruwā^o im Yemen (Schopen 1983, p. 60), which seems to be another pronunciation of the name ^oarwā^o.

The two last names i.e. *Sadjaret ennaghi*, *Sadjaret ennadje* are the ones used in Egypt. The first of these is probably a dialectical pronunciation of the name *Sadjaret ennadji* or *Sadjaret ennadje* as this spelling is found in two places in Forsskål (1775b), namely p. LXXVII (no. 538), and page 171 (No. 66) and as the letter jīm ج is pronounced gīm in Egypt in and around Cairo. Anyway whether the ending is spelled with an “e” or an “i”, it shows that the Classical feminine ending “at/h” has undergone an imālah. Forsskål writes down two Arabic spellings for this name šajarat an-najih and šajarat an-na^ojah. Prof. Loutfy Boulos proposed the name šajarat an-nājah = شَجَارَةُ النَّجَاةِ. As Prof. Loutfy Boulos is himself an Egyptian, this understanding of this plant name seems very probable, as it furthermore is in accordance with the Arabic consonantic root system. We have thus two variants representing two different roots for this plant name in Egypt: šajarat an-na^ojah and šajarat an-nājah.

Another problem is that Forsskål writes the name for this plant with a sīn س while the expected letter here would be a šīn ش. Schweinfurth (1912) writes *schegeret en-n^oageh* (ar. W. Forssk.) (Schweinfurth 1912, p. 79) and together with the fact that the word šajarah/t is the common Arabic word for tree, this gives the reasons for the standard transliteration given

above. Even if the form *šajarat* is a nomen unitatis this form is often used to designate a tree species in a binomial designation, cf. Kazimirski (1860, entry: (شَجَرَة))

Aerva lanata (L.) Juss.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Schadjaret el-athleb* (name from Yemen)

Forsskål [Arabic]: شجرة الاثل

Standard transliteration [Latin]: *šajarat al-aṭlab*

Standard writing [Arabic]: شَجَرَة الأَثَلَب

Comments: As just commented, even if the form *šajarat* is a nomen unitatis this form is often used to designate a tree species in a binomial designation, cf. Kazimirski (1860, entry: (شَجَرَة)).

Alternanthera sessilis (L.) DC.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Hámel* (name from Egypt)

Standard transliteration [Latin]: *hāmīl*

Standard writing [Arabic]: حَامِل

Comments: For the spelling *hāmīl* cf. Schweinfurth (1912, p. 64).

Celosia polystachia (Forssk.) C.C. Townsend

Forsskål [Latin]: *Suaed* (name from Yemen)

Forsskål [Arabic]: سود

Standard transliteration [Latin]: *suwad*

Standard writing [Arabic]: سُود

Comments: This Arabic plant name is the same as the one for **Achyranthes capitata** above, and **Suaeda vera** below.

Celosia trigyna L.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Mehat abjad, Mehut abjat* (name from Yemen)

Forsskål [Arabic]: محوط ابيض

Standard transliterations [Latin]: *maḥūṭ abyad*

Standard writing [Arabic]: مَحُوط أبيض

Comments: The name *maḥūṭ* is the same used for **Achyranthes aspera** and the word *abyad* is an adjective meaning white, i.e. this plant has the name “the white *maḥūṭ*”. This name is confirmed on an original field label on the herbarium sheet at C.

On a field label glued on the herbarium sheet the name *Hæd* (with a circumflex above the letter æ) was written. If it refers to an Arabic name this could be *hayd* = هَيْد in Classical pronunciation.

Celosia trigyna L. var. **fasciculiflora** Fenzl

Forsskål [Latin]: *Suaed* (name from Yemen)

Forsskål [Arabic]: سود

Standard transliteration [Latin]: *suwad*

Standard writing [Arabic]: سُود

Comments: This Arabic plant name is the same as the one for **Achyranthes capitata** above and **Celosia trigyna** L. var. **fasciculiflora** and **Suaeda vera** below.

Digera muricata (L.) Mart.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Didjar, Dyddjer, Budjer, Buddjer* (names from Yemen).

Forsskål [Arabic]: بجير

Standard transliterations [Latin]: *dijar, bujir*

Standard writing [Arabic]: دَجْر، بَجِير

Comments: For the transcription of *Didjar, Dyddjer* cf. Schweinfurth (1912, p. 93) and infra **Senna obtusifolia** (*LEGUMINOSAE* p. 63). For the form *bujir* regarding the paradigm *fuʿīl*, see comments to **Achyranthes aspera** above. The name *dijar* is from Wadi Mawr, while the name *bujir* is from (Wādī) *Surdūd* (Forsskål 1775b, p. CVI).

Saltia papposa (Forssk.) Moq.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Saenáam, Saelaam* (names from Yemen)

Forsskål [Arabic]: سنعم

Standard transliterations [Latin]: *san^oam, sal^oam.*

Standard writing [Arabic]: سَنَعَم، سَلَعَم

Comments: The transliteration *sal^oam* is conjectural as no source has been found to corroborate it, but as the doubling of a vowel in a transcription to Latin script is often used by Forsskål as a way of transcribing the letter ʿayn ع, and it is indeed used here in the spelling *saenáam*, this doubling is accepted here as representing the

letter °ayn. The metathesis between the letters nūn ن and lām ل is attested in Arabic (Fleisch 1961, pp. 75-76 f). The letters “n” and “l” in these two names may have arisen as a result of a dissimilation of a geminated °ayn (Chr. Toll personal communication), or the prefix sa is perhaps an old demonstrative with a possessive meaning like *dū* دُو in Arabic (Fleisch 1961, p. 503).

ANACARDIACEAE

Mangifera indica L.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Amb* (name from Yemen)

Forsskål [Arabic]: عنب

Standard transliteration [Latin]: °anb.

Standard writing [Arabic]: عَنب

ANNONACEAE

Annona squamosa L.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Keschta* (name from Egypt), *s'ferdjel hindi* (name from Yemen).

Forsskål [Arabic]: سفرجل هندي

Standard transliterations [Latin]: qišṭah, sfarjal hindī

Standard writing [Arabic]: قَشِطَة ، سَفْرَجَل هِنْدِي

Comments:

For the spelling of qišṭah (i.e. with ت instead of ط) cf. Schweinfurth (1912) p. 6. For the spelling with emphatic pronunciation cf. Wehr (1976). The dialectal name sfarjal hindī would correspond to the Classical Arabic: safarjal hindī = سَفْرَجَل هِنْدِي and means “Indian quince”¹⁷. The name qišṭa is the one used in Egypt and the name sfarjal hindī is the one used in Yemen (Forsskål 1775b, p. LXVIII No. 286 and p. CXIV No. 347; Schweinfurth 1912).

APOCYNACEAE

Adenium obesum (Forssk.) Roem. & Schult.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Öddaejn*, *Öddein*, *Aden* (names from Yemen).

17. Forsskål writes about *s'ferdjel hindi*: (*Annanās Indis*.) (Forsskål 1775b p. CXIV No. 347.

Forsskål [Arabic]: عدين ، عدن

Standard transliterations [Latin]: °udayn, °adan (possibly °adn).

Standard writing [Arabic]: عُدَيْن ، عَدَن

Comments: The genus name *Adenium* is derived from the name °adn which is the name of the city and landscape of Aden in southern Yemen. °Adn means permanent dwelling as opposite to nomadic lifestyle in Arabic. °Udayn is a diminutive of °adn. The standard transliterations and writing give the Classical pronunciation. The name *Öddéjn* was written on an original field label on a herbarium sheet at C. This spelling is only another way of transcribing °udayn. Nevertheless, it was in all probability written down as the first written version by Forsskål immediately or shortly after he had heard the name pronounced by an informant¹⁸.

Carissa edulis (Forssk.) Vahl

Forsskål [Latin]: *Emîr Jasir*, *Anthur*, *Antur*, *Arm* (names from Yemen).

Forsskål [Arabic]: عرم ، امير ياسر

Standard transliterations [Latin]: amîr yāsir, (°imîr yāsir), °arm

Standard writing [Arabic]: أَمِيرِ يَاسِرِ (عَمِيرِ يَاسِرِ) عرم

Comments: The pronunciation of *Anthur*, *Antur* remains doubtful as in fact some Yemeni dialects generally use the whole range of the Proto-Semitic system of emphatic and non emphatic voiced or unvoiced consonants (cf. Behnstedt 1987, p.6). We may thus have antur, anṭur (°antur, °anṭur ?) = انتر ، انثر or anṭur, anṭur i.e. with emphatic pronunciation of the letters ت and ث. The spelling °imîr yāsir عَمِيرِ يَاسِرِ was proposed by Prof. Loutfy Boulos.

18. Prof. Loutfy Boulos proposed the pronunciation °uddayn عُدَيْن (i.e. with a geminated second radical). This would perhaps be a dialectal pronunciation, but the morph fu°ayl is also found in the Classical language (Fischer 2002 § 62).

Nerium foliis integris *Forssk.*

Forsskål [Latin]: *Dharaf* (name from Yemen).

Standard transliterations [Latin]: *daraf*, *daraf*

Standard writing [Arabic]: ذَرْفٌ ، ذَرْفٌ

Comments: For the transliteration cf. Schweinfurth (1912, p. 94).

ARISTOLOCHIACEAE**Aristolochia bracteolata** *Lam.*

Forsskål [Latin]: *Ghaga*, *Löeaeja* (names from Yemen).

Forsskål [Arabic]: غَاغَة ، لُعيَّة

Standard transliterations [Latin]: *ghāqah*, *lu^cayah*

Standard writing [Arabic]: غَاغَة ، لُعيَّة

Comments: Forsskål writes: "Laudantur folia contrita, velut optimum medicamen vulneribus tendinosis. Sed contra *morsus serpentum* heroica sunt folia rescentia, si contrita vulneri imponuntur & simul maducantur, vel decoctum eorum in lacte bibitur. Gustus ingratus & nauseosus est. (..) "¹⁹

This plant is still used in the Wādī Rima^c in the Tihāmah valley as an antidote to snakebites (Schopen 1983, p. 161). This plant is also called *lā^ciyah* (Schopen *ibid.*). According to Schweinfurth (1912) it is also called *lā^c* (*لَا ع*). The form *lu^cayah* is a diminutive of *lā^ciyah* (perhaps on the pattern *luway^ciyah*²⁰ > *lu^cayah* or simply on the root²¹).

ASCLEPIADACEAE**Asclepias contorta** *Forssk.*

Forsskål [Latin]: *Hommel*, *Ockas*, *Dagabis*, *Rodaa* (names from Yemen).

Forsskål [Arabic]: حَمِيصٌ ، عَقِيصٌ ، رُضَعٌ

19. The ripped leaves are praised, almost as the best medicine for treated wounds, but against the bites of snakes the fresh leaves are heroic; if they are ripped and laid on the wound and at the same time chewed, or they are cooked and drunk in milk. The taste is disagreeable and nauseatic. (...).

20. Cf. Wright (1988a, § 277).

21. Wright (1988a, § 283).

Standard transliterations [Latin]: *humīd*, *uqēš*, *daqābis*, *ruḍa^c*.

Standard writing [Arabic]:

حُمِيصٌ ، عَقِيصٌ ، دَقَابِيسٌ ، رُضَعٌ

Comments: The transliteration of *humīd* is somewhat doubtful. In the *Flora Aegyptiaco-Arabica* p. CVIII No. 188 the transcription is written *hömmed* and not *hommed* as written in Hepper & Friis (1994) albeit the "umlaut" is very weakly printed. As for the last consonant in this plant name there are some doubts. In the Flora this letter is transcribed with "d" but in the Arabic text this letter is a *ṣād* ص. Thus there are two possibilities, either the transcription is right and the Arabic letter is then a *ḍād* ض²², or the Arabic letter is the correct one and the right pronunciation should then be *humīṣ*. This last pronunciation is the one found in Schweinfurth (1912, p. 102 and p. 152). The finding of the right pronunciation is furthermore complicated by the fact that in Classical Arabic the word *ḥamḍ* means salt plants or rather plants growing on earth containing salt (for a good explanation of the words *ḥamḍ* and *ḥullah* see ad-Dīnawarī ed. 1974, p. 4). For the form of *humīd* see comments of *Achyranthes aspera* above. Nevertheless, as the *Flora Aegyptiaco-Arabica* was based on Forsskål's own notes, we may be certain that the transcription with a "d" is stemming from Forsskål's own hand and that the lack of a diacritic mark above the Arabic letter is due to a printing error. Otherwise Carsten Niebuhr who published the *Flora* and who knew Arabic well would not have permitted such a mistake in the Latin transcription.

The transcription *uqēš* is here understood as a dialectic pronunciation of a diminutive *uqaṣṣ*, where the diphthong has become a long vowel cf. Behnstedt (1987, §1.1.2).

The word *dagabis* is here understood as stand-

22. The only graphic difference between a *ṣād* and a *ḍād* is that the latter carries a diacritic dot above.

ing for daqābis دَقَابِس²³ as the letter qāf ق is pronounced as “g” in the eastern parts of Yemen (Behnstedt 1985, map 1). There is another instance where this form, i.e. on the pattern fa^cālil, has been used as a species name, namely the blue triggerfish in the Red Sea which is called ša^cārim شَعَارِم in the Sinai (Provençal 1997)²⁴. The name ḥumīd is from Wādī Surdūd and the names ^cuqēš, daqābis and ruḍa^c are from al-Ḥādiyāh (Forsskål 1775b, p. CVIII No. 188).

Blyttia spiralis (Forssk.) D.V. Field & J.R.E. Wood
Forsskål [Latin]: *Schantob, Schuntob* (names from Yemen).

Standard transliterations [Latin]: šantūb, šuntūb

Standard writing [Arabic]: شَنْطُبْ ، شَنْطُبْ

Comments: The standard transliteration and writing follow Schweinfurth (1912, p. 149).

Caralluma dentata (Forssk.) Blatter

Forsskål [Latin]: *Djadmēl, Draat el Kelb* (names from Yemen).

Forsskål [Arabic]: جَدْمَل

Standard transliterations [Latin]: jadmīl, drā^cat al-kalb.

Standard writing [Arabic]: جَدْمَل ، دَرَعَةُ الْكَلْبِ

Comments: The transliteration drā^cat al-kalb is according to Schweinfurth (1912, p. 94 and p. 166). See infra **Ceropegia variegata**. The name

23. Schweinfurth (1912, p. 152) understands it as dajābis دَجَابِس. Prof. Loutfy Bouloṣ proposed the following spellings: رَضْعَةٌ ، عَفَاصُ ، حَمِيضُ . To these must be said, that the double “m” in Forsskål’s transcription may very well just indicate a short preceding vowel as i customary in Scandinavian spellings, and that the second syllable in ^cuqēš would probably not have been written with an “e” if it was spelled with an alif in Arabic. Finally the double “a” in Rodaa may only indicate, as is habitual for Forsskål, the presence of a ^cayn ع and not necessarily indicate a feminine ending. Finally as author of the notes, the Arabic spelling given by Forsskål must always have the first priority unless clear indications are given for misspellings.

24. As the morphemtypes fa^cālil and fa^cālil are plurals, the form in question goes perhaps back to the morphemtypes fu^cālil and fu^cālil, see Fischer (1987, § 63).

jadmīl is from al-Ḥādiyāh and drā^cat al-kalb from Wādī Surdūd (Forsskål 1775b, p. CVIII No. 191).

Caralluma quadrangula (Forssk.) N.E. Br.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Gholef, Gholaes, Gholak* (names from Yemen).

Forsskål [Arabic]: غَلَف

Standard transliterations [Latin]: ghulaf, ghulas, ghulak.

Standard writing [Arabic]: غَلَفْ ، غُلَسْ ، غُلَكْ

Comments: The spellings of ghulas and ghulak in the standard transliterations and writing remain conjectural.

Ceropegia variegata Decne.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Drâet el Kelbe* (name from Yemen).

Forsskål [Arabic]: دَرَاعَةُ الْكَلْبِ

Standard transliteration [Latin]: drā^cat al-kalbah

Standard writing [Arabic]: دَرَاعَةُ الْكَلْبَةِ

Comments: This name seems to be a feminine version of the name of **Caralluma dentata**, as the name of this plant means the “drā^cah of the dog” and the name of **Ceropegia variegata** means the “drā^cah of the bitch or she-dog”. The Arabic name of these two plants **Caralluma dentata** and **Ceropegia variegata** seems to be derivated from Classical Arabic where the word durrā^cah دُرَاعَةٌ means a kind of shirt or cloth (Kazimirski 1860) agreeing with the variegated pattern on the flowers. The standard transliterations give to some extent a dialectical pronunciation as no Arabic word in Classical Arabic can begin with a cluster of two consonants (Fischer 2002, § 51).

Echidnopsis multangula (Forssk.) Chiou.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Sâk el Ghorab* (name from Yemen).

Forsskål [Arabic]: سَاقُ الْغُرَابِ

Standard transliteration [Latin]: sāq al-ghurāb

Standard writing [Arabic]: سَاقُ الْغُرَابِ

Comments: This name means the “tarsus or leg of the raven”.

Gomphocarpus fruticosus (L.) Ait. f. var. **setosus** (Forssk.) Schwartz

Forsskål [Latin]: *Sabia, Dhraeba* (names from Yemen).

Forsskål [Arabic]: سبيع ، دريبه

Standard transliteration [Latin]: sabī^c, draybah, duraybah

Standard writing [Arabic]: سَبِيْع ، دَرِيْبِيَّة ، دُرَيْبِيَّة

Comments: The transcriptions provided by Forsskål give some problems as they do not follow the Arabic spelling. This incompatibility is probably due to the fact that this edition is *post mortem auctoris*²⁵. The pronunciation of *Dhraeba* indicates an earlier diphthongation as the “ay” diphthong of Classical Arabic has a tendency to become an “æ” in many dialects²⁶. In the dialects around Ṣa^cdah in northern Yemen, this trend is rather common (Behnstedt 1987, § 1.12). The standard transliteration provides a dialectal pronunciation of what in all probability was an earlier diminutive: duraybah > draybah > dræbah.

Kanahia laniflora (Forssk.) R.Br.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Kanah, Kanahh* (name from Yemen).

Forsskål [Arabic]: كنج

Standard transliteration [Latin]: kanaḥ

Standard writing [Arabic]: كَنَج

Comments: This plant is also called jurr جُرّ (Schweinfurth 1912, p. 167) and sibbi^ca (probably) سَبِيْبِيَّة in Yemen (Schopen 1983, p.78). It has a pharmacologic utilisation which is attested by Forsskål and described further by Schopen (1983, p. 78). Prof. Loutfy Boulos proposed also the spelling kanḥ كَنَح, which is possible as vowelness may easily be converted to a “Murmel-vokal” in the dialects.

25. A most prominent mistake due to the edition *post mortem auctoris* is found in *Historia Animalium* where the Electric Catfish is called an Electric Ray *Raja torpedo* (cf. Forsskål 1775a, pp. 15-16 No. 14). This mistake was already mentioned by I. Silvestre de Sacy in 1810 (Silvestre de Sacy 1810, p. 167).

26. Cf. also Wright (1988a, pp.10-11).

Leptadenia arborea (Forssk.) Schweinf.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Keranna, Kerenna, Kesch, Torah* (names from Yemen).

Standard transliteration [Latin]: qarinnah, kaš, ṭuraḥ

Standard writing [Arabic]: قَرْنَة ، كَش ، طُرَح

Comments: For the transliteration of *Keranna, Kerenna* to qarinnah see Schweinfurth (1912, p. 167 and p. 184). Schweinfurth’s note is furthermore important as it was provided to him during his own investigations in Yemen (Schweinfurth 1912, pp. XX-XXI)²⁷. For the transliteration of *Torah* to ṭoraḥ طرَح and *Kesch* to kaš see Schweinfurth (1912, p. 146).

Leptadenia pyrotechnica (Forssk.) Decne.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Marsch* (name from Yemen).

Standard transliteration [Latin]: marḥ

Standard writing [Arabic]: مَرَح

Comments: For the standard transliteration and writing see Schweinfurth (1912, p. 105 and p. 146). If we follow Forsskål’s transcription to Latin letters, the name should be spelled marš مَرَش.

Odontanthera radians (Forssk.) D.V. Field

Forsskål [Latin]: *Abu Fara* (name from Yemen).

Standard transliteration [Latin]: abū fārah

Standard writing [Arabic]: أَبُو فَارَة

Comments: The name *Abu Fara* was written on a field label on the herbarium sheet at C, and is not found in Forsskål (1775b). The letters on the field label are not very easy to read. Nevertheless names of animals and plants beginning with abū being indeed very widespread in Arabic, this reading seems probable. In this case the name could be translated as “father of mouse” i.e. this plant is connected one way or another with mice.

27. Prof. Loutfy Boulos proposed the writing: qirinnah, قَرْنَة but as Schweinfurth (1912, p. 167) writes an “a” after both versions of the name, which he was given, the faṭḥah of the first syllable is maintained here.

Pentatropis nivalis (*J.F. Gmel.*) *D.V. Field & J.R.I. Wood*

Forsskål [Latin]: *Ghaschve* (name from Yemen).

Standard transliteration [Latin]: ghašwah

Standard writing [Arabic]: غَشْوَة

Comments: For the standard transliteration and writing see Schweinfurth (1912, p. 98 and p. 129). As two different plant species, namely

Pentatropis nivalis and **Ipomoea triflora** obviously bear the same Arabic name (Schweinfurth 1912, p. 98; Hepper & Friis 1994, p. 82 and 139), and as one of them is transcribed by Forsskål with an “u” instead of a “v”, the standard transliteration and writing are thus made probable (Schweinfurth 1912, p. 98). The two species are both climbers.

Pergularia daemia (*Forssk.*) *Chiov.*

Forsskål [Latin]: *Dhraeba* (name from Yemen).

Standard transliteration [Latin]: draybah

Standard writing [Arabic]: دَرِيْبَة

Comments: For the standard transliteration and writing see Schweinfurth (1912, p. 94). The actual pronunciation is here seen as proceeding from an original diphthongation (cf. Behnstedt 1987, §1.1.2). The standard transliteration provides a dialectical pronunciation²⁸, see the comments under **Gomphocarpus fruticosus**.

Pergularia tomentosa *L.*

Forsskål [Latin]: *Daemia* (name from Egypt and Yemen).

Forsskål [Arabic]: ديميه

Standard transliteration: daymiyyah

Standard writing [Arabic]: دَيْمِيَّة

Comments: This plant was found near Cairo in Egypt and near Ta[°]izz in Yemen (Forsskål 1775b, p. 49 and p. CVIII No. 178). The pronunciation

28. Prof. Loutfy Boulos proposed diraybah دَرِيْبَة. In this case the original Classical pronunciation should have been duraybah دَرِيْبَة i.e. a common Classical Arabic diminutive on the root √drb provided with a feminine ending (Fischer 2002, § 81).

given by Forsskål is derived from an original diphthongation²⁹. This plant species apparently carries the same name both in Egypt and Yemen (Forsskål 1775b, p. 49 and p. CVIII No. 178).

Sarcostemma viminale (*L.*)

Forsskål [Latin]: *Rideh* (name from Yemen).

Forsskål [Arabic]: ريدح

Standard transliteration [Latin]: rīdah

Standard writing [Arabic]: رَيْدَح

Sarcostemma sp. indet.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Milaeb* (name from Yemen).

Standard transliteration [Latin]: milab (milayb ?).

Standard writing [Arabic]: مَلَب (مَلَيْب)

AVICENNIACEAE

Avicennia marina (*Forssk.*) *Vierh.*

Forsskål [Latin]: *Schura*, *Germ* (names from Yemen and Oman).

Forsskål [Arabic]: شورِه ، قَرْم

Standard transliteration [Latin]: šūrah, qarm, qirm

Standard writing [Arabic]: شُورَة ، قَرْم ، قَرْم

Comments: The name šūrah شُورَة is said to be Arabic, i.e. from Yemen. The name qirm قَرْم is from Maşqāṭ i.e. in °Umān (Forsskål 1775b, p. 37 and p. CV).

BERBERIDACEAE

Berberis forskaliana *Schneider*

Forsskål [Latin]: *Tarah*, *Mösuk* (names from Yemen).

Forsskål [Arabic]: طَرَح ، مَسُوك

Standard transliteration [Latin]: ṭarah, masūk

Standard writing [Arabic]: طَرَح ، مَسُوك

Comments: For the vocalisation of *Mösuk* as masūk cf. Schweinfurth (1912, p. 130). The long second vowel is marked on a field label (the label writes *Mösûk*) on a herbarium sheet at C.

29. Prof. Loutfy Boulos proposed dēmyah دَيْمِيَّة. This word could thus be pronounced as dīmyah by some native speakers.

BORAGINACEAE**Anchusa aegyptiaca** (L.) DC.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Sjubbaejta*, *Dabbūna* (names from Egypt).

Standard transliteration [Latin]: šubbaytah, šubbaytah, dabbūnah

Standard writing [Arabic]: شَبِيَّة، شَبِيَّة، دَبُونَة

Comments: For the standard transliteration and writing of šubbaytah شَبِيَّة cf. Schweinfurth (1912, p. 80). The pronunciation šubbaytah شَبِيَّة is proposed by Prof. Loutfy Boulos.

Arnebia tinctoria Forssk.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Saggaret el arneb* (name from Egypt).

Forsskål [Arabic]: سَجْرَة الأرنب

Standard transliteration [Latin]: šajarat al-arnab

Standard writing [Arabic]: شَجْرَة الأرنب

Comments: This is another case where Forsskål writes the word for tree šajarah/t as *Saggaret* without a šīn ش (cf. supra comments on **Aerva javanica**). For this standard transliteration cf. ibid. and Schweinfurth (1912, p. 79). The Arabic name means “rabbit tree”, undoubtedly referring to the small habit of this somewhat woody plant.

Borago officinalis L.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Lissân ettôr* (name from Egypt).

Forsskål [Arabic]: لسان الثور

Standard transliteration [Latin]: lisân at-tawr

Standard writing [Arabic]: لسان الثور

Comments: This plant, the Borage, was collected by Forsskål in gardens in or around Cairo (Forsskål 1775b, p. LXII No. 116). The Arabic name means “bull tongue”. This is used in Yemen now for **Echium angustifolium** (see this species infra).

Cordia myxa³⁰ L.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Mochajet* (name from Egypt).

Forsskål [Arabic]: مَخِيَط

Standard transliteration [Latin]: muḥayyaṭ

Standard writing [Arabic]: مَخِيَط

Comments: Forsskål writes in his *Materia medica ex officina pharmaceutica Kahiræ* (Forsskål 1775a, p. 150 No. 13) that the fruit is called *Sebestan* = sabastān (سَبَسْتَان) and *nabq mochajit* = nabq muḥayyaṭ³¹ = نَبَق مَخِيَط. For the designation of the fruit as nabq or nabaq see infra **Ziziphus spina-christi**.

Cordia sinensis Lam.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Gharaf*, *Önneb*, *Eschell*, *Sehaeli* (names from Yemen).

Forsskål [Arabic]: غَرْف

Standard transliterations [Latin]: gharaf,

°unnāb, ašal, suḥālī, suḥaylī

Standard writings [Arabic]: غَرْف، عُنَاب، أَشَل

سُحَالِي، سُحَالِي

Comments: For these standard transcriptions cf. Schweinfurth (1912, p. 136). Schweinfurth (1912, p. 163) writes that he was given the names ssehḥēl, ssuhḥēl and ssuhḥāle for **Cordia sinensis** during his botanical investigations in Yemen³². These names correspond to seḥēl, suḥēl and suḥāle in modern transliterations, which could correspond to saḥāl, suḥal and suḥālī in Classical Arabic. Nevertheless, they would more probably refer to the forms suḥayl and suḥālī in Classical Arabic as the diphthong “ay” often becomes ē in the dialects (cf. Behnstedt 1987, §1.1.2). On the other hand ī may become ē in the vicinity of emphatic consonants in the western parts of Yemen (Behnstedt 1985, map 10) but as the paradigm fu°il is not found in Classical Arabic (cf. Fischer 1987, § 62) this leaves us with the understanding of this plant name as a dialectical pronunciation probably of a diminutive (i.e. suḥayl) as indicated above.

Regarding the name *Önneb* it was written as

30. This species is not mentioned in Hepper & Friis (1994). In Forsskål it is found in Forsskål (1775b, p. LXIII No. 136) and in Forsskål (1775a, p. 150 No. 13).

31. The word muḥayyaṭ is still seen as being a passive participle. In dialects both the vowels “a” and “i” tend to become “e” in unstressed syllables.

32. *Cordia gharafin* Schweinfurth (1912, p. 163).

Onnâb on an original field label on the herbarium sheet. This thus confirms the alif (ā) of the second syllable.

Cynoglossum lanceolatum Forssk.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Schenaf* (name from Yemen).

Forsskål [Arabic]: شنف

Standard transliteration [Latin]³³: šanaf

Standard writing [Arabic]: شَنَّف

Cynoglossum linifolium sensu Forssk.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Hauscheb* (name from Yemen).

Forsskål [Arabic]: حوشب

Standard transliteration [Latin]: ḥawšab.

Standard writing [Arabic]³⁴: حَوْشَب

Echium angustifolium Miller subsp. **sericeum** (Vahl) Klotz

Forsskål [Latin]: *Sakhamam, Lesan el asal*

(names from Egypt).

Standard transliteration [Latin]: saḥamam, lisān al-ʿasal

Standard writing [Arabic]: سَخَمَم ، لِسَانُ الْعَسَلِ

Comments: For the transliteration saḥamam containing only short vowels cf. Schweinfurth (1912, p. 81) where three plants are called *ssa-cham* according to his manner of transcription. The form saḥamam is perhaps a dialect form to saḥam (Chr. Toll in littera) with an augmentative suffix “m”. Forms with “m” as suffix on the pattern faʿlam are known in Classical Arabic (Fischer 1965, p. 203; Fleisch 1961, § 100 pp. 465-467). The root √ sḥm means black or dark and is related to the root √ šḥm (Fischer 1965, pp. 280-281).

This plant is Egyptian (Forsskål 1775b, p. LXII; Hepper & Friis 1994, p. 86). The second name means “honeytongue”, as the second

word in the construct phrase is understood as being ʿasal. This may refer to the soft tongue-shaped leaves. The word asal اسل according to Kazimirski (1860) means a shaft or a stem of a large plant and is therefore less likely in this construct phrase. This species is used as medicine in Yemen where it is called lisān at-tawr, i.e. “bull tongue” (Schopen 1983, p. 164, where it is called *Echium sericeum*).

?**Echium creticum** L.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Kibedet el ard?* (name from Yemen).

Standard transliteration [Latin]: kibdat al-arḍ

Standard writing [Arabic]: كِبْدَةُ الْأَرْضِ

Comments: According to Forsskål (1775b, p. 42 No. 37) he transcribed it kibdet and not kibedet as indicated in Hepper & Friis (1994). The names seems to mean “the liver of the earth”.

Echium rubrum Forssk.

Forsskål [Latin]: *El kahaeli* (name from Egypt).

Forsskål [Arabic]: الكحيلة

Standard transliteration [Latin]: al-kuḥaylah

Standard writing [Arabic]: الكُحَيْلَة

Comments: This name is probably written by Forsskål as a dialectical pronunciation of a word kuḥaylah كُحَيْلَة, which is a diminutive of kaḥlāʾ كَحْلَاء, this word being the name of *Echium sericeum* Vahl (Wehr 1976). On the other hand Schweinfurth (1912, p. 19) calls *Echium sericeum* V. *el-kahhēli* and gives Forsskål as source.

Ehretia cymosa Thonning

Forsskål [Latin]: *Uaraf* (name from Yemen).

Standard transliteration [Latin]: waraf

Standard writing [Arabic]: وَرَف

Comments: This pronunciation is corroborated by Schweinfurth (1912, p. 122). Spelled as *uáraf* this plant name is also found on an original field label on a herbarium sheet at C. The accent over the first a is only a consequence of the fact that when Arabic words only have short vowels the stress usually lies on the first syllable

33. Prof. Loutfy Boulos proposed the vocalisation šanaf شَنَّف

34. Prof. Loutfy Boulos proposed the vocalisation ḥūšab حَوْشَب, but Forsskål's own transcription indicates a diphthong.

(wárafun > wáraf in pausa and in colloquial speech, cf. Fischer 1987, § 32).

Heliotropium bacciferum *Forssk.*

Forsskål [Latin]: *Habbfa, Haschfa* (names from Yemen).

Standard transliterations [Latin]: haḥfah, ḥašfah

Standard writing [Arabic]: هَحْفَة ، حَشْفَة

Comments:

The standard transliterations and writing follow Schweinfurth (1912) p. 143. According to Forsskål (1775b, p. CV No. 106) the transcription is *Hahhfa* and not *Habbfa* although the “b” and the “h” in the types used in the 1775 edition are very similar. It is nevertheless probable, that what was ment in Forsskål (ibid.) was ḥašfah حَشْفَة as the close combination of two rather similar laryngals in Arabic, that is h ʕ and ḥ ح in this case, is very uncommon³⁵. Forsskål’s transcriptions are often defective when it comes to the marking of Arabic laryngals and emphatic consonants.

Heliotropium digynum (*Forssk.*) *Asch. ex C.*

Christensen

Forsskål [Latin]: *Roghlae, Naetaesj* (names from Egypt).

Forsskål [Arabic]: رِغْلَة ، نَتَش

Standard transliteration [Latin]: rughlah, nataš.

Standard writing [Arabic]³⁶: رُغْلَة ، نَتَش

Heliotropium europaeum *L.*

Forsskål [Latin]: *Sackrân* (Arabic Egypt), *Kerâr, Akrâr* (Arabic Yemen).

Standard transliterations [Latin]: sakrân, karîr, akrîr

Standard writing [Arabic]: سَكْرَان ، كَرِير ، أَكْرِير

Comments: Forsskål writes regarding the first name: “In Ægyptio vocatur *Sackrân* ; id est:

ebrius;”³⁷ (Forsskål 1775b, p. 38 No. 19). The standard transliteration is based on this note³⁸. For the two other transliterations cf. Schweinfurth (1912, p. 143).

Heliotropium longiflorum (*A.DC.*) *Steud.* حَيْ
Hochst.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Kerâr, Akrâr* (names from Yemen).

Standard transliterations [Latin]: karîr, akrîr

Standard writing [Arabic]: كَرِير ، أَكْرِير

Comments: Forsskål writes that this plant has the same name as **Heliotropium europaeum** has in Yemen (Forsskål 1775b, p. CV No. 109 and p. 38 No. 19 and No. 21).

Heliotropium sp. indet. A.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Haschfae, Haschfae* (name from Yemen).

Standard transliteration: ḥašfah

Standard writing [Arabic]: حَشْفَة

Comments: As this plant obviously has the same name as **Heliotropium bacciferum** it has been transcribed in the same way.

Moltkiopsis ciliata (*Forssk.*) *I.M. Johnston*

Forsskål [Latin]: *Halamae* (name from Egypt).

Forsskål [Arabic]: حَالَمَة

Standard transliteration [Latin]: ḥālamah

Standard writing [Arabic]: حَالَمَة

Trichodesma africana (*L.*) *R.Br.*

Forsskål [Latin]: *Lusseq, Hörreig, Horrajg* (names from Egypt).

Forsskål [Arabic]: لُسَيْق ، حَرِيْق

Standard transliteration [Latin]: lusayq, ḥurrayq

Standard writing [Arabic]: لُسَيْق ، حَرِيْق

Comments: These names are here understood

37. “In Egypt it is called *Sackrân*, i.e. drunken;”

38. According to Hobbs (1990, p. 40) the Ma^ˆaza Bedouins and the people of the Nile Valley call the Henbane (*Hyoscyamus boveanus*) saykarân because of its intoxicating effect.

35. Cf. infra comments to **Heliotropium** sp. indet. A.

36. Prof. Loutfy Boulos proposed the vocalisation righlah رِغْلَة

as being diminutives of names based on the roots $\sqrt{\text{lsq}}$ and $\sqrt{\text{hrq}}$. For the name *lusayq* the transliteration *lusīq* is also possible. According to Schweinfurth (1912, p. 66) the plants named *Urtica wrens* and *Urtica pilulifera* have the same Arabic names in Egypt. Prof. Loutfy Boulos commented that the name *Lusseq* is to be written *luṣayq* لُصَيْق.

BURCERACEAE

Amyris kafal *Forssk.*

Forsskål [Latin]: *Kafal* (name from Yemen).

Forsskål [Arabic]: قفل

Standard transliteration [Latin]: qafal.

Standard writing [Arabic]: قَفَل

Comments: Forsskål writes: "Duæ aliæ arbores nomine mihi cognitæ, ut *Schadjaret el murr* شجرة المر i.e. *Arbor myrrhæ*; altera *Chadasch* خدش his descriptis similes, ex referentium fide"³⁹ (Forsskål 1775b p 80). The Standard transliterations of these names are: *šajarat al-murr*, *ħadaš* خَدَش، *شَجَرَة المُر*. These names cover with all probability the species *Commiphora abyssinica* (Hepper & Friis 1994, p. 90). For the name *šajarat al-murr* the dialectical pronunciation is *šajarat al-mirr* (Schopen 1983, p. 171).

Commiphora gileadensis (*L.*) *Christensen*

Forsskål [Latin]: *Abn sham* (name from Yemen).

Forsskål [Arabic]: ابو شام

Standard transliteration [Latin]: *abū šām*.

Standard writing [Arabic]: أَبُو شَام

Comments: Forsskål writes *Abuschâm* (Forsskål 1775b, p. 80) and *Abu schâm* (Forsskål 1775b, p. CX No. 254) and not *Abn sham* as indicated by Hepper & Friis (1994, p. 90).

39. Two other trees are known to me by name: *Schadjaret el murr* شجرة المر i.e. Myrrh tree; the other being *Chadasch* خدش. These are with similar descriptions according to the trust (given) to referents.

Commiphora kataf (*Forssk.*) *Engl.*

Forsskål [Latin]: *Kataf* (name from Yemen).

Forsskål [Arabic]: قطف

Standard transliteration [Latin]: qataf.

Standard writing [Arabic]: قَطْف

CAMPANULACEAE

Campanula edulis *Forssk.*

Forsskål [Latin]: *Chobs el okab, Riâm* (names from Yemen).

Forsskål [Arabic]: خبز العقب

Standard transliteration [Latin]: *ħubz al-^ouqab, riyām*

Standard writing [Arabic]: خُبْز العُقْب، رِيَام

Comments: According to Forsskål the first name should come from the district of Kusma and the second from al-Ĥādiya. The standard transliteration and writing of the second name follow Schweinfurth (1912, p. 132). The first name should perhaps be read *ħubz al-^ouqāb* خُبْز العُقَاب in Classical Arabic i.e. "eagle bread".

On an original field label on the herbarium sheet at C, the name *Darak* was written, which could correspond to *darak* or *daraq* دَرَق، دَرَك. This name stands unique, as it has not been found elsewhere. Schweinfurth (1912, p. 162) writes that he, during his own botanical investigations in Yemen, was given the name *as nab* for **Campanula edulis**. This name is written *as nab* عَزْنَب in modern transliteration and in Arabic.

CAPPARIDACEAE

Cadaba farinosa *Forssk.*

Forsskål [Latin]: *Asal, El bejad, Korraeb, Saerah, Toraeb* (names from Yemen).

Forsskål [Arabic]: سرح

Standard transliteration [Latin]: *asal, al-bayād, qurrah, sarah, ṭurayḥ*

Standard writing [Arabic]: عَسَل، البِيَاض

قُرَّة، سَرَح، طُرَيْح

Comments: For the standard transliterations see Schweinfurth (1912, p. 131). According to Forsskål *sarah* is from *Surdūd*, the other ones are from *Wadi Mawr* (Forsskål 1775b, p. CVI No.

140; Hepper & Friis 1994, p. 60). Regarding the third name Forsskål writes *Korraeh* and not *Korraeb* as written in Hepper & Friis (1994).

The name *El bejad* is also found on a field label on a herbarium sheet at C. This name evidently alludes to the fact that this plant is covered by a white hair growth (cf. the term *farinosa*).

Cadaba glandulosa Forssk.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Taenaim* (name from Yemen).

Standard transliteration [Latin]: tanaym, tunaym

Standard writing [Arabic]: تَنْيَم

Comments: The transcription is difficult. Schweinfurth writes *teneim* (Schweinfurth 1912, p. 131). Accordingly it could be a diminutive of the root \sqrt{tnm} with a dialectical pronunciation (cf. Wright 1988a, § 283)⁴⁰.

Cadaba rotundifolia Forssk.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Kadhab* (name from Yemen).

Forsskål [Arabic]: قَطَب

Standard transliteration [Latin]: qazab.

Standard writing [Arabic]: قَطَب

Comments: In Forsskål (1775b, p. 68), the Arabic spelling is qatab قَطَب. But as the Forsskål's transcription is *Kadhab* the spelling with $z = \text{ظ}$ is thereby attested. It is furthermore spelled qazab قَطَب in Forsskål (1775b, p. CVI No. 138). It seems that Forsskål's new generic name *Cadaba* is derived from qazab. The form qazab seems to be related to the Classical Arabic qadab⁴¹ which means any tree whose branches are long and straight or branches that are cut and stripped of bark. It may also mean a kind of plant (luzerne according to Kazimirski 1860).

40. Prof. Loutfy Boulos proposed the pronunciations: tunīm and tanīm . تَنْيَم ، تَنْيَم .

41. For the merging of $z = \text{ظ}$ and $d = \text{ذ}$ in the Yemeni dialects see Behnstedt (1987, pp. 5-6 §1.2.3), cf. also Behnstedt (1996, pp. 732 - 762).

Capparis cartilaginea Decne.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Lasaf* (name from Yemen).

Forsskål [Arabic]: لَصَف

Standard transliteration [Latin]: laşaf

Standard writing [Arabic]: لَصَف

Capparis dahi Forssk.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Dahi* (name from Yemen).

Forsskål [Arabic]: ظَهِي

Standard transliteration [Latin]: zahī.

Standard writing [Arabic]: ظَهِي

Comments: As the letters $d = \text{ذ}$ and $z = \text{ظ}$ are interchanging in the dialects of Yemen (cf. Behnstedt 1987), the first radical of this plant name in Classical Arabic may well be a “d”. This is perhaps also indicated by Forsskål's transcription *Dahi*.

Capparis decidua (Forssk.) Edgew.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Sodād* (name from Yemen).

Standard transliteration [Latin]: sudād

Standard writing [Arabic]: سَدَاد

Comments: For the standard transliteration and writing see Schweinfurth (1912, p. 162).

Cleome digitata Forssk.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Biss* (name from Yemen).

Forsskål [Arabic]: بَس

Standard transliteration [Latin]: Biss

Standard writing [Arabic]: بَس

Maerua crassifolia Forssk.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Maeru, Meru* (name from Yemen).

Forsskål [Arabic]: مَرُو

Standard transliteration [Latin]: marū

Standard writing [Arabic]: مَرُو

Maerua oblongifolia (Forssk.) A.Rich.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Redif, Asal, Schaegar, Oud esymm* (names from Yemen).

Forsskål [Arabic]: شَيْقَر

Standard transliteration [Latin]: radīf, °asal, šayqar, °ūd as-simm

Standard writing [Arabic]: رَدِيْف ، عَسَل
شَيْقَر ، عُوْد السِّمِّ

Comments: Forsskål described this species in the modern sense as two different species, namely *Capparis oblongifolia* and *Capparis mithridatica* (Hepper & Friis 1994, p. 93). The two first vernacular names belong to *Capparis oblongifolia* and the two next ones belong to *Capparis mithridatica*. For the standard transliteration of the first name of the first species cf. Schweinfurth (1912, p. 112). The pronunciation of the second name remains obscure as Forsskål does not write the name in Arabic letters. The spelling of this name in the standard transliteration and writing remains conjectural.

Regarding the second species, Forsskål writes that this plant is praised as an effective antidote against snakebites⁴². The last name is not written with Arabic letters either but as the transcribed name may be read as “poison-wood” in Arabic, the pronunciation is documented in this way.

CARIOPHYLLACEAE

Dianthus cariophyllus L.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Gurumfil* (name from Egypt).

Forsskål [Arabic]: قُرْمُفَل

Standard transliteration [Latin]: qurunfil, gurumfil

Standard writing [Arabic]: قُرْمُفَل ، قُرْنُفَل

Comments: According to Wehr (1976) the Classical pronunciation of the Carnation Flower is qaranful. However, the dialectical pronunciation in Cairo is as written by Forsskål (pers. obs. on Egyptian dialect⁴³). According to Forsskål this plant was found in gardens in Cairo (Forsskål 1775b, p. LXVI No. 237). In Hepper & Friis (1994) *D. cariophyllus* is mentioned re-

garding plant material gathered from Forsskål on the island of Malta, but no vernacular name is given. In Forsskål's *Florula Melitensis* no *Dianthus* species is mentioned (Forsskål 1775b, pp. XIII-XIV). Schweinfurth (1912, p. 18) writes the pronunciation qurūmful for *Dianthus cariophyllus*.

Dianthus uniflorus Forssk.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Zabr es-zirr* (name from Yemen).

Forsskål [Arabic]: زَهْر الزَّر

Standard transliteration [Latin]: zahr -az-zirr

Standard writing [Arabic]: زَهْر الزَّر

Comments: Forsskål wrote *Zahr es-zirr* and not *Zabr es-zirr* as written in Hepper & Friis (1994, p. 94). But the printed letter “h” in Forsskål (1775b, p. CXI No. 284) is very reminiscent of the letter “b”. The Arabic name means “button flower”.

Gymnocarpus decandrum Forssk.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Syrr, Djarad* (names from Egypt).

Forsskål [Arabic]: سِر ، جَرَد

Standard transliteration [Latin]: sirr, jarad

Standard writing [Arabic]: سِر ، جَرَد

Comments: These plant names are spelled as *Sirr* and *Djarad* in Forsskål (1775b, p. LXIII No. 144) under *Gymnocarpus deserti*. The standard transliterations of the name sirr are based on this spelling. The name jarad may be pronounced with a long second vowel and sometimes too with a geminated second radical jarād or jarrād (جراد) (cf. Schweinfurth 1912, p. 23).

Gysophila capillaris (Forssk.) Christensen

Forsskål [Latin]: *Syrr, Rokejeka* (names from Egypt).

Forsskål [Arabic]: رَقِيْقَه ، رَغِيْغَه

Standard transliterations [Latin]: sirr, ruqayaqah, rughayaghah

Standard writing [Arabic]: سِر ، رُقَيْقَة ، رَغِيْغَة

Comments: Forsskål spells the second *rokæjeka*

42. Contra venenum et morsus serpentum hæc planta laudatur, tanquam heroica... = Against the venom of snakes this plant is praised up to a heroic degree... Forsskål (1775b, p. 99).

43. The letter qāf ق may be pronounced as “g” in Cairo.

and he furthermore spells it in two different ways in Arabic, namely رقيقه ، رغيغه (Forsskål 1775b, p. LXVI No. 236 and p. 91). The standard transliterations of this name follows his spellings. However, Prof. Loutfy Boulos who knows the Egyptian Flora well proposed the writings: رُقَيْقَة ، رُغَيْرَة = ruqayqah, raghīrah. The vocalisation of the name sirr is based on an analogy with the plant names mentioned in the preceding species.

Minuartia geniculata (Poir.) Thell.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Sesau* (name from Egypt).

Standard transliterations [Latin]: sasaw, sisāw

Standard writing [Arabic]: سَسَاوُ ، سِسَاوُ

Comments: As Forsskål did not write the name in Arabic, and as it is not found in other sources the right pronunciation remains doubtful, especially as no indication is given on whether the letters for “s” are emphatic or not⁴⁴.

Paronychia arabica (L.) DC.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Libbaejt* (name from Egypt).

Standard transliteration [Latin]: libbāyat

Standard writing [Arabic]: لِبَايَة

Comments: As Forsskål did not write the name in Arabic and as it is not found in other sources the right pronunciation remains doubtful. This plant was gathered by Forsskål outside Cairo in desert places (siglum Cd. = Cairi vel Kahīræ loca deserta – Forsskål 1775b, p. L and p. LXIII No. 146) According to Schweinfurth (1912, p. 34) this plant is also called in Egypt nuḥāla, neḥāla in Northern Sinai (Burullus and al-Ariṣ) and lorēmba in Mariūt in the Delta.

Prof. Loutfy Boulos has approved the standard transliteration and writing.

Paronychia desertorum Boiss.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Makr* (name from Egypt).

Forsskål [Arabic]: مَكْر

44. Prof. Loutfy Boulos, who knows the Egyptian flora well, proposed the spelling sīsāw سِيَسَاوُ

Standard transliteration [Latin]: Makr

Standard writing [Arabic]: مَكْر

Polycarpon prostratum (Forssk.) Aschers. *تح*

Schweinf.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Robbair*, *robbæjre* (name from Egypt).

Standard transliteration [Latin]: rubbayrah

Standard writing [Arabic]: رُبَيْرَة

Comments: As Forsskål did not write this Arabic plant name with Arabic letters, the standard transliteration and writing remain conjectural.

Silene villosa Forssk.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Kabli* (name from Egypt).

Standard transliteration [Latin]: kaḥlī

Standard writing [Arabic]: كَحْلِي

Comments: Forsskål (1775b, p. LXVI No. 239) writes *Kahhli* instead of *Kabli*, albeit the differences between the printed h and the printed b in the edition of the *Flora* of 1775 are minute. The standard transliteration and writing used here follow Schweinfurth (1912, p. 43).

Spergularia marina (L.) Griseb.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Girghair* (name from Egypt).

Standard transliterations [Latin]: jirghayr, qirghayr

Standard writing [Arabic]: جِرْغَيْر ، قِرْغَيْر

Comments: Forsskål does not write this plant name with Arabic letters but as this plant was gathered in Cairo and as the Cairo dialect pronounces the letter jīm ج as “g” in the English word “girl” (Fischer 1987, § 30 anm. 4) the right pronunciation of this plant name remains obscure, especially as the letter qāf ق is pronounced as “g” too in some Egyptian dialects.

CELASTRACEAE

Catha edulis (Vahl) Forssk. *ex Endl.*

Forsskål [Latin]: *Gat*, *Kat*, *Kath* (name from Yemen)

Forsskål [Arabic]: قَات

Standard transliteration [Latin]: qāt

Standard writing [Arabic]: قَات

Comments: This plant name is also found in Reig (1983).

CHENOPODIACEAE

Anabasis articulata (Forssk.) Moq.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Tartîr* (name from Egypt).

Forsskål [Arabic]: ترتير

Standard transliteration [Latin]: tartîr

Standard writing [Arabic]: تَرْتِير

Arthrocnemum macrostachyum (Moric.) K. Koch

Forsskål [Latin]: *Chraesi* (name from Egypt)

Standard transliterations [Latin]: ħraysī, ħrayzī

Standard writing [Arabic]: خَرَيْسِي، خَرَيْزِي

Comments: This plant has also been called *Arthrocnemum glaucum* (Del.) Ung.-Sternb. (Hepper & Friis 1994, p. 101). Schweinfurth (1912, p. 7) writes that the plant, which he calls *Arthrocnemum glaucum* Ung. St., is called in Egypt⁴⁵ in different places by the names: *hamd*, *ischnān*, *schinān* and *ħhatab-schachāch* according to his transcriptions which corresponds to: *hamd*, *išnān*, *šinān*, *ħatab*⁴⁶ *šahāḥ* = هَمْد، اِشْنَان (Schweinfurth 1912, p. 1 and p. 7). On the other hand the plants which he calls *Salicornia fruticosa* is called *chrēss* and *chrēsi* according to his transcription which corresponds to: ħrēs and ħrēzi and the plant, which he calls *Zygophyllum album*, is called *chrēssi* = ħrēsī (Schweinfurth 1912, p. 57).

As the long ē is understood here as referring to an original diphthong, the standard transliterations and writing mentioned above are hereby suggested⁴⁷. The standard transliterations and writing provide a dialectical pronunciation of what in all probability is a Classical Arabic diminutive, e.g. ħuraysī > ħraysī.

45. This plant was collected in Alexandria in Egypt (Hepper & Friis 1994, p. 101).

46. Prof. Loutfy Boulos corrected the name ħatab to ħatab حَطَب

47. Prof. Loutfy Boulos only accepted the name: ħrayzī = خَرَيْزِي

The name *hamd* is perhaps to be understood as *ħamd* (حَمْد), which means plants growing in briny soil (cf. comments to **Asclepias contorta** above). This would be in accordance to the family *Chenopodiaceae* being halophytic plants (Heywood 1996, p. 72).

Atriplex coriacea Forssk.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Raetaem* (name from Egypt).

Standard transliteration [Latin]: ratam

Standard writing [Arabic]: رَتَم

Comments: As Forsskål did not write the name with Arabic letters, and as I have not found it in another text the standard transliteration and writing remain conjectural.

Atriplex farinosa Forssk.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Ösfai* (name from Saudi Arabia, Jiddah).

Forsskål [Arabic]: عَصْفَاي

Standard transliteration [Latin]: ʿuṣfāy⁴⁸

Standard writing [Arabic]: عَصْفَاي

Atriplex halimus L. var. **schweinfurthii** Boiss.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Gataf*, *Ragbar* (names from Egypt)

Forsskål [Arabic]: رَغْت

Standard transliteration [Latin]: qataf, raghat

Standard writing [Arabic]: رَغْت، قَطْف

Comments: For the standard transliteration and writing of the first name see Schweinfurth (1912, p. 9). Regarding the second name, Forsskål wrote *Raghat* and not *Ragbar* as indicated in Hepper & Friis (1994, p. 105), but the distinction between the letters “h” and “b” is, as noted before, very subtle and is easily missed in the original printed text.

48. Prof. Loutfy Boulos proposed the pronunciation ʿuṣfāi عَصْفَاي. The Arabic spelling given by Forsskål should have the first priority unless clear indications are given for the contrary.

Atriplex leucolada Boiss.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Gataf, Ragbat* (names from Egypt)

Forsskål [Arabic]: رغت

Standard transliteration [Latin]: qataf, raghat

Standard writing [Arabic]: قَطَفَ، رَغَتَ

Comments: For the standard transliterations see above: **Atriplex halimus** var. **schweinfurthii**.

On a field label the word *gark* was written, which could be a name for this plant: jark = جرك written in the Cairo dialect (cf. Fischer 1987, § 30 anm. 4), or perhaps qarq = قرق. This root is actually found in Arabic and the word qaraq means a flat and featureless ground (Kazimirski 1860).

Bassia muricata (L.) Aschers.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Aerejam* (name from Egypt).

Forsskål [Arabic]: عريم

Standard transliteration [Latin]: °arīyam, °ariyam

Standard writing [Arabic]: عَرِيْمَ، عَرِيْمَ

Comments: This is perhaps another instance of a dialectical pronunciation of an “m” augmented form, see **Echium angustifolium** above. The second pronunciation is proposed by Prof. Loutfy Boulos, who nevertheless only wrote عَرِيْمَ = °arīm.

Beta vulgaris L.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Saelle* or *saelg* (name from Egypt).

Forsskål [Arabic]: سلق

Standard transliteration [Latin]: salq

Standard writing [Arabic]: سَلَقَ

Comments: In Forsskål (1775b, p. LXIII No. 154), the vernacular name is transcribed *sælk* vel *sælg*. In Egypt this name is used for a form of this chard, whose leaves are used in salads.

Chenopodium schraderianum Schultes

Forsskål [Latin]: *Schokr el-bomâr* (name from Yemen).

Forsskål [Arabic]: شقر الحمار

Standard transliteration [Latin]: šuqr al-ḥumār

Standard writing [Arabic]: شَقْرُ الْحُمَارِ

Comments: In Forsskål (1775b, p. CVIII No. 195), the vernacular name is transcribed *Schokr el-homâr*. According to Kazimirski (1860) the plant name šaqir with the form šuqār as one of the plural formes means Anemone. The form šuqār is in the modern Arabic the name for Anemone and Buttercup (Reig 1983). This name thus means something like “donkey anemone”, perhaps in a mocking way. This name is also found on an original field label on the herbarium sheet.

Chenopodium viride sensu Forssk.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Rokeb ed djemmel, Rockeb el djämmel* (name from Yemen).

Standard transliteration [Latin]: rukib al-jamal

Standard writing [Arabic]: رُكِبُ الْجَمَلِ

Comments: According to Behnstedt (1996, p. 460) the plant name rukbah pl. rukab in Yemen is used for the species *Boerhavia diffusa*. This species is also called by the name ruqmah (Behnstedt 1996, p. 460). The letters “b” and “m” may alternate in Arabic, a well-known example being the name of the holy city Makkah which is some times called Bakkah (Fleisch 1961, p. 74). The letters “k” and “q” may also alternate (Fleisch 1961, p. 76). The name of **Chenopodium viride** thus means “the *Boerhavia* of the camel”.

Halimione portulacoides (L.) Aellen

Forsskål [Latin]: *Gwos* (name from Egypt).

Standard transliteration [Latin]: qawwūs

Standard writing [Arabic]: قَوُّوسٌ

Comments: This name was found on a field label. No vernacular name for this species is found in the *Flora Egyptiaco-Arabica* (Forsskål 1775b, p. LXXVII No. 550 and p. 175 No. 80). The pronunciation with the geminated second radical follows Prof. Loutfy Boulos. As the name quway-sah قَوُّوسَة means sage (Kazimirski 1860; Steingass 1884) and as **Halimione portulacoides** has some resemblance with *Salvia officinalis* in

growth habit if not in inflorescence i.e. both species are low shrubs with opposite elliptic or lanceolate leaves, which are grey and mealy (**Halimione portulacoides**) or grey and hair covered (*Salvia officinalis*), the standard transliteration has been based on these common features.

Halocnemum strobilaceum (Pallas) M. Bieb.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Sabta* (name from Egypt).

Standard transliteration [Latin]: *sabtah*, *sabtā*⁴⁹

Standard writing [Arabic]: سَبْتَة ، سَبْتَاء

Comments: As the vernacular pronunciation may correspond to the two spellings mentioned under the standard transliteration the right pronunciation may be difficult to ascertain. In analogy with the Arabic name for the Sand Grouse (*Pterocles* spp.) which may be written both as *qaṭā* (*qaṭan*) قَطَا and *qaṭah* قَطَاه where the second is a nomen unitatis of the first, but where in dialects the distinction is blurred even if the dialect uses nomina unitatis (cf. the animal names of the Muzīn tribe in southern Sinai Provençal 1997, p. 37 No. 8) the vernacular name of **Halocnemum strobilaceum** may be pronounced in one way but cover different spellings.

According to Schweinfurth (1912, p. 23) **Halocnemum strobilaceum** is called *hamd* (هَمْد) and *ḥaṭab ḥaddādī* (حَطَبٌ حَدَّادِي) in Egypt⁴⁹. On the other hand the species *Carlina involucreta* and *Suaeda pruinosa*, *S. vera* and *S. vermiculata* are all called *sabta*⁵⁰ (Schweinfurth 1912, p. 81). The standard transliteration follows this spelling.

Noaea mucronota (Forssk.) Aschers. & Schweinf.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Sjök ihannasch* (name from Egypt).

49. *hamd* and *hḥattab ḥhaddādī* according to the way of transcription of Schweinfurth (1912).

50. *ssabta* according to the way of transcription of Schweinfurth (1912).

Standard transliteration [Latin]: *šök al-ḥanaš*

Standard writing [Arabic]: شُوكُ الْحَنْشِ

Comments: Forsskål (1775 Flora) p. 57 writes Arab. *Sjök ihannasch* i.e. *Carduus serpens*.⁵¹ The standard transliteration is following this information. The standard transliteration and writing follow the dialectical pronunciation. In Classical Arabic it should be *šawk al-ḥanaš* = شُوكُ الْحَنْشِ.

Salicornia europaea L.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Chraesi*, *Hattab badāda* (names from Egypt).

Standard transliteration: *ḥrayzī*, *ḥaṭab badādah*

Standard writing [Arabic]: حَرِيْزِي ، حَطَبٌ بَدَّادَة

Comments: For the transcription of *Chraesi* cf. Schweinfurth (1912, p. 41), where he writes that *Salicornia fruticosa* has the names *chress* and *chresi*, the latter corresponding to *ḥrezi* < *ḥrayzī* = حَرِيْزِي in the system of transcriptions used by Schweinfurth (1912, p. 1). Prof. Loutfy Boulos proposed the vocalisation *ḥarīzī* = حَرِيْزِي . Nevertheless the pronunciation *ḥrezi* < *ḥrayzī* is consistent with an original form based on the diminutive pattern *fuʿayl*, thus: *ḥurayzī* > *ḥrayzī* > *ḥrezi*.

The second name is understood as stemming from the Arabic *ḥaṭab*, which means firewood, and *badādah*⁵², which means separated i.e. perhaps an allusion to the growth habit of this species with fleshy, but leafless and clearly separated stems of the plant (see illustration in Heywood 1996, p. 73).

As the other specimen of **Salicornia europaea** in Forsskål's Herbarium has been re-identified as **Salicornia fruticosa** (Hepper & Friis 1994, p. 105), the naming is thus confirmed.

Salicornia fruticosa (L.) L.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Chraesi*, *Hattab badāde* (names from Egypt).

51. I.e. snake thistle.

52. The pronunciation is dialectical.

Standard transliteration: ḥrayzī, ḥatab badādah
 Standard writing [Arabic]: حَرِيْزِي ، حَطَبَ بَدَادَة
 Comments: See **Salicornia europaea** above and Hepper & Friis (1994, pp. 105-107).

Salsola imbricata Forssk.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Harm* (name from Yemen)
 Forsskål [Arabic]: هَرْم
 Standard transliteration [Latin]: harm.
 Standard writing [Arabic]: هَرْم
 Comments: Prof. Loutfy Boulos read this name as harim هَرِم and wrote that it means old camels⁵³. Nevertheless Schweinfurth's informants provided the name harm هَرْم during his own field investigations in Yemen (Schweinfurth 1912, p. 179).

Salsola inermis Forssk.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Gummaeli, Naedeua, Naedeuwa* (names from Egypt).
 Standard transliteration [Latin]: jummaylī, nadāwah, nidwah
 Standard writing [Arabic]: جُمَيْلِي ، نَدَاوَة ، نِدْوَة
 Comments: As Schweinfurth transcribes the names to *gummēlī, nedēwa* (Schweinfurth 1912, p. 41), and as the letter jīm ج is pronounced as an occlusive g in Northern Egypt (Fischer 1987, § 30 anm. 4; O'Leary 1984, pp. 17-18) the standard transliteration and writing of jumayli and nadāwah are based both on these facts, and on the fact that the evolution of the diphthong ay>æ/e is common in this dialect. However the standard transliterations and writing remain conjectural. On the other hand Prof. Loutfy Boulos corrected the spelling of the second name to nidwah نِدْوَة.

53. Hepper & Friis (1994, p. 107) write that this is an obscure species and despite the attempts of several botanists to identify it the species identification remains obscure without a type. Schweinfurth (1912, p. 179) notes the name harm for *Salsola forskalii* which was provided during his field investigations in Yemen in 1881 and 1889.

Suaeda aegyptiaca (Hasselq.) Zohary

Forsskål [Latin]: *Mullaeah* (name from Egypt and Saudi Arabia, Qunfudhah⁵⁴).

Forsskål [Arabic]: مَلَا ح
 Standard transliteration [Latin]: mullāḥ
 Standard writing [Arabic]: مَلَا ح
 Comments:

Forsskål writes that it is a salty plant (*salsuginosa planta*) (Forsskål 1775b, p. 69). The Arabic name is derived from the Arabic word for salt = malḥ مَلْح.

Suaeda fruticosa Forssk. ex J.F. Gmel.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Döluḥ, Döluḥ* (name from Jiddah and Qunfudhah, Saudi Arabia)
 Standard transliteration [Latin]: duluḥ
 Standard writing [Arabic]: دُلُو ح
 Comments: As Forsskål did not write this name with Arabic letters the standard transliteration and writing remain conjectural. The right Latin spelling according to Forsskål must be *Döluḥ* as it is used in the note to **Suaeda monoica** (Forsskål 1775b, p. 70-71⁵⁵). They follow Schweinfurth (1912, p. 155) regarding the letter qāf ق. This name is not mentioned in Hepper & Friis (1994).

Suaeda hortensis Forssk. ex J.F. Gmel.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Mullah* (name from Egypt and Yemen).
 Forsskål [Arabic]: مَلَا ح
 Standard transliteration [Latin]: mullāḥ
 Standard writing [Arabic]: مَلَا ح
 Comments: As the two species **Suaeda aegyptiaca** and **Suaeda hortensis** in all probability share the same vernacular name in Egyptian, Saudi and Yemen Arabic the standard transliteration

54. The Saudi Arabian locality is not provided in the Centuria but in the conspectus (Forsskål 1775b, p. CIX).

55. Forsskål writes in the note to **Suaeda monoica**: *Haec est planta e qua Arabes Yemenses Hötam حطم vel Döluḥ; id est sal alkali extrahunt (...)* = Those are the plants from which the Yemen Arabs extract Hötam or Döluḥ, i.e. Alkali salt (...) (Forsskål 1775b, pp. 70-71).

and writing are based on this (see **Suaeda aegyptiaca** above).

Suaeda monoica *Forssk. ex J.F. Gmel.*

Forsskål [Latin]: *Asal* (name from Egypt and Yemen⁵⁶)

Forsskål [Arabic]: عسل

Standard transliteration [Latin]: [°]asal.

Standard writing [Arabic]: عَسَل

Comments: The Arabic name means honey.

Suaeda vera *Forssk. ex J.F. Gmel.*

Forsskål [Latin]: *Suaed*, *Hömmâm* (names from Egypt and Yemen).

Forsskål [Arabic]: حمام

Standard transliterations [Latin]: suwad, ḥammām.

Standard writing [Arabic]: سُود ، حَمَّام

Comments: As this plant in all probability has the same venacular name as **Achyranthes capitata**, **Celosia polystachia** and **Celosia trigyna** var. **fasciculiflora** of the **AMARANTHACEAE** P. 19 because Forsskål's Latin transcriptions of the Arabic name are the same (see above), the standard transliteration has been based on this assumption. Cf. Schweinfurth (1912, p. 83 and p. 119) where he nevertheless gives two pronunciation namely *sued* and *suëd*, the latter being used for the *Suaeda* species. It must also be remembered that the venacular names of **Achyranthes capitata** and **Celosia trigyna** are from Yemen while the name of **Suaeda vera** is from Egypt. Forsskål notes the same names for **Suaeda vera** in both Egypt and Yemen (Forsskål 1775b, p. LXIV No. 185 and p. CIX No. 219).

For the second name the Forsskål's transliteration with ö may indicate a ḍammah as vowel sign in this place, thus ḥammām حَمَّام .

Prof. Loutfy Boulos has not accepted the spelling *sued* سُود but proposed the pronuncia-

tions: *suwwād* and *suwwīd* = سُوَاد ، سُوَيْد. This corresponds to the dialectical spelling *suëd* provided by Schweinfurth.

CISTACEAE

Helianthemum stipulatum (*Forssk.*) *Christensen*

Forsskål [Latin]: *Chosjaejn* (name from Egypt).

Forsskål [Arabic]: خَشِين

Standard transliteration: ḥušayn.

Standard writing [Arabic]: حُشَيْن

Comments: This name has the form of a diminutive⁵⁷. The root is: ṣḥšn.

COMPOSITAE

Achillea fragrantissima (*Forssk.*) *Sch. Bip.*

Forsskål [Latin]: *Kajsum*, *Keisûm gébeli* (name from Egypt).

Standard transliteration : qaysûm, qaysûm jabalî

Standard writing [Arabic]: قَيْسُوم جَبَلِي ، قَيْسُوم

Comments: Schweinfurth (1912, p. 4) writes *qessûm gébeli* with a reference to Forsskål and *qessûm* and *qaissûn* with a reference to both Forsskål and to the "Drogen Bazar nach Figari". Nevertheless Forsskål notes a diphthong in the first syllable of the word. The standard transliteration and writing are based on the data given both in Forsskål and Schweinfurth and on the fact that the letter *jīm* ج is pronounced as an occlusive "g" in Northern Egypt (Fischer 1987, § 30 anm. 4; O'Leary 1984, pp. 17-18). The second word in *qaysûm jabalî* means "from the mountain" i.e. "the moutaineous *qaysûm*".

Achillea santolina *L.*

Forsskål [Latin]: *Bastran*, *Kaejsûm* (names from Egypt).

Forsskål [Arabic]: بعيتران ، قيسون

Standard transliteration [Latin]: bu[°]ayt(a)rān, qaysûn.

Standard writing [Arabic]: بُعَيْتْرَان ، قَيْسُون

Comments: Forsskål writes in his transliteration

56. Both localities (*Alexandriae* and *Lohajæ*) according to Forsskål but Alexandria is outside the range of this species (Hepper & Friis 1994, p. 111)

57. Prof. Loutfy Boulos proposed the spelling ḥušīn = حُشِين

Bæætran and not *Bastran* as noted by Hepper & Friis (1994, p. 113). As the "ay" diphthong of Classical Arabic has a tendency to become an "æ" or an "ē" in many dialects the standard transliteration bu^caytrān is based on this. The plant is from Alexandria (Hepper & Friis 1994, p. 113), and in Egypt this linguistic trend is well known.

Prof. Loutfy Boulos corrected the spelling to bu^caytrān بُعَيْثْرَان.

Ambrosia maritima L.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Demsise* (name from Egypt).

Forsskål [Arabic]: دَمْسِيْسِه

Standard transliteration [Latin]: damsīsah

Standard writing [Arabic]: دَمْسِيْسَة

Comments: This plant was found by Forsskål around Cairo (Hepper & Friis 1994, p. 113). The final "h" is understood here as being the pausal form of the feminine ending, which is always pronounced as an "h" or an "a" (eventually as an "e") in the Egyptian dialect, except when the word is in status constructus where it is pronounced as "t".

Artemisia judaica L.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Schiach*, *Schrâck* (?) (names from Egypt).

Standard transliteration [Latin]: ši^cah, š(a)rāq

Standard writing [Arabic]: شِعِج ، شِرَاق

Comments: This plant is not mentioned in the *Flora Aegyptiaco-Arabica*, but the names are found on field labels on herbarium sheets at C (Hepper & Friis 1994, p. 114). The names mentioned are written with Latin characters. Schweinfurth, in his conspectus of plant names gathered in Egypt, writes under the entry *Artemisia judaica* the Arabic name ba^cetherān which corresponds to بعْثْرَان in Arabic characters. But under the entry *Artemisia santonica* he writes schi^cahh-koressani. The first word, written in his special way of transcribing, corresponds to شِعِج = ši^cah according to modern transliteration standards (Schweinfurth 1912, p. 7). The standard transliteration of the name *Schiach* on the field label

has thus been formed here using this pattern. The standard transliteration and the Arabic spelling of the second name, i.e. *Schrâck* (?) remain conjectural.

Prof. Loutfy Boulos on the other hand corrected Arabic spelling of the name *Schiach* to šiyah = شِيح. He vocalised the name *Schrâck* as širāq = شِرَاق.

Artemisia semsek Forssk.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Semsek*, *Msaeka*, *Semsaek* (names from Egypt).

Standard transliteration [Latin]: simsāk, misākah

Standard writing [Arabic]: سِمْسَاك ، مِسَاكَة

Comments: Schweinfurth, in his conspectus of plant names gathered in Egypt, writes under the entry *Artemisia camphorata*: missēka, ssemssēk, mssēka, (Schweinfurth 1912, p. 7), which in all probability is the Egyptian dialectical pronunciation of the names indicated by Forsskål. As Schweinfurth writes a long vowel in the second syllable in all the names which he transcribed, the standard transliteration has been based on this feature, on the other hand Prof. Loutfy Boulos corrected the spelling to a short vowel in the second syllable, i.e. simsik = سِمْسِك .

Atractylis carduus (Forssk.) Christensen

Forsskål [Latin]: *Akaesj*, *Akesch* (name from Egypt).

Standard transliterations [Latin]: ^cakīš, ^cakāš

Standard writing [Arabic]: عَكِيش ، عَكَاش

Comments: Schweinfurth, in his conspectus of plant names gathered in Egypt, writes under the entry *Centaurea pumila* the name ^cakēš, and he indicates it as pertaining to the district of Abū Qīr with P. Ascherson as his source (Schweinfurth 1912, p. 1 and p. 12). Under the entry *Atractylis flava*, he mentions Forsskål's note of the Arabic name of this plant⁵⁸.

58. *Atractylis carduus* is often known as *Atractylis flava* (Hepper & Friis 1994, p. 115).

As both the genus *Atractylis* and the genus *Centaurea* stands for thistle like plants which may have conspicuous purple flowers (cf. Polunin & Huxley 1994, p. 189 and p. 191-192). The standard transliterations and writing have been based on the name Schweinfurth gave under the entry *Centaurea pumila*. As Schweinfurth wrote that the vowel of the second syllable is long, the name may have had a long ā or a long ī as vowel of this syllable, or perhaps it may even be derived from a diminutive: °ukayš عَكُشٌ . As the infinitive °akaš denotes hair or leaves and twigs which are all mixed up or mixed together (Kazimirzki 1860) the name of this thistle is probably derived from that root.

***Bidens apiifolia* Forssk.**

Forsskål [Latin]: *Sis* (name from Yemen).

Standard transliteration [Latin]: sīs

Standard writing [Arabic]: سِيس

Comments: Schweinfurth gives the pronunciation indicated in the standard transliteration for *Bidens apiifolia*, but he identifies it as a *Chrysanthellum* sp. (Schweinfurth 1912, p. 118). He writes that in Yemen and Southern Arabia the name sīs سِيس is also the name of *Jasminum officinale* (Schweinfurth 1912, p. 188), while Forsskål gave the pronunciation sēs for *Jasminum officinale* (Schweinfurth 1912, p. 118). The standard transliteration has been based on the pronunciation provided by Schweinfurth.

***Calendula arvensis* L.**

Forsskål [Latin]: *Tubbaejni*, *Kaebbli* (name from Cairo, Egypt), *Zobejde* (name from Yemen).

Forsskål [Arabic]: كحله ، زبيده

Standard transliteration [Latin]: ṭubb °aynī, kaḥlah, zubaydah

Standard writing [Arabic]: طَبَّ عَيْنِي ، كَحْلَة ، زَبِيدَة

Comments: Regarding the name written *Kaebbli* in Hepper & Friis (1994, p. 116) it is in fact written *Kæhhli* in Forsskål (1775b, p. LXXIV No. 470. This is proved by Forsskål's Arabic writing of this name. The typographic resemblance be-

tween “h” and “b” in the *Flora Ægyptiaco-Arabica* is the source of this misreading. The rendering of the feminine ending tā° marbūṭah as “i” is known as imālah” in Arabic (Fleisch 1961, § 67 g). The name ṭubb °aynī is in two words and it was written in this way by Forsskål (Forsskål 1775b, p. LXXIV nr. 470). It means “eye treatment” (ṭibb °aynī in Classical Arabic) and is a kind of synonym to kaḥlah which seems to pertain to kuḥl = antimony which has long been used to eye treatments and eye make-up in Arabic medicine.

The name from Yemen, zubaydah, seems to be a diminutive of zubd = butter. This seems to be in accordance with the colour and appearance of the flower (Burnie 1995, ill. p. 239).

As the herbarium material is in a folder named *Calendula officinalis*, these names belong perhaps to the latter species (cf. Hepper & Friis 1994, p. 116).

***Centaurea aegyptiaca* L.**

Forsskål [Latin]: *Jamrūr* (names from Egypt).

Forsskål [Arabic]: يَمْرُور ، يَمْرَارَه

Standard transliteration [Latin]: yamrārah, yamrūr.

Standard writing [Arabic]: يَمْرَارَة ، يَمْرُور

Comments: The two names represent two different vocalisations of the same consonatic root.

***Centaurea calcitrapa* L.**

Forsskål [Latin]: *Schôk*, *Morrejir* (names from Egypt).

Standard transliteration [Latin]: šawk, murrayr

Standard writing [Arabic]: شَوْك ، مَرِير

Comments: The spelling of the dialectical name *Schôk* as šawk شَوْك i.e. following the Classical Arabic voacalisation, stems from Forsskål's own remark: “*Schôk* i.e. *Spina*” (Forsskål 1775b, p. 152 nr. 95). The bracts surrounding the involucre of the flowers of this species “have a single, woody, straw coloured spine up to 18 mm (5/7 in.) long” (Burnie 1995, p. 247 and ill.).

Prof. Loutfy Boulos proposed the Arabic spellings *šūk/šōk* and *murrīr* = شوك، مُرِير. Regarding the latter spelling it is certain from Forsskål's transcription that he intended a diphthong as he usually uses the letter "j" in its Scandinavian pronunciation i.e. as the letter "y" in the English word "yes". On the other hand Schweinfurth (1912, p. 12) does not indicate a clear diphthong in his noting of this Arabic name for this species which he gathered in Egypt (*murrēr*, *murrār*, Schweinfurth 1912, p. 12).


***Centaurea glomerata* Vahl**

Forsskål [Latin]: *Serrat enaghi*, *Sorrat en naghi*
(name from Egypt).

Standard transliteration [Latin]: *surrat an-nāqah*

Standard writing [Arabic]: سُرَّةُ النَّاقَةِ

Comments: The spellings in the standard transliteration and writing follow the proposal of Prof. Loutfy Boulos⁵⁹.

***Centaurothamnus maximus* (Forssk.) Wagenitz**  *Dittrich*

Forsskål [Latin]: *Mokâr*, *Bôgad*, *Baejud*, *Baerud*
(names from Yemen).

Forsskål [Arabic]: مكار، بيود، برود

Standard transliteration [Latin]: *mukâr*, *būjād*,
bayūd, *barwad*.

Standard writing [Arabic]: مكار، بوجاد، بيود، برود

Comments: For the standard transliteration and writing of *Bôgad* as *būjād* بوجاد see Schweinfurth (1912, p. 90). In Forsskål (1775b, p. 152) it is actually transcribed as *Bôgåd*, which perhaps may actually come from *būqād* = بوقاد.

***Ceruana pratensis* Forssk.**

Forsskål [Latin]: *Kaeruan* (name from Egypt).

Standard transliteration [Latin]: *kayrawān*

Standard writing [Arabic]: كَيْرَوَان

Comments: As this name has not been found by the author in any other source, and as the area where Forsskål found this plant was around Cairo (Forsskål 1775b, p. 154) and as the letter *qāf* ق is pronounced as either *hamzah* = a glottal stop (especially in Cairo) or as *g* in Egypt, the standard transliteration is based on these facts, but it remains conjectural. Prof. Loutfy Boulos proposed that the spelling *qayrawān* قَيْرَوَان is a real possibility.

This Arabic plant name is the same as the Arabic name for the birds named Curlews and Stone Curlews (Provençal 1996, p. 155).

***Conyza pyrhopappa* Sch. Bip. ex A. Rich.**

Forsskål [Latin]: *Schadj'asch*, *elmâ* (name from Yemen)

Standard transliteration [Latin]: *šajarat al-mā*[°]

Standard writing [Arabic]: شَجَرَةُ الْمَاءِ

Comments: Forsskål wrote on his original label on the herbarium sheet at C *Schadjaret elmâ* (Provençal personal observation on the original label at the Botanical Museum, in Hepper & Friis (1994, p. 119) this name is transcribed as *Schadj'asch*, *elmâ* with reference to the same field label). As this name obviously means water tree = *šajarat al-mā*[°] = شَجَرَةُ الْمَاءِ the standard transliteration is based on this. Grammatically *šajarat* شَجَرَة is a *nomen unitatis*, but these may be used to denote kinds and species in dialects (cf. Schopen 1983, p. 238).

***Echinops spinosissimus* Turra**

Forsskål [Latin]: *Chasjir*, *Sjök edsjimmel* (names from Egypt).

Forsskål [Arabic]: خَشِير

Standard transliteration [Latin]: *ħaşīr*, *šök al-jamal*

Standard writing [Arabic]: خَشِير، شوك الجمل

Comments: Regarding the name *Sjök edsjimmel*, Forsskål writes that it means *Carduus Cameli* = Camel's Thistle⁶⁰. The name as transcribed by

59. Schweinfurth writes (in his transcription) *ssuret-en-na^cqe* and he uses Forsskål as reference (Schweinfurth 1912, p. 12) which would give in standard transcription and writing: *surrat an-na^cqah* = سُرَّةُ النَّعَقَةِ.

60. The name *šawk* شوك means thistle in modern

Forsskål represents a dialectical pronunciation and the standard transliteration and writing follow this pronunciation. In Classical Arabic it would be šawk al-jamal = شَوْكُ الْجَمَلِ. As the letter jīm ج is pronounced as a “g” in the Cairo Dialect, this name has in all probability been provided by people from the desert⁶¹, especially as Forsskål gives the locality abbreviation “Cd” = Cairi vel Káhiræ loca deserta (Forsskål 1775b, p. L and p. LXXIII No. 423). This plant has in all probability been found and collected in desert areas around Cairo.

Eclipta prostrata (L.) L.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Tolak* (name from Yemen).

Forsskål [Arabic]: طولق

Standard transliteration [Latin]: ṭūlaq

Standard writing [Arabic]: طُولُق

Gnaphalium orientale sensu Forssk.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Adhaun el kelb* (name from Yemen).

Forsskål [Arabic]: اذون الكلب

Standard transliteration: aḏawn al-kalb

Standard writing [Arabic]: أَذُونُ الْكَلْبِ

Helichrysum forskahlii (J.F. Gmel.) Hilliard & Burt

Forsskål [Latin]: *Scheratat, Sinde, Synde* (names from Yemen).

Forsskål [Arabic]: شرعطط ، سندھ

Standard transliteration: šir^caṭaṭ⁶² or šar^caṭaṭ , sindah or sundah

Standard writing [Arabic]: شِرْعَطَط ، سِنْدَة ، سِنْدَة

Comments: Regarding the last name the last letter “e” is viewed here as standing for a tā³ marbūṭah. The first name may mean “a bad rag”

Classical Arabic (Reig 1983) and more generally thorny plants in Classical Arabic (Kazimirski 1860).

61. By people from the desert is here ment bedouins from tribes living in the desert, as these have other dialects than the urban Arabs.

62. Prof. Loutfy Boulos proposed the spelling: šir^caṭah شرعأطه.

and may allude to the appearance of the plant: “One of the so called ‘everlasting flowers’, this is a weak or wiry, straggling plant...” (Blundell 1992, p. 170 entry: *Helichrysum cymosum* ssp. *fruticosum*).

Hieracium uniflorum Forssk.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Morrejr* (name from Yemen).

Forsskål [Arabic]: مرير

Standard transliteration [Latin]: murrayr, murrayr

Standard writing [Arabic]: مَرِير ، مَرِير

Comments: This Arabic plant name is in its form a diminutive on the root ṣmrr (cf. Wright 1988a, § 275). According to Schopen (1983, pp. 171-172) two species of *Compositae* namely: *Crepis rueppellii* and *Lactuca capensis* are called mirār or mirrār in Yemen and are used traditionally to treat illnesses of the liver (icterus and liver-pains)

Iphiaona mucronata (Forssk.) Aschers. & Schweinf.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Dafra, Dasri* (name from Egypt).

Forsskål [Arabic]: ضفري

Standard transliteration [Latin]: ḏafrī

Standard writing [Arabic]: ضَفْرِي

Comments: This plant name is transcribed as *Dafra* and *Dafri* in Forsskål (1775b, p. LXXIII No. 432 and p. 147). Furthermore it is written صفري (ibid., p. 147). All these variations within the prints are viewed here as typographic errors. Prof. Loutfy Boulos proposed the spelling: dafrāh دَفْرَة .

Kleinia odora (Forssk.) DC.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Edcher* (name from Yemen).

Forsskål [Arabic]: ادخير

Standard transliteration [Latin]: adḥayr

Standard writing [Arabic]: اُدْحَيْر

Comments: As Forsskål writes that the dialectical pronunciation is *Edcher*, the second syllable is understood here as expressing an earlier “ay” diphthong as the “ay” diphthong of Classical

Arabic has a tendency to become an \bar{a} or an \bar{e} in many dialects. In the dialects around Ṣa^odah in northern Yemen, this trend is rather common (Behnstedt 1987, § 1.1.2), but it is also found many other places in Yemen (cf. Behnstedt 1985, p. 52).

Kleinia pendula (Forssk.) DC.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Kaad* (name from Yemen)

Forsskål [Arabic]: كَعْض

Standard transliteration [Latin]: ka^od, ka^oaḏ

Standard writing [Arabic]63: كَعْض ، كَعْض

Kleinia semperviva (Forssk.) DC.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Tyftok* (name from Yemen)

Standard transliteration [Latin]: tīflūk, ṭīflūk

Standard writing [Arabic]: تَفْلُوك ، طَفْلُوك

Comments: Schweinfurth (1912, p. 122) writes that this plant name should be written ṭīflūk = طَفْلُوك (ttiflōk according to his way of transcription) but this root is not found in Arabic (cf. Lane 1956). On the other hand Schweinfurth (1912) writes that the plant *Sempervivum chrysanthum* is called in his mode of transcription: tīflūk = in standard transliteration: tīfluk, which may be a dialectical pronunciation of Classical Arabic tīflūk, تَفْلُوك. In this case this plant name could be viewed as having the root √flk and having a “t” prefixed to it, which is often the case in Arabic and other Semitic languages. As the root √flk stands for something round in Arabic, this could perhaps apply to the shape of the flower. For this reason the transliteration tīflūk, تَفْلُوك is to be preferred.

Lactuca inermis Forssk.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Kat er raejan* (name from Yemen).

Forsskål [Arabic]: قَات الرَعِيَان

Standard transliteration [Latin]: qāt ar-ra^oyān.

Standard writing [Arabic]: قَات الرَعِيَان

Comments: This plant name means the “qāt of

the shepherd”. Forsskål writes that this plant is edible in raw state (Forsskål 1775b, p. 144).

Launaea mucronata (Forssk.) Muschl.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Jamrur* (name from Egypt).

Standard transliteration [Latin]: yamrūr

Standard writing [Arabic]: يَمْرُور

Comments: Schweinfurth (1912) writes that this plant, which he calls *Zollikoferia mucronata*, is called murrēre-entīje and haudān (Schweinfurth 1912, p. 48).

Launaea nudicaulis (L.) Hook

Forsskål [Latin]: *Hendibe*, *Hindibe* (names from Yemen: Surdud).

Nuar, *Sjadaejd*, *Schadaeid*, *Hawwe*, *Aliis Hawwe* (Names from Egypt: Alexandria).

Forsskål [Arabic]: هَنْدِيبَه ، حَوْه

Standard transliteration [Latin] (Yemen):

hindibah,

Standard writing [Arabic] (Yemen): هَنْدِيبَة

Standard transliteration [Latin] (Egypt): ḥawah (ḥawāh), šadayd, nuwār

Standard writing [Arabic] (Egypt):

حَوْه ، شَدِيد ، نُوَار

Comments: The name *Aliis Hawwe* is not an independent name; it is just the Latin sentence: “according to others *Hawwe*” (Forsskål 1775b, p. 143 No. 55).

According to Schweinfurth (1912) this species, for which he uses the scientific name *Zollikoferia nudicaulis*, has the Arabic name *hhaue* according to his transcription = ḥawah in standard transliteration. But he writes that this plant has the name hūuā in Central Arabia. His information comes from professor J.J. Hess, who obtained it from a Bedouin from the local tribe of °Otebi bedouins (Schweinfurth 1912, pp. XII-XIII). This could indicate that this plant name is on the root √hww or √hwy.

The name šadayd derives in all probability from the diminutive of šadīd = šudayd شُدَيْد .

The spellings of the name nuwār follows the spelling provided by Prof. Loutfy Boulos.

63. Prof. Loutfy Boulos proposed the spelling: qād قَاد .

Launaea spinosa (Forssk.) Sch. Bip. ex O. Kuntze
Forsskål [Latin]: *Kebbâd*, *Kaeddad* (name from Egypt).

Standard transliteration [Latin]: kabbād

Standard writing [Arabic]: كَبَّاد

Comments: For the standard transliteration cf. Schweinfurth (1912, p. 48) under *Zollikoferia spinosa*. This standard transliteration was approved by Prof. Loutfy Boulos.

Macowania ericifolia (Forssk.) Burt & Grau
Forsskål [Latin]: *Ansif* (name from Yemen).

Forsskål [Arabic]: عَنصِيف

Standard transliteration [Latin]: °anšif

Standard writing [Arabic]: عَنصِيف

Nauplius graveolens (Forssk.) A. Wicklund
Forsskål [Latin]: *Rabd* (name from Egypt).

Forsskål [Arabic]: رِبْد

Standard transliteration [Latin]: rabd

Standard writing [Arabic]: رِبْد

Phagnalon rupestre (L.) DC.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Tom ernéb*, *Mottaiej* (names from Egypt).

Forsskål [Arabic]: مطي

Standard transliteration [Latin]: tūm arnab, muṭay

Standard writing [Arabic]: ثُومُ أَرْنَبٍ ، مُطَي

Comments: The first name is understood as meaning “rabbit garlic” = tūm arnab ثُومُ أَرْنَبٍ , where the transcription noted by Forsskål indicates a dialectical pronunciation. Forsskål does not mention any Arabic name for this species⁶⁴ in his conspectus of the Yemen flora (Forsskål 1775b, p. CXIX No. 496), whereas both Arabic names are given in the conspectus of the Egyptian flora (Forsskål 1775b, p. LXXIII No. 444). The description (Forsskål 1775b, p. 148 No. 75) does not specify to which locality the names pertain.

Picris asplenioides L.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Sraegha*, *Haudân* (names from Egypt).

Forsskål [Arabic]: حودان

Standard transliteration [Latin]: siragha, ḥawdān

Standard writing [Arabic]: سِرْغَةَ ، حَوْدَانَ

Comments: The first name siragha follows Schweinfurth (1912, p. 15) under *Crepis radicata*. Prof. Loutfy Boulos proposed the pronunciation ḥūdān = حُوْدَانَ for the second name.

Picris scabra Forssk.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Murreir*, *Murrejr* (name from Yemen).

Standard transliteration [Latin]: murayr

Comments: This plant has the same name as **Hieracium uniflorum**, see supra.

Pluchea dioscoridis (L.) DC.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Barnūf* (name from Egypt).

Forsskål [Arabic]: بَرْنُوب

Standard transliteration [Latin]: barnūf

Standard writing [Arabic]: بَرْنُوب

Pulicaria arabica (L.) Cass.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Rara Ejub*, *Raràa ejjub* (name from Egypt).

Forsskål [Arabic]: رَعْرَاعِ أَيُوب

Standard transliteration: ra^crā^c ayyūb (ra^crā^cu Ayyūba)

Standard writing [Arabic]: رَعْرَاعِ أَيُوب

Comments: Forsskål (1775b, p. 150) writes: “Arab. *Rara Ejub* رَعْرَاعِ أَيُوب id est: *lacrymæ Jobi*; Job enim afflictus ulceribus hac herba corpus unxit, & protinus sanus factus; tanto compendio Etymologia in salvo erit.” = “In Arabic *Rara Ejub* رَعْرَاعِ أَيُوب that is: the tears of Job; Job being afflicted by ulcers ointed (his) body with this herb & at once became healthy; taken as a whole the Etymology will be sane.”

This explanation gives problems: 1. The word ra^crā^c means something which is in full bloom in Arabic. 2. What is meant by Etymologia is not

64. This species is called *Conyza tomentosa* by Forsskål.

clearly understood, is it a Classical work, which bears Etymologia as part of its title, or is it the etymology in general.

Wehr (1976) writes: “رعرع ايوب ra^crā^c ayyūb a kind of fleabane (*Pulicaria arabica* Cross. *Pulicaria inuloides* D.C.; *bot.*)”.

***Pulicaria crispa* (Forssk.) Benth. ex Oliver**

Forsskål [Latin]: *Sabat* (name from Egypt).

Standard transliteration [Latin]: *sabat*

Standard writing [Arabic]: سَبَات

Comments: The readings of the standard transliteration and writing follow Schweinfurth (1912, p. 38).

***Pulicaria incisa* (Lam.) DC.**

Forsskål [Latin]: *Munis, Neschusch, Cháa* (names from Yemen).

Forsskål [Arabic]: نشوش ، خع

Standard transliteration: *mūnis, našūš, ħa^c*

Standard writing [Arabic]: مُونِس ، نَشُوش ، خَع

Comments: Regarding the name *mūnis*, this name is written *Mūnis* in Forsskål (1775b, p. CXIX No. 505).

***Scolymus hispanicus* L.**

Forsskål [Latin]: *Laehlech, Laehlah* (name from Egypt).

Standard transliteration [Latin]: *liḥlāḥ*

Standard writing [Arabic]: لِحْلَاح

Comments: The right pronunciation of this name is not easy to determine, as Forsskål did not write it down with Arabic letters. The standard transliterations and writing follow a correction provided by Prof. Loutfy Boulos and they are confirmed by Schweinfurth (1912, p. 42).

?*Scorzonera tingitana* L.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Nuggd* (name from Egypt).

Forsskål [Arabic]: نَكْد

Standard transliteration [Latin]: *nukd*

Standard writing [Arabic]: نَكْد

Comments: This Arabic name does not refer to

the species name mentioned here, see Hepper & Friis (1994, p. 131). Schweinfurth (1912, p. 72) writes that *nóqd* or *nóqud* are the names of *Odontospermum graveolens* and of *Odontospermum pygmaeum*.

***Senecio aegyptius* L. var. *discoideus* Boiss.**

Forsskål [Latin]: *Kus* (name from Egypt).

Standard transliteration [Latin]: *kūs*

Standard writing [Arabic]: كُوس

Comments: The standard transliteration *kūs* is based on Schweinfurth (1912, p. 42).

***Senecio glaucus* L.**

Forsskål [Latin]: *Korraejr, Korraeis* (name from Egypt).

Forsskål [Arabic]: قريس

Standard transliteration: *qurrays*

Standard writing [Arabic]: قُرَيْس

Comments: The name *Korraejr* is understood here as being a copying fault of *qurrays*. The gemination of the second consonant is based on the correction by Prof. Loutfy Boulos.

***Senecio hadiensis* Forssk.**

Forsskål [Latin]: *Saelá abjad, Saela al bákar, Chodrab, Oud el Karah* (names from Yemen).

Forsskål [Arabic]: سلع ابيض ، خضراب ، عود القرح

Standard transliteration: *sala^c abyad, sala^c al-baqar, ħudrāb, ^cūd al-qarah⁶⁵*

Standard writing [Arabic]: سَلَعُ أْبَيْضُ ، سَلَعُ الْبَقَرِ ، خَضْرَابُ ، عُودُ الْقَرْحِ

Comments: The second name is here understood as *سلع البقر*. Kazimirski (1860) vocalises this plant name as *sula^c سَلَع*. This second name is from the area around Bulgosa (Forsskål 1775b, p. CXIX No. 498). In Classical Arabic the name *sala^c سَلَع* is used for various plants (Freitag 1837).

As Forsskål writes that the plant was found in the mountains of Yemen (Forsskål 1775b, p. 148

65. Prof. Loutfy Boulos proposed the spelling *^cūd al-qarḥ* *عُودُ الْقَرْحِ*.

No. 79) the other names must have a wider distribution (i.e. must be used in a wider geographical range than the area around the village of Bulgosa (Bulghūsah بلغوسه?). Furthermore Forsskål writes: “Dicitur esse verus *Oud el Karah* عود الكرح = “It is said to be really *Oud el Karah* عود الكرح.

Senecio lyratus Forssk.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Mekátat*, *Hörimrim* (names from Yemen).

Forsskål [Arabic]: حرمرم

Standard transliteration: muqatqat, ħurimrim.

Standard writing [Arabic]: مُقَاتَقَات، حُرْمَرِم

Comments: The standard transliteration muqatqat follows Schweinfurth (1912, p. 153) but with a Classical vocalisation. The name *Mekátat* is also written on an original field label on a herbarium sheet at C.

Senecio sp. indeterminatus

Forsskål [Latin]: *Amfalûl* (name from Yemen).

Forsskål [Arabic]: عنقلول

Standard transliteration: °anfalûl

Standard writing [Arabic]: عَنقَلُول

Comments: This species does not seem to be mentioned in Hepper & Friis (1994). Forsskål writes “SENECIO g) *foliis lanceolato-dentatis*” (Forsskål 1775b, p. CXIX No. 502). Forsskål wrote *Amfalûl* because in Arabic the letter “n” is often pronounced as “m” in front of the letters “b” or “f”.

Solanecio angulatus (Vahl) C. Jeffrey

Forsskål [Latin]: *Oud el kârab*, *Saela* (names from Yemen).

Forsskål [Arabic]: عود القرح، سلع

Standard transliteration [Latin]: °ūd al-qarah, sala°

Standard writing [Arabic]: عُوْد الْقَرْح، سَلَع

Comments: See supra **Senecio hadiensis** as these names are also used for that species with the difference that **Solanecio angulatus** has the plain name sala°, which in the spelling *Saela* is also

found on a field label on a herbarium sheet. Forsskål uses the same spelling in the Flora (Forsskål 1775b, p. CXIX No. 485).

Senecio hadiensis is on the other hand called the white sala°, i.e. sala° abyad or the ox sala°, i.e. sala° al-baqar. Forsskål writes *Oud el kârah* and not *Oud el kârab* in the Flora (Forsskål 1775b, p. CXIX No. 485).

Sonchus oleraceus L.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Myrrejr* (name from Yemen).

Standard transliteration [Latin]: murrayr

Standard writing [Arabic]: مُرَيْر

Comments: Forsskål writes that the species he calls: SCORZONERA a) dubia? (Forsskål 1775b, p. CXVIII No. 470) has the Arabic name *Myrrejr*. The two following species are written to have the Arabic name *Myrrejr* and **Sonchus oleraceus**, which follows as third, is written to have the same name⁶⁶. For further philological comments see above: **Hieracium uniflorum** (COMPOSITAE) p 42.

Sonchus tenerrimus L.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Myrrejr* (name from Yemen).

Standard transliteration [Latin]: murrayr

Standard writing [Arabic]: مُرَيْر

Comments: See immediately above: **Sonchus oleraceus**. The name *Myrrejr* is written on an original field label on a herbarium sheet carrying this plant.

Sphaeranthus suaevolens (Forssk.) DC.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Habagbâg* (name from Egypt).

Standard transliteration [Latin]: habqabâq

Standard writing [Arabic]: هَبَقْبَاق

Comments: The standard transliteration and writing of the consonants follow Schweinfurth (1912, p. 44). The vocalisation is proposed by Prof. Loutfy Boulos. Following Forsskål’s vocalisation it should be habaqbâq = هَبَقْبَاق

66. Idem nomen (Forsskål 1775b, p. CXVIII).

Tanacetum parthenium (L.) Sch. Bip.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Möniât* (name from Yemen).

Forsskål [Arabic]: منيات

Standard transliteration [Latin]: munyāt

Standard writing [Arabic]: منيَات

Comments: On a field label on the herbarium sheet the name is written as *mböniât*. This could indicate a name based on the root ʾbwn or ʾbyn : mabūniyyāt > mabuniyāt > mböniât. As the *Flora Aegyptiaco – Arabica* was edited *post mortem auctoris* the real pronunciation of the name of this plant remains obscure.

Volutaria lippii (L.) Cass.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Chaisarân* (Name from Egypt).

Forsskål [Arabic]: خيزران

Standard transliteration [Latin]: ḥayzarān.

Standard writing [Arabic]: حَيْرَانَ

CONVOLVULACEAE**Convolvulus arvensis** L.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Öllaeik* (name from Egypt).

Standard transliteration [Latin]: ʿullayq

Standard writing [Arabic]: عَلِيْق

Comments: As Schweinfurth (1912, p. 14) provides the name forms ʿollēq and ʿallēq, the standard transcription is based on these, as the sound gliding ay > ē is frequent in Arabic dialects. Prof. Loutfy Boulos proposed the spelling ʿullīq = عَلِيْق. The Arabic name of this plant, the Bindweed, is derived from the root √ʿlq, which connotes hanging, binding or physical attachment. This is in accordance with the habit of this plant of twisting around other plants in order to assist its progress (Sterry 200, p. 278) or to climb upwards as this plant is not able to erect itself.

Convolvulus hystrix Vahl

Forsskål [Latin]: *Dahhi* (?) (name from Yemen).

Standard transliteration [Latin]: dahhī (?)

Standard writing [Arabic]: دَحِي (؟)

Comments: As this name is not written in italics as the Arabic names always otherwise are in the *Flora-Aegyptiaco-Arabica* it is unclear whether this is a plant name or a locality name. Locality names are written in plain letters, i.e. not italics.

Convolvulus lanatus Vahl

Forsskål [Latin]: *Baejâd* (name from Sinai).

Forsskål [Arabic]: بياض

Standard transliteration [Latin]: bayād

Standard writing [Arabic]: بِيَاض

Comments: This plant name is derived from the root √byḍ meaning “white”. The word bayād means “whiteness” in Classical Arabic, but this word is used as species name in the dialects in at least two instances i.e. the present **Convolvulus lanatus** and fishes of the genus *Caranx* spp. and *Carangoides* spp., which also are called bayād بِيَاض (Forsskål 1775a p. 55 nr. 71. b; Provençal 1997, No. 41).

Cressa cretica L.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Nædæva* (name from Egypt⁶⁷).

Standard transliteration [Latin]: nadāwah

Standard writing [Arabic]: نَدَاوَة

Comments: This name is not written in Hepper & Friis (1994). The standard transliteration and writing are based on Schweinfurth (1912, p. 15).

Ipomoea cairica (L.) Sweet.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Sett el bösn, Sett el hösç, Ölleaf, Olleae* (names from Egypt).

Standard transliterations [Latin]: sitt al-ḥusn,

ʿullāḥ (?), ʿullāʾah (?)

Standard writing [Arabic]: سِتُّ الْحُسْنِ

عُلَّاح (؟) ، عُلَّاءَة (؟)

Comments: Forsskål (1775b, p. LXIII No. 125) has written *Sett el hösç* and not *Sett el bösn*, but the “b” and the “h” are very similar in the printed tekst of 1775. The name sittu-l-ḥusn سِتُّ الْحُسْنِ (Classical vocalisation) is understood as mean-

67. Forsskål (1775b, p. LXIV No. 166).

ing “the damsel of beauty”. For this understanding cf. Schweinfurth (1912, p. 26) and the fact that morning glory flowers are conspicuous and showy, **Ipomoea cairica** being no exception with flowers being up to 55 mm across (cf. description of **Ipomoea cairica** in Blundell 1992, p. 369 and plate 783). Furthermore the flowers of the *Covolvulaceae* have five sepals, five (fused) petals and five stamens (Heywood 1996, p. 230), which renders the understanding of “sitt” as the numeral six improbable.

As Forsskål (1775b, p. 44) does not write the other two names with Arabic letters⁶⁸, and as this plant name is not mentioned by Schweinfurth (1912) their standard transliterations and writing remain conjectural.

Ipomoea nil (*L.*) *Roth*

Forsskål [Latin]: *Scherdjedja* (name from Yemen).

Standard transliteration [Latin]: šarjajah

Standard writing [Arabic]: شَرَجَجَة

Comments: The standard transliteration and writing are to some extent conjectural.

Ipomoea pes-caprae (*L.*) *R. Br.*

Forsskål [Latin]: *Sokar* (name from Yemen).

Standard transliteration [Latin]: suqar

Standard writing [Arabic]: سُقَر

Comments: The standard transliteration follows the reading of Schweinfurth (1912, p. 144). The plant Forsskål found is from Zabīd, which lies within the area where qāf ق is pronounced in the Classical way (cf. Behnstedt 1985, map 1).

Ipomoea triflora *Forssk.*

Forsskål [Latin]: *Sotar*, *Gaschue*, *Gaschve* (names from Yemen)

Forsskål [Arabic]: صَطْر

Standard transliterations [Latin]: šuṭar, ghašwah

Standard writing [Arabic]: صَطْر ، غَشْوَة

Comments: The standard transliteration ghašwah غَشْوَة follows Schweinfurth (1912, p. 144). This Arabic name is obviously the same as the one used for **Pentatropis nivalis** (see supra). Schweinfurth further writes (ibid. p. 167), that in Yemen he noted the name schurā^c = شُرَاع ، شُرَاع for this plant.

The name *Sotar* is also written on an original field label on the herbarium sheet in Forsskål’s herbarium.

Ipomoea verticillata *Forssk.*

Forsskål [Latin]: *Teraeba*, *Toraeha*, *Sebelli*, *Shelli* (names from Yemen).

Standard transliterations [Latin]: ṭuraybah, suḥaylī

Standard writing [Arabic]: طُرَيْبَة ، سَحَيْلِي

Comments: The reading of the consonants follows Schweinfurth (1912, p. 144). The names are here seen as built on the forms of the Arabic diminutive. The first name with an at/h-ending and the second name with a nisbah-ending (cf. Wright 1988a, pp. 166-169).

Nevertheless on an original field label at C the name *Toraeh* (with a circumflex over the “æ”) is written. A final “a” was probably written, but the label has been torn, and the eventual “a” thus torn apart. This notation confirms the understanding of the word as an original diminutive, as the diphthong “ay” easily becomes “æ” in the dialects. On the other hand, as the name on the field label has an “h” instead of a “b” a third name seems to be highly indicated: ṭurayhah, ṭurayḥah = طُرَيْحَة ، طُرَيْهَة⁶⁹.

CRASSULACEAE

Kalanchoe alternans (*Vahl*) *Pers.*

Forsskål [Latin]: *Chodardar* (name from Yemen).

Forsskål [Arabic]: خَضْرَضِر


Standard transliterations [Latin]: ḥuḍardar

68. Forsskål writes: “Aliis *Ölleach* vel *Olleae*” (Forsskål 1775b, p. 44).

69. Prof. Loutfy Boulos proposed the pronunciations: ṭaribah, saḥilah = سَحَيْلَة ، طُرَيْبَة.

Standard writing [Arabic]: خُضْرُضْرٌ

Comments: On an original field label on a herbarium sheet with this plant at C the name *ödejn* was written. This is the vernacular name for the following species **Kalanchoe deficiens**, but as these two species are very difficult to tell apart (Professor Ib Friis personal communication) it is highly plausible that the name ^udayn (cf. **Kalanchoe deficiens**) was used for both species.

Kalanchoe deficiens (Forssk.) Aschers.  Schweinf.

Vernacular names: *Vudni* (name from Egypt, not recorded in Hepper & Friis), *Odejn* (name from Yemen).

Standard transliteration [Latin]: wudnī (udnī in Classical pronunciation), ^udayn

Standard writing [Arabic]: اُدْنِي، عُدَيْن

Comments Forsskål writes *Ödejn*. Forsskål (1775b, p. CXI No. 290). Forsskål writes (1775b, p. 89) regarding this plant: “Colitur in hortis *Aegypti* nomine *Vudni*, i.e. *Auriculæ*.” = “It is cultivated in an Egyptian garden and has the name *Vudni*, i.e. *little ear*.”, as the name “little ear” in all probability refers to the name of the plant and not to the garden, even though the Latin text is equivocal about that, the name *Vudni* must be understood as the vernacular name of this plant in Egypt. This is confirmed by Schweinfurth (1912, p. 10)⁷⁰ who writes that the Egyptian name is according to his system of transcription: *widdne wuddne* corresponding to wudnī or wudnī = وِضْنِي، وِضْنِي. This is nevertheless more in accordance with the name as written by Forsskål. In this case the Egyptian name of this plant is based on the root √wḏn, and the standard transcription should be wudnī وِضْنِي. This name nevertheless has no relation to ears (Kazimirski 1860, entry: وِضْن). Nevertheless in Egyptian dialect of the Cairo region initial hamzah may be substituted by a “w”, which is the case for the

word *udun*, udn = ear (Fischer & Jastrow 1980, p. 39), which means that original udnī, which easily could mean “little ear”⁷¹ has become in the dialectical pronunciation wudnī وِضْنِي. The transliteration ^udayn is confirmed by Schweinfurth (1912, p. 109).

Kalanchoe lanceolata (Forssk.) Pers.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Hömed errobot, Homedet er robah* (name from Yemen)

Forsskål [Arabic]: حميدة الرباح

Standard transliteration [Latin]: ḥumaydat ar-rubāḥ, ḥumīdat ar-rubāḥ

Standard writing [Arabic]: حَمِيدَةُ الرَّبِيَّاحِ

حَمِيدَةُ الرَّبِيَّاحِ

Comments: The pronunciation ḥumīdat ar-rubāḥ was proposed by Prof. Loutfy Boulos.

CRUCIFERAE

Anastatica hierochuntica L.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Kaf marjam* (name from Egypt)

Forsskål [Arabic]: كف مريم

Standard transliteration [Latin]: kaff Maryam

Standard writing [Arabic]: كَف مَرْيَمَ

Comments: As Forsskål already noted (Forsskål 1775b, p. 117) this name means “the hand of Mary”.

Bunias orientalis L.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Doraema, Chodejva, (Chodeira), Fussa* (names from Yemen)

Forsskål [Arabic]: فُسا

Standard transliteration [Latin]: duraymah, ḥudayrah, fusā, fusā^o

Standard writing [Arabic]: دُرَيْمَةٌ، خُضَيْرَةٌ

فُسا، فُسا

Comments: For the names *duraymah* and *ḥudayrah*, which are read here as diminutives on

70. Schweinfurth spells *Calenchoe deficiens* instead of *Kalanchoe deficiens* (Schweinfurth 1912, p. 10).

71. Properly speaking udnī or wudnī are nouns provided with a nisbah ending, which means “pertaining to the ear”, cf. Wright (1988a, § 249). Wright calls these nouns *nomina relativa*, (Wright *ibid.*).

the roots $\sqrt{\text{drm}}$ (or perhaps $\sqrt{\text{dr̄m}}$) and $\sqrt{\text{h̄dr}}$ (or perhaps $\sqrt{\text{h̄dr}}$) this reading is confirmed by Schweinfurth (1912, p. 131). Schweinfurth nevertheless writes (according to his way of transcription): choddēra and chodēua = ḥoḍērah (خضيرة) and ḥodēwah⁷² (خدوية).

Cakile maritima Scop.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Fidjl el djemal* (name from Egypt)

Standard transliteration [Latin]: fijl al-jamal

Standard writing [Arabic]: فِجْلُ الْجَمَلِ

Comments: According to Kazimirski (1860) fuji or fujul means redish. In this case this plant name means “camel redish” the vowel “i” representing a dialectical pronunciation.

Coronopus squamatus (Forssk.) Aschers.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Raschât* (name from Egypt)

Forsskål [Arabic]: حب رشاض

Standard transliteration: ḥabb rišād

Standard writing [Arabic]: حَبَّ رَشَاد

Comments: Forsskål writes: “Arab. *Hab rascât*” (Forsskål 1775b, p. 117), which means that the vernacular name is *Hab rascât*. In the conspectus this name has been moved, presumably as an error, from No. 310 LEPIDUM a) *squamatum* to No. 311 LEPIDUM b) *hortense* (Forsskål 1775b, p. LXIX). The standard transliteration and writing follow a correction made by Prof. Loutfy Boulos.

Diplotaxis acris (Forssk.) Boiss.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Sphaeri* (name from Egypt)

Forsskål [Arabic]: صفيري

Standard transliteration [Latin]: şufayrī, şafirī

Standard writing [Arabic]: صَفِيرِي ، صَفِيرِي

Comments: This name is derived from an Arabic root meaning “yellow”. This name is read here as being a diminutive with a *nisbah* ending. Şufayrī > şufærī > şfærī (in the Cairo dialect the

diphthong “ay” is often pronounced as ē or æ e.g. bayt > bēi)⁷³.

Diplotaxis harra (Forssk.) Boiss.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Harra* (name from Egypt)

Forsskål [Arabic]: حاره

Standard transliteration [Latin]: ḥārrah

Standard writing [Arabic]: حَارَّة

Comments: The standard transliteration and writing follow a correction made by Prof. Loutfy Boulos.

Enarthrocarpus lyratus (Forssk.) DC.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Rsjâd el barr*, *Rschâd el barr* (name from Egypt)

Forsskål [Arabic]: رشاد البر

Standard transliteration [Latin]: rašād al-barr

Standard writing [Arabic]: رَشَادُ الْبَرِّ

Comments:

The vocalisation of rašād follows Kazimirski (1860), as rašād according to this dictionary is the name of cress. The vocalisation was confirmed by Prof. Loutfy Boulos. The name thus means “terrestrial cress”.

Erucaria crassifolia (Forssk.) Delile

Forsskål [Latin]: *Krumb bissabra* (name from Egypt)

Standard transliteration [Latin]: kurunb bi-şahṛā^o

Standard writing [Arabic]: كُرُنْبُ بِالصَّحْرَاءِ

Comments: Forsskål (1775b, p. LXIX No. 323) writes *Krumb bissahra* and not *Krumb bissabra*, but the mistake is due to the very great similarity between the letter “h” and the letter “b” in the italics of the *Flora Aegyptiaco-Arabica*.

72. Prof. Loutfy Boulos proposed the pronunciation ḥuḍirah and ḥuḍiwah = خُضِيرَة ، خُضِيْوَة.

73. Nevertheless Prof. Loutfy Boulos wrote şafirī = صَفِيرِي, but a long ī = ي does not normally become a long ē in the dialect and this development is not found in the Cairo dialect (cf. Bergsträsser 1983, § 6/2.1.2 p. 190) and the text specimen of Egyptian Arabic in Bergsträsser (1983, pp. 201-202) where the only occurrences of ē have evolved from the Classical Arabic diphthong “ay”.

Krumb is the usual appellation for cabbage in Egypt. Kazimirski (1860) writes it as kiranb or kurunb كِرُنْب، كُرُنْب. As the letter nūn ن is often pronounced as “m” before the letter “b” (cf. Wright 1988a, p. 7) this explains Forsskål’s way of writing. The name thus means: “the cabbage in the desert”.

Farsetia aegyptia Turra

Forsskål [Latin]: *Djarba* (name from Egypt)

Forsskål [Arabic]: جربا

Standard transliteration [Latin]: jarbā

Standard writing [Arabic]: جَرِبَا

Comments:

In the Arabic desert Schweinfurth was provided with the name *gjerba* according to his system of transcription (Schweinfurth 1912, p. 21). Prof. Loutfy Boulos wrote in his comments: جربة ؟

Matthiola livida (Del.) DC.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Nageisi, Schudjara* (names from Egypt)

Forsskål [Arabic]: نكيسه ، شجاره

Standard transliteration [Latin]: nukaysah, šujārah

Standard writing [Arabic]: نَكَيْسَة ، شُجَارَة

Comments: The first name is read here as a diminutive of the form fu^ayl. The reason for this is the diphthong in the second syllable. The letter “i” as transcribed by Forsskål in the end of this name is due to an “imālah”⁷⁴.

Matthiola tricuspidata (L.) R. Br.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Mantur* (name from Egypt)

Forsskål [Arabic]: منتور

Standard transliteration [Latin]: mantūr

Standard writing [Arabic]: مَنَّوْر

Schouwia purpurea (Forssk.) Schweinf.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Bökel, Bockel* (name from Yemen)

Standard transliteration [Latin]: buql

Standard writing [Arabic]: بُقْل

Comments: This spelling of the standard transliteration with a “q” is according to Schweinfurth (1912, p. 90), but the second consonant could be the letter kāf ك as well as the letter qāf ق. The vocalisation follows a proposal by Prof. Loutfy Boulos, as it is probable that the letter “e” in Forsskål’s Latin transcriptions represent a š^ewā, which itself represents a quiescent pronunciation of the qāf ق but is induced by the emphatic consonant.

Sinapis allionii Jacq.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Karili, Chardel* (names from Egypt)

Forsskål [Arabic]: خردل

Standard transliterations [Latin]: qarilah, ḥardal

Standard writing [Arabic]: قَرَلَة ، خَرْدَل

Comments: For the standard transliteration of the name qarilah cf. Schweinfurth (1912, p. 43), where he writes that the Arabic name he was provided for this species (*Sinapis arvensis*⁷⁵) is *qerille*. Under the name *Sinapis arvensis* var. *Allionii* he gives the name *rille*. The name written by Forsskål could still have been pronounced with the letter kāf ك, thus karilī or karilah where the feminine ending could be pronounced as the letter “i” on account of an imālah.

Zilla spinosa (L.) Prantl.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Zilla, Zillae* (name from Egypt)

Forsskål [Arabic]: زله

Standard transliterations [Latin]: sillah

Standard writing [Arabic]: سَلَّة

Comments: The corrections in the spelling in relation to Forsskål’s spelling are provided by Schweinfurth (1912, p. 48) and by Prof. Loutfy Boulos.

74. According to Prof. Loutfy Boulos if the kāf ك in reality is a jim ج as the latter is pronounced as a “g” in Egypt.

75. For synonyms see Hepper & Friis (1994, p.144).

CUCURBITACEAE**Citrullus colocynthis** (L.) Schrad.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Hamdal, Dabak* (names from Yemen)

Standard transliterations [Latin]: *ḥamdāl, daḥāq*

Standard writing [Arabic]: حَمْدَل ، دَحَق

Comments: The standard transliterations are based on Schweinfurth (1912, p. 134). In Forsskål (1775b, p. CXXII No. 575) it is written *Dahak* and not *Dabak*.

Citrullus lanatus (Thunb.) Matsum. & Nakai

Forsskål [Latin]: *Battich* (name from Egypt),

Djabas (name from Aleppo, Syria),

Dubba farakis, Schurredj, Kasch (names from Yemen)

Forsskål [Arabic]: بطيخ ، شربج ، قاش

Standard transliterations [Latin]: *battīḥ, jabas* [Egypt].

Standard transliterations [Latin]: *dubba-farakīs, šurrayj, qāš* [Yemen].

Standard writing [Arabic]: بَطِيخ ، جَبَس

دَبَّة فَرَكَيس ، شُرْبِج ، قَاش

Comments: The standard transliteration and writing of *dubba-farakīs* are based on Schweinfurth (1912, p. 134 under *Citrus edulis*), but remain somewhat conjectural. The name *dubba-farakīs* is from Wādī Mawr and the names *šurrayj* and *qāš* are from al-Ḥ Hādiyāh (Forsskål 1775b, p. 167).

In Egypt the name *battīḥ* is the common name for the water melon and so it is in Lebanon (P. Provençal pers. communications from native speakers; Schweinfurth 1912, p. 13 under *Citrus vulgaris*), while in Classical Arabic it is apparently used for melons and pumpkins in general (Kazimirski 1860; Wehr 1976). That the name of the water melon is *jabas* in Aleppo is also confirmed (P. Provençal pers. communication *ibid*). Forsskål writes, that in Cassical Hebrew this species was called אגטחיס (Forsskål 1775b, p. 167). In reality it is אגטחיס so the spelling in the *Flora Aegyptiaco-Arabica* must be due to a printing error. The fact that the Hebrew name has the same root consonants and nearly the

same vocalisation reveals that the form is ancient in Semitic languages. In Syriac it is *baṭīkā* which renders a similar pronunciation even if the spelling of the root consonants is not the same. It thus seems that the word in Syriac is a loan from Arabic or West Semitic (cf. Paine-Smith 1990). The water melon was already known and eaten by the Ancient Egyptians (Hepper 1992, p. 126), which means that names of the root $\sqrt{b\dot{t}h}$ for the water melon or related species have been used by Semitic speaking people since antiquity.

Coccinia grandis (L.) Voigt

Forsskål [Latin]: *Moghadd, Arakis* (names from Yemen)

Forsskål [Arabic]: عَرَقِيص

Standard transliterations [Latin]: *mughad, °araqīš*

Standard writing [Arabic]: مَغْض ، عَرَقِيص

Comments: The name *mughad* is written here according to Schweinfurth (1912, p. 135). °*Araqīš* is according to Forsskål (1775b, p. 169 No. 61) the name of the plant which he calls *Cucumis sativa arakis*. However the herbarium specimen, although it is doted with an original field label where the name *Arakīs* is written (Hepper & Friis 1994, p. 148; Provençal personal observation on original herbarium sheet), does not fit the description provided by Forsskål at this place (Hepper & Friis 1994, p. 148).

Ctenolepis cerasiformis (Stocks) Hook .f. ex Oliv.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Kauūn* (name from Egypt)

Forsskål [Arabic]: قَاوُون

Standard transliterations [Latin]: *qāwūn*

Standard writing [Arabic]: قَاوُون

Cucumis melo L.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Dummeiri, Dummaejri* (name from Egypt)

Forsskål [Arabic]: ضَمِيرِي

Standard transliterations [Latin]: *ḍumayrī*

Standard writing [Arabic]: ضَمِيرِي

Cucumis melo var. **Chate** (*L.*) *Sageret*

Forsskål [Latin]: *Abdellavi, Adjûr* (names from Egypt)

Forsskål [Arabic]: عَجُور ، عبد الاوي

Standard transliterations [Latin]: °abd al-lāwī, °ajjūr.

Standard writing [Arabic]: عَجُور ، عبد اللّاوي

Comments: The standard writing and transliterations follow the corrections provided by Prof. Loutfy Boulos. Regarding the Arabic names of this and the preceding variety of **Cucumis melo** the following citation from the description of Egypt written in 1204 by °Abd al-Laṭīf al-Baghdādī is of interest: “In Egypt is found a [kind of] melon, which is named al-°abdālī [العبدالي] or al-°abdallāwī⁷⁶ [العبدلّاوي], it is said that this is derived from [the name of] °Abd Allāh ibn Ṭāhir the governor of Egypt for [the caliph] al-Ma°mūn. Regarding the acriculturers they call it the damīrī- melon being attributed to Damīrah, a village in Egypt...” (Videan, Videan & Zand 1964, p. 18r; Ghalāb 1988, p. 202, translation into English by P. Provençal).

Cucumis sativus *L.*

Forsskål [Latin]:

Fakûs, Chiâr, Qatte, Battich brullosi, Battich en-nemis, Schemmām (names from Egypt),

Smillī, Battich djebbeli, Arakîs (names from Yemen)

Forsskål [Arabic] (Egypt): فقوس ، خيار vel

قنة قطه ، بطيخ النمس ، شمام

(Yemen): عرقيس

Standard transliterations:

(Egypt) faqûs, ḥiyār, qattah – qattah, baṭṭiḥ

burullūsī, baṭṭiḥ al-namis, šammām (Yemen) smillī,

baṭṭiḥ jabalī, °araqîs

Standard writing [Arabic]:

(Egypt): فقوس ، خيار ، قنة ، قنة ، بطيخ برلّسي

بطيخ النمّس ، شمام

(Yemen): سملّي ، بطيخ جبلي ، عرقيس

Comments: The baṭṭiḥ burullūsī, is transcribed according to Forsskål’s note: “Cultus ad *Deltae*

promontorium *Brullos*” (Forsskål 1775b, p. 169 No. 59).

Prof. Loutfy Boulos proposed that the name qattah – qattah should be written qattā° = قَتَّاء . Nevertheless Forsskål’s spelling *Qatte* seems to indicate strongly, that the second syllable is short, which means that the standard transliterations qattah - qattah are retained here.

The name smillī is transcribed here according to the reading of Schweinfurth (1912, p. 136).

Baṭṭiḥ jabalī means the “mountain melon” and this is confirmed by Forsskål: “Cultus ad Arabibus monticolis” (Forsskål 1775b, p. 169 No. 58).

All of these Arabic vernacular names are used for different species. The identifications are provided in Hepper & Friis (1994, pp. 148 - 149).

Cucumis [*sp. without epithet*]

Forsskål [Latin]: *M’haeimta* (name from Yemen)

Forsskål [Arabic]: مهيمطة

Standard transliteration [Latin]: muhaymiṭah

Standard writing [Arabic]: مَهَيْمَطَة

Comments: The form of this plant name is understood here as being a diminutive form for quadriliteral nouns on the root √hmt. (Wright 1988a, p. 166 § 269).

Cucurbita pepo *L.*

Forsskål [Latin]: *Kara, Garna, Qarà stambuli*

(names from Egypt).

Standard transliterations [Latin]: qar°ah, jarnah,

qar°ah stambūli

Standard writing [Arabic]:

قَرَعَة ، جَرْنَة ، قَرَعَة اسْتَمْبُولِي

Comments: For the reading of qar°ah and qar°ah stambūli see Schweinfurth (1912, p. 16) and Wehr (1976, entry قَرَعَة qar°ah)⁷⁷.

77. The reading of *Garna* remains conjectural. As this plant name is in Egyptian Arabic (cf. Forsskål 1775b, p. 168 No. 46 and 47) the name may could also be qarnah = قَرْنَة as well as jarnah = جَرْنَة pronounced according to

76. The spelling follows al-Baghdādī’s

Kedrostis gijef (Forssk.) C. JeffreyForsskål [Latin]: *Gijef* (name from Yemen)

Standard transliteration [Latin]: qiyaf

Standard writing [Arabic]: قَيْف

Comments:

Schweinfurth (1912, p. 97) writes gijef with the letter jīm ج. As this plant is from al-Luḥayyah in Yemen (Forsskål 1775b, p. 166 No. 38) and as the letter qāf ق is pronounced as “g” and as the letter jīm ج is pronounced in its Classical way in this region (Behnstedt 1985, maps 1 and 2) the standard transliteration and writing are based on these observations.

Kedrostis leloja (Forssk.) C. JeffreyForsskål [Latin]: *Lua, Hack el omja, Leloja*

(names from Yemen)

Forsskål [Arabic]: لوع

Standard transliterations [Latin]: lū^c, ḥaqq al-^cumyā³, līlūyah

Standard writing [Arabic]:

لُوع ، حَقَّ العُمَيَّا ، لِيلُويَّة

Comments:

The standard transliterations of ḥaqq al-^cumyā³ follows to a certain extent Schweinfurth (1912, p. 146) where he writes: hhakk el ^comjā = which may correspond to three different Arabic spellings: حَكَّ العُمَيَّا ، حَكَّ العُمَيَّا ، حَكَّ العُمَيِّي. The standard transcription and writing of līlūyah remains highly conjectural and Schweinfurth (1912) did not mention this name in his work. Regarding this last name, Forsskål writes that it is the name found in Arabic botanical books⁷⁸.

On an original field label the note: “est gijef araborum” is written. This name is the name of **Kedrostis gijef** which was the preceding plant just above.

the Egyptian dialect (cf. Fischer 1987, § 30 anm. 4), but Prof. Loutfy Boulos rejected the writing qarnah.

78. “In libris Arabum botanicis *Leloja*” (Forsskål 1775b, p. 166). Prof. Loutfy Boulos proposed the name luwwah = لُوَّة instead of the name lū^c. The Arabic spelling given by Forsskål as author of the notes should have the first priority unless clear indications are given to the contrary.

Lagenaria siceraria (Molina) StandleyForsskål [Latin]: *Qarā m’auwer, Qarā tauwil*

(names from Egypt)

Dubba dybbe (name from Yemen).

Forsskål [Arabic]: قرع مدور ، قرع طويل

Standard transliterations: qar^c mudawwar, qar^c ṭawīl, dubbā³-dibbah.

Standard writing [Arabic]:

قَرَعٌ مُدَوَّرٌ ، قَرَعٌ طَوِيلٌ ، دُبَّاءٌ دِبَّةٌ

Comments: Forsskål writes *m’dauer* and not *m’auwer* (Forsskål 1775b, p. LXXV and p. 167). The reason that Forsskål writes an apostroph instead of the vowel “u” (ḍammah) is that this vowel has declined to a “Murmelvokal” (š^ewā mobile in Hebrew grammar).

For the standard transliteration and writing of dubbā³-dibbah دُبَّاءٌ دِبَّةٌ see Schopen (1983, pp. 55-56). Dubbā³ دُبَّاءٌ, with dubbā³ah دُبَّاءٌ as nomen unitatis, means pumpkin or calabash in Classical Arabic. The provenance of this name from Yemen is confirmed by Schweinfurth (1912, p. 27) and Forsskål (1775b, p. 167 No. 41). Forsskål writes, that this plant is found both in Cairo and in Yemen, while Schweinfurth does not know this name in his plant name material from Egypt (Schweinfurth 1912, pp. 57-58) but he was provided with it during his own field investigations in Yemen (Schweinfurth 1912, p. 177).

The vocalisation of the noun qar^c follows Schweinfurth (1912, p. 27) and the notes of Prof. Loutfy Boulos.

Luffa cordata (J.F. Gmel.) Meissn.Forsskål [Latin]: *Turia* (name from Yemen).

Standard transliteration [Latin]: ṭūrīyah

Standard writing [Arabic]: طُورِيَّة

Comments: For the standard transliterations see next species **Luffa cylindrica**.

Luffa cylindrica (L.) M.J. Roem.Forsskål [Latin]: *Turia* (name from Yemen).

Standard transliteration [Latin]: ṭūrīyah

Standard writing [Arabic]: طُورِيَّة

Comments: The standard transliterations are based on Schweinfurth (1912, p. 122). This spelling is based on his own original gathering of Yemenee plant name material (Schweinfurth 1912, pp. XX - XXI).

Prof. Loutfy Boulos wrote, that the name **Luffa cylindrica** is a synonym of *Luffa aegyptiaca*, and that this plant is called lūf لُوف in Egypt.

EUPHORBACEAE

Acalypha decidua Forssk.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Bortom soghaeir*, *Bortom saghajar* (name from Yemen).

Standard transliteration [Latin]: burṭam ṣuḡhayr

Standard writing [Arabic]: بُرْطَمٌ صُغَيْرٌ

Comments: For the standard transliteration of burṭam see next species **Acalypha fruticosa**. Concerning the standard transliteration of ṣuḡhayr it does not follow Schweinfurth (1912) as he reads this name with a sīn س instead of a ṣād ص. This plant name is read here as a diminutive of the adjective ṣaḡhīr صَغِيرٌ meaning small. On the other hand Forsskål writes: "Foliis in aqua maceratis lavantur infantes pustulis *Tyfl* laborantes" = "Children suffering of the pustules of *Tyfl* are washed with the macerated leaves in water" (Forsskål 1775b, p. 161). As the verb saghara = سَغَرَ means to expell or drive away (Steingass 1884; Lisān al-'Arab ed. 1955), Schweinfurth might be right, the leaves being used in medical treatment.

Acalypha fruticosa Forssk.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Borton*, *Bortam*, *Schohat*, *An-schat*, *Daefrân* (names from Yemen).

Forsskål [Arabic]: برطم ، عنشط ، ديفران

Standard transliterations [Latin]: burṭam, ṣuḡḥaṭ, °anṣaṭ, dayfrân

Standard writing [Arabic]:

بُرْطَمٌ ، شُحْطٌ ، عُنْشَطٌ ، دَيْفْرَانٌ

Comments: The standard transliteration and writing ṣuḡḥaṭ شُحْطٌ follow Schweinfurth (1912, p. 115). Forsskål writes that the name burṭam is

more general, but that the name ṣuḡḥaṭ "according to others" is used in (Wādī) Surdūd and °anṣaṭ is used in nearby Uahfât (Uachad) = Wasab (as-safal) (Hepper & Friis 1994, p. 61). Dayfrân is used in Ḥādiyāh. According to Schweinfurth's own field investigations in Yemen in 1888-1889 (Schweinfurth 1912, p. XXI) this plant name may also be vocalised as dayfarân (cf. Schweinfurth 1912, p. 159). This is more in accordance with the Classical Arabic phonology (cf. Blachère 1978, § 13)⁷⁹.

Chrozophora oblongifolia (Del.) A. Juss. ex Spreng.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Hadak* (name from Yemen).

Standard transliteration [Latin]: ḥadaq

Standard writing [Arabic]: حَدَقٌ

Comments: The standard transliteration follows Schweinfurth (1912, p. 99).

Chrozophora plicata (Vahl) A. Juss. ex Spreng.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Ghabbayre*, *Battich el malaike* (names from Egypt).

Standard transliterations [Latin]: ghabbayrah, baṭṭiḥ al-malā'ikah

Standard writing [Arabic]: غَبْبَيْرَة ، يَطْبِيخُ الْمَلَائِكَة

Comments: The first name, i.e. ghabbayrah, is also used for **Glinus lotoides** (see under *AIZOACEAE* p. 19) in Egypt, see also Schweinfurth (1912, p. 61). That **Glinus lotoides** is called ghobbayrah is just another vocalisation of the same name. On the other hand Prof. Loutfy Boulos corrected the name to ghibbīrah = غَبْبِيرَة. As Forsskål noted the diphthong it has been kept in the standard transliteration and writing. The second name means the "watermelon of the angels".

Clutia lanceolata Forssk.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Alloh*, *Lûch* (names from Yemen).

79. Prof. Loutfy Boulos proposed, that the name °anṣaṭ should be written with a non emphatic t, i.e. °anṣat = عُنْشَت .

Forsskål [Arabic]: علوه ، لوخ

Standard transliterations [Latin]: [°]alūh, lūh.

Standard writing [Arabic]: علُوهُ ، لُوخ

Comments: The double l in Forsskål's transcription *Alloh* is understood here as referring to the laryngal "ayn" ع. Prof. Loutfy Boulos corrected the pronunciation of [°]allūh to [°]alwah = علُوهُ.

Euphorbia aculeata Forssk.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Kerth, Kerâth, Sâl* (names from Yemen).

Forsskål [Arabic]: كَرْت ، كَرَاث ، سَال

Standard transliterations [Latin]: kirt, kirāt, sāl

Standard writing [Arabic]: كَرْت ، كَرَاث ، سَال

Comments: The first name could also be vocalised as kart. The name karāt is mentioned in Classical Arabic literature in ad-Dīnawārī's *Kitāb al-Nabāt*, where it is described as a mountainous tree, which has flexible branches (ad-Dīnawārī ed. 1974, No. 941). This plant name must not be mistaken for the plant name for leek kurrāt كُرَّات see infra **Allium porrum** L. (*AL-LIACEAE*) p. 104.

Euphorbia granulata Forssk.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Lebbejde, Lebbejn, Melaebene* (names from Yemen).

Forsskål [Arabic]: مَلْبِيْنَة

Standard transliterations [Latin]: lubaydah, lubayn, mulaybinah

Standard writing [Arabic]: لُبَيْدَة ، لُبَيْن ، مَلْبِيْنَة

Comments: The first name *Lebbejde* could be just a copying fault of the second name *Lebbejn*, since both lubbayn and mulaybanah obviously are built on the same root √lbn. Nevertheless Schweinfurth (1912 p. 139) counts *Lebbejde* as a valid name in itself. All three names are diminutives (Wright 1988a, pp. 166-175). The first two names seem to be written with a gemination of the letter "b" which could be a dialectical pronunciation⁸⁰.

80. Prof. Loutfy Boulos proposed, that the name mulaybinah should be vocalised as milaybnah = مَلْبِيْنَة.

Euphorbia inarticulata Schweinf.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Chorraesch* (names from Yemen).

Forsskål [Arabic]: خَرِيْش

Standard transliteration⁸¹ [Latin]: ħurrayš

Standard writing [Arabic]: خُرَيْش

Euphorbia indica Lam.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Melaebene* (name from Yemen).

Forsskål [Arabic]: مَلْبِيْنَة

Standard transliterations [Latin]: mulaybinah

Standard writing [Arabic]: مَلْبِيْنَة

Comments: See **Euphorbia granulata** above as **Euphorbia indica** has the same Arabic name as one of the Arabic names of **Euphorbia granulata**⁸².

Euphorbia fruticosa Forssk.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Schôrur* (name from Yemen).

Standard transliteration [Latin]: šurur

Standard writing [Arabic]: شُرُر

Comments: Forsskål (1775b, p. CXI No. 306) writes *Schôrur* and p. 94 No. 90 *Schörur*. Schweinfurth (1912) writes p. 139 both scherūr and schörur. In this case the latter should be related to the morpheme pattern faw[°]al (cf. Fischer 1987, § 62). It is more likely though that the spelling *Schôrur* is a printing fault of *Schörur*. The standard transliteration and writing are based on this assumption. The vowel of the first syllable remains conjectural.

Euphorbia peplus L.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Maelaeke* (name from Egypt)

Subbejb, Sabia (names from Yemen)

Forsskål [Arabic]: سَبِيْع

Standard transliterations [Latin]: mulaykah, subayb, sabī[°]

Standard writing [Arabic]: مَلْبِيْكََة ، سَبِيْب ، سَبِيْع

Comments: Schweinfurth (1912, p. 21) writes

81. Prof. Loutfy Boulos proposed, that the name ħurrayš should be vocalised as ħurīš = خَرِيْش.

82. Prof. Loutfy Boulos proposed, that the name mulaybinah should be vocalised as milaybnah = مَلْبِيْنَة.

under the entry **Euphorbia peplus**: melēke, and he gives Forsskål as reference. This transcription is not very explicative, and the reading of the name *Maelaekē* as a diminutive remains conjectural⁸³.

Euphorbia cf. platyphyllus L.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Subaesib*, *Sauseh* (names from Yemen).

Forsskål [Arabic]: سبیسب ، سوسب

Standard transliterations: subaysib, sawsab.

Standard writing [Arabic]: سبیسب ، سوسب

Comments: Forsskål writes *Sauseh* and not *Sauseh* (Forsskål 1775b, p. CXII No. 315) and that the name subaysib (*Subæsib* in Forsskål's transcription) is from Bulghuse and the name sawsab is from Kurma = Kusmah (Forsskål ibid; Hepper & Friis 1994, p. 60.).

Euphorbia retusa Forssk.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Melbaegju*, *Noömanîje* (names from Egypt).

Forsskål [Arabic]: نعمانية

Standard transliterations [Latin]: mulbayn, nu^cmāniyyah

Standard writing [Arabic]: مَلْبَيْن ، نَعْمَانِيَّة

Comments: Forsskål writes *Melbaejn* and not *Melbaegju* at all places where he writes this plant name (Forsskål 1775b, p. LXVII No. 257 and p. 93 No. 85). The form mulbayn is difficult to explain but it resembles the form fu^cayl, which is often used for plant names (Fischer 1987, § 82 anm. 2). This name could also be spelled malbayn and milbayn, as the “e” of the first syllable may evolve in the dialect from the three short vowels of Classical Arabic. Anyhow this name is related to the names lubbēn or libbēn, which Schweinfurth was provided with for a species of

Euphorbia (species herbaceæ) from the Nile Valley (Schweinfurth 1912, p. 20).

Euphorbia schimperi Presl

Forsskål [Latin]: *Dahan* (name from Yemen).

Forsskål [Arabic]: دهن

Standard transliteration [Latin]: dahan

Standard writing [Arabic]: دَهْن

Euphorbia scordifolia Jacq.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Rummīd* (name from Yemen or Saudi Arabia⁸⁴).

Forsskål [Arabic]: رميد

Standard transliteration [Latin]: rumīd

Standard writing [Arabic]: رُمِيد

Comments: As Forsskål writes the plant name with double “m” this plant name is perhaps to be read rummīd = رُمِيد even though this form is very rare in Classical Arabic (cf. Wright 1988b, p. 138 A). On the other hand the pattern fu^cil is not found in Classical Arabic (cf. Fischer 1987, § 62 C).

Fluegge virosa (Willd.) Voigt

Forsskål [Latin]: *Hamrūr* (name from Yemen).

Forsskål [Arabic]: حمور

Standard transliteration [Latin]: ḥamrūr

Standard writing [Arabic]: حَمْرُور

Jatropha glauca Vahl

Forsskål [Latin]: *Mdjersche*, *Medjersche*, *Ohâh* (names from Yemen).

Forsskål [Arabic]: عيب

Standard transliterations [Latin]: mujayrišah, ^uubab

Standard writing [Arabic]: مُجَيْرِشَة ، عَيْب

Comments: Forsskål writes *Mdjersche* (Forsskål 1775b, p. 162 No. 27) and *Medjersche* and *Öbâb* (Forsskål 1775b, p. CXXI No. 562). The first name mujayrišah = مُجَيْرِشَة is read as a diminutive where the diphthong “ay” became “e” which often happens in dialects. The first name is

83. Prof. Loutfy Boulos proposed, that the name sabī^c should be vocalised as sibī^c = سبييع but the Arabic spelling provided by Forsskål, whether in Arabic letters or in transcriptions, must always have the first priority unless clear indications are given for misspellings.

84. Hepper & Friis (1994, p. 157).

from Wādī Mawr and the second is from Wādī Surdud (cf. Forsskål 1775b, p. CXXI No. 562).

Jatropha pelargoniifolia Courbon

Forsskål [Latin]: *Öbab*, *Bocka* (names from Yemen).

Forsskål [Arabic]: عيب

Standard transliterations [Latin]: ^ˁubab, buwaykah

Standard writing [Arabic]: عَيْبٌ ، بُوَيْكَةٌ

Comments: Forsskål writes *Boeka* and not *Bocka*.

Based on the rule mentioned above in **Jatropha glauca** this plant name is read here as a diminutive buwaykah = بُوَيْكَةٌ > buwekah > boeka in Forsskål's transcription. This plant name is from Bayt al-Faqīh, and the first one is from Wādī Mawr (cf. Forsskål 1775b, p. CXXII No. 566).

Jatropha variegata Vahl

Forsskål [Latin]: *Dundul* (name from Yemen).

Forsskål [Arabic]: دندل

Standard transliteration: dundul

Standard writing [Arabic]: دُنْدُلٌ

Phyllanthus niruri L.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Mekatkata*, *Meneckete* (names from Yemen).

Standard transliterations [Latin]: munaqqatah, muqataqtaḥ

Standard writing [Arabic]: مُنَقَّقَتَةٌ ، مُقَاتَقَتَةٌ

Comments: The standard transliterations and writing follow Schweinfurth (1912, p. 149).

Phyllanthus ovalifolius Forssk.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Hömaemer* (name from Yemen).

Forsskål [Arabic]: حميمير

Standard transliteration [Latin]: ḥumaymir

Standard writing [Arabic]: حَمِيمِيرٌ

Comments: This name is a diminutive following the pattern for four consonantal words but apparently on the triconsonantal root $\sqrt{\text{ḥmr}}$ (cf. *kaddāb* > *kudayḏib* in the diminutive, (Fischer

1987, § 82)). The name *Hömaemer*⁸⁵ is written on an original field label on a herbarium sheet for this plant. Original “ay” diphthong tends to become “ē” in many dialects, e.g. the Classical Arabic word for house “bayt” becomes “bēt” in Egypt and much of the Syro-Palestinian region. This feature of the “ay” diphthong is also found in many places in Yemen (Behnstedt 1985, map 12).

Ricinus communis L.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Charua* (name from Egypt).

Forsskål [Arabic]: خروج

Standard transliteration: ḥarwa^ˁ

Standard writing [Arabic]: خُرُوعٌ

Comments: This plant was used medically in Egypt (Forsskål 1775b, p. 164 No. 33).

Tragia pungens (Forssk.) Muell. Arg.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Hörekrek*, *Meherkaka*, *Humejta*, *Mehaerkeka* (names from Yemen).

Forsskål [Arabic]: حرقوق ، محرققه

Standard transliterations: ḥuraqriq,

muḥarqaqah⁸⁶, ḥumaytah

Standard writing [Arabic]: حُرْقُرُقٌ ، مُحْرَقَّقَةٌ ، حُمَيْتَةٌ

Comments: The vocalisation of ḥuraqriq was proposed by Prof. Loutfy Boulos. The name ḥumaytah follows the reading in Schweinfurth (1912, p. 156). According to Forsskål this last name is used in the regions lying further south to al-Ḥādiyāh.

FLACOURTIACEAE

Oncoba spinosa Forssk.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Onkob*, *Korkor* (names from Yemen).

Forsskål [Arabic]: عنقب ، قرقور

Standard transliterations [Latin]: ^ˁunqub, qurqur

Standard writing [Arabic]: عُنْقَبٌ ، قُرْقُرٌ

85. On the field label the letters “ae” are written as “æ” with a circumflex accent above.

86. Prof. Loutfy Boulos proposed the vocalisation miḥarqaqah = مُحْرَقَّقَةٌ.

Comments: The first of the two names was, according to Forsskål, used in al-Ḥādiyah. This name is furthermore written as *Onkob* on an original field label on a herbarium sheet at C. The second name, *qurqur*, was wrongly used on this species in *Surdūd* (Forsskål 1775b, p. 104).

FRANKENIACEAE

Frankenia revoluta Forssk.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Hajscheb*, *Nemaesje* (names from Egypt).

Forsskål [Arabic]: نميشه

Standard transliterations [Latin]: ḥayšab, nimayšah

Standard writing [Arabic]: حَيْشَب، نَمَيْشَة

Comments: The standard transliteration of the first name is highly conjectural as Forsskål does not write it with Arabic letters and this name has not been found any other place. The vocalisation of the second name follows the proposition of Prof. Loutfy Boulos. It could derive from a diminutive on the root $\sqrt{\text{nmš}}$.

FUMARIACEAE

Fumaria densiflora DC.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Sjaebtaredj* (name from Egypt).

Forsskål [Arabic]: شهترج

Standard transliteration [Latin]: šahtarij

Standard writing [Arabic]: شَهْتَرَج

Comments: This plant has also the name šaḥtraj شَحْتَرَج according to Schweinfurth (1912, p. 22) under *Fumaria officinalis*⁸⁷. The vocalisation of šahtarij is a little conjectural. Forsskål wrote *Sjaebtaredj* and not *Sjæbtaredj* (Forsskål 1775b, p. LXX No. 348).

GENTIANACEAE

Centaurium pulchellum (Swartz) Druce (name from Egypt).

Forsskål [Latin]: *Kantariân*

Standard transliteration [Latin]: qantariūn

87. *Fumaria densiflora* in the herbarium is *F. officinalis* sensu Forsskål (Hepper & Friis 1994, p. 162).

Standard writing [Arabic]: قَنْطَرِيُون

Comments: The standard transliteration and writing follows the spelling provided by Prof. Loutfy Boulos. Forsskål (1775b, p. LXIV No. 165) writes: “nomen a Lat. derivatum”.

GERANIACEAE

Erodium glaucophyllum (L.) L'hérit.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Tummaejr*, *Kabsje* (name from Egypt).

Standard transliteration [Latin]: tummayr, kabšiyah

Standard writing [Arabic]: تُمْمَيْر، كَبْشِيَّة

Comments: The first name is apparently the same as the Arabic name of sunbirds *Nectariniidae* (cf. Goodman et al. 1989, p. 438). The second name is written here according to Schweinfurth (1912, p. 20). This name is also a diminutive of the name *tummār* of **Bauhinia tomentosa** (see infra).

Erodium malacoides (L.) L'hérit.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Garna*, *Djarma* (name from Egypt).

Forsskål [Arabic]: جَرْنَا

Standard transliteration: jarnah

Standard writing [Arabic]: جَرْنَة

Comments: Forsskål (1775b, p. LXIX No. 331 and p. 123 No. 78) wrote *Djarna* and not *Djarma* as written in Hepper & Friis (1994, p. 164). The standard transliteration and writing follow the corrections provided by Prof. Loutfy Boulos as he wrote: قرمه أو جرنه, which is qarmah and jarnah in transliteration. In Egyptian dialects both the letter qāf ق and the letter jīm ج may be pronounced as “g”.

Geranium arabicum Forssk.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Ghasl*, *Talab*, *Chada* (names from Yemen).

Forsskål [Arabic]: غَسَل

Standard transliterations: ghasl, ṭalab, ḥūḍah

Standard writing [Arabic]: غَسَل، طَلَب، حُوضَة

Comments: Forsskål (1775b, p. CXVI No. 407

and p. 124 No. 82) writes *Chāda*. The last two names, i.e. ṭalab and ḥūḍah, follow Schweinfurth (1912, p. 141). The writing of the last name remains conjectural as the letters “o” and “ā” may stand for an original diphthong “aw” or a long “ū” (cf. Behnstedt 1985, map 10, 11 and 12).

The name ghasl is also written on an original field label on a herbarium sheet in Forsskål’s herbarium at C, where it is spelled ghāsl.

GUTTIFERAE

Hypericum revolutum Vahl

Forsskål [Latin]: *Ebaes* (name from Yemen).

Forsskål [Arabic]: ايبيس

Standard transliteration: ʾubays

Standard writing [Arabic]: أُيبِيس

Comments: This name is written here as a diminutive on the root $\sqrt{ʾ}bs$. For the evolution of the diphthong ay > ē cf. Behnstedt (1985, map 12). Nevertheless as this plant has a growth habit as a small tree with a height to up to 12 m, and as it has large showy yellow flowers, which are 4-5 cm across (cf. Blundell 1992, p. 67 and plates 279 and 280) the reading as a diminutive seems problematic and the form remains conjectural.

LABIATAE

Ajuga iva (L.) Schreb.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Missæka* (name from Egypt).

Standard transliteration [Latin]: missēka.

Standard writing [Arabic]: مِسِيكَة

Comments: As this plant has a musky smell when it is crushed (Burnie 1995, p. 190) this plant name is derived from a diminutive of the Arabic word misk مِسْك meaning musk. The standard transliteration and writing follow Schweinfurth (1912, p. 70) and the spelling provided by Prof. Loutfy Boulos. They give a dialectical pronunciation, whereas in Classical Arabic it should be: musaykah = مِسِيكَة.

Becium serpyllifolium (Forssk.) J.R.I. Wood

Forsskål [Latin]: *Asal* (name from Yemen).

Forsskål [Arabic]: عصل

Standard transliteration [Latin]: ʿaşal

Standard writing [Arabic]: عَصَل

Comments: This Arabic plant name is not mentioned in Hepper & Friis (1994).

Leucas alba (Forssk.) Sebald

Forsskål [Latin]: *Schokab* (name from Yemen).

Forsskål [Arabic]: شوقب

Standard transliteration: šūqab

Standard writing [Arabic]: شُوقَب

Comments: The standard transliteration is based on the fact that this plant is from al-Ḥādiyāh which is lying near to, although not within, the area where according to map No. 10 in Behnstedt’s (1985, p. 50) the long ū becomes a long ō around an emphatic consonant. According to maps No. 11 and No. 12 (ibid. pp. 51-52) al-Ḥādiyāh is outside the range where ū becomes ō in general and certainly outside the range where the diphthong aw becomes ō.

Marrubium alysson L.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Frasîun* (name from Egypt).

Forsskål [Arabic]: فراسيون ، فراسيون

Standard transliteration [Latin]: farsayūn, farāsayūn

Standard writing [Arabic]: فَرَسِيُون ، فَرَسِيُون

Comments: Forsskål writes *Frasîun* (Forsskål 1775b, p. LXIII No. 294) and *Frasîun* (Forsskål 1775b, p. 213 No. 62). The standard transliteration and writing follow the correction provided by Prof. Loutfy Boulos. Even if the name seems to derive from a Greek word, in Classical Arabic the first two consonants must either be separated by a vowel or the first consonant turned into the last consonant of a closed syllable by the use of a prosthetic alif.

Mentha x piperita L.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Lmam*, *Nmâme* (name from Egypt).

Forsskål [Arabic]: نمام ، نمامه

Standard transliterations [Latin]: namām, namāmah

Standard writing [Arabic]: نَمَام، نَمَامَة

Comments: As this plant name is nowhere mentioned in Arabic characters with the letter “I” by Forsskål and as Forsskål (1775b, p. LXVIII No. 291) has written: “*Lmam* vel *Nmam* نَمَام vel نَمَامَة”, it is very probable that the term *Lmam* is a misspelling caused by the fact that the *Flora Aegyptiaco-Arabica* was published *post mortem auctoris*. In Classical Arabic a cluster of two consonants in the beginning of a word must be opened either by an intermediary vowel or by a prosthetic alif. The classical name should therefore be as written in the standard transliterations and writing. The vocalisation of the first syllable with a fathāh is provided by Prof. Loutfy Boulos.

***Mentha pulegium* L.**

Forsskål [Latin]: *Poleg* (name from Malta).

Comments: Maltese is an Arabic dialect. It is in fact the only Arabic dialect which has been recognised as an official language as Classical Arabic is the only acknowledged form everywhere else in the Arab world. Maltese is written with Latin letters⁸⁸. In *Descriptiones Animalium* (Forsskål 1775a, pp. XVIII - XIX) there is a species list in Latin of 117 Maltese fishes, where for 49 of these fishes their Maltese names are noted too. In the same book pp. 139-140 a *Testacea Fossilis Melitensis* is provided. Here are thus noted the first scientific enumeration of fishes and fossils from the island of Malta (Maempel 1994, p. 65). In *Flora Aegyptiaco-Arabica* (Forsskål 1775b, pp. XIII -XIV) is provided a *Florula Melitensis* containing 87 species names in Latin⁸⁹. No local names are noted in this list except in three cases i.e. *Poleg* (No. 48) and *Sariette* (No. 49) and *artichots sauvages* (No. 66). The last name is not

Maltese but French and means “wild artichokes”.

***Mentha* sp. indet.**

Forsskål [Latin]: *Naenàa*, *Naenae* (name from Egypt).

Forsskål [Arabic]: نَعْنَع

Standard transliteration [Latin]: na^ona^c

Standard writing [Arabic]: نَعْنَع

Comments: Na^ona^c is the common Arabic name for mint and peppermint used in cooking (cf. Wehr 1976).

***Ocimum forskolei* Benth.**

Forsskål [Latin]: *Höbokbok* (name from Yemen).

Forsskål [Arabic]: حَبَقْبِق

Standard transliteration: ḥubuqbuq

Standard writing [Arabic]: حَبَقْبِق

Comments: Schweinfurth noted the name *hháboqboq* (ḥaboqboq in the transliteration used here) for the species *Ocimum menthaefolium* during his own field investigations in Yemen (Schweinfurth 1912, p. 179).

***Ocimum vaalae* Forssk.**

Forsskål [Latin]: *Vaalae* (name from Yemen).

Forsskål [Arabic]: وَالِه

Standard transliteration: wālah

Standard writing [Arabic]: وَالِه

Comments:

As this plant name is from Bayt al-Faqīh (Hepper & Friis 1994, p. 169) and as the classical feminine ending ah/at = ʾ is often pronounced as “eh” in this area (Behnstedt 1985, maps 21-22) the standard transliteration and writing are based on this linguistic feature; thus: wālah = وَالِه.

Forsskål’s species name ***Ocimum vaalae* Forssk.** has hardly ever been taken up in the botanical literature. However, being published in 1775 it antedates *Coelus amboinicus* Lour. from 1790, and since the two taxa are considered conspecific, Forsskål’s name should be taken up for the species, now widely used in cooking as a

88. Some of these letters are provided with diacritical signs in order to express the special Arabic consonants. Forsskål, nevertheless, does not use these signs as they were probably not used in his time.

89. This was not the first Maltese Flora. The first published was in 1689 in Rome (Maempel 1964, p. 55 note 34).

herb and considered to be correctly placed in the genus *Plectranthus*. In order to avoid confusion Paton et al. (2001) proposed **Ocimum vaa-lae** rejected by committee vote in favour of *Coe-lus amboinicus* Lour., and the proposal was approved, so the correct name is now *Plectranthus amboinicus* (Lour.) Spreng.

Ocimum α zatarhendi Forssk.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Medân* (Yemen Arabic) *Zatarhendi* (Egyptian Arabic)

Forsskål [Arabic]: مدان

Standard transliterations [Latin]: midân (mi[°]dân), za[°]târ hindî

Standard writing [Arabic]: مَدَان ، زَعْتَر هِنْدِي

Comments: Forsskål (1775b, p. 109 No. 32) under *Ocimum hadiense* writes that this plant too carries the local name *Medan*, which is spelled the same way in Arabic, and that this name means “outer ears” (auriculæ). As ear is called *uḡn* أُذُن in Classical Arabic, the name in question is perhaps a *nomen instrumenti*, where the standard transliterations indicate the possible etymology: mi[°]dân > medân (cf. Fischer 1987, § 79-80). See also comments on **Plectranthus hadi-ensis** infra. This vocalisation has been confirmed by Prof. Loutfy Boulos.

In Arabic za[°]târ, which may also be written sa[°]tar or ʃa[°]tar (زَعْتَر ، سَعْتَر ، صَعْتَر) means thyme and other fragrant *Labiatae* used in cooking (cf. Dozy 1927, Kazimirski 1860; Wehr 1976; Reig 1983). The name za[°]târ hindî thus means “Indian thyme”.

This species is according to a recent study to be called *Plectranthus aegyptiacus* (Forssk.) C. Chr. (Ryding & Paton 2001).

Origanum majorana L.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Mardakvsj* (name from Egypt).

Standard transliteration [Latin]: mardaquš

Standard writing [Arabic]: مَرْدَقُوش

Comments: The standard transliteration follows Schweinfurth (1912, p. 70). This name is known from Classical Arabic for marjoram (Dozy 1927).

Plectranthus hadi-ensis (Forssk.) Schweinf. ex Spreng.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Medân* (name from Yemen).

Forsskål [Arabic]: مدان

Standard transliterations: midân (mi[°]dân)

Standard writing [Arabic]: مَدَان

Comments: See above **Ocimum α zatarhendi**.

On an original field label on the herbarium sheet the word *midân* is written. The standard transliterations are also based on this piece of documentation.

Salvia aegyptica L.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Raàle*, *Sadjaret* (names from Egypt).

Forsskål [Arabic]: رَعْلَه ، سَجْرَةَ الْغَسَال

Standard transliterations [Latin]: ra[°]lah, sajarat al-ghazâl

Standard writing [Arabic]: رَعْلَةٌ ، سَجْرَةُ الْغَزَال

Comments: Forsskål (1775b, p. LXVIII no. 296) writes the names *Raàle* and *Sadjaret el ghasal*, whereas he writes (ibid., p. 108 No. 30) the same names spelled *Raalæ* and *Sagaret el ghasâl*. The first name corresponds to ra[°]lah = رَعْلَه. The spelling of *Sagaret el ghasâl* is easily explained as the letter jîm ج is pronounced as the letter “g” in “goose” in Egyptian dialects. The standard transliteration and writing of this name follow the correction provided by Prof. Loutfy Boulos.

Salvia lanigera Poir.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Merjamê* (name from Egypt).

Forsskål [Arabic]: مَرِيْمِيَه

Standard transliteration: maryamiyyah

Standard writing [Arabic]: مَرِيْمِيَّة

Salvia merjamie Forssk.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Dharu* (name from Yemen).

Forsskål [Arabic]: ضَرُو

Standard transliteration: ɖarū

Standard writing [Arabic]⁹⁰: ضَرُو

90. Prof. Loutfy Boulos proposed the vocalisation ɖarw = ضَرُو.

Stachys aegyptiaca *Pers.*Forsskål [Latin]: *Raghat* (name from Egypt).

Forsskål [Arabic]: رَغْت

Standard transliteration: raghat

Standard writing [Arabic]: رَغْت

Thymus laevigatus *Vahl*Forsskål [Latin]: *Saatar* (name from Yemen).

Forsskål [Arabic]: سَعْتَر

Standard transliteration: sa[°]tar

Standard writing [Arabic]: سَعْتَر

Comments: See the philologic treating of this plant name above under **Ocimum** α **zatarhendi**. Prof. Loutfy Boulos corrected it to za[°]tar = زَعْتَر, which is the current Arabic pronunciation for Thyme in Egypt and the Levant. In Classical Arabic the names za[°]tar = زَعْتَر and şa[°]tar = صَعْتَر are used for thyme and other *Labiatae* used as pot herb (cf. Dozy 1927, Kazimirski 1860).

LAURACEAE**Cassytha filiformis** *L.*Forsskål [Latin]: *Hadj mödeg, Djaha Öräk* (names from Yemen).

Forsskål [Arabic]: جَوْحَة

Standard transliterations: ĥadij müdij, jūḥah.

Standard writing [Arabic]: حَادِج مَوْدِج، جَوْحَة

Comments: The standard transliteration of the first name follows Schweinfurth (1912, p. 162)⁹¹. Regarding the second name Forsskål wrote *Djâha* instead of *Djaha*. This spelling is furthermore written on an original field label on a herbarium sheet at C of this plant. Forsskål wrote that this name is from Ḥādiyāh⁹² (Forsskål 1775b, p. 84). According to Behnstedt (1985, map No.

10-12) al-Ḥādiyāh is located within the geographical area where the diphtongue “aw” remains pronounced as a diphthong. On the other hand al-Ḥādiyāh is located near to geographical area where ū becomes ō in the vicinity of an emphatic consonant (Behnstedt 1985, map 10). Based on these considerations the pronunciation of *Djâhah* should be jūḥah جَوْحَة in Classical Arabic.

Regarding the name *Öräk* Forsskål writes: “Solent Arabes drupas contusas applicare vulneri, illiis dicto *Örük*” = The Arabs are used to apply the crushed drupes to wounds, these (drupes) are called *Örük* (Forsskål 1775b, p. 84). The name örük is difficult to transcribe but it could be [°]urük, [°]urūq⁹³ = عروك، عروق.

LEGUMINOSAE**Abrus precatorius** *L.*Forsskål [Latin]: *Byllia* (name from Yemen).

Forsskål [Arabic]: بَلِيْع

Standard transliteration [Latin]: billi[°]

Standard writing [Arabic]: بَلِيْع

Comments: Schweinfurth (1912, p. 90) writes bilī^{°94}. Prof. Loutfy Boulos proposed billi[°] = بَلِيْع. The standard transcription and writing follows this proposal.

Acacia asak (*Forssk.*) *Willd.*Forsskål [Latin]: *Asak* (name from Yemen).

Forsskål [Arabic]: عَسَق

Standard transliteration: [°]asaq.

Standard writing [Arabic]: عَسَق

Acacia ehrenbergiana *Hayne.*Forsskål [Latin]: *Syllim* (name from Yemen).

91. Prof. Loutfy Boulos proposed the spelling ĥadaq müdaq حَادَق مَوْدَق. To this must be said, that in many (especially southern) parts of Yemen the letter jīm ح is pronounced as a “g” or a soft “g” (Schweinfurth 1912, p. XXI; Behnstedt 1985 map 2), wherefore the standard transcription and writing keep the spelling with this letter. Schweinfurth uses Ehrenberg as source (Schweinfurth 1912, p. 162).

92. Hadiensibus *Djâha* جَوْحَة.

93. Prof. Loutfy Boulos does not accept the spelling [°]urük.

94. Forsskål sometimes uses the letter “a” in final position to mark the Arabic letter [°]ayn = ع. This is perhaps due to the occurrence of pataḥ furtivum, i.e. a short “a” after a long vowel and before a final laryngeal in Classical Hebrew. Forsskål was well acquainted with Hebrew having studied it already as a child.

Forsskål [Arabic]: سليم
 Standard transliteration [Latin]: sillim
 Standard writing [Arabic]: سَلِيم
 Comments: Forsskål writes also the name *syllæm* for this plant (Forsskål 1775b, p. CXXIII No. 612), which could indicate an original diphthong. sulaym = سَلِيم. Schweinfurth (1912) p. 125 writes ssilēm, which corroborates this consideration. Sulaym is a very well known personal name in Arabic.

In Oman this species is known as *salam* = سَلَم (Bovey 1978, p.25).

Acacia farnesiana (L.) Willd.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Faetue* (name from Egypt).
 Forsskål [Arabic]: فتنه
 Standard transliteration: futnah
 Standard writing [Arabic]: فُتْنَة
 Comments: Forsskål writes *Fætne* and not *Fætuē*. The standard transcription and writing follow the correction provided by Prof. Loutfy Boulos.

Acacia hamulosa Benth.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Ketât* (name from Yemen).
 Forsskål [Arabic]: قنات
 Standard transliteration: qatât, qitât
 Standard writing [Arabic]: قَنَات ، قِتَات

Acacia hockii De Wild.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Talab* (name from Yemen).
 Standard transliteration [Latin]: talḥ
 Standard writing [Arabic]: طَلْح
 Comments: Forsskål (1775b, p. CXXIV) writes *Talah* and not *Talab*. Talḥ is the Arabic name in Yemen for several *Acacia* spp., which provide the resine called *gummi arabicum* (Schopen 1983, pp. 97-98) Forsskål writes that this species provides a gum which the Arabs collect⁹⁵ (Forsskål 1775b, p. CXXIV). The name Talah was also written on an original field label on a herbarium sheet at C. On this field label the Arabic letter ḍād ض was written. Forsskål wrote

95. "Gummi destillat, quod colligunt Arabes".

that the Arabic name for *Mimosa nilotica* i.e. **Acacia nilotica** in Bayt al-Faqīh is *Karad* قرَض (Forsskål 1775b, p. CXXIII No 604), which is qarad قَرَض in standard transliteration. This corresponds to the ض on this label as the rest of the label was torn off.

Acacia mellifera (Vahl) Benth.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Dhoba*, *Dobb*, *Smurr* (names from Yemen).

Forsskål [Arabic]: ظبه ، ظب ، سمر
 Standard transliterations [Latin]: zubbah, zubb⁹⁶, sumur.

Standard writing [Arabic]: ظُبَّة ، ظُبُّ ، سُمُر
 Comments: The reason why Forsskål wrote the venacular names zubbah, zubb with a "d" instead of a "z" is that he undoubtedly knew that the letter ḍād ض is pronounced as the letter zā° ظ in many parts of Yemen (cf. Behnstedt 1987, § 1.2.3.). Nevertheless the transcription with "dh" in *Dhobah* could indicate a pronunciation with the letter zā°. The name ḍubb (zubb) is understood as being on a geminated root √ḍbb (or √zbb), and ḍubbah (zubbah) could either be a feminine or a nomen unitatis. The name *Dobb* written as *Dóbb* is written on an original field label on the herbarium sheet.

The name smurr is related to the name *samur* = سُمُر for *Acacia tortilis* in Oman (Bovey 1978, p. 25). *Samur* as a name for *Acacia* and *Acacia* wood is known in Classical Arabic (Fischer 1965, p. 36-37).

Acacia nilotica (L.) Willd. ex Delile

Forsskål [Latin]: *Sant*, *Qarad* (names from Egypt).

Forsskål [Arabic]: صنت ، قرَض
 Standard transliterations: sant, qarad.
 Standard writing [Arabic]: صَنْط ، قَرَض

Comments: These two names are from Egypt, as

96. Prof. Loutfy Boulos proposed that the spelling of the first syllable in the names zubbah, zubb should be with a fathah, thus zabbah, zabb.

Forsskål (1775b, p. LXXVII No. 554) has recorded them for *Mimosa nilotica*. The standard transliteration and writing are according to the corrections provided by Prof. Loutfy Boulos⁹⁷.

Forsskål noted also a *Mimosa nilotica* in Yemen (Forsskål 1775b, p. CXXIII no. 604) having the following Arabic names according to Forsskål's notation: *Sælam*, *Soûl*, *Karad*, where he gives the following names in Arabic script:⁹⁸ قرص ، سليم ، سلام . These have the standard transliterations: salām, salaym, qarad. For the use of the name qarad for **Acacia hockii** see supra.

Schweinfurth (1912, p. 159) writes that, during his field work in Yemen, his informants provided him the name sselām for *Acacia flava* and the name sselēm for *Acacia seyal*. The first one corresponds to salām = سَلَامٌ and the second one corresponds to salaym⁹⁹ = سَلَيْمٌ in dialectical pronunciation (cf. Behnstedt 1987, § 1.1.2; Behnstedt 1985, map 12).

Anyway, the name *Sælam* is closely related to the name salam = سَلَمٌ, which is the name of **Acacia ehrenbergiana** in Oman (Bovey 1978, p. 25). This pronunciation is furthermore confirmed by Prof. Loutfy Boulos.

Regarding the name *Soûl* the transliteration is difficult, but based on Forsskål's transcription and the rules of Arabic pronunciation it could be sa^oûl = سَوُولٌ.

Acacia oerfota (Forssk.) Schweinf.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Örfota* (name from Yemen).

Forsskål [Arabic]: عرْفَطَه

Standard transliterations [Latin]: ^ourfuṭah

Standard writing [Arabic]: عُرْفُطَة

Comments: For the vocalisation of this plant name see Schweinfurth (1912, p. 109). Schwein-

97. The spelling of sanṭ is also found in the Description of Egypt of ^oAbd al-Laṭīf al-Baghdādī (Bodleian Library MS Pococke 230 folio 17 recto).

98. MIMOSA b) nilotica – Ps. *Mi Sælam* سلام vel سليم . Môr. *Soûl*, Bt. *Karad* قرص (Forsskål 1775b, p. CXXIII No. 604).

99. Or perhaps sulaym.

furth was provided with the Arabic name, which he wrote ^oorfott according to his manner of transcription = ^ourfuṭ عُرْفُط in standard transliteration and Arabic script. The spelling of the standard writing is confirmed by Prof. Loutfy Boulos.

Acacia seyal Delile

Forsskål [Latin]: *Sejâl* (name from Yemen).

Forsskål [Arabic]: سِيَال

Standard transliterations: sayyāl

Standard writing [Arabic]: سِيَال

Comments: The standard transliteration and writing follow the correction provided by Prof. Loutfy Boulos. This name is known for different trees in Classical Arabic (Lane 1956).

Acacia tortilis (Forssk.) Hayne

Forsskål [Latin]: *Hares* (name from Yemen).

Forsskål [Arabic]: حرس

Standard transliterations [Latin]: ḥaras, ḥaris.

Standard writing [Arabic]: حَرَس ، حَرَس

Comments: On an original field label the name *Härer* was written. It was either a bad handwritten rendering of *Hares*, the acute accent over the “a” just being a consequence of the emphatic first consonant, or it may be a transcription of a name having the form of an active participle, i.e. ḥārīr¹⁰⁰ حَارِير .

Albizia lebbbeck (L.) Benth.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Laebach* (name from Egypt),

Seiseban (name from Yemen)

Standard transliterations [Latin]: libaḥ, saysabān

Standard writing [Arabic]: لَيْخ ، سَيْسَبَان

Comments: For the standard transliteration and writing of the first name cf. Schweinfurth (1912, p. 68). This name is well known in Classical Arabic with the vocalisation labaḥ or labḥ, where it is used for various trees (Wörterbuch der Klassischen Arabischen Sprache 1972, Dozy 1927). Re-

100. Prof. Loutfy Boulos proposed that the spelling should be ḥārīr = حَارِير .

garding the second name, Forsskål wrote that it was a false name for this plant used in Bayt al-Faqih (Forsskål 1775b, p. CXXIII No. 603). Two other plants on the same location were designated by this name, nameley **Sebania sesban** for which Forsskål noted the name in Arabic letters *سيسبان* (Forsskål 1775b, p. 134 no. 13) and **Moringa peregrina** (*MORINGACEAE*) which Forsskål describes as being foreign to the country and therefore being falsely called *Seisebân* (Forsskål 1775b, p. 67 No. 10)¹⁰¹.

Alhagi maurorum *Medikus*

Forsskål [Latin]: *Aghûl, Azûb* (name from Egypt).

Forsskål [Arabic]: عاقول

Standard transliteration [Latin]: °aqûl

Standard writing [Arabic]: عَاقُولُ

Comments: Forsskål (1775b, p. 136 No. 21) has written the names as *Aghûl* and as *Agûb* (ibid., p. LXXI No. 374). The last being here regarded as a printing fault of the first name. The Standard transliteration is based on this assumption.

Astragalus peregrinus *Vahl*

Forsskål [Latin]: *Chamsaret el arûsi, Chamsarat el arûse* (name from Egypt).

Forsskål [Arabic]: خنصرة العروس

Standard transliteration [Latin]: hanşarat al-°arûs.

Standard writing [Arabic]: خَنْصَرَةُ الْعُرُوسِ

Comments: This name means: “The little finger of the bride”.

Astragalus spinosus (*Forssk.*) *Muschl.*

Forsskål [Latin]: *Keddâd* (name from Egypt).

Forsskål [Arabic]: كداد

Standard transliteration [Latin]: kaddâd

Standard writing [Arabic]: كَدَادُ

101. In urbe *Beit el fakîh* duas vidi arbores hujus generis, sed peregrinas & incolis ignotas; a quodam falso vocatas *sesebân*. = In the town of *Beit el fakîh* I saw two trees of this genus, but they were strangers (to the country) and unknown to the inhabitants, who therefore called them falsely *sesebân*. (Forsskål 1775b, p. 67 No. 10).

Bauhinia tomentosa *L.*

Forsskål [Latin]: *Hénn embas, Henn el bagar, Tummâr, Athbir* (names from Yemen).

Forsskål [Arabic]: حن البقر ، تمار ، اثبير

Standard transliterations [Latin]: ḥinn inbas, ḥinn al-baqar, tummâr, atbîr.

Standard writing [Arabic]: حَنَّ إِنْبَسْ ، حَنَّ الْبَقَرِ ، تُمَّارٌ ، أَثْبِيرٌ

Comments: For the spelling and standard transliteration of the first name, the habit showed by Forsskål, which has its origin in Classical Arabic pronunciation rules, of transcribing an “n” before a “b” as an “m” has been used as a basis. Thus ḥinn inbas = حَنَّ انْبِسْ. The two first names means apparently: “the longing (or the wish) of the tomcat¹⁰²” and “the longing (or the wish) of the ox”.

As **Bauhinia tomentosa** is a shrub or low tree with large showy yellow flowers (Blundell 1992, p. 89 and plate 308) it may attract sunbirds which often are normally seen alone or in pair by flowering trees and bushes (Beaman et al. 1998, p. 722). This could explain the name tummâr, which is closely related to the Arabic names of sunbirds *Nectariniidae* which are: tumayr, tummarah, tamrah, ibn tummarah (Malouf 1932, p. 240) and perhaps other variants of this pattern.

Cadia purpurea (*Picciv.*) *Aiton*

Forsskål [Latin]: *Kadi* (name from Yemen).

Forsskål [Arabic]: قضى

Standard transliteration [Latin]: qaḍî

Standard writing [Arabic]: قَضِي

Canavalia africana *Dunn*

Forsskål [Latin]: *Sjef, Syjef, Syjef er robach* (names from Yemen).

Forsskål [Arabic]: سيف ، سيف الرياح

102. For am-bass meaning: “the tomcat” see Behnstedt (1992, p. 83). This plant name is therefore rendered correctly in a more Classical Arabic way: حَنَّ الْبَسِ. The definite article in large parts of western Yemen is “am” instead of “al” (Behnstedt 1985, map 24).

Standard transliterations [Latin]: sayf, sayf al-rubāḥ

Standard writing [Arabic]: سَيْفٌ ، سَيْفُ الرُّبَاخِ

Comments:

The standard transliterations and writing are based on Schweinfurth (1912, p. 132 and p. 162). As Schweinfurth had this name confirmed on his own voyage to Yemen, the meaning of *Sjef, Syjef* as “sword” – sayf in Classical Arabic – is confirmed, because Schweinfurth transcribed it *ṣef* without a diphthong¹⁰³.

Canavalia gladiata DC.

Forsskål [Latin]¹⁰⁴: *Ful hendi, Didjre* (names from Jiddah)

Forsskål [Arabic]: دجره

Standard transliterations [Latin]: *fūl hindī, di-jrah*

Standard writing [Arabic]: فُولِ هِنْدِي ، دَجْرَة

Comments: As Forsskål writes that *Ful hendi* means Indian beans (Forsskål 1775b, p. 133), the standard transliteration and writing of the first name are thus ascertained.

In Yemeni Arabic *dijrah* (dialectical pronunciation often *dijreh*) means bean (Behnstedt 1992, p. 361).

Chamaecrista nigricans (Vahl) Greene

Forsskål [Latin]: *Houmer* (name from Yemen).

Forsskål [Arabic]: حومر

Standard transliteration [Latin]: *ḥawmar*.

Standard writing [Arabic]: حَوْمَر

Comments: As Forsskål wrote a diphthong *ou* in the first syllable, the form *ḥawmar* is the only possible (cf. Fischer 1987, § 63). This is further confirmed by the name *hóumer* written on an

original field label by a specimen of this species.

Crotalaria retusa L.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Kolkol, Kalakel* (names from Yemen).

Forsskål [Arabic]: قلاقل

Standard transliterations [Latin]: *qulqul, qalāqil*

Standard writing [Arabic]: قُلُقُل ، قَلَاقِل

Comments: The name *qulqul* is from Wādī Mawr, and the second name *qalāqil* is from al-Ḥādiyāh according to Forsskål (Forsskål 1775b, p. CXVII No. 438). The spelling *qulqul* قُلُقُل is confirmed by Schweinfurth who collected the same name for this plant species during his own field investigations in Yemen (Schweinfurth 1912, p. 164). The form of second name *qalāqil* is only the Arabic plural of the first.

Cullen corylipholia (L.) Medikus

Forsskål [Latin]: *Löbab el abîd* (name from Yemen).

Forsskål [Arabic]: لبب العبيد

Standard transliteration [Latin]: *lubab al-^cabîd*

Standard writing [Arabic]: لُبُّبِ الْعَبِيدِ

Comments Prof. Loutfy Boulos proposed the spelling *lubāb al-^cabîd* لُبَابِ الْعَبِيدِ.

Delonix elata (L.) Medikus

Forsskål [Latin]: *Ranf, Mschillech, Mschillaech* (names from Yemen).

Forsskål [Arabic]: رنف ، مشليخ

Standard transliterations [Latin]: *ranf,*

mušillayḥ

Standard writing [Arabic]: رَنْفٌ ، مُشَلِّيخٌ

Comments: The name *ranf* was written on an original field label on a herbarium sheet at C with a specimen of this species. The diphthong of the last syllable in *mušillayḥ* is based on Forsskål's transcription of the name, as the letter *yā^o* ي is only possible in the Arabic writing for a sound like the “e”, “ae” written by Forsskål if an original diphthong did occur. The form of *mušillayḥ* does not occur in Classical Arabic, cf.

103. Prof. Loutfy Boulos proposed that the spelling of the word *sjef syjef* should be *sif* = سَيْفٌ.

104. Forsskål only provides the name *Ful hendi* for the plant he calls *Dolichos faba indica* (Forsskål 1775b, p. 133 No. 10). Forsskål only noted *dijrah* for *Dolichos didjre*, which is *Vigna unguiculata* in Hepper & Friis (1994, p. 193) but in Forsskål (1775b, p. CXVII No. 440) it is only used for *Dolichos lubia*.

Fischer (1987, § 63)¹⁰⁵. As this species is a tree with conspicuous white flowers (Vincett 1984, pp. 24-25), this species may have an ancient name in Arabic.

Dolichos faba-nigrita *Forssk.*

Forsskål [Latin]: *Ful Djellabe*, *Ful barabra* (names from Egypt), *Habb el kullae* (name from Syria), *Didjre* (name from Yemen).

Forsskål [Arabic]: دجره

Standard transliterations [Latin]: *fūl jalābah*, *fūl barbarah*, *ḥabb al-kullaḥ*, *dijrah*

Standard writing [Arabic]: فُول جَالِبَة ، فُول بَرَبْرَة ، حَبِّ الكُلْح ، دِجْرَة

Comments: The names *fūl jalābah*, *fūl barbarah* and *ḥabb al-kullaḥ* are from Egypt, the two first names being applied to the beans coming from Abyssinia, the last being applied to beans coming from Syria and Greece. *Dijrah* is used in Yemen. In Yemeni Arabic *dijrah* (dialectal pronunciation often *dijreh*) means bean (Behnstedt 1992, p. 361). Cf. too **Canavalia gladiata** above.

In Egypt these beans were used as a kind of cheap jewellery (Forsskål 1775b, p. 133). In Egypt (and in Arabic in general, Wehr 1976) *fūl* فُول (collective) means bean and especially broad bean or horse bean (*Vicia faba*). Regarding the epithet *barbarah* it is often pronounced *barabrah* in the Egyptian dialect (personal observation on native speaker).

Flemingia cf. **grahamiana** *Wight & Arn.*

Forsskål [Latin]: *S'faerdjel* (name from Yemen).

Standard transliteration [Latin]: *safarjal*

Standard writing [Arabic]: سَفَرَجَل

Comments: This name means quince in Arabic (Wehr 1976).

Indigofera articulata *Gouan*

Forsskål [Latin]: *Nile* (name from Egypt).

Forsskål [Arabic]: نيله

Standard transliteration [Latin]: *nīlāh*

Standard writing [Arabic]: نَيْلَة

Indigofera oblongifolia *Forssk.*

Forsskål [Latin]: *Hasar* (name from Yemen).

Forsskål [Arabic]: حصار

Standard transliteration [Latin]: *ḥaṣār*

Standard writing [Arabic]: حَصَار

Indigofera spicata *Forssk.*

Forsskål [Latin]: *Mscheter*, *M'scheter*, *Schüter* (names from Yemen).

Forsskål [Arabic]: مشيطر

Standard transliterations [Latin]: *muṣayṭir*,

ṣiṭayr (*ṣuṭayr*)

Standard writing [Arabic]: مُشَيْطِر ، شَيْطِير (شَيْطِير)

Comments:

The first name is understood as a diminutive because an “e” often stands for an earlier diphthong¹⁰⁶. The second is a diminutive too with a dialectal pronunciation. This interpretation is based on Schweinfurth (1912, p. 144) where he writes in his form of transcription *schitēr*, i.e. the second syllable is long an obviously stands for an earlier diphthong; thus we have *ṣuṭayr* شَيْطِير > *ṣiṭayr* > *ṣiṭēr*. The form of *ṣuṭayr* is in the usual pattern for an Arabic diminutive (Wright 1988b, pp. 166).

Indigofera spinosa *Forssk.*

Forsskål [Latin]: *Haell* (name from Yemen).

Forsskål [Arabic]: حل

Standard transliteration [Latin]: *ḥall*

Standard writing [Arabic]: حَلّ

Indigofera tinctoria *L.*

Forsskål [Latin]: *Hour* (name from Yemen).

Forsskål [Arabic]: حور

Standard transliteration [Latin]: *ḥawr*

Standard writing [Arabic]: حَوْر

105. Prof. Loutfy Boulos proposed the pronunciation mišlīḥ مِسْلِيْح.

106. Prof. Loutfy Boulos proposed the pronunciation mišyāṭir مِشْيَاطِر.

Comments: The pronunciation of this plant name is confirmed by Schweinfurth (1912, p. 180), as he collected the same name (*hháuer* in his transcription)¹⁰⁷ for *Indigofera argentea*.

Lablab purpureus (L.) Sweet

Forsskål [Latin]: *Didjre, Kescht, Kescht* (names from Yemen).

Standard transliterations [Latin]: *dijrah, kišt*

Standard writing [Arabic]: بَجْرَة ، كَشْت

Comments: Regarding the first name cf. **Dolichos faba-nigrita** above. See also Schweinfurth who writes *digre* and *kescht* (Schweinfurth 1912 p.138) As Forsskål did not write the names with Arabic letters, the right spelling remains conjectural to a certain extent. Nevertheless, Schweinfurth, during his own field investigations in Yemen, was provided with the name *kišt* (*kischt* in Schweinfurth's own transcription) for the species he calls *Dolichos lablab* (Schweinfurth 1912, p. 164), which is the same as this species (Hepper & Friis 1994, p. 183).

Lotus halophilus Boiss. & Sprun.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Qarn el gasal* (name from Egypt).

Standard transliteration [Latin]: *qarn al-g hazāl*

Standard writing [Arabic]: قَرْنُ الغَزَال

Comments: For the standard transliteration and writing cf. Schweinfurth (1912, p. 74) where this name¹⁰⁸ has been used both for *Lotus corniculatus* and for **Lotus halophilus** (*Lotus villosus* according to Schweinfurth). These two plants are rather similar in appearance (cf. Blamey & Grey-Wilson 1993, No. 625 and 636 and the drawings of the different *Lotus* spp. in the same book; cf also Burnie 1995, pp. 108-109). The name means "gazelle horn".

Lotus polyphyllus Clarke

Forsskål [Latin]: *Aesibe, Aesjbae* (names from Egypt).

Standard transliteration [Latin]: *ʿišb, ʿušb*

Standard writing [Arabic]: عَشْب ، عَشْب

Comments: The standard transliteration and writing follow Schweinfurth (1912, p. 29).

Lupinus albus L.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Terms* (name from Egypt).

Forsskål [Arabic]: ترمس

Standard transliteration [Latin]: *tirmis*

Standard writing¹⁰⁹ [Arabic]: تَرْمِس

Medicago polymorpha L.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Nefl* (name from Egypt).

Standard transliteration [Latin]: *nifil*

Standard writing¹¹⁰ [Arabic]: نَفْل

Melilotus indica L.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Gurt, Djulbân*, (Egyptian Arabic) *Rijam, Ryjam, Reinâm* (Yemen Arabic)

Forsskål [Arabic]: رِيَام

Standard transliterations [Latin]: *qurt, julbân, riyâm, raynâm*

Standard writing [Arabic]¹¹¹: قُرْط ، جُلْبَان

رِيَام ، رَيْنَام

Comments: The name *julbân* and *jullubân* are known in Classical Arabic, and *jilbân* is used for vetch and peas and possibly other *Leguminosae* in the Egyptian dialects (cf. Lane 1957).

Ormocarpum yemense Gillett

Forsskål [Latin]: *Ásir* (name from Yemen).

Standard transliteration [Latin]: *ʿasir*

Standard writing [Arabic]: عَسِير

Comments: This plant is not mentioned in the *Flora Aegyptiaco-Arabica* (cf. Hepper & Friis 1994, p. 187). One specimen of this plant is in

107. Prof. Loutfy Boulos proposed the pronunciation ħūr حور .

108. The name of *Lotus villosus* is not written with a lengthened vowel. This is however seen here as a printing or editing fault.

109. The right pronunciation was provided by Prof. Loutfy Boulos.

110. The right pronunciation was provided by Prof. Loutfy Boulos.

111. The right spelling of the name *qurt* was provided by Prof. Loutfy Boulos.

Forsskål's herbarium at C (specimen No. 1530, 1 sheet with field label, microf. 132: II. 1,2.; Hepper & Friis 1994, p. 187). This plant name was found on the field label. As the name was written with Latin characters only, the right pronunciation remains conjectural. However, the fact that the first A has an accent above it indicates that it was pronounced with the letter [°]ayn ع. This was confirmed by Prof. Loutfy Boulos, who also provided the vocalisation.

Retama raetam (Forssk.) Webb

Forsskål [Latin]: *Raetaem behâm* (name from Egypt).

Standard transliteration: ratam bihâm

Standard writing [Arabic]: رَتَمَ ، (بِهَام)

Comments: The spelling of the standard transliteration and writing of ratam is confirmed by the sources used by Schweinfurth (1912, p. 39). Bihâm means a young of sheep, goat, ox or camel in Arabic (Kazimirski 1860). According to Prof. Loutfy Boulos this species is only known by the name ratam in Egypt.

On an original field label on a herbarium sheet with this species the Arabic name *Raetam* was noted. Faṭḥah, the short a vowel, is often pronounced as the letters “æ” or “e” in the dialects (cf. Moscati et al. 1980, § 8.68).

Forsskål asks (1775b, p. 214 No. 66) if this name is the same as the Classical Hebrew plant name *rotam* רֹתָם. This is confirmed by Koehler & Baumgartner (1996). See further **Atriplex coriacea** above, which apparently has the same name.

Senna italica Miller

Forsskål [Latin]: *Senna mecki*, *Hedjazi* (names from Egypt)¹¹², *Aschrek* (name from Yemen).

Forsskål [Arabic]: سَنَا مَكَّة ، حِجَازِي ، عَشْرَق

Standard transliterations [Latin]: sinā[°] Makkah, (sinā[°]) Hġjāzī, [°]ašraq, [°]ašriq.

112. Forsskål (1775b, p. LXVI No. 222) writes: *Senna mecki* (...) vel *Hedjazi* (...).

Standard writings [Arabic]:

سَنَا مَكَّة ، (سَنَا) حِجَازِي ، عَشْرَق ، عَشْرَق

Comments: The standard transliteration of sinā[°] is based on Schweinfurth (1912, p. 11) under *Cassia obovata*. The standard transliteration and writing are written according to the rules of Classical Arabic, whereas Forsskål noted down the dialectical pronunciations. In Classical Arabic the names should be: سَنَا مَكَّة ، سَنَا حِجَازِي = sinā[°]u Makkata, sinā[°]u Hġjāziyyūn, i.e. the sinā[°] of (the holy city of) Makkah and the Hijazee sinā[°]¹¹³. Prof. Loutfy Boulos indicates that the name may also be written as سَنَا مَكِّي = sinnā[°] mikkī.

The name [°]ašraq/[°]ašriq is from Yemen (Forsskål 1775b, p. CXI No. 265 and p. 86 No. 62; Hepper & Friis 1994 p. 189). On an original field label on a herbarium sheet with this species Forsskål noted the Arabic name *Aschrek* and Movr (=Wādī Mawr) as locality name (Hepper & Friis 1994, p. 189).

Senna obtusifolia (L.) Irwin & Barneby

Forsskål [Latin]: *Kolkol*, *Didjer al akbar* (names from Yemen).

Forsskål [Arabic]: قَلْقُل ، دَجَرِ الْاَكْبَرِ

Standard transliterations [Latin]: qulqul, dijar al-akbar.

Standard writings [Arabic]: قُلُقُل ، دَجَرِ الْاَكْبَرِ

Comments:

On an original field label on a rebarium sheet of this species the name *dydjer alakbar* was written. This corresponds to dijar al-akbar.

Senna sophera (L.) Roxb.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Sūna* (name from Yemen).

Forsskål [Arabic]: سَنَا

Standard transliterations [Latin]: suna, sunā[°]

Standard writings [Arabic]: سَنَا ، سُنَا

Comments:

The standard transliteration suna is dialectical and to a certain extent conjectural. The standard transliteration sunā[°] follows the rules of

113. Makkah is situated in the Hġjāz.

Classical Arabic (cf. comments about **Senna italica** above). Forsskål writes that this plant is called *Suna* in *Surdūd* and *Kolkol* in al-Ḥādiyāh (Forsskål 1775b, p. CXI No. 270), the latter name is the same as the name *qulqul* of **Senna obtusifolia** above (Schweinfurth 1912, p. 132 under *Cassia sophera*). Prof. Loutfy Boulos proposed the name *sinnā* سِنَّا (cf. **Senna italica** above).

On an original filed label on a herbarium sheet of this species at C the name *súnæ* was written.

Senna tora (L.) Roxb.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Sunsub* (name from Yemen)

Standard transliteration [Latin]: *sunsub*

Standard writing [Arabic]: سُنْسُبْ

Comments: The standard transliteration follows Schweinfurth (1912, p. 119)¹¹⁴.

Sesbania grandiflora (L.) Poir.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Sesebân* (name from Yemen).

Standard transliteration [Latin]: *sæsabân* (saysabân)

Standard writing [Arabic]: سَيْسَبَانْ

Comments: This name is here understood as being the same as the name of **Sesbania sesban** below. The difference in standard transliteration is probably due to the fact that diphthongs have a tendency to become long vowels in the vernaculars and then being shortened if they do not bear the stress. In this case the stress is lying on the alif of the last syllable.

Sesbania sesban (L.) Merrill

Syn. **Sesbania aegyptiaca** (Poir.) Pers.¹¹⁵

Forsskål [Latin]: *Sejsebân*, *Seisebân* (name from Egypt).

Forsskål [Arabic]: سَيْسَبَانْ

Standard transliteration [Latin]: *saysabân*.

114. In Forsskål (1775b, p. 86 No. 61), where this species is described, the name *aschrek* is mentioned without comments. This name is treated in **Senna italica** above.

115. Synonym provided by Prof. Loutfy Boulos.

Standard writing [Arabic]: سَيْسَبَانْ

Comments: See previous, and see also **Albizia lebbbeck** above. This plant name is found both in Egypt and Yemen.

Taverniera lappacea (Forssk.) DC.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Höbb el adjais* (name from Yemen).

Standard transliteration [Latin]: *hubb al-°ajā°iz*

Standard writing [Arabic]: حُبُّ الْعَجَائِزْ

Comments: Forsskål writes on the Arabic name of this species that this name is a common or collective name for “bur-like” plants: “Arab. *Höbb el adjais*: commune nomen Lappaceorum” (Forsskål 1775b, p. 136 No. 22). Lappaceous plants have features that resembles a bur, in case of **Taverniera lappacea** it is the spiny pod segments. Forsskål writes that *Achyranthes lappacera* has the name *Höbb el adjais* حَبُّ الْعَجَائِزْ (ibid., p. CVII No. 163). The standard transliteration is based on these notes by Forsskål. The name means: “Old people’s love”.

Tephrosia tomentosa (Forssk.) Pers.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Sonaefa* (name from Yemen).

Standard transliteration [Latin]: *sunayfah*

Standard writing [Arabic]: سُنَيْفَة

Comments: This plant name is here understood as a diminutive on the root √snf. Schweinfurth (1912, p. 119) confirms the reading of this root.

Trifolium alexandrinum L.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Bersim*, *Bersûm*, *Bersûn*, *Berzûm* (names from Egypt).

Forsskål [Arabic]: بِرْسِيمْ

Standard transcriptions [Latin]: *birsîm*, *birzûn*, *birsûn*

Standard writings [Arabic]: بِرْسُونْ، بِرْزُونْ، بِرْسِيمْ

Comments: Forsskål writes *Berzûn* and not *Berzûm* (Forsskål 1775b, p. LXXI No. 382). The standard transliteration and writing of *birsîm* is provided by Prof. Loutfy Boulos. The standard transliteration and writing of *birzûn*, *birsûn* remain to a certain extent conjectural.

Trifolium resupinatum *L.*

Forsskål [Latin]: *Gurr*, *Djulbân* (names from Egypt).

Standard transliterations [Latin]: qurt, jilbân

Standard writings [Arabic]: قُرْتُ ، جِلْبَان

Comments: Forsskål writes *Gurt* as one of the vernacular names and not *Gurr* (Forsskål 1775b, p. LXXI No. 381). The standard transliteration and writings are provided by Prof. Loutfy Boulos. See also the comments given above to **Melilotus indica**.

Trigonella hamosa *L.*

Forsskål [Latin]: *Daragrag*, *Adjelmaelek* (names from Egypt).

Forsskål [Arabic]: دركرک

Standard transliterations [Latin]: darajraj, ajj al-malik ?, °ajj al-malik?

Standard writings [Arabic]: دَرَجْرَج ، أَجِّ الْمَلِكِ ؟

عَجِّ الْمَلِكِ ؟

Comments: The spelling of the first name is provided by Prof. Loutfy Boulos. The letter jīm ج may be pronounced as a hard “g” in Egypt (cf. Fischer 1987, § 30 anm. 4). As Forsskål did not write the second name with Arabic letters the standard transliteration and writing remain conjectural.

Trigonella stellata *Forssk.*

Forsskål [Latin]: *Gargas* (name from Egypt).

Standard transliteration [Latin]: jarjas

Standard writings [Arabic]: جَرَجَس

Comments: The spelling of this name is provided by Prof. Loutfy Boulos. The letter jīm ج may be pronounced as a hard “g” in Egypt (cf. Fischer 1987 § 30 anm. 4).

Vigna aconitifolia (*Jacq.*) *Maréchal*

Forsskål [Latin]: *Gotn* (name from Yemen).

Standard transliteration [Latin]: quṭn

Standard writings [Arabic]: قُطْن

Comments. The standard transliteration follows Schweinfurth (1912, p. 149). Schweinfurth was provided with the same name for this species

during his own field investigations in Yemen (Schweinfurth 1912, p. 169).

This name, i.e. *Gotn*, was hand written as *Gótn* on an original field label on a herbarium sheet at C.

Vigna luteola (*Jacq.*) *Benth.*

Forsskål [Latin]: *Höllaech*, *Öllaeab* (names from Egypt).

Standard transliterations [Latin]: hullayḥ,?, °ulla°ab?

Standard writings [Arabic]: هُلَايْخ ؟ ، عُلَاءَب ؟

Comments: As Forsskål did not write the names with Arabic letters the standard transliterations and writings remain conjectural.

Vigna radiata (*L.*) *R. Wilczek*

Forsskål [Latin]: *Koschâri* (name from Yemen).

Standard transliterations [Latin]: kušārī, kušārī

Standard writings [Arabic]: كُشَارِي ، كُشَرِي

Comments: The standard transliterations and writings are provided by Prof. Loutfy Boulos.

Vigna unguiculata (*L.*) *Walp.*

Forsskål [Latin]: *Lubia baeledi*, *Lubia baelledi*

(Egyptian Arabic) *Didjre* (Yemeni Arabic).

Standard transliterations [Latin]: lūbiyā baladī, dijrah

Standard writings [Arabic]: لُوبِيَا بَلَدِي ، دَجْرَة

Comments: Forsskål (1775b, p. LXX) writes that *Phaseolus a) lubia frandji* is called lūbiyah لوبيه and that three species of beans (*Phaseolus*) are found in Egypt and they are called a) *Lubia frandji* b) *Lubia habbeschi* and c) *Lubia baelledi*. In Arabic the word lūbiyah, which can be written in other ways, e.g. lūbiyā, lūbiyā°, lūbā° = لُوبَاء ، لُوبِيَاء ، لُوبِيَا means bean (Kazimirski 1848; Wehr 1976)¹¹⁶. The more exact meanings of the names regarding different sorts and cultivars varies with the different

116. The Classical way of writing should perhaps be: lūbiyah/t = لُوبِيَة . The standard transliteration and writing of this plant name used here is provided by Prof. Loutfy Boulos.

vernacular dialects. *Lubia frandji* means Frankish (European) bean, *Lubia habbeschi* means Abyssinian bean and *Lubia balledi* means country bean. These three plants have the numbers 350, 351 and 352 by Forsskål whereas the species treated here has No. 363 (Forsskål 1775b, p. LXX). It must be remembered that all these species have legumes as fruits (cf. Heywood 1993, p. 149).

In Yemeni Arabic *dijrah* (dialectal pronunciation often *dijreh*) means bean (Behnstedt 1992, p. 361). Cf. also **Canavalia gladiata** and **Dolichos faba nigrita** above.

Vigna unguiculata (L.) Walp. subsp. **sesquipedalis** (L.) Verdc.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Didjre* (name from Yemen).

Forsskål [Arabic]: دجره

Standard transliteration [Latin]: *dijrah*

Standard writing [Arabic]: دَجْرَة

Comments: See **Vigna unguiculata** above.

LENTIBULARIACEAE

Utricularia inflexa Forssk.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Hamûl* (name from Egypt).

Standard transliteration [Latin]: *hāmûl*

Standard writings [Arabic]: حَامُول

Comments: The standard transliteration and writing are provided by Prof. Loutfy Boulos.

LYTHRACEAE

Lawsonia inermis L.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Tamrabenne* (name from Egypt).

Forsskål [Arabic]: تمرحتنه

Standard transliteration [Latin]: *tamra ḥinnah* – dialectal pronunciation, *tamr al-ḥinnā*^o – Classical pronunciation

Standard writings [Arabic, Classical]: تَمْرُ الحِنَّاءِ

Comments: **Lawsonia inermis** is the plant from which the dye henna is produced. This dye is called *ḥinnā*^o حِنَّاء in Arabic. According to Wehr (1975) the henna plant **Lawsonia inermis** is called *tamr al-ḥinnā*^o = تَمْرُ الحِنَّاء in Arabic. Forsskål's note renders the dialectal pronun-

ciation. Forsskål wrote *Tamrabenne* and not *Tamrabenne* but the form of letter "h" is printed very much like the letter "b" in the *Flora Ægyptiaco-Arabica* (Forsskål 1775b, p. LXV No. 217).

On an original field label at C the name *Schemun* or perhaps *Schenun* (?) was written. This plant name could probably be *šamūn* or *šammūn* شَمُون، شَمُون.

MALPIGHIACEAE

Caucanthus edulis Forssk.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Kaha, Kauka, Kouka* (name from Yemen).

Forsskål [Arabic]: قوقع

Standard transliteration [Latin]: *qawqa*^c

Standard writing [Arabic]: قَوْقَع

Comments:

In the *Flora Ægyptiaco-Arabica* is written the name *Kāka* and not *Kaha* (Forsskål 1775b, p. 91 No. 78). All these names i.e. *Kāka, Kauka* and *Kouka* are different dialectal pronunciations of the name *qawqa*^c.

On an original field label on a herbarium sheet at C with this species Forsskål had noted down the Arabic name *Kāuka*, which indicates that the *aw* diphthong was pronounced when Forsskål heard this plant name. The sound evolution *aw* > *ow/āw* > *ō* is well attested in Arabic dialects and Semitic languages (Moscati et al. 1980, § 8.68)¹¹⁷.

MALVACEAE

Abelmoschus esculentus (L.) Moench

Vernacular names: *Bamia šāmi, stambūli, rumi, bamia uaki, balledi* (names from Egypt).

Forsskål [Arabic]: بامية

Standard transliterations [Latin]: *bāmiyah,*

bāmiyah šāmī, bāmiyah stambūlī, bāmiyah rūmī,

(bāmiyah wāqī, bāmiyah baladī).

Standard writings [Arabic]: بَامِيَّة، بَامِيَّة شَامِي،

بَامِيَّة اسْتَانْبُولِي، بَامِيَّة رُومِي (بَامِيَّة وَاقِي، بَامِيَّة بَلَدِي)

117. Prof. Loutfy Boulos proposed the pronunciation *qūqa*^c قَوْقَع.

Comments: The name of this edible vegetable, which is well known in Egypt, may be spelled either *bāmiyā* باميا and *bāmiyah* بامية (Kazimirski 1860; Wehr 1976)¹¹⁸. However °Abd al-Laṭīf al-Baghdādī, who finished his treatise on Egypt in 1204, wrote *bāmiyah* بامية (Videan, Videan & Zand 1964, p. 7 l). This plant species is also known as okra and is a common vegetable in warm climates (Heywood 1996, p. 95).

The names *Bamia shāmi*, *stambūli*, *rumi*, where the two last names are only two other epithets for *bamia* (Forsskål 1775b, p. 125 No. 91) are in fact epithets of origin meaning Syrian, Istanbulian and Greek¹¹⁹. According to Forsskål they all belong to the same species, but Forsskål does not indicate whether the epithets are just denoting the origin of the vegetables, or if they refer to different cultivars (cf. Forsskål *ibid.*). These epithets are furthermore used as appositions and not as adjectival epithets as they are not according in gender.

The names *bamia uaki*, *baelledi* are those of **Hibiscus praecox** (Forsskål 1775b, p. 125 No. 92) and Forsskål does not use them for **Abelmoschus esculentus** (*Hibiscus esculentus*) at this place (Forsskål 1775b, p. 125 No. 91). On p. LXVII we find on the contrary that **Abelmoschus esculentus** (*Hibiscus esculentus*) is perceived as having two varieties: one α) is described as having hairy fruits and the second β) as having smooth fruits. This is in contradiction with the description of **Abelmoschus esculentus** (*Hibiscus esculentus*) in the *Flora Aegyptiaco-Arabica* p. 125, where Forsskål writes that the fruits and capsules are smooth (*glabri*) (Forsskål 1775b, p. 125 No. 91). On the other hand Forsskål writes that **Hibiscus praecox** has the same appearance as **Abelmoschus esculentus**

(*Hibiscus esculentus*)¹²⁰. Cf also the note in Hepper & Friis (1994, p. 197) under **Hibiscus praecox**.

Schweinfurth (1912, p. 24) writes that *Hibiscus esculentus* L. has the names *bamija* and *uēka* in the Nile Valley. For further explanations see infra **Hibiscus praecox**.

Abutilon bidentatum Hochst. ex Rich.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Rēn* (name from Yemen).

Forsskål [Arabic]: رين (*Sida paniculata?*

Forsskål 1775b, p. CXVI No. 412).

Standard transliteration [Latin]: rayn

Standard writing [Arabic]: رين

Comments: Forsskål did not write the name for this species with Arabic letters. This species is called *Sida cordifolia* by Forsskål (1775b, p. 124 No. 83), but the species, which he calls *Sida paniculata?* has the same Arabic name according to Forsskål, and he writes it with both Latin and Arabic letters (Forsskål 1775b, p. 124 No. 85 and p. CXVI No. 412). Schweinfurth on the other hand was provided with the same name, i.e. *rēn* and *rēin*, for **Abutilon bidentatum** during his own field investigations in Yemen (Schweinfurth 1912, p. 159), the two spellings only indicating two different pronunciations of the same name. Schweinfurth's transcriptions confirm thus the original diphtong in the pronunciation of this name.

Althea rosea (L.) Cav.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Chatmiae* (name from Egypt).

Forsskål [Arabic]: حَتْمِيه

Standard transliteration [Latin]: ḥaṭmiyyah

Standard writing [Arabic]: حَطْمِيَّة

Comments: The standard transliteration and writing were provided by Prof. Loutfy Boulos.

Gossypium arboreum L.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Cotn el sadjar* (name from Egypt) *Otb*, *Ödjaz* (names from Yemen).

118. Prof. Loutfy Boulos proposed the pronunciation *bāmyah* بامية. This is the colloquial way of pronouncing this name (P. Provençal personal observation).

119. In Classical Arabic the term *rūmī* meant "from the Byzantium" or "from Byzantine territories".

120. Facies *Hib. escul.* (Forsskål 1775b, p. 125 No. 92).

Forsskål [Arabic]: اجاص

Standard transliterations [Latin]: quṭn al-šajar
(quṭn al-sajar), [°]uṭb, ujāṣ.

Standard writings [Arabic]:

قُطْن الشَّجَرِ ، عُطْبُ ، أُجَاصُ

Comments: The Egyptian name means “tree cotton”. Forsskål did not write it clearly as he wrote sajar (*sadjar*) instead of šajar (Forsskål 1775b, LXX No. 341), which means tree in Arabic. Nevertheless, as Forsskål called this species **Gossypium arboreum** this reading has been kept in the standard transliteration and writing.

[°]Uṭb is in recent Yemen Arabic the name for cotton wool (Behnstedt 1996)¹²¹, but in dictionaries of Arabic from the Classical period this word is rendered as cotton (Kazimirski 1860; Steingass 1884). In modern Classical Arabic this word is apparently not used, cf. Reig (1983) and Wehr (1976) where this word is missing and the word quṭn is used instead.

In Forsskål (1775b, p. CXVI No. 417) the name *zæjt* is also provided for this species in Yemen. This name should be rendered as zayt in standard transliteration¹²². Nevertheless the question remains if this name is not due to an editing error as this name means oil in general in Arabic. In recent Yemen Arabic this name is also used for **Ricinus communis** (Behnstedt 1996).

Gossypium herbaceum L.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Otb*, *Ödjaz* (names from Yemen).

Standard transliterations [Latin]: [°]uṭb, ujāṣ.

Standard writings [Arabic]: عُطْبُ ، أُجَاصُ

121. Schweinfurth was provided with both the names quṭn and [°]uṭb for the species, which he calls *Gossypium vitifolium* during his own field investigations in Yemen (Schweinfurth 1912, p. 166).

122. This name is also found in Schweinfurth's conspectus of the plant names provided by Forsskål (Schweinfurth 1912, p. 113).

Comments: As Forsskål only provide the names from Yemen for this species (cf. Forsskål 1775b, p. LXX No. 340) and as he writes that this species has the same name in Yemen as **Gossypium arboreum**, the standard transliterations and writing follow accordingly. See the comments above under **Gossypium arboreum**.

Hibiscus ficulneus L.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Bami* (name from Egypt).

Forsskål [Arabic]: باميه

Standard transliteration [Latin]: bāmiyah

Standard writing [Arabic]¹²³: بَامِيَّة

Comments: Cf. **Abelmoschus esculentus** supra.

Hibiscus praecox Forssk.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Uaeki*, *Baeledi* (names from Egypt).

Standard transliterations [Latin]: waykah, baladī

Standard writings [Arabic]: وَيَكَّة ، بَلَدِي

Comments: Schweinfurth (1912, p. 24) writes that *Hibiscus esculentus* (**Abelmoschus esculentus**) has the names *bamija* and *uēka* (= bāmiyah and waykah in modern transliteration).

For further comments see **Abelmoschus esculentus** supra. The name baladī means native, belonging to the home country.

Hibiscus purpureus Forssk.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Sech*, *Chobaes*, *Malât*, *Hotomtom* (names from Yemen).

Forsskål [Arabic]: خَبِيْز ، سِيْح

Standard transliterations [Latin]: sayḥ, ḥubayz, maḥūṭ, hutumtum.

Standard writings [Arabic]:

سِيْح ، خَبِيْز ، مَحُوْت ، هَتْمْتُم

Comments: The pronunciation of the name *Sech* is, on the basis of Forsskål's note in Arabic,

123. Prof. Loutfy Boulos proposed that the pronunciation bāmyah بَامِيَّة. This is the colloquial way of pronouncing this name (P. Provençal personal observation).

undoubtedly based on an earlier diphthong (ay > ē)¹²⁴. This is corroborated by the fact that on an original field label written by Forsskål on a herbarium sheet at C containing a specimen of **Hibiscus purpureus** the name *Séch* was written down. The accent on the vowel indicates a lengthening.

Regarding the name maḥūt the standard transliteration and writing of the consonants follows Schweinfurth (1912, p. 143). Schweinfurth wrote maḥāt but as the vowel of the second syllable is an "å" in Forsskål (1775b, p. CXVII No. 421), this vowel is understood here as being a dialectical pronunciation of an original ū. On the other hand this name is from al-Ḥādiyāh (Forsskål 1775b, p. CXVII), which according to Behnstedt (1985, map No. 10) lies outside the present day area where ū becomes ō in the surroundings of an emphatic consonant, but this linguistic geographical feature may on the one hand have shifted since 1763, and on the other hand al-Ḥādiyāh is placed very near to the limit of this area, and the language in al-Ḥādiyāh might very well be influenced by this feature (cf. Behnstedt 1985, map No. 10)¹²⁵.

Regarding the name hutumtum (هُتْمْتُمْ), the standard transliteration follows Schweinfurth (1912, p. 143). The right spelling of these two last names remain nevertheless conjectural as Forsskål did not write them down with Arabic letters (cf. Forsskål 1775b, p. CXVII).

Malva parviflora L.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Chobbeize* (name from Egypt).

Forsskål [Arabic]: خبيزه

Standard transliteration [Latin]: ḥubbayzah

Standard writing [Arabic]: خبيزة

124. Nevertheless, Prof. Loutfy Boulos proposed the spellings: sīḥ = سِيح.

125. Regarding the difference between malat and maḥāt, the printing in Forsskål 1775b, p. CXVII No. 421 of this name is very unclear for the letter "h". This mention in the *Flora Aegyptiaco-Arabica* is the only place where this Arabic name is mentioned.

Comments: The standard transliteration and writing were provided by Prof. Loutfy Boulos.

Malva verticillata L.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Hörod, Höbsen* (names from Yemen).

Forsskål [Arabic]: حرص

Standard transliterations [Latin]: ḥuruḍ, ḥubsayn

Standard writings [Arabic]: حُرُصٌ، حُبْسَيْنٌ

Comments: Regarding the name ḥuruḍ it was also found written as *hörud* on an original field label on a herbarium sheet at C with this species. Schweinfurth (1912, p. 146) transcribes this plant name as *hherodd* using his own system of transliteration, which indicates a kasrah in the first vowel.

Regarding the name ḥubsayn, Schweinfurth (ibid.) transcribes it as *hhobsēn*, which corroborates the understanding used here of the second vowel being originally a diphthong. This name thus seems to be a noun in the dual, as duals are often fixed in their accusative/genitive forms in the dialects (e.g. two girls = bintēn in Egyptian Arabic).

Sida ciliata Forssk.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Vuzar, Tschæba, Sockâa* (names from Yemen).

Forsskål [Arabic]: سكع

Standard transliterations [Latin]: wuzar, tušaybah, suka^c

Standard writings [Arabic]: وُزَّرٌ، تُشَيِّبَةٌ، سَكْعٌ

Comments: Regarding the name wuzar وُزَّرٌ it is apparently the same name as the one used for **Barleria trispinosa**, **Hypoestes forskalei**, **Justicia caerulea**, and **Justicia resupinata** (all *ACANTHACEAE*, p. 15 and onwards). See also comments under the entry **Hypoestes forskalei**.

Regarding the name tušaybah تُشَيِّبَةٌ it is understood here as being a feminine diminutive on the root √tšb.

Prof. Loutfy Boulos proposed the spelling suqa^c سَقْعٌ for the third name.

Sida ovata Forssk.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Alad* (?) (name from Yemen).
Standard transliterations [Latin]: *alad* (?), °*alad* (?)

Standard writings [Arabic]: أَلَد (؟) ، عَلَد (؟)

Comments: This name was only found on an original field label at C (specimen Forsskål No. 1729). It was written with latin letters only, and the writing on the label was very blurred (cf. too Hepper & Friis 1994, p. 199 **Sida ovata**). This name and its transliteration remains very conjectural. Nevertheless, Prof. Loutfy Boulos only recognised the spelling °*alad* عَلَد.

Wissadula amplissima (L.) R.E. Fries var. **rostrata** (Schum. & Thonn.) R.E. Fries

Forsskål [Latin]: *Rên*, *Ghobari* (names from Yemen).

Forsskål [Arabic]: رين ، غباري

Standard transliterations [Latin]: *rayn*, *ghubārī*

Standard writings [Arabic]: رَيْن ، غِيَارِي

Comments: Cf. the comments under the entry above **Abutilon bidentatum**¹²⁶. The Arabic vocalisation of the name *Rên* remains conjectural.

MELIACEAE**Trichilia emetica** Vahl

Forsskål [Latin]: *Roka* (name from Yemen).

Forsskål [Arabic]: رقع

Standard transliteration [Latin]: *ruqa*^c

Standard writings [Arabic]: رُقْع

Comments: On an original field label at C on a herbarium sheet in Forsskål's herbarium the same Arabic name was written as *Róka*.

This plant is still used medically in Yemen, and it was known from Classical Arabic medicine too (Schopen 1983, pp. 63-64)¹²⁷.

MENISPERMACEAE**Cocculus hirsutus** (L.) Theob.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Kebath*, *Erdjadj* (names from Yemen).

Standard transliterations [Latin]: *kibāt*, *kabāt*; *arjāj*, *irjāj*

Standard writings [Arabic]: كِبَات ، إِرْجَاَج

Comments: See **Cocculus pendulus** just below.

Cocculus pendulus (J.R. & G. Forst.)

Forsskål [Latin]: *Kebath*, *Erdjadj* (names from Yemen).

Standard transliterations [Latin]: *kibāt*, *kabāt*; *arjāj*, *irjāj*

Standard writings [Arabic]: كِبَات ، إِرْجَاَج

Comments: Forsskål writes that both **Cocculus hirsutus** and **Cocculus pendulus** have the same names (Forsskål 1775b, p. CXXII No. 585 and 586; Hepper & Friis 1994, pp. 200-201). The Standard writings for both species were provided by Prof. Loutfy Boulos, who wrote *kibāt* for **Cocculus hirsutus** and *kabāt* for **Cocculus pendulus**.

Laeba [*sp. without epithet*]

Forsskål [Latin]: *Laebach el djebbel*, *Laebach el djaebbel* (name from Egypt).

Standard transliteration [Latin]: *labah* al *jabal*

Standard writings [Arabic]: لَبَاحُ الْجَبَلِ

Comments: In the *Flora* (Forsskål 1775b, p. LXXVII) the name *Laebach el djebbel* is written and *ibid.* p. 172 the name *Laebach el djaebbel* is written. These are only different ways of transcribing the name written in the standard transliteration and writing.

On an original field label on the herbarium sheet carrying a specimen (Forsskål No. 695) of **Cocculus pendulus** the name *Laebach el Gebel* was written, which is the name for **Laeba** [*sp. without epithet*] pronounced in the Egyptian dialect.

MOLLUGINACEAE**Orygia villosa** Forssk.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Horudj*, *Horudjrudj* (names from Yemen).

126. Prof. Loutfy Boulos proposed the pronunciation: *rīn* رَيْن.

127. Schopen writes the Arabic name slightly differently as *ruq*^c.

Forsskål [Arabic]: هرجرج

Standard transliterations [Latin]: huruj, hurujruj.

Standard writings [Arabic]: هرج، هرجرج

Comments: Forsskål writes *Hörudj*, *Hörudjrudj* (Forsskål 1775b, No. 342 and No. 343). This plant has the same name as **Talinum portulacifolium** (cf. Forsskål ibid.).

MORACEAE

Dorstenia foetida (Forssk.) Schweinfurth

Forsskål [Latin]: *Kosar* (name from Yemen).

Forsskål [Arabic]: قصر

Standard transliteration [Latin]: quşar

Standard writings [Arabic]: قُصْر

Comments: The plant name was also found on an original field label on a herbarium sheet at C with this species; on the label the spelling is *Kósar*.

Ficus carica L.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Tin* (name from Yemen).

Standard transliteration [Latin]: tīn

Standard writings [Arabic]: تين

Comments: **Ficus carica** is the well known edible fig from the Mediterranean region. This plant species has been known as tīn تين in all periods of the Arabic language (cf. the Qur^ʿān surah 95). The fruit is called tīn and the nomen unitatis is tīnah تينة (Kazimirski 1860).

This plant name is also found in other Semitic languages, e.g. Classical Hebrew: t^ʿenā תֵּנָה, Aramaic: tēntā ܛܢܬܐ (Gesenius 1962), Syriac: ti(n)tā, titā¹²⁸ (Payne Smith 1990)

Ficus cordata Thunb. subsp. **salcifolia** (Vahl)

C.C. Berg

Forsskål [Latin]: *Thaab* (name from Yemen).

Forsskål [Arabic]: ثعب

Standard transliteration [Latin]: ta^cb

Standard writings [Arabic]: ثَعْب

Comments: Forsskål writes *Thaab* and not *Thaab*

128. The nūn in the first version of the names carries a linea occultans.

as noted (Forsskål 1775b, p. 179)¹²⁹ in Hepper & Friis (1994, p. 202p). The accent is used here together with the double vowel to denote the Arabic letter ʿayn ع.

Ficus exasperata Vahl

Forsskål [Latin]: *Haschref* (name from Yemen).

Forsskål [Arabic]: حشرف

Standard transliterations [Latin]: ḥaşrif, ḥaşraf

Standard writings [Arabic]: حَشْرَف، حَشْرُف

Comments: As both faṭḥah and kasrah may be pronounced as “e” in the vernacular language the Standard transliteration and writing include both options¹³⁰.

The name *Haschref* is written on an original field label on a herbarium sheet with this species.

Ficus palmata Forssk.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Baeles* (name from Yemen).

Forsskål [Arabic]: بلس

Standard transliteration [Latin]: balaş, balis.

Standard writings [Arabic]: بِلِس، بِلَس

Comments: As both faṭḥah and kasrah may be pronounced as “e” in the vernacular language the standard transliteration and writing include both options¹³¹.

The name written in Arabic letters is according to Forsskål that of *Ficus morifolia*, as Forsskål writes that these two species have the same Arabic name (Forsskål 1775b, p. CXXIV No. 622 and No. 623).

Ficus populifolia Vahl

Forsskål [Latin]: *Mudáh*, *Vudáh* (names from Yemen).

Forsskål [Arabic]: مدح، ودح

Standard transliterations [Latin]: mudaḥ, wudaḥ

Standard writings [Arabic]: مَدْح، وُدْح

129. In Forsskål (1775b, p. CXXIV No. 625) it is written *Thaab*, but this must be due to a printing error.

130. Prof. Loutfy Boulou proposed the pronunciation: ḥaşraf حَشْرُف.

131. Prof. Loutfy Boulou proposed the pronunciation: bilis بِلِس.

Ficus sur *Forssk.*

Forsskål [Latin]: *Sur* (name from Yemen).

Forsskål [Arabic]: سور

Standard transliteration [Latin]: sūr

Standard writing [Arabic]: سُور

Ficus sycomorus *L.*

Forsskål [Latin]: *Djummeiz* (name from Egypt)

Forsskål [Latin]: *Chanas, Öbre, Sokam* (names from Yemen)

Forsskål [Arabic]: جمين (Egyptian Arabic)

Forsskål [Arabic]: خنس ، ابرة ، سقم (Yemen Arabic).

Standard transliteration [Latin]: jummayz (Egyptian Arabic)

Standard transliterations [Latin]: ḥanas, ubrah, suqam (Yemen Arabic)

Standard writing [Egyptian Arabic]: جَمِين

Standard writing [Yemen Arabic]:

خَنَّس ، أُبْرَة ، سَقْم

Comments: For the pronunciation of jummayz cf. Kazimirski (1860) and Wehr (1975). Prof. Loutfy Boulos confirmed that the Classical pronunciation is jummayz¹³², and that the pronunciation in colloquial Arabic is jimmiẓ جَمِين .

Forsskål includes the sycomore both in the conspectus of the flora of Egypt and in the conspectus of the flora of Yemen (Forsskål 1775b, p. LXXVII No. 556 and p. CXXIV No. 616) but the names ḥanas, ubrah, suqam are only found in the conspectus of the Yemen flora (Forsskål 1775b, p. CXXIV No. 616). °Abd al-Laṭīf al-Baghdādī also mentions only the Arabic name jummayz in his description of Egypt from 1204 (Videan, Videan & Zand 1994, pp. 36-39). The identity of the plant described by °Abd al-Laṭīf al-Baghdādī as **Ficus sycomorus** is confirmed by mention that “the jummaiz (...) seems to be a wild fig” and the description of the fruits, which “appear directly from the wood and not under the leaf”

132. °Abd al-Laṭīf al-Baghdādī confirms this vocalisation in his description of Egypt (Videan, Videan & Zand, 1964 p. 36).

(Videan, Videan & Zand 1994, p. 36, author’s translation).

F. chanas *Forssk.*

Forsskål [Latin]: *Chanas, Öbre* (names from Yemen).

Forsskål [Arabic]: خنس ، ابره

Standard transliterations [Latin]: ḥanas, ubrah

Standard writing [Arabic]: خَنَّس ، أُبْرَة

Comments: These names are the same as those of **Ficus sycomorus**, and according to Forsskål (1775b, p. 219) this species is from Yemen. See also the note in Hepper & Friis (1994, p. 204) entry: *Ficus chanas*, where it is explained that this species is placed in the synonymy of **Ficus sycomorus**.

Ficus taab *Forssk.*

Forsskål [Latin]: *Táab* (name from Yemen).

Forsskål [Arabic]: ثعب

Standard transliteration [Latin]: ta^ab

Standard writing [Arabic]: ثَعْب

Comments: This species has the same Arabic name as **Ficus cordata** subsp. **salcifolia** and comes from the same locality (see supra **Ficus cordata** *Thunb.* subsp. **salcifolia** (*Vahl*) *C.C. Berg*) (cf. also Friis 2009).

Ficus vasta *Forssk.*

Forsskål [Latin]: *Tālak, Tūlak, Taluk* (names from Yemen), *Delb* (Classical Arabic),

Forsskål [Arabic]: دلب ، طولق ، تالوق vel تالوق

Standard transliterations: (tālaq), tūlaq, dilb.

Standard writing [Arabic]: (تَالِق) طُولُق ، دَلْب

Comments: Prof. Loutfy Boulós does not accept the spelling tālaq تَالِق. According to Forsskål (1775b, p. 179) *Delb* is the Classical Arabic name for this species, whereas the names based on the roots √tlq or √ṭlq are the names found in Yemen¹³³. In Classical dictionaries *Delb* is vocalised dulb دَلْب. However, the dictionaries consulted

133. “In libris Arab. botanicis vocatur *Delb* دلب (Forsskål 1775b, p. 179).

here give two different identities for this entry, namely plane tree and sycamore (Wehr 1994; Kazimirski 1860; Reig 1983). The vocalisations of this plant name in the standard transliterations and writings are provided by Prof. Loutfy Boulos.

Ficus sp. possibly young stage of *F. palmata*
 Forsskål [Latin]: *Baeles* (name from Yemen).
 Forsskål [Arabic]: بلس
 Standard transliteration [Latin]: balas, balis.
 Standard writings [Arabic]: بَلَس ، بَلَسْ
 Comments: See **Ficus palmata** supra.

MORINGACEAE

Moringa peregrina (Forssk.) Fiori

Comments: See comments to **Albizia lebbeck** (*LEGUMINOSAE*), p. 65. The name *seisebân* was written on an original field label on a herbarium sheet at C containing this species. Prof. Loutfy Boulos provided the name ḥabb al-yasār *حَبِّ اليَسَار* for this species.

MYRSINACEAE

Maesa lanceolata Forssk.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Máas*, *Arar* (names from Yemen).

Forsskål [Arabic]: معص

Standard transliterations [Latin]: ma^cʃ, ^carār

Standard writing [Arabic]: مَعْص ، عَرَار

Comments: During his own field investigations in Yemen Schweinfurth was provided with the name mā^cʃ (mā^ctss using his own transcription method) for **Maesa lanceolata** Forssk. (Schweinfurth 1912, p. 168). As a long vowel in a closed syllable usually becomes short in Arabic the right original spelling must be mā^caʃ = مَاعَص .¹³⁴

The standard transliteration of ^carār follows Schweinfurth (1912, p. 146).

On an original field label on a herbarium sheet at C containing a specimen of this species the names *scháns* and *ásan* were written. *Ásan* is ^casan عَسَن according to Prof. Loutfy Boulos.

Scháns (شَنَّس) is written in Forsskål (1775b, p. 194) as the Arabic name of a plant whose identity is not known (Ib Friis pers. communication) even though Forsskål gives a description of this plant. It was collected on the *Sudan* mountain (Forsskål *ibid.*)

Myrsine africana L.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Katam* (name from Yemen).

Forsskål [Arabic]: قتم

Standard transliteration [Latin]: qatam

Standard writing [Arabic]: قَتَم

Comments: In the form *kátam* this name was also found on an original field label on an herbarium sheet at C with this species.

NEURADACEAE

Neurada procumbens L.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Saadân* (name from Egypt).

Forsskål [Arabic]: سعدان

Standard transliteration [Latin]: sa^cdān

Standard writing [Arabic]: سَعْدَان

NYCTAGINACEAE

Boerhavia plumbagineus Cav. var. *forskalei*

Schweinfurth.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Örkos* (name from Yemen).

Standard transliteration [Latin]: ^curqus

Standard writing [Arabic]: عُرْقُس

Comments: The standard transliteration follows Schweinfurth (1912, p. 130). Schweinfurth was provided with the name (according to his way of transcribing) ^corqäss for *Pentatropis spiralis* during his own field investigations in Yemen (Schweinfurth 1912, p. 184). The consonantic spelling is the same for both names: عرقس.

134. Prof. Loutfy Boulos proposed that the pronunciations ma^caʃ and mā^ciʃ = مَاعَص ، مَاعِص .

Boerhavia diandra sensu Forssk.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Vuddjef, Rokâma, Chaddir, Chadder* (names from Yemen).

Forsskål [Arabic]: خَضِير ، خَضَار

Standard transliterations [Latin]: °ujaf, ruqamah, ḥaḍīr, ḥaḍār.

Standard writing [Arabic]:

أَوْجَف ، رُقَامَة ، خَضِير ، خَضَار

Comments: According to Forsskål (1775b, p. 3) the name °ujaf أَوْجَف is from Luḥayyah while Forsskål writes *ibid.* p. CII that this name is from Mawr¹³⁵. The names ḥaḍīr and ḥaḍār. خَضِير خَضَار are from Bayt al-Faqīh. The name ruqamah رُقَامَة is from Wādī Surdūd (Forsskål 1775b, p. CII).

The pronunciations of names not written by Forsskål with Arabic letters follow the pronunciations indicated by Schweinfurth (1912, p. 130). During his own field investigations in Yemen, Schweinfurth was provided with the name rugma, ruqma (obviously رُقْمَة) for **Boerhavia repens** var. **diffusa**

Boerhavia repens L. var. **diffusa** (L.) Boiss.

Comments:

See comments to **Boerhavia diandra** above. Forsskål probably found his specimen in Yemen (Hepper & Friis 1994, p. 207; Forsskål 1775b, CII No. 3).

Commicarpus plumbagineus (Cav.) Standl.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Charad, Choddâra* (names from Yemen).

Forsskål [Arabic]: خَرْد ، خَطَارَه

Standard transliterations [Latin]: ḥarad, ḥuḍārah

Standard writing [Arabic]: خَرَض ، خُضَارَة

Comments: Forsskål writes this plant names with the letter zā° ظ while he transcribes it with

a double “d” (dd). As the letter dād ض is usually pronounced as zā° ظ in Yemen (cf. Behnstedt 1987, p. 5 §1.2.3.; Behnstedt 1996, pp. 738-762) Forsskål certainly meant that this plant name should be spelled as ḥuḍārah as in the standard transliteration, which was provided by Prof. Loutfy Boulos. This name is thus related to the names ḥaḍīr and ḥaḍār خَضَار ، خَضِير of **Boerhavia diandra** above.

The name *Charad* written as *Chárad* is also written on an original field label on a herbarium sheet containing a specimen of this species.

NYMPHACEAE**Nymphaea lotus** L.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Naufar* (name from Egypt).

Forsskål [Arabic]: نَوْفَر

Standard transliteration [Latin]: nawfar.

Standard writing [Arabic]: نَوْفَر

Comments: This name is a common name for water lily in Classical Arabic (Kazimirski 1860; Reig 1983).

OCHNACEAE**Ochna inermis** (Forssk.) Schweinf.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Öyun ennemr, el Benât* (names from Yemen).

Forsskål [Arabic]: عِيُون النَّمْر ، بِنَات

Standard transliterations [Latin]: °uyūn al-nimr, °uyūn al-banāt

Standard writing [Arabic]: عِيُون النَّمْر ، عِيُون البِنَات

Comments: The name °uyūn al-banāt, which means “the eyes of the girls” is from al-Ḥādiyāh. The first name, °uyūn al-nimr, which means “the eyes of the leopard” is from Jiblah¹³⁶ (Forsskål 1775b, p. 204). Forsskål only wrote the second part of the name in the name °uyūn al-banāt, but the full name was provided by Prof. Loutfy Boulos.

135. These two places are located near each other, cf. C. Niebuhr’s map of Yemen (Tabula Arabiæ Felicis Geographico Botanica).

136. For the identification of *Djöbla* as Jiblag see Hepper & Friis (1994, p. 58).

OLEACEAE**Jasminum officinale L.**

Forsskål [Latin]: *Jasmin*, *Kajan* (names from Egypt), *Kæjan*, *Sæs* (names from Yemen).

Forsskål [Arabic]: يَاسْمِين ، قَيْن ، سَيْس

Standard transliterations [Latin]: yāsmīn, qayan, says.

Standard writing [Arabic]: يَاسْمِين ، قَيْن ، سَيْس

Comments: The word yasmīn is the common Arabic word for Jasmine, in Classical texts it is spelled yāsamīn or yāsmīn يَاسْمِين (Wehr 1994). The name qayan is found both in Egypt and Yemen according to Forsskål, while the name says is found in Yemen around Bolghose. The spelling *Sæs* is the dialectical pronunciation stemming from the diphthong says (ay > ē).

Olea europaea L.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Sejtun* (name from Egypt)

Forsskål [Arabic]: زَيْتُون

Standard transliteration [Latin]: zaytūn

Standard writing [Arabic]: زَيْتُون

Comments: This name is the common Arabic name for olive. It is found in Forsskål (1775b, p. LIX). This name is not noted in Hepper & Friis (1994). Names for olive of the same root are found in other Semitic languages e.g. biblical Hebrew zayit זַיִת and Syriac zayātā. In Arabic “zayt” means oil and “zaytūn” means olive¹³⁷.

ONAGRACEAE**Ludwigia stolonifera (Guill. & Perr.) Raven**

Forsskål [Latin]: *Forgaa*, *Fraekal*, *Forgâa*, *Fraekahl* (names from Egypt),

Standard transliterations [Latin]: furja^{ca}ah, furaykal.

Standard writing [Arabic]: فُرْجَعَة ، فُرَيْكَل

Comments: The standard transliteration and writing follow Schweinfurth (1912, p. 26). For

137. Prof. Loutfy Boulos noted that this name may also be pronounced zītūn = زَيْتُون corresponding to the dialectical pronunciation zētūn.

fraykal Schweinfurth writes frēkal, but it is viewed here as an earlier diphthong (ay > ē). The pronunciation is still a dialectical one as no Arabic word may begin with a cluster of two consonants, thus the Classical pronunciation should be faraykal, fīraykal or furaykal¹³⁸.

PAPAVERACEAE**Roemeria hybrida (L.) DC. subsp. dodecandra (Forssk.) Durand & Barratte**

Forsskål [Latin]: *Ridjlet el ghrâb* (name from Egypt).

Forsskål [Arabic]: رَجَلَةُ الْغُرَابِ

Standard transliteration [Latin]: rijlat al-ghurāb

Standard writing [Arabic]: رَجَلَةُ الْغُرَابِ

Comments:

The name means the “purslane of the raven”, or the “foot or leg of the raven”. In Arabic rijlat رَجَلَةُ means purslane *Portulaca oleracea* (Wehr 1994), while foot or leg is spelled rijl رِجْل but the feminine ending ʾ is perhaps pertaining here to a nomen unitatis used to form a derivative for the plant name. Prof. Loutfy Boulos noted that usually the name of this plant is rijl al-ghurāb رِجْلُ الْغُرَابِ meaning the “foot or leg of the raven”. The Latin name of Purslane was *pul-li pes* menaning the “foot of the hen”, but the species **Roemeria hybrida** does not look like Purslane, being of the poppy family and looking like a poppy having large (4-5 cm across) violet flowers (Polunin & Huxley 1987, p. 75).

PASSIFLORACEAE**Adenia venenata Forssk.**

Forsskål [Latin]: *Aden* (name from Yemen).

Forsskål [Arabic]: عَدَن

Standard transliteration [Latin]: ^cadan

138. As many names for plant and animal species in Egyptian Arabic have a coptic or another non Arabic source, the Classical pronunciation of a name may be more idealistic than corresponding to something that was ever pronounced.

Standard writing [Arabic]: عَدَن

Comments: The standard transliteration and writing follow Schweinfurth (1912, p. 126) and Prof. Loutfy Boulos. In Forsskål (1775b, p. 77) it is actually written with Arabic letters عدن = °adan, but this is in all probability a copying or printing mistake as Forsskål transcribes the letter *dāl* ذ with the letter "d" and as he writes عدن = °adan in the conspectus of the flora of Yemen (Forsskål 1775b, p. CX). Schweinfurth gives both pronunciations (Schweinfurth 1912, p. 126).

PEDALIACEAE

Sesamum indicum L.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Djyldjylân semsem* (seeds, Egypt) *Salît* (oil, Arabic)

Forsskål [Arabic]: سمسم (صليط)

Standard transliteration [Latin]: *simsim*, *jujulân*

Standard writing [Arabic]: سَمْسِم ، جُلْجُلَان

Comments: Forsskål writes: "ubique in Arabia cultum. Arab. *Djyl djylân*. Agyptiis vocatur *Semsem* سمسم Ex illo paratur oleum, (Arab. *Salît* صليط) in re culinaria utile, & ad ignem in lucernis sustentandum" = "(Sesame) is cultivated everywhere in Arabia. (Its) Arabic (name) is *Djyl djylân*. It is called *Semsem* by the Egyptians. From it is prepared an oil (Arab. *Salît* صليط) which is useful in culinaric matter and which is (used) to maintain fire in lanterns" (Forsskål 1775b, p. 113).

This means that according to Forsskål the name *simsim* is used in Egypt. This is completely correct to this day, but sesame is known by this name in Classical Arabic too (Kazimirski 1860; Steingass 1884; Wehr 1976). *Juljulân* is also common name for sesame in Classical Arabic (Kazimirski 1860; Steingass 1884; Saad et al. 1926, entry: Sesame).

According to Schopen (1983 p. 95-96) sesame oil, i.e. the cold pressed oil of the seeds of **Sesamum indicum**, is called *ṣaliṭ jiljilân* [صليط جلجلان] and *zayt simsim* [زيت سمسم] in Yemen. Accord-

ing to the dictionaries (Wehr 1976; Saad et al. 1926) another name for sesame oil in Classical Arabic is *širaj* = شيرج.

PLANTAGINACEAE

Plantago major L.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Lissan el bamal* (name from Egypt).

Forsskål [Arabic]: لسان الحمل

Standard transliteration [Latin]: *lisān al-ḥamal*

Standard writing [Arabic]: لِسَانُ الْحَمَلِ

Comments: In Forsskål (1775b, p. LXII) it is written *Lissan el hamal* and not *Lissan el bamal*, but the great similarity between the letters "h" and "b" of the printed types in the *Flora Aegyptiac-Arabica* makes them often hard to distinguish. The name *lisān al-ḥamal* means "lamb tongue".

Plantago ovata Forssk.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Lokmet ennadji* (name from Egypt).

Forsskål [Arabic]: لقمة النعجي

Standard transliteration [Latin]: *luqmat an-na^ojah*

Standard writing [Arabic]: لُقْمَةُ النَّعْجَةِ

Comments: See next entry: ***Plantago ovata* var. *decumbens***.

Plantago ovata var. *decumbens* (Forssk.) Zohary

Forsskål [Latin]: *Senaemae, Lókmet ennági*

(names from Egypt).

Forsskål [Arabic]: لقمة النعجي

Standard transliterations [Latin]: *sunaymah*,

luqmat an-na^ojah

Standard writing [Arabic]: سُنَيْمَةٌ ، لُقْمَةُ النَّعْجَةِ

Comments: Obviously the two varieties of this species have the same name in Arabic, i.e. *luqmat an-na^ojah* = لُقْمَةُ النَّعْجَةِ in the Classical spelling. This is also proved by the fact that this the Arabic name is attributed to ***ovata*** in Forsskål (1775b, p. LXII) but to ***decumbens*** p. 30. Forsskål's notation of the dialectical pronunciation indicates the occurrence of an *imālah*. The

name means the “morsel of the ewe”¹³⁹. The spelling of the other name is problematic, but if it is viewed as stemming from the Classical Arabic diminutive: سُنَيْمَة sunaymah > sunēmah > senēmah¹⁴⁰, where the feminine ending is pronounced with an imālah, the actual spelling provided in the *Flora Ægyptiaco-Arabica* could be understood in this way.

PLATANACEAE

Platanus orientalis L.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Schinar* (name from Egypt).
Standard transliteration [Latin]: šinār (šinār, šinnār)

Standard writing [Arabic]: شِنَار ، صِنَار ، صِنَّار
Comments: According to Kāzimirski (1848), Saad et al (1926), Steingass (1884) and also according to the Lisān al-‘Arab (ed. 1955), the plane tree is called šinār, šinnār ، صِنَّار ، صِنَار in Arabic, this should in turn come from the Persian چِنَار (Kazimirski 1860). The name *Schinar* – šinār شِنَار is not known by these dictionaries. The true Arabic name of this species is dulb دُلْب (pl. dulab دُلْب Steingass 1884) according to the same dictionaries. The pronunciation šinār شِنَار is thus apparently either a misunderstanding or a copying or printing fault. As the plane-tree is very wide-spread in the Mediterranean region and has been so for centuries (Vedel et al. 1977, No. 20) it is quite certain that Forsskål must have heard the names šinār, šinnār ، صِنَّار ، صِنَار.

PLUMBAGINACEAE

Limoniastrum monopetalum (L.) Boiss.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Saetj*, *Zaetja* (names from Egypt).

Standard transliterations [Latin]: zaytī, zaytah

Standard writing [Arabic]: زَيْتِي ، زَيْتَة

Comments: In Forsskål (1775b, p. LXIV and p. 59) the word *Zaetja* is actually spelled *Zaejta*. The standard transliterations and writing follow Schweinfurth (1912, p. 28) and they were accepted by Prof. Loutfy Boulos. The spelling with the letter “æ” is viewed here as stemming from an earlier diphthong (ay > ē). This plant name means “oil” or “oily”, cf. supra *Olea europaea*. (OLEACEAE) p. 82. According to Schweinfurth (1912, p. 77) this plant name is used in Egypt for other plant species i.e. *Lotus corniculatus*, *Ononis serrata*, *Statice tubiflora*¹⁴¹ and *Lavandula coronopifolia*.

POLYGALACEAE

Polygala tinctoria Vahl

Forsskål [Latin]: *Schadjaret el houer* (name from Yemen).

Forsskål [Arabic]: شَجَرَة الحور

Standard transliteration [Latin]: šajarat al-ḥawar, šajarat al-ḥawr.

Standard writing [Arabic]¹⁴²:

شَجَرَة الحور ، شَجَرَة الحور

POLYGONACEAE

Emex spinosus (L.) Campd.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Figl el djebbel*, *Sággarat el aguz*, *Raensah* (names from Egypt).

Forsskål [Arabic]: فِجْل الجبل

Standard transliterations [Latin]: fijl al-jabal, sajarat al-‘ajūz , hinsāb

Standard writing [Arabic]:

فِجْل الجبل ، سَجَرَة العجوز ، هِنْسَاب

Comments: Forsskål mentions this species under two different names, i.e. *Rumex glaber* and *Rumex spinosus* (Hepper & Friis 1994, p. 213). The name *Figl el djebbel* is transcribed from Egyptian

139. Forsskål translates it to *pabulum ovium* (Forsskål 1775b, p. 30).

140. Schweinfurth (1912, p. 37) writes *ssenēme* using his mode of transliteration.

141. For the genus name *Statice* the genus name *Limonium* is used for many species, cf. Blamey et al. (1993, pp. 171-172).

142. Prof. Loutfy Boulos proposed the vocalisation: šajarat al-ḥūr شَجَرَة الحور.

dialect¹⁴³ and so is *Sággarat el aguz*, cf. comments supra to **Salvia aegyptica**. (*LABIATAE*), p. 62.

For the name sajarat al-^ʿajūz سَجْرَةَ الْعَجُوز Schweinfurth (1912, p. 19) transcribes *Schéggeret el-^ʿagūs*. The standard transliteration given here is following Schweinfurth regarding the second part of the name (^ʿajūz) but not regarding the first part, cf. **Salvia aegyptica**. Schweinfurth does not have any other reference to this names than Forsskål and he obviously thought that Forsskål had ment the word šajarah شجرة = a tree¹⁴⁴.

Forsskål (1775b p. LXV No. 214) wrote *Hænsab* and not *Raensah*. The name hinsāb follows Schweinfurth, especially since Schweinfurth also personally knew this name for this plant species (Schweinfurth 1912 p. 19).

The standard transliterations and writing were accepted by Prof. Loutfy Boulos.

Polygonum equisetiforme Sibth. قَدَابَة Sem.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Gaeddaba* (name from Egypt).

Standard transliterations [Latin]: quddābah, kališ, kālīš

Standard writing [Arabic]: قَدَابَة ، كَلِش ، كَالِش

Comments: Schweinfurth (1912, p. 37) provides among other names¹⁴⁵ the names: quddābi, qeddāb and quddāb for this species in Egypt. These names were provided by Forsskål, Ascherson, Schweinfurth and G. Roth. For the name qeddāb Schweinfurth uses Forsskål as source. As two of the three names provided by Schweinfurth have a ḡammah as the first vowel, the standard transliteration and writing follow this. The spelling of quddābi is understood here as stemming from an imālah.

On a field label on a herbarium sheet at C

143. In the Flora p. LXV the name is transcribed *Fidjel el Djebbel* i.e. the pronunciation of the letter “jīm” follows here the Classical pronunciation (Forsskål 1775b, p. LXV No. 213).

144. Nomen unitatis: šajarah شَجْرَة , collective: šajar شَجَر .

145. Schweinfurth provides also the names qurdeb and qordāb. These two names seem to indicate a dissimilation of the geminated “d”.

with a specimen of this plant, the name “calesch” was written. This name is probably a local name¹⁴⁶ for this species and it should be transcribed as kališ or kālīš كَالِش ، كَلِش .

Rumex dentatus L.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Humaid* (name from Egypt).

Forsskål [Arabic]: حميض

Standard transliteration [Latin]: ḥummayḍ

Standard writing [Arabic]: حُمَيْض

Comments: The standard transliteration and writing were provided by Prof. Loutfy Boulos.

Rumex nervosus Vahl

Forsskål [Latin]: *Öthrob* (name from Yemen).

Forsskål [Arabic]: عثرب

Standard transliteration [Latin]: ^ʿuṭrub

Standard writing [Arabic]: عَثْرِب

Comments: Forsskål (1775b, p. 76 No. 41) writes in Arabic characters ^ʿuṭrub عثرب but ^ʿuṭḡb عثب ibid. (p. CX No. 246), but the last spelling is obviously due to printing mistakes, especially as the letters ث and ب are not connected in the Arabic printing (Forsskål 1775b, p. CX).

On an original field label on the herbarium sheet in the Forsskål’s herbarium the name “öthrub” is written. This spelling is even more in line with the standard transliteration and writing.

Rumex pictus Forssk.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Hemsis* (name from Egypt).

Standard transliteration [Latin]: hamsīs

Standard writing [Arabic]: هَمْسِيس

Comments: The standard transliteration and writing follow Schweinfurth (1912, p. 40), but as Schweinfurth gives both Forsskål, Ascherson and himself as references the standard translit-

146. The word “mantrim” was also written on the field label, but it was more probably a place name, but it could also be a local name for the species in which case it should be transcribed as mantrim or mantrim with or without long vowels, thus: مَنْطَرِم ، مَنْطَرَم ، مَنْطَرِيم etc.

eration and writing are confirmed. On the other hand Schweinfurth writes that two of the vernacular names for **Rumex vesicarius** is ḥamsīs حَمْسِيْس; and ḥamasīs حَمَّسِيْس (Schweinfurth *ibid.*). As the two last names are obviously different vocalisation of the same word, it is very possible that **Rumex pictus** in fact was called ḥamsīs etc.

On an original field label at C the name “dán-dré” was written. If it is a local name for this species it should be transcribed as dandrah or dāndrah دَانْدَرَة ، دَانْدَرَة ، where the ending “é” is explained by the occurrence of an imālah. One of the d-letters could also represent the Arabic letter dād, thus dandrah دَانْدَرَة etc.

Rumex vesicarius L.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Humbaejt* (name from Egypt).

Standard transliteration [Latin]: ḥummayḍ

Standard writing [Arabic]: حَمَيْض

Comments: As Forsskål did not write this name with Arabic letters, and as Schweinfurth (1912, p. 40) writes that **Rumex vesicarius** has the same name in Egypt as **Rumex dentatus** above, the standard transliteration and writing follow this observation. These remain nevertheless conjectural.

PORTULACACEAE

Portulaca quadrifida L.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Mortah, Koraat errai* (names from Yemen).

Forsskål [Arabic]: مرطه

Standard transliterations [Latin]: murṭah, qur^{at} al-rāⁱ

Standard writing [Arabic]: مَرطَة ، قُرْعَة الرَّاعِي

Comments: The standard transliteration of qur^{at} al-rāⁱ follows Schweinfurth (1912, p. 150). The name means the “shepherd’s ballot”. In his own field investigations, Schweinfurth did not mention this name for this species but four other names: *naufe, sebīb-al-dhān, bssīl, kemb* according to his way of transcription, which becomes: *nawfah, sabīb al-dān, basīl* and *kamb* or

kimb using the scientific way of transliteration¹⁴⁷ (Schweinfurth 1912, p. 170). The first name is from al-Ḥādiyāh, and the second is from Wādī Surdūd (Forsskål 1775b, p. CXII No. 299).

Portulaca imbricata Forssk.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Rozzi, Örnuba* (names from Yemen).

Forsskål [Arabic]: ارنبه

Standard transliterations [Latin]: urnubah, ruzzi

Standard writing [Arabic]: اُرْبَة ، رُزِي

Comments: As a ḍammah is often transcribed by ö by Forsskål (cf. **Kalanchoe deficiens** supra) the standard transliteration is based on this. The standard transliteration of the second name is confirmed by Schweinfurth (1912, p. 150). The second name is from Bayt al-Faqīh (Forsskål 1775b, p. CXII No. 300).

Talinum portulacifolium (Forssk.) Aschers. ex Scheinf.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Hörudj, Hörudjrujdj* (names from Yemen).

Forsskål [Arabic]: هررج

Standard transliterations [Latin]: huruj, hurujruj

Standard writings [Arabic]: هُرَج ، هُرَجْرَج

Comments: This is the same name as **Orygia villosa**, see (*MOLLUGINACEAE*) p. 77. (Forsskål 1775b, No. 342 and 343).

RANUNCULACEAE

Clematis simensis Fresen.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Scheradj* (name from Yemen).

Forsskål [Arabic]: شرّاج

Standard transliterations [Latin]: šarāj¹⁴⁸, širāj

Standard writing [Arabic]: شِرّاج ، شِرّاج

147. In Arabic script it becomes: نَوْفَة ، سَبِيْب الدَّان ، بَسِيْل كَمْب . Nevertheless, the transcriptions and the reconstructed Arabic spellings remain to a certain degree conjectural as Schweinfurth transcribes dialect pronunciations and this may obscure the actual etymology of the words.

148. This vocalisation is the one accepted by Prof. Loutfy Boulos.

Ranunculus sceleratus L.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Zagblil* (name from Egypt).

Standard transliteration [Latin]: zaghlīl¹⁴⁹

Standard writing [Arabic]: زَغْلِيل

Comments: The standard transliteration follows Schweinfurth (1912, p. 77). According to Schweinfurth this name may also be pronounced as zaghlūl زَغْلُول. This plant name is from Egypt (Hepper & Friis 1994, p. 217). Schweinfurth (1912, p. 77) writes further that other plant species carry this vernacular name in Egypt, i.e. *Adonis microcarpus*¹⁵⁰, *Papaver rhoeas*¹⁵¹, while *Ranunculus asiaticus* is called zaghlūl زغلول¹⁵². All these plants are annuals with brightly coloured smaller or greater flowers although the colours may vary from yellow to bright red (Blamey & Grey-Wilson 1993, No. 222, 251, 257 and 283).

RESEDACEAE**Caylusea hexagyna** (Forssk.) M.L. Greene

Forsskål [Latin]: *Dhenāba* (name from Egypt).

Forsskål [Arabic]: ضنابا

Standard transliteration [Latin]: ḍanābā, ḍinābā.

Standard writing [Arabic]: ضَنَابَا ، ضِنَابَا

Reseda decursiva Forssk.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Romaejhh* (name from Egypt).

Forsskål [Arabic]: رميح

Standard transliteration [Latin]: rumayḥ

Standard writing [Arabic]: رُمَيْح

Reseda luteola L.

Forsskål [Latin]: ? *Uaeba* (name from Egypt).

149. Forsskål wrote *Zaghlil* and not *Zagblil* but the letters “b” and “h” are very similar in the typography of the *Flora*.

150. Vernacular English name: Yellow Pheasant’s-Eye.

151. Vernacular English name: Common Poppy.

152. Schweinfurth writes that the name zaghlūl زغلول is the preferred name for *Ranunculus asiaticus*, even if it may be used for **Ranunculus sceleratus** (Schweinfurth 1912, p. 77).

Standard transliterations [Latin]: wahah, wayhah

Standard writing [Arabic]: وَهَة ، وَهِيَهَة

Comments: As Forsskål did not write this name with Arabic letters the standard transliterations remain conjectural. In Forsskål (1775b, p. LXVI No. 251) it is written *Uahæ*. The standard transliteration follows to some extent Schweinfurth (1912, p. 39). The final “æ” is viewed here as pertaining to an imālah.

RHAMNACEAE**Ziziphus spina-christi** (L.) Desf.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Nabk*¹⁵³, *Sidr* (Classical Arabic names) *Ghasl*, *Aelb*, *Ardj*, *Örredj* (names from Yemen)

Forsskål [Arabic]: نَبَق ، عَلَب ، عَرِيَج

Standard transliterations [Latin]: nabq, sidr (Classical Arabic)

Standard transliterations [Latin]: ghasl, °alb, °arj, °urayj (Yemen Arabic)

Standard writing [Arabic, Classical]: نَبَق ، سِدْر

Standard writing [Arabic, Yemen]:

غَسَل ، عَلَب ، عَرَج ، عَرِيَج

Comments: The standard transliteration and writing of ghasl غسل follows Schweinfurth (1912, p. 157). For °arj the standard transliteration is based on the understanding of °urayj as being the diminutive of °arj, cf. too Schweinfurth (1912, p. 174) where *Ziziphus vulgaris* and *Ziziphus mucronatus* carry the name °arj (°arg in Schweinfurth’s own way of transcription).

The main Arabic name for this plant species is sidr سِدْر (Forsskål 1775b, p. 204; Kazimirski 1860; Mandaville 1978, p. 22). This plant species is well known in Arabia as it is both growing wild and cultivated for its edible fruit called nabaq, nabiq or nabq (Mandaville 1978, pp. 22; Kazimirski 1860; Ibn al-Bayṭār ed. L. Leclerc 1883, article No. 2212). Forsskål is not clear in his notes about this distinction (cf. Forsskål 1775b, p. LXIII No. 139). The wild trees have spines of

153. With Arabic letters in Forsskål (1775b, p. LXIII No. 139).

variable size but the cultivated varieties have no spines or reduced ones (Mandaville 1978, pp. 22-23). The sidr is mentioned in the Qur^{ān}¹⁵⁴ in Sūrah 53 (Sūrat an-Najm) v. 14 and 16, where the context is a prophetic experience implicating a sidr tree¹⁵⁵, and in Sūrah 56 (Sūrat al-Wāqī^{ah}) v. 28, where the blessed in Paradise will be i.a. among "sidr trees deprived of thorns" i.e. the cultivated variety¹⁵⁶. The name sidr may be used for other species of the genus *Ziziphus* (Encyclopaedia of Islam, 2. edition, art. sidr).

Forsskål writes that in Wādī Mawr the dried and pulverised leaves are blended with luke warm water and used to wash the hair of the head, and that the bodies of the deceased are washed with an infusion of these leaves (Forsskål 1775b, p. XCIX). This use may explain one of the names given by Forsskål namely ghasl غسل, which means "washing".

Schopen (1983) describes a number of uses for this species in Yemen and provides the names: ʿilb, kaid (Wādī Rima^ʿ) and ghasl (Ta^ʿizz) for the species, sidr for the dried leaves (in Ṣan^ʿā^ʿ) and the names dawm and ḥubūb kain (Wādī Rima^ʿ) for the fruit (Schopen 1983, pp. 111-113). Schweinfurth was provided with the names sidr and ʿilan during his own field investigations in Yemen 1881 and 1889 (Schweinfurth 1912, p. 173).

154. The different modern scholarly translators of the Qur^{ān} have had some difficulties in their translations of the sidr tree. They have used the translations jujube (Blachère 1980) or lote tree (Penrice 1873 (1995), Zetterstéen 1917 (1979)). As the former may refer to *Ziziphus ziziphus* and the latter to *Ziziphus lotus* the only correct translation is to render it as sidr tree in these passages.

155. The Islamic exegesis has often understood this sidr tree as a mythical tree, but this interpretation has been contested by western scholarship (cf. Blachère 1980, pp. 560-561 notes to the verses 11 and 15 - 16).

156. The literary aim is of course not to specify a certain botanical variety or cultivar but to emphasize the felicity of the blessed.

ROSACEAE

Rosa sp. (The ornamental garden Rose)¹⁵⁷

Forsskål [Latin]: *Uard* (name from Egypt).

Forsskål [Arabic]: ورد

Standard transliterations [Latin]: ward

Standard writing [Arabic]: وَرْد

Comments: This species is not treated in Hepper & Friis (1994), but Forsskål mentions this plant name (Forsskål 1775b, p. LXVII No. 247, where it is only denoted as ROSA). The name ward is the common Classical Arabic name for the rose (Kazimirski 1860; Wehr 1994), but it may also denote a flower in general (Kazimirski 1860).

Rubus arabicus (Deflers) Schweinfurth

Forsskål [Latin]: *Naefaes, Hömmaes* (names from Yemen).

Forsskål [Arabic]: نَفَس ، حَمِيص

Standard transliterations [Latin]: nafaṣ, ḥumayṣ

Standard writing [Arabic]: نَفَّص ، حَمِيص

Comments: The standard transliteration of ḥumayṣ is based on this form being seen as a diminutive on the triconsonantic root ṣḥmṣ. As an "ay" diphthong often becomes an "ē" in Arabic, the form of the spelling given by Forsskål seems to have arisen in this way.

RUBIACEAE

Breonadia salicina (Vahl) Hepper & Wood

Forsskål [Latin]: *Daerah* (name from Yemen).

Forsskål [Arabic]: دَرَح

Standard transliteration [Latin]: darah

Standard writing [Arabic]: دَرَح

Coffea arabica L.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Bunn* (name from Yemen).

Forsskål [Arabic]: بِن

Standard transliteration [Latin]: bunn

Standard writing [Arabic]: بُن

157. Modern cultivated ornamental garden roses are complex hybrids stemming from perhaps 9 original wild species (Heywood 1996, p. 144).

Galium aparinoides Forssk.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Schebette, Schöbodh bodda, Meschaerreba* (names from Yemen).

Forsskål [Arabic]: شِبَطَه

Standard transliterations [Latin]: šabaṭah, mušarraḥah / mušarriḥah, šubuṭuṭah

Standard writing [Arabic]: شِبَطَه، مَشْرَحَة، شِبَطُطَة

Comments: The standard transliteration and writing of the two last names follow Schweinfurth (1912, p. 141)¹⁵⁸, but the vocalisation follows Classical Arabic. The name šubuṭuṭah is viewed here as reduplication of the penultimate syllable of šabaṭah. This may indicate that šabaṭah once was pronounced as šubuṭah.

Regarding the name mušarraḥah / mušarriḥah, it is obviously a participle of the second verbal conjugation of the root √šrḥ (šarraḥa).

Pavetta longiflora Vahl

Forsskål [Latin]: *Schunf, Ghoraiejeb* (names from Yemen).

Forsskål [Arabic]: شَوْف، غَرِيب

Standard transliterations [Latin]: šuwaf, ghurayib

Standard writing [Arabic]: شَوْف، غَرِيب

Comments: Forsskål writes *Schuaf* and not *Schunf* (Forsskål 1775b, p. CV No. 90). The name ghurayib seems to be a diminutive of four consonant word (cf. Fischer 1987, § 82).

Pentas lanceolata (Forssk.) Deflers

Forsskål [Latin]: *Laeja* (names from Yemen).

Forsskål [Arabic]: لَاعِيَه

Standard transliteration [Latin]: lā'iyah

Standard writing [Arabic]: لَاعِيَة

Comments: Forsskål writes: "Usus radicis contra *Ulcera*, dum contusa applicatur. Aliquot Arabes vocabant eam *Laeja* لَاعِيَه quod genuinum et per totam regionem notissimum nomen *Aristolachia sempervir*. quæ panacea gentis est contra

morsus serpentum" = "Its root is used applied grinded against ulcers. Some Arabs used the name *Laeja* لَاعِيَه which is the genuine name, well known in all the region, for *Aristolachia sempervirens*, which is used by the populace as a panacea against snake bites." Cf. the comments of ***Aristolochia bracteolata*** (ARISTOLACHIACEAE), p. 23.

RUTACEAE**Citrus aurantium** L.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Narendj haelu, N. malech* (Forssk. 1775b, p. 142 No. 43), *Narendj Bortughal* (Forssk. ibid., No. 44, names from Egypt), Forsskål [Latin]: *Chommaesch, Turundj* (Names from Yemen)

Forsskål [Arabic]: نارنج حلو، نارنج برتغال
Standard transliterations [Latin]: nārinj ḥulwun, nārinj māliḥ, nārinj burtughāl (Egyptian Arabic).
Standard transliterations [Latin]: ḥumayš, turunj (Yemen Arabic).

Standard writing [Egyptian Arabic]:

نَارُنْج حُلُو، نَارُنْج مَالِح، نَارُنْج بُرْتُغَال

Standard writing [Yemen Arabic]: حُمَيْش، تَرُنْج

Comments: The Seville or Sour Orange has been known to be cultivated in Cyprus since 1394 (Blamey & Grey-Wilson 1993, No. 837). Nevertheless the name nārinj is found in the Nabatean Agriculture of Ibn Waḥšiyah according to Ibn al-Bayṭār (Ibn al-Bayṭār ed. Leclerc 1883, No. 2204). The Nabatean Agriculture is a book of dubious origins, and the name of the author is in all probability a pseudonym, but it still has value as documentation of the vocabulary and knowledge in the Classical Arabic culture of the 10th century (cf. Ullmann 1972, p. 441-442).

The standard transliteration of nārinj māliḥ follows Schweinfurth (1912, p. 72, cf. also the Forsskål [Latin] of ***Citrus medica*** below). The name burtughāl, which may also be spelled burtuqāl or burtuqān بَرْتُقَال، بَرْتُقَان means orange (*Citrus sinensis*) in modern standard Arabic (cf. Wehr 1976) and also in the vernaculars of Egypt and Syria (personal information from native speakers).

158. Forsskål does write *Meschaerreba* and not *Mescharreba* (Forsskål 1775b, p. CV No. 87), but the two printed letters are difficult to distinguish from each other.

The Yemeni names follow Schweinfurth (1912, p. 134-135). The name *Chommaesch* which is written with an “ē” in Schweinfurth (1912, p. 134) is seen here as stemming from a diminutive = ḥumayš حُمَيْش, as the “ay” diphthong readily becomes a long “ē” in the dialects. The name turundj تُرُنْج is the name of **Citrus medica** in Yemen according to Schopen (1983, p. 16) and also according to Schweinfurth who places the name turunĵ from the *Flora Egyptiaco-Arabica* of Forsskål as being the name of **Citrus medica** in Yemen (Schweinfurth 1912, p. 133). Turunĵ was the name for **Citrus medica** which Schweinfurth himself was given during his travel in Yemen and southern Arabia (Schweinfurth 1912, p. 163).

Citrus medica L.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Limun malech, Limun haelu, Idalia haelu, Idalia malech, Limun sjaeri, Kabbad, Naeffasch, Turundj baeladi, Turunĵ m'sabba* (Names from Egypt, all Egypt cult.)

Forsskål [Latin]: *Lîm, Limûn* (Names from Yemen)

Forsskål [Arabic]: لمون مالح ، لمون حلو ، لمون اضااليا حلو ، كباد، ترنج vel طرنج ، ليم

Standard transliterations [Latin]: limûn mâlih, limûn ḥulwun, limûn idālyā ḥulwun, idālyā mâlih, kabbād, nafās, turunĵ (or) ṭurunĵ (Egyptian Arabic).

Standard transliterations [Latin]: lîm, limûn (Yemen Arabic).

Standard writing [Egyptian Arabic]: لمون مالح ، لمون حلو ، لمون اضااليا حلو ، كباد ، نفاش ، طرنج vel ترنج

Standard writing [Yemen Arabic]: ليم ، لمون

Comments: As members of the *Citrus* genus have been cultivated in the Mediterranean region since antiquity, the mapping of the use of the vernacular names may give some difficulties because a name may shift from one species to another depending on time and place (cf. Provençal 1995, 1997 and 2001). The names turunĵ, limûn and nārinĵ are known from Classical Ara-

bic. The three names are used by Ibn al Baytar in his *Treaty of Simple Drugs*¹⁵⁹ from 1240-1247 CE.

The name turunĵ is rather written in Classical Arabic in the forms utruĵ, attarunĵ, turuĵ تُرُج ، أُتْرُج ، أُتْرُج ، أُتْرُج ، نomen unitatis: turujah/t, atrujah/t تُرْجَة ، أُتْرُجَة (Ibn al-Baytar ed. Leclerc 1883, art. No.16; Kazimirski 1860).

The name limûn seems to be a vernacular pronunciation of the Classical Arabic laymûn, limûn (Nomen unitatis: laymûnah/t لَيْمُونَة , plur. laymûnāt, cf. Ibn al-Baytar ed. Leclerc 1883, art. No. 2055; Wehr 1976). In modern Standard Arabic it means lemon *Citrus limon* and also in the vernaculars of Egypt and Syria (personal information from native speakers).

The standard transliteration of the name kabbād follows Forsskål (1775b, p. LXXII No. 399). Regarding the standard transliteration of the name limûn, Schweinfurth transcribed it as lîmûn (Schweinfurth 1912, p. 134), but he was himself provided with the name limûn according to A.Deflers (1887) for the region of Sana (= Ṣan^ā) (Schweinfurth 1912, p. 182¹⁶⁰). The name *turunĵ m'sabba* could be turunĵ musabbah = تُرُنْج مُسَبَّهٌ but it remains conjectural.

Haplophyllum tuberculatum (Forssk.) A.Juss.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Meddjenninae, Maedjenninae* (name from Egypt)

Forsskål [Arabic]: مجنيته

Standard transliteration [Latin]: majannīnah

Standard writing [Arabic]: مَجْنِيْتَة

Comments: The standard transliteration follows Schweinfurth (1912, p. 70). Schweinfurth was provided the same name from Ascherson (Schweinfurth *ibid.*)

Ruta chalepensis L.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Schedâb* (name from Yemen), *Saendeb* (name from Egypt).

Forsskål [Arabic]: شداب ، سندب

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160. Schweinfurth was provided this name for the species, whose scientific name he wrote *Citrus limonum*.

Standard transliterations [Latin]: šadāb (Yemen Arabic)

Standard transliterations [Latin]: sandab (Egyptian Arabic)

Standard writing [Yemen Arabic]: شَدَاب

Standard writing [Egyptian Arabic]: سَدَاب

Comments: Hepper & Friis (1994, p. 225) only mention the name *Schedāb*, which is from Yemen. Forsskål called this plant *Ruta graveolens*, but Hepper & Friis mention that Forsskål's description of the petals of this plant as "ciliatis" clearly identifies it as **Ruta chalepensis** (Forsskål 1774b, p. CXI No. 275; Hepper & Friis 1994, p.225). In the the conspectus of the Egyptian flora in *Flora Ægyptiaco-Arabica* (Forsskål 1775b, p. LXVI No. 225,) Forsskål writes about the plant which he names *Ruta graveolens*: "Petalis lacerato-ciliatis". This indicates **Ruta chalepensis** as the other members of the *Ruta* genus in the Eastern Mediterranean do not have their "petals fringed with long 'hairs'" (Blamey & Grey-Wilson 1993, No. 825-828).

Schweinfurth says that **Ruta chalepensis** is called sendeb in Egypt and he uses Forsskål's *Materia Medica* as reference (Schweinfurth 1912, p. 81). Forsskål only writes *Ruta* in the *Materia Medica*, but he provides the name sandab with Arabic letters only (سندب) (Forsskål 1775a, p. 146 No. 33).

Schopen (1983, pp. 86-87) especially note 1) writes that **Ruta chalepensis** is called šadāb (شَدَاب) in Yemen, but provides also the name šadāb (شَدَاب).

The Classical Arabic name for the Rue is sadāb سَدَاب, (Kazimirski 1860; cf. Ibn al-Baytar ed. Leclerc 1883, No. 1166 and Ibn Sinā, Al-Qānūn fi-l-Ṭibb, *Materia Medica*).

SALICACEAE

Salix subserrata Willd.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Safsaf bæledi* (name from Egypt)

Forsskål [Arabic]: صَفْصَاف

Standard transliteration [Latin]: šafšāf baladī

Standard writing [Arabic]: صَفْصَاف بَلَدِي

Salix ægyptiaca sensu Forssk. 1775

Forsskål [Latin]: *Bân, Chalâf* (names from Egypt)

Forsskål [Arabic]: بان ، خَلاَف

Standard transliterations [Latin]: bân, ḥalāf

Standard writing [Arabic]: بَانَ ، خَلاَف

Comments: Forsskål (1775a) p. LXXVI gives the following list of Egyptian willows:

523. (*) SALIX a) *ægyptiaca*. – Ch. *Ban* بان *Chalâf* خَلاَف
 524. – – b) *babylonica*. – Ch. *Safsâf* صَفْصَاف
 525. – – c) *fragilis*. – Petiolis non glandiferis
 526. – – d) *chalaif*. – Ch.
 527. – – e) *safsâf bæledi*. i.e. *indigena Salix. Ægyptiaca*. Frigoris impatiens.

Hepper & Friis (1994, p. 225) under **Salix subserrata** note: "It is not certain that Forsskål saw his *safsaf bæledi* in a garden as he states "indigena *Salix Ægyptiaca*". The name šafšāf baladī means in Arabic "indigenous willow", as the name šafšāf means willow in Arabic (Kazimirski 1860), so what Forsskål ment when he wrote: "i.e. *indigena* etc." was an explanation in Latin of the transcribed Arabic name *safsâf bæledi*, and he further wrote *Ægyptiaca* as an explanatory note indicating the origin of the specie in order to indicate it as being indigenous Egyptian.

SALVADORACEAE

Dobera glabra (Forssk.) Juss. ex Poir.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Dober* (name from Yemen)

Standard transliteration [Latin]: dubayr, dabīr

Standard writing [Arabic]: دُبَيْر ، دُبَيْر

Comments: According to Schweinfurth (1912, p. 93 and p. 138) the name is dobēr, which could indicate either an earlier diphthong or perhaps a long ī vowel. During Schweinfurth's own field investigations in Yemen he was provided the name dāber = dābir¹⁶¹ دَابِر. Schweinfurth's infor-

161. As the stress in Arabic usually lies on the long vowel of a word the transcription is based on this feature. The transcription remains nevertheless conjectural.

mation stems from the Tihāmah (Schweinfurth 1912, p. 164), whereas Forsskål's is from Wādī Surdūd (Forsskål 1775b, p. CV No. 97).

Salvadora persica L.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Redif, Rak, Örk*, fruit *Kebath* (names from Yemen).

Forsskål [Arabic]: رديف، راک، ارك، كبات

Standard transliterations [Latin]: *radif, rāk, urk*, (fruit) *kibāt*

Standard writing [Arabic]: رَدِيف، رَاك، اُرْك، كِبَات

Comments: According to Forsskål the name *radif* is commonly (communiter) used in Arabic, whereas the names *rāk* and *urk* are from Dahi and Wasab (*Uahsad*) (Forsskål 1775b, p. 32; Hepper & Friis 1994, p. 61).

This species is traditionally used for making toothbrushes in Arabia. The name *rāk* together with *arāk* اَرَاك is given as the common Arabic name for this species by Mandaville (1978, p. 39). Forsskål does not mention this use but mentions that this species is used for treating certain tumors named *uarm* and ulcers named *riahl* according to his own transcriptions (Forsskål 1775b, p. 32).

SCROPHULARIACEAE

Anarrhinum forskaoii (J.F. Gmel.) Cufod.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Symbulet ennesem, Susal* (names from Yemen).

Forsskål [Arabic]: سنبلۃ النسم، سوسل

Standard transliterations [Latin]: *sunbulat an-nasam, sūsal*

Standard writing [Arabic]: سُنْبُلَةُ النَّسَم، سُوْسَل

Comments: The name *sunbulat an-nasam* means in Arabic “the corn ear of the breeze”.

Anticharis linearis (Benth.) Hochst. ex Ascherson

Forsskål [Latin]: *Aeisj el maelik* (name from Egypt)

Standard transliterations [Latin]: °*ayš al-malik*

Standard writing [Arabic]: عَيْشُ الْمَلِك

Comments: As Forsskål did not write this plant name with Arabic letters the standard translit-

eration and writing remain conjectural. As understood here the name means “king bread”.

Cistanche phelypaea (L.) Coutinho

Forsskål [Latin]: *Hödar, Zybb alkaa, Zybbelka* (names from Yemen).

Forsskål [Arabic]: زب القع

Standard transliterations [Latin]: *ħudar, (ħuḍar, ħuḍār), zubb al qa°*.

Standard writing [Arabic]:

حُدْر، (حُضْر، حُوْضَار)، زُبُّ الْقَع

Forsskål [Latin] (*Lathraea quinquefida* Forssk. 1775b, p. LXVIII No. 299 and p. 111 No. 39): *Haluk, Halue* (name from Egypt)

Forsskål [Arabic]: حلاوه

Standard transliteration [Latin]: *ħalāwah*

Standard writing [Arabic]: حَلَاوَة

Comments: The standard transliteration and writing of *Hödar* remains conjectural. Regarding the name *Haluk*, since it does not occur in the description but only in the conspectus (Forsskål 1775b, p. LXVIII No. 299 and p. 111), it is understood here as being a printing mistake possibly under the influence of the vernacular name of No. 298 (see **Orobanche aegyptiaca** infra). The standard transliteration and writing of *Halue* follows the spelling with Arabic letters.

Kickxia aegyptiaca (L.) Nábelek

Forsskål [Latin]: *Asjib ed dib, Aeschib ed dib, Doraejse, Doraise* (names from Egypt)

Forsskål [Arabic]: عشب الديب، ضريسه

Standard transliterations [Latin]: °*ašib ad-dīb, ḍuraysah*

Standard writings [Arabic]: عَشْبِ الدِّيب، ضُرَيْسَة

Linaria haelava (Forssk.) F.G. Diétr.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Haelava*.

Forsskål [Arabic]: حلاوه

Standard transliteration [Latin]: *ħalāwah*

Standard writing [Arabic]: حَلَاوَة

Comments: This plant has the same name as one of the Egyptian names of **Cistanche phelypaea**. See supra.

Orobanche aegyptiaca Pers.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Haluk rihi* (name from Egypt)

Standard transliteration [Latin]: ḥalūk rīhī

Standard writing [Arabic]: حَلُوكِ رِيحِي

Comments: The standard transliteration follows Schweinfurth¹⁶² (1912, p. 35) but his reference is Forsskål. With reference to the next item, **Orobanche crenata**, the standard transliteration should probably be: ḥalūq rīhī = حَلُوقِ رِيحِي, the latter meaning the “broomrape of the wind”.

Orobanche crenata Pers.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Haluk metabi* (name from Egypt)

Standard transliteration [Latin]: ḥalūq matābī

Standard writing [Arabic]: حَلُوقِ مَتَابِي

Comments: The standard transliteration follows Schweinfurth (1912, p. 33). Schweinfurth was himself provided with this name, and he further notes, that ḥalūq حَلُوقِ is the common Arabic name in Egypt for the Broomrapes i.e. the genus *Orobanche*.

The vowel of the first syllable in matābī remains somewhat conjectural. It is viewed here as belonging to the word matāb مَتَاب = a place where one returns (Kazimirski 1860).

Scoparia dulcis L.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Dfar* (name from Saudi Arabia)¹⁶³

Standard transliteration [Latin]: dafār

Standard writing [Arabic]: دَفَار

Comments: The standard transliteration is conjectural and is based on the fact that in vernacular pronunciation a long second syllable may shorten the vowel of the first unstressed syllable to *quiescens* (e.g. Moroccan dialect where the word for “hen” *dajāj* may be contracted to *djāj*, P. Provençal personal observation on native speakers).

162. The plant used by Schweinfurth is *Phelipaea aegyptiaca* Walp. Schweinfurth writes (ibid. p. 32): *Orobanche aegyptiaca* Pers. = *Phelipaea aeg.* Walp.

163. Al-Qunfudhah (Hepper & Friis 1994 p. 229).

SOLANACEAE**Datura metel L.**

Forsskål [Latin]: *Beudj, Mandj* (names from Yemen)

Forsskål [Arabic]: بَنْج ، مَنَّج ، مَنَّك

Standard transliterations [Latin]: banj, manj, mank

Standard writing [Arabic]: بَنْج ، مَنَّج ، مَنَّك

Comments: The name banj is from Môr = Wādī Mawr (Hepper & Friis 1994, p. 60) and the second name is from Bayt al-Faqīh (Forsskål 1775b, p. CVI No. 131). In the Flora it is written *Benj* and not *Beudj* (Forsskål ibid.). The standard transliteration of the name mank follows Forsskål ibid. where he writes: *Mandj* مَنَّج vel مَنَّك. Schweinfurth (1912 p. 137) follows this.

The name banj is well known from Classical Arabic medical literature, where it was used for Henbanes *Hyoscyamus* spp. (Encyclopaedia of Islam, 2. edition, art. bandj, cf. also Ibn al-Bayṭār ed. Leclerc (1883, No. 356)). Schopen on the other hand knows the name manj for Thornapples i.e. **Datura metel** and *Datura stramonium*¹⁶⁴ (Schopen 1983, p. 177) and he writes that they are used to treat epileptic cramps and insomnia in the traditional medicine of Yemen (Schopen 1983, p. 178).

Hyoscyamus muticus L.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Datōra, Saecarān* (names from Egypt)

Forsskål [Arabic]: تَاتُورِه ، سِيكَرَان

Standard transliterations [Latin]: tāṭūrah, saykarān

Standard writing [Arabic]: تَاتُورَة ، سِيكَرَان

Nicotiana tabacum L.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Doccban* (name from Egypt)

Standard transliteration [Latin]: duḥbān

Standard writing [Arabic]: دُحْبَان

164. The real thornapple *Datura stramonium* is naturalised, as this species originates from Central and South America.

Comments: Forsskål writes: “*Docchan*, i.e. *fumus*”. (Forsskål 1775b, p. LXIII No. 129). The standard transliteration is according to this information. In modern standard Arabic the name for tobacco is *tibgh* تَبِغ and *duḥān* دُحَان (Doniach 1982), where the latter means “smoke”.

Solanum armatum Forssk.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Bockeme, Bokaeme, Bonkom* (names from Yemen)

Forsskål [Arabic]: بَقِيْمِي ، بَنَقْم

Standard transliterations [Latin]: *buqaymī, bunqum*.

Standard writing [Arabic]: بَقِيْمِي ، بَنَقْم

Comments: The pronunciation given by Forsskål for *buqaymī* is due to the fact, that diphthongs have a tendency to become long vowels in the vernaculars. We may thus have the following development: *buqaymī* > *buqēmī*¹⁶⁵.

Solanum coagulans Forssk.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Bejkaman, Soraej saban, æjn el-baqer* (names from Yemen)

Standard transliterations [Latin]: *baykamān, surayj saḥān, °ayn al-baqar*

Standard writing [Arabic]:

بَيْكَمَان ، سُرَيْج سَهَانَ ، عَيْنَ الْبَقَر

Comments: The standard transliterations follow to a certain extent Schweinfurth (1912, p. 154). On an original field label at C the name *æjn el-baqer* was written, which is in standard transliteration: °ayn al-baqar = عَيْنَ الْبَقَر, cf. infra **Solanum incanum**. The name *æjn elbaqer* was not written in the *Flora Ægyptiaco-Arabica* (Forsskål 1775b).

Solanum cordatum Forssk.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Hadak* (name from Yemen)

Standard transliteration [Latin]: *ḥadaq*

Standard writing [Arabic]: حَدَق

Comments: The standard transliteration and

writing follow Schweinfurth (1912, p. 154 and p. 179) as Schweinfurth himself was provided in Yemen with the name *ḥadaq* حَدَق for *Solanum sepicula*.

Solanum forskalii Dunal

Forsskål [Latin]: *Bockaeme* (name from Yemen)

Forsskål [Arabic]: بَقِيْمِي

Standard transliteration [Latin]: *buqaymī*

Standard writing [Arabic]: بَقِيْمِي

Comments: See supra **Solanum armatum**.

Solanum glabratum Dunal

Forsskål [Latin]: *Maelihemi, Homaesch, Habak* (names from Yemen)

Forsskål [Arabic]: حَمِيْش ، حَبِق

Standard transliterations [Latin]: *malihamī, maliḥamī, ḥumayš, ḥabaq*

Standard writing [Arabic]:

مَلْهَمِي ، مَلْحَمِي ، حَمِيْش ، حَبِق

Comments: The standard transliteration *s* and writing of *Maelihemi* remain highly conjectural. Schweinfurth gave himself two different transcriptions of this plant name (Schweinfurth 1912 p. 155).

Solanum incanum L.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Ennaema, Aejn el bagar, Ersan* (names from Yemen)

Forsskål [Arabic]: اَنَمَه ، عَيْنَ الْبَقَر ، عَرَصَن

Standard transliterations [Latin]: *anamah, °ayn al-baqar, °aršan*

Standard writing [Arabic]:

أَنَمَة ، عَيْنَ الْبَقَر ، عَرَسَن

Comments: The name *æjn elbaqar* = °ayn al-baqar = عَيْنَ الْبَقَر is also written on an original field label on the herbarium sheet. This name means “the eye of the ox”. See also supra **Solanum coagulans**.

Solanum nigrum L.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Enabeddib* (Egyptian Arabic),

Mesaeleha (Yemen Arabic).

Forsskål [Arabic]: مَسَلْحَه

165. Cf. Wright (1988a, pp.10-11) and Schweinfurth (1912, p. 171).

Standard transliteration [Latin]: (Egyptian Arabic) °enab ad-dīb

Standard transliteration [Latin]: (Yemen Arabic) musalaḥah, musaliḥah

Standard writing [Egyptian Arabic]: عَنَبُ الدِّيبِ

Standard writing [Yemen Arabic]:

مُصْلِحَةٌ ، مُسْلِحَةٌ

Comments: The Egyptian name means “The Grape of the Wolf”, i.e. °enab ad-dīb عَنَبُ الدِّيبِ in Classical Arabic. The name is provided by Schweinfurth (1912, p. 43). According to Schopen (1983, p. 119) this plant has also been mentioned as °enab at-ta°lab = “the grape of the fox” in Classical Arabic. As this plant is used medically in Yemen (Forsskål *ibid.*; Schopen 1983, p. 119) it is probable that the real name is muṣliḥah مُصْلِحَةٌ the latter being an active participle of the verb aṣlaḥa = to repair, to put back in good order.

Solanum villosum Miller

Forsskål [Latin]: *Enab eddīb* (name from Egypt)

Standard transliteration [Latin]: °enab ad-dīb

Standard writing [Arabic]: عَنَبُ الدِّيبِ

Comments: Forsskål writes: “..nomen arab. *Enab eddīb*, id est: *Uva lupi* ” = “the Arabic name is *Enab eddīb*, i.e. the grape of the wolf “(Forsskål 1775b, p. 46, cf. also comments of **Solanum nigrum** supra). Schweinfurth (1912, p. 43) writes that both **Solanum nigrum** and **Solanum villosum** are called °enab ad-dīb and banadūra in Egypt. As the latter name is the name of the tomato *Lycopersicon esculentum*, i.a. in Palestine, this name seems to pertain to **Solanum villosum** as **Solanum nigrum** does not produce red fruits, cf. Blamey & Grey-Wilson (1993, p. 405).

Withania somnifera (L.) Dunal

Forsskål [Latin]: *Saekarān* (Egyptian Arabic),

Barde, *Öbab*, *Uarak esscheḥa* (Yemen Arabic).

Forsskål [Arabic]: عيب

Standard transliteration [Latin]: (Egyptian Arabic) saykarān

Standard transliteration [Latin]: (Yemen Arabic) bardah, °ubab, waraq aš-šifā°

Standard writing [Egyptian Arabic]: سَيْكَرَانَ

Standard writing [Yemen Arabic]:

بَرْدَةٌ ، عَيْبٌ ، وَرَقُ الشِّفَاءِ

Comments: The name saykarān سَيْكَرَانَ is the same as the vernacular name of **Hyoscyamus muticus** (see supra). This plant name being probably related to the verb sakira = to be intoxicated, which may allude to its scientific name *somnifera*.

The standard transliteration and writing of the name bardah بَرْدَةٌ remains conjectural. Schweinfurth presents it in the same way as Forsskål (Schweinfurth 1912, p. 157). The name °ubab was also collected by Schweinfurth during his field investigations in Yemen (Schweinfurth 1912, p. 173).

As this plant species is used medically in Yemen (Schopen 1983, pp.103-104) the name *Uarak esscheḥa* has been understood here as waraq aš-šifā° = “the leaf of recovery”.

STERCULIACEAE

Sterculia africana (Lour.) Fiori

Forsskål [Latin]: *Kulham* (name from Yemen)

Forsskål [Arabic]: كَحْم

Standard transliteration [Latin]: kulḥum

Standard writing [Arabic]: كُحْمٌ

Comments: Forsskål (1775b, p. 96) writes *Kulhām*. The standard transliteration and writing are based on this.

TAMARICACEAE

Reaumurea hirtella Jarub. عَوْ Spach

Forsskål [Latin]: *Mullaeh*, *Adhbe* (names from Egypt)

Forsskål [Arabic]: مَلِيحٌ ، عَضْبَةٌ

Standard transliterations [Latin]: mulayḥ, °aḍbah

Standard writing [Arabic]: مَلِيحٌ ، عَضْبَةٌ

Comments: The first name is a diminutive on the root √mlḥ where the original diphthong has been contracted to an “æ” sound¹⁶⁶.

166. Cf. also Wright (1988a, pp.10-11).

Tamarix aphylla (L.) KarstenForsskål [Latin]: *Atl, Atle* (name from Egypt)

Forsskål [Arabic]: اثل

Standard transliteration [Latin]: aṭl

Standard writing [Arabic]: أَثْل

Comments: Forsskål writes that the Arabic name of the Tamarisk is corresponding to the Hebrew תַּאֲלָ (Forsskål 1775b, p. 207). This note must nevertheless be due to a printing error, and the correct word should be תַּאֲלָ (Gesenius 1962)¹⁶⁷. This plant name has correspondents in other Semitic languages, Aramaic: תַּאֲלָ South Arabic: תַּאֲלָ, Accadian: ašlu (Gesenius ibid.). F. N. Hepper mentions the Classical Hebrew תַּאֲלָ as being in all probability the species **Tamarix aphylla** (Hepper 1992, p. 64). In Sabaic the name of the Tamarisk is ʔl (Beeston et al. 1982). This name for Tamarisk species is widely used in Arabic (cf. Kazimirski 1860; Gesenius ibid.; Steingass 1884; Schopen 1983, p. 1; Schweinfurth 1912, p. 45 & p. 205).

Forsskål only writes *Atl* as transcribed vernacular name (Forsskål 1775b, p. LXIV No. 182, p. CIX No. 215 and p. 207).

Tamarix tetragyna Ehrenb.Forsskål [Latin]: *Tarfa, Hattab Achmar* (names from Egypt)

Standard transliterations [Latin]: ṭarfah, ḥaṭab aḥmar

Standard writing [Arabic]: طَرْفَة ، حَطَبٌ أَحْمَرٌ

Comments: The standard transliteration of *Tarfa* follows Schweinfurth (1912, p. 45) where it is used for *Tamarix nilotica*. The name ḥaṭab aḥmar means “red wood”. This species, i.e. **Tamarix tetragyna**, has a reddish-brown bark (Blamey & Grey-Wilson 1993, No. 1024).

THYMELAEACEAE**Thymelaea hirsuta** (L.) Endl.Forsskål [Latin]: *Metnân* (name from Egypt)

167. This name follows the consonantal shifts between Hebrew and Arabic (Moscati et al. 1980, § 8.59)

Standard transliterations [Latin]: maṭnān

Standard writing [Arabic]: مَثْنَانٌ

Comments: Schweinfurth writes that both the pronunciations maṭnān and matnān are used for **Thymelaea hirsuta** in Maryūt and al-Arīš (Schweinfurth 1912, p. 45 and p. 1). As Maryūt is placed in the western side of Nile Delta, the pronunciation matnān, i.e. without interdental, stems probably from this place as the Egyptian dialects usually do not pronounce the interdentals (personal observation on native speakers). On the other hand as the Bedouin dialects of the Sinai use the three interdentals known from Classical Arabic, i.e. the letters tāʾ ث , dāl ذ and zāʾ ظ (Blanc 1971, p. 116 [5], and personal observations on Bedouins of the Muzīn tribe, Southern Sinai¹⁶⁸) the pronunciation maṭnān stems in all probability from al-Arīš. This pronunciation has been seen here as the most original and thus used in the standard transliteration.

TILIACEAE**Corchorus depressus** (L.) StocksForsskål [Latin]: *Uaeki* (name from Yemen)

Standard transliteration [Latin]: wakī, wākī

Standard writing [Arabic]: وَاكِي ، وَاكِي

Comments: As Forsskål does not write this name with Arabic letters and as Schweinfurth transcribes it as ueki (Schweinfurth 1912, p. 122)¹⁶⁹ the standard transliteration and writing remain conjectural.

Corchorus olitorius L.Forsskål [Latin]: *Melochia* (name from Egypt)

Forsskål [Arabic]: مَلُوخِيَه

Standard transliteration [Latin]: milūḥiyyah

Standard writing [Arabic]: مَلُوخِيَّةٌ

Comments: This plant is edible and is used as

168. The letter dād ض may often be pronounced as zāʾ ظ by the Bedouins.

169. Schweinfurth uses the scientific name *Corchorus antichorus* (Schweinfurth ibid.) which was one of the names used for **Corchorus depressus** (Hepper & Friis 1994, p. 236).

pot herb in Egyptian cooking (cf. Wehr 1976). Usually pronounced *mulūḥiyyah* or *moloḥeyyah* in Cairo (personal observation on native speakers), the standard transliteration and writing were provided by Prof. Loutfy Boulos.

Corchorus trilocularis *L.*

Forsskål [Latin]: *Melochia* (name from Yemen)

Standard transkription: *mulūḥiyyah*

Standard writing [Arabic]: *مُلُوْحِيَّة*

Comments: According to Forsskål this plant has the same name as **Corchorus olitorius** (Forsskål 1775b, p. CXIV No. 346). Schweinfurth was provided with the name *mulūḥiyyah* (Schweinfurth 1912, p. 163; *muluhhiye* according to his own system of transcription) for **Corchorus olitorius** during his own investigations in Yemen.

Grewia arborea (*Forssk.*) *Lam.*

Forsskål [Latin]: *Saerak* (name from Yemen)

Standard transliteration: *sarak*, *sirak*

Standard writing [Arabic]: *سَرَكَ ، سَرَكَ*

Comments: As Forsskål transcribed this name as *særak* (Forsskål 1775b, p. 106) the first vowel could be both a *fatḥah* and a *kasrah*. Prof. Loutfy Boulos proposed the pronunciation *sirāk* = *سِرَاك*.

Grewia tenax (*Forssk.*) *Fiori*

Forsskål [Latin]: *Chadār*, *Nabbā* (names from Yemen)

Forsskål [Arabic]: *خَدَار ، نَبَع*

Standard transkriptions [Latin]: *ḥadār*, *naba*[°]

Standard writing [Arabic]: *خَدَار ، نَبَع*

Comments: Forsskål (1775b, p. CXIV No. 338) writes *Nabbā* whereas elsewhere he writes *Nabba* (Forsskål *ibid.*, p. 105 No. 23). As no long vowel is indicated in the name written with Arabic letters, and as the circumflex used p. CXIV may be an attempt of transcribing the letter *‘ayn* ع the standard transliteration and writing are based on this. On the other hand the double b could indicate a gemination, thus *nabba*[°] = *نَبَع*. Schweinfurth on the other hand transcribes this

name from Forsskål as *nab*[°] نَبَع (Schweinfurth 1912, p. 142). Forsskål (1775b, p. CXIV) writes *Chadār*, which Schweinfurth understands as *ḥadār* (*chaddar*¹⁷⁰ according to his own system of transcription¹⁷¹, Schweinfurth *ibid.*).

On an original field label on a herbarium sheet at C the name *efuad* was written. As this word is in accordance with the pattern for the elative in Arabic (Fischer 1987, § 124 - § 127) on the root \sqrt{fwd} ¹⁷² it is very plausible as a plant name: *afwad* أَفْوَد. It is also possible that the name *afwād* أَفْوَاد was ment, as the word *afwād* is a plural of the word *fawd* meaning locks of hair on the side of the head (Kazimirski 1860), cf. the shape of the flowers with their extended stamens (Blundell 1992, plate 50). On the same field label the name *al ténak* was also written, but this is perhaps a locality name.

Grewia velutina (*Forssk.*) *Vahl*

Forsskål [Latin]: *Nescham*, *Neschamm* (name from Yemen).

Forsskål [Arabic]: *نَشَم*

Standard transkription [Latin]: *nišam*.

Standard writing [Arabic]: *نَشَم*

Comments: The standard transliteration and writing follow the vocalisation proposed by Prof. Loutfy Boulos.

UMBELLIFERAE

Ammi majus *L.*

Forsskål [Latin]: *Chaelle* (name from Egypt).

170. Schweinfurth is equivocal in his transcriptions as a double d may indicate both a gemination of the letter “d” and the Arabic letter *ḍād* ض (Schweinfurth 1912, p. 1). As ض is pronounced as *ḍā*[°] in Yemen, this would undoubtedly had been noted down by Forsskål if he had ment *ḍā*[°].

171. Prof. Loutfy Boulos proposed the standard transliterations and writing: *ḥidār*, *nab*[°] *خَدَار ، نَبَع*.

172. As the field label was not completely intact but was torn at a position where the “shaft” of the letter “d” in effect was torn away it is theoretically possible that what was written was *efuaa*, which would have given the pronunciation: *afwa*[°] أَفْوَع.

Standard transliteration [Latin]: *hillah*

Standard writing [Arabic]: *خَلَّة*

Comments: The vocalisation of the standard transliteration and writing follow the ones proposed by Prof. Loutfy Boulos.

Torilis arvensis (*Huds.*) *Link*

Forsskål [Latin]: *Cellae, Gazar malaiki, Gazar sjaeitani* (names from Egypt).

Standard transliterations [Latin]: *šillah, jazar malā^oikī, jazar šayṭānī¹⁷³*

Standard writing [Arabic]:

صَلَّة، جَزَر، مَلَائِكِي، جَزَر شَيْطَانِي

Comments: As Forsskål did not write any of these names with Arabic letters the standard transliterations and writing remain conjectural. The word *jazar* *جَزَر* means carrot in Arabic, and as carrots belong to the *Umbelliferae* this understanding of the word is substantiated hereby. The spelling of the letter “jīm” ج with “g” is due to the fact that this letter is pronounced as a hard “g” in lower Egypt especially around Cairo (Fischer 1987, § 30 anm. 4). This understanding of the word is accepted by Prof. Loutfy Boulos. The names *jazar malā^oikī* and *jazar šayṭānī* mean the carrot of the angels and the carrot of satan.

The word *šillah* could also be spelled *šallah, sillah* or *sallah* *صَلَّة، سَلَّة، صَلَّة*. On the other hand Forsskål (1775b, p. 58 No. 93) under the entry *Scandix infesta* writes: “*Chellae. vel Gazar malaiki; aliis Gazar sjaitan*”. The spelling *Chellae* indicates probably the spelling *hillah* *خَلَّة* cf. **Ammi majus** above.

ULMACEAE

Celtis toka (*Forssk.*) *Hepper & J.R.I. Wood*

Forsskål [Latin]: *Toka* (name from Yemen).

Forsskål [Arabic]: *تقع*

Standard transliteration: *tuqa^c*

Standard writing [Arabic]: *تُقَع*

173. Prof. Loutfy Boulos proposed the standard transliterations and writing: *jazar šīṭānī* = *جَزَر شَيْطَانِي*

URTICACEAE

Debregesia saeneb (*Forssk.*) *Hepper & J.R.I.*

Wood

Forsskål [Latin]: *Saeneb, Bajad, Baejad* (names from Yemen).

Forsskål [Arabic]: *سنب*

Standard transliterations: *sinib, bayad, bayād*

Standard writing [Arabic]: *سِنْب، بِيَّض، بِيَّاض*

Comments: The standard transliteration and writing of the name *sinib* are provided by Prof. Loutfy Boulos. The name *bayad, bayād¹⁷⁴* is of the root *vbyḍ* which has the meaning “white”, which again probably alludes to the colour of the plant, as the underside of the leaves are densely covered with small hairs and white (Forsskål 1775b, p. 206 No. 28).

Droguetia iners (*Forssk.*) *Schweinf.*

Forsskål [Latin]: *Hamsched* (names from Yemen).

Forsskål [Arabic]: *حمشيد*

Standard transliterations: *ḥamšid.*

Standard writing [Arabic]: *حَمَشِيد*

Comments: The letter “e” in the second syllable may indicate a *fathāh* as well as a *kasrah*. The standard transliteration and writing are provided by Prof. Loutfy Boulos. The plant name *Hamsched* was also written on an original field label on a herbarium sheet at C. This plant name is also used for **Achyranthes aspera** *L.* var. **sicula** *L.* of the **AMARANTHACEAE** (p. 19) and for **Priva adhaerens** of the **VERBENACEAE** (p. 100).

Forsskåolea (Forsskaolea) tenacissima¹⁷⁵ *L.*

Forsskål [Latin]: *Lussaḡ*, (names from Egypt), *Hamsched* (name from Yemen).

Forsskål [Arabic]: *لصاق*

Standard transliterations [Latin]: *luṣāḡ, ḥamšid.*

Standard writing [Arabic]: *لُصَاق، حَمَشِيد*

Comments: Forsskål found this plant both in

174. The second name follows Schweinfurth (1912, p. 151).

175. Linné gave this plant its name in honour of Forsskål.

Egypt and Yemen (Hepper & Friis 1994, p. 240). The name *ḥamšid* stems from Ḥādiyāh in Yemen (cf. Hepper & Friis 1994, p. 240; Forsskål 1775b, p. 83) and in Yemen this name is also shared with *Achyranthes aspera* var. *sicula* and *Droguetia iners* (se supra). The name *luṣāq* is the general Arabic name for this species according to Forsskål (Forsskål 1775b, p. LXV and p. 83), and this is confirmed by Schweinfurth as he was provided with this name both in Egypt (Schweinfurth 1912, p. 22) and during his own investigations in Yemen albeit pronounced slightly differently (letssāq, letssīqe according to his own transcriptions = liṣāq, liṣīqah¹⁷⁶ لصيقة، لصاق. Schweinfurth 1912, p. 165). In Oman this species has the name *lazzāq* (Mandaville 1978, p. 60).

The standard transliteration and writing of *ḥamšid* follows the ones from *Droguetia iners* above.

Girardinia diversifolia (Link.) Friis

Forsskål [Latin]: *Schadjaret el mehabbē(r), Horok-rok* (names from Yemen)

Forsskål [Arabic]: شجرة المحبة، حرقوق

Standard transliterations [Latin]: *šajarat al-muḥabbah, ḥuruqrūq*

Standard writing [Arabic]: شَجَرَةُ الْمُحَبَّةِ، حُرُقُوقُ

Comments: Forsskål (1775b, p. 160) writes: “Arab. *Schadjāret el mehabbe*, شجرة المحبة *planta amoris*; ironice sic dicta” = “[in] Arab[ic] *Schadjāret el mehabbe*, شجرة المحبة i.e. love plant; it is called so ironically.” The plant has fiercely stinging and burning hairs. In Classical Arabic it should rather be translated as “tree of the loved one”. The form *šajarat* is a nomen unitatis but this form is often used to designate a tree species in a binomial designation¹⁷⁷. The writing by Forsskål with the letter “e” in the last syllable of the name *šajarat* is due to an imālah.

The name *ḥuruqrūq* is from the area of Bulghuse (Forsskål 1775b, p. CXXI No. 539).

176. Schweinfurth’s transcriptions are to some extent equivocal so the actual vocalisations remain conjectural.

177. Cf. supra *Aerva lanata*. (AMARANTHACEAE) p. 21.

Laportea aestuans (L.) Chew

Forsskål [Latin]: *Mehaerreka* (name from Yemen)

Standard transkription [Latin]: *muḥarriqah*

Standard writing [Arabic]: مُحَرِّقَةٌ

Comments: The standard transliteration and writing follow Schweinfurth (1912, p. 106). As this name means “burning” in Arabic, and as the *Urticaceae* are characterised by the presence of stinging hairs, this understanding of the name seems correct. However Forsskål writes that this species does not burn¹⁷⁸.

On an original field label on the herbarium sheet with this species, the word *metáerreka* is written¹⁷⁹. This pronunciation was in all probability noted down on the field right after that Forsskål collected the specimen and should thus be the right one. This pronunciation could be inter alia *muḥarriqah, muḥarraqah, mutarriqah, mutarraqah, muḥarrikah, muḥarrakah, mutarrikah* or *mutarrakah* = مَطْرَقَةٌ، مَطْرَقَةٌ، مَطْرَقَةٌ، مَطْرَقَةٌ، مَطْرَقَةٌ.

Prof. Loutfy Boulos proposed the vocalisation *miḥarraqah* مُحَرِّقَةٌ. He also proposed the following vocalisations: *mutriqah, mutraqah, mutrakah* and *mutrakah* = مَطْرَقَةٌ، مَطْرَقَةٌ، مَطْرَقَةٌ، مَطْرَقَةٌ.

Parietaria alsinifolia Delile

Forsskål [Latin]: *Rogrek* (name from Egypt)

Forsskål [Arabic]: رُقْرِيقُ

Standard transkription [Latin]: *ruqrīq*

Standard writing [Arabic]: رُقْرِيقُ

Comments: The standard transliteration and writing are provided by Prof. Loutfy Boulos.

Pouzolzia parasitica (Forssk.) Schweinf.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Naedjaa, Nedjāra* (name from Yemen)

Forsskål [Arabic]: نَجَاعُ

Standard transliterations: *nijā^c*

Standard writing [Arabic]: نَجَاعُ

Comments: Forsskål (1775b, p. CXXI No. 541)

178. Non urens (Forsskål 1775b, p. 160 No. 19). According to Prof. Ib Friis (pers.com.) it is not correct; the inflorescence has stinging hairs that burn.

179. “ae” is written as “æ”.

writes *Nædjaa* and (ibid., p. 160 No. 18) *Nedjâa*. The name *Nedjâa* is also written on an original field label on the herbarium sheet with a specimen of this species at C. The standard transliteration and writing are provided by Prof. Loutfy Boulos, however, the vocalisation najā^c نَجَاع is also possible.

Urtica urens L.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Kolaebleba* (name from Yemen)

Standard transliteration: qulaḥliḥah

Standard writing [Arabic]: قُلْحَلْحَه

Comments: Forsskål (1775b, p. CXXI No. 543) writes *Kolæhleha*. The standard transliteration follows Schweinfurth (1912, p. 156) and is approved by Prof. Loutfy Boulos.

VERBENACEAE

Lantana virbunoides (Forssk.) Vahl

Forsskål [Latin]: *Frefrân, Mekatkata, Characher* (names from Yemen)

Forsskål [Arabic]: فَرِيْفَرَان

Standard transliterations [Latin]: furayfirân, muqatqatah, ḥarāḥir.

Standard writing [Arabic]: فَرِيْفَرَان ، مَقْتَقَتَة ، خَرَاخِر

Comments: Regarding the name furayfirân the standard transliteration is based on a reading of this name as stemming from the diminutive of the four lettered words in Arabic (Wright 1988a, § 269) with the Semitic ending ān. The name *Frefrâm* is written on an original field label on the herbarium sheet with a specimen of this species at C. The standard transliteration however, follows Forsskål's own spelling with Arabic letters¹⁸⁰.

The name muqatqatah مَقْتَقَتَة follows Schweinfurth (1912, p. 146), cf. also supra **Senecio lyratus** p. 48, which has the Arabic name muqatqat. The name in question is the same for **Lantana virbunoides** but the latter is provided with a feminine ending.

180. Prof. Loutfy Boulos proposed the standard transcriptions and writing: firifrân فَرِيْفَرَان.

For the name ḥarāḥir Forsskål (1775b, pp. 115-116 No. 55) writes: “Arab. *Frefran* فَرِيْفَرَان Alii *Characher*”. This name seems to be a plural of the name of **Aloe vacillans**¹⁸¹ (see infra).

Priva adhaerens (Forssk.) Chiov.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Hamsched* (name from Yemen)

Forsskål [Arabic]: حَمَشَد

Standard transliterations: ḥamšad.

Standard writing [Arabic]: حَمَشَد

Comments: This plant name is also used for **Achyranthes aspera** var. **sicula** (see supra) and for **Droguetia iners** (see supra). The vocalisation of the standard transliteration and writing follow Prof. Loutfy Boulos.

Vitex agnus-castus L.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Kaf marjam* (name from Egypt)

Standard transliteration [Latin]: kaff Maryam

Standard writing [Arabic]: كَفَّ مَرِيْم

Comments: This plant name means the (palm of) the hand of Mary, which is also indicated by Forsskål¹⁸².

VIOLACEAE

Hybanthus enneaspermus (L.) F. Muell.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Sidr, Rábba* (names from Yemen).

Forsskål [Arabic]: سِدْر ، رَهْبَة

Standard transliterations [Latin]: sidr, rahbah

Standard writing [Arabic]: سِدْر ، رَهْبَة

Comments: Forsskål (1775b p. CXX No. 515) writes *Ráhba*, but the letters “b” and “h” are very similar to each other in the printing.

VITACEAE

Cissus glandulosa J.F. Gmel.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Mimiae* (roots) (name from Yemen).

181. Schweinfurth (1912, p. 127).

182. Forsskål (1775b, p. LXVIII No. 307): ... *Kaf marjam* i.e. *manus Mariae*.

Standard transliterations [Latin]: mimyā, mimyā³

Standard writing [Arabic]: مَمِيَا ، مَمِيَاء

Comments: As Forsskål did not write this Arabic name for the roots of **Cissus glandulosa** in Arabic letters the standard transcription remains to some extent conjectural.

Cissus quadrangularis L.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Saela* (general name); *Dakari* (angles hispid, considered to be male); *Entai* (angles glabrous, considered to be female) (Forsskål 1775b, p. 34; Hepper & Friis 1994, p. 243) (names from Yemen).

Forsskål [Arabic]: سلع

Standard transliterations: sila^c, sala^c (general name), dakarī (male), entay, untay (female).

Standard writing [Arabic]: سَلْع ، ذَكَرِي ، أَنْتِي

Comments: As Forsskål wrote the vowel in the first name as the letter “æ” (Forsskål 1775b, p. 34) the vowel of the first syllable may either be a kasrah or a faḥah, as both these vowels tend to be pronounced as “e” or “æ” in the dialects. Both the forms fa^cal and fi^cal are well known in Classical Arabic (Fischer 1987, § 62 b)¹⁸³.

Regarding the name dakarī, it stems from the Classical Arabic *dakarī* ذَكَرِي, which means “masculine”¹⁸⁴. The name entay, untay stems from the Classical Arabic *untā* أَنْتِي, which means “female”. The original diphthong seems to have been retained, in which case it is an archaic feature.

Cissus rotundifolia Vahl

Vernacular names: *Haelaes*, *Halka* (names from Yemen).

Forsskål [Arabic]: حَلَص ، حَلَقَه

Standard transliterations [Latin]: ḥalaṣ, ḥalqah

Standard writing [Arabic]: حَلَص ، حَلَقَة

183. Prof. Loutfy Boulos proposed the standard transcriptions and writing: sila^c سَلْع.

184. “d” often becomes “d” in the dialects.

Cyphostemma digitatum (Lam.) Descoings

Vernacular name. *Haluaek*, *Haelvaek* (names from Yemen).

Forsskål [Arabic]: حَلُوق

Standard transliteration [Latin]: ḥalwaq

Standard writing [Arabic]: حَلُوق

Cyphostemma ternatum (J.F. Gmel.) Descoings

Vernacular names: *Hanka*, *Hankaja* (names from Yemen).

Forsskål [Arabic]: حَنَكَه ، حَنَكَايَه

Standard transliterations [Latin]: ḥankah,

ḥankāyah

Standard writing [Arabic]: حَنَكَة ، حَنَكَايَة

Vitis vinifera L.

Comments: Even though the herbarium material in Forsskål’s herbarium at C for this species is gathered in Istanbul in Turkey, both the species and wine has been known in the Arab world since the beginning of recorded history. The Arabs knew both the vine plant and wine well, and their Classical botanical and agronomical literature describes this species thoroughly (cf. Ullmann 1972, pp. 62 - 94). Forsskål has mentioned **Vitis vinifera** p. LXIII in the conspectus of the Flora Ægyptiaca (Forsskål 1775b, p. LXIII No. 141) and he provides the Arabic names: “*Ænab*”¹⁸⁵. عَنَاب vel عَنَاب. In Classical Arabic the name of the species is karm كَرْم while ‘inab عِنَب , pl. a^cnāb, ‘unūb عُنُوب , عُنَاب means grape.

ZYGOPHYLLACEAE, s.l. (including

NITRARIACEAE)

Fagonia arabica L.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Schoaeka*, *Schouki*, *Schoki* (names from Yemen).

Standard transliteration: [Latin]: šawkī, šawkah

Standard writing [Arabic] شَوَكِي ، شَوَكَة

185. Prof. Loutfy Boulos informed that the right spelling is. ‘inabah and ‘innāb عِنَاب ، عِنَبَه .

Comments: The name means “spine” or “spiny”. Forsskål noted down the dialectical yemeni pronunciation, where the “aw” diphthong very ofte becomes “ow”, ū or ō (cf. Behnstedt 1985, map 10, 11 and 12).

Fagonia cretica L.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Djaemde, Djamdae* (name from Egypt).

Forsskål [Arabic]: جمده

Standard transliteration [Latin]: jamdah

Standard writing [Arabic]: جَمْدَة

Nitraria retusa (Forssk.) Aschers.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Gharghed, Gharghaeàd* (name from Egypt).

Standard transliteration [Latin]: gharghad

Standard writing [Arabic]: غَرْغَد

Comments: In Forsskål (1775b, p. LXVI No. 248) it is written *Gharghædd* and not *Gharghaeàd* whereas *Gharghed* is written *ibid.* p. 211 No. 51. The Arabic pronunciation is confirmed by Schweinfurth (1912, p. 32), who furthermore provides the names ghardaq and gharqad = غَرْدَق ، غَرْدَق.

Tribulus pentandrus Forssk.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Gatba, Eddraejsi* (names from Egypt), (var.b) *Kótaba* (name from Yemen).

Standard transliteration [Latin]: jatbah, ad-duraysī, quttabah

Standard writing [Arabic]: جَتْبَة ، الدُّرَيْسِي ، قُتْبَة

Comments: Regarding the name jatbah it is confirmed by Schweinfurth (1912, p. 45). The name *Eddraejsi* is viewed here as a dialectical pronunciation of the diminutive on the root √drs (Wright 1988a, p. 166B) with a nisbah ending. The Yemeni name quttabah is based on Schweinfurth (1912, p. 156 and p. 172).

Zygophyllum album L.f. (1762) and L. (1762).

Forsskål [Latin]: *Chraesi, Hmada, Hamd* (names from Egypt), *Hæmd* (name from Yemen).

Forsskål [Arabic]: حمض

Standard transliteration [Latin]: ḥarīsī, ḥamādah, ḥamḍ

Standard writing [Arabic]: حَمَض ، حَمَاضَة ، حَرَيْسِي

Comments: See the comments of **Arthrocnemum macrostachyum** above. Regarding the name ḥamḍ حَمَض this is a name pertaining to halophytic plants in Arabic¹⁸⁶, which fits this species as it is found i.a. on salt marshes (Blamey & Grey-Wilson 1993, No. 765). The standard transliterations and writing of ḥamādah and ḥarīsī were provided by Prof. Loutfy Boulos. For the pronunciation of the letter hā³ ح as quiescens cf. infra the comments to **Cymbopogon caesius** (GRAMINAE), p. 109

Zygophyllum coccineum L.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Kamôn karamânṛ, Rotraejt, Rottraejt* (names from Egypt).

Forsskål [Arabic]: كمون كرمانِي ، رَطْرِيْط

Standard transliteration [Latin]: kammūn karamānī, ruṭrayt

Standard writing [Arabic]: كَمُونُ كَرَمَانِي ، رُطْرَيْط

Comments: Forsskål writes *Kamôn karamānī* and not *Kamôn karamânṛ* (Forsskål 1775b, p. LXVI). Kammūn is the Arabic name for caraway.

Zygophyllum simplex L.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Djarmal, Garmal* (names from Egypt) *Kermel, Djirmel* (names from Yemen).

Forsskål [Arabic]: جرمل

Standard transliteration [Latin]: jarmal (Egyptian Arabic), jirmal, qarmal (Yemeni Arabic).

Standard writing [Arabic]: جَرْمَل (Egyptian Arabic)

Standard writing [Arabic]: جَرْمَل ، قَرْمَل (Yemeni Arabic)

Comments: The standard transliteration and writing of the Egyptian name is certain (cf. Forsskål 1775b, p. LXXI and p. 87). The reason that it is spelled in two different ways in the Latin transcription is that the letter jīm ج is pro-

186. Cf. comments to **Asclepias contorta** above.

nounced as “g” in parts of Egypt (Fischer 1987, § 30 anm. 4). For the standard transliteration of the Yemeni name cf. Schweinfurth (1912, p. 157).

UN-NAMED DICOTYLEDONS

Mesua glabra Forssk.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Chadar* (name from Yemen).

Standard transliteration [Latin]: ḥaḍar

Standard writing [Arabic]: حَضَرَ

Comments: See comments on **Grewia tenax** (*TILIACEAE*), p. 97 above. The standard transliteration and writing of the Arabic name remain conjectural.

According to I. Friis (pers. com.) the information given by Hepper & Friis (1994, p. 252) is

incorrect. The plant species is in fact validly described in the *Flora Aegyptiaco-Arabica* (Forsskål 1775b, p. 100 No. 9). Both the Arabic plant name, the description and the other information in the *Flora Aegyptiaco-Arabica* indicate that this is a species of *Grewia* (*Tilliaceae*) but in absence of herbarium material **Mesua glabra** cannot be definitely identified with any of the species of *Grewia* currently known from Yemen.

ADDITIONAL SPECIES

Lepidum sativum L.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Half* (name from Yemen).

Forsskål [Arabic]: حلف

Standard transliteration [Latin]: ḥalf

Standard writing [Arabic]: حَلْف

Monocotyledons

*ALLIACEAE*¹⁸⁷

Allium cepa L.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Basal* (name from Egypt,

Forsskål 1775b p. LXV No. 198).

Forsskål [Arabic]: بصل

Standard transliteration [Latin]: baṣal

Standard writing [Arabic]: بَصَل

Comments: In Classical Arabic baṣal بَصَل is the common name for onion and it may also be used for bulbs (Kazimirski 1848; Wehr 1976). In Egyptian Arabic and Arabic from the Syro-Palestinian region baṣal is the common name for onion. In Yemen baṣal means onion too (Behnstedt 1992; Schopen 1987, p. 12). This species is not treated in Hepper & Friis (1994).

Allium desertorum Forssk.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Zaaetemân, Zaeitemân* (name from Egypt)

Forsskål [Arabic]: زعيتمان

Standard transliteration [Latin]: za^eaytamân

Standard writing [Arabic]: زَعَيْمَان

Allium porrum L.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Korrât* (name from Egypt,

Forsskål 1775b, p. LXV No. 199).

Forsskål [Arabic]: كرات

Standard transliteration [Latin]: kurrât

Standard writing [Arabic]: كُرَات

Comments: Kurrât كُرَات is the common name for leek in Arabic (Kazimirski 1860; Wehr 1976), kurrât كُرَات is the Egyptian dialectical name for this species (Wehr 1976). This species is not treated in Hepper & Friis (1994).

Allium sativum L.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Tom* (name from Egypt,

Forsskål 1775b, p. LXV No. 197).

Standard transliteration [Latin]: tūm

Standard writing [Arabic]: ثوم

Comments: The Classical Arabic name of garlic is tūm ثوم (Kazimirski 1860; Wehr 1976). Tōm is the dialectical name in Egypt and in other parts of the Arabic World (P. Provençal pers. obs. on native speakers). This species is not treated in Hepper & Friis (1994).

AMARYLLIDACEAE

Crinum album (Forssk.) Herb.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Soraf* (name from Yemen).

Standard transliteration [Latin]: suraf

Standard writing [Arabic]: سُرَف

Comments: The standard transliteration follows Schweinfurth (1912, p. 119).

Pancratium maritimum L.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Susann* (name from Egypt).

Standard transliteration [Latin]: sawsan, sūsan

Standard writing [Arabic]: سَوْسَن ، سَوْسَن

Comments: Already Forsskål mentions that this plant name in all probability is the same as the Classical Hebrew šūšan or šōšannā שושן , שושנה (Forsskål 1775b, p. 209). Forsskål writes: "From the שושן [šōšan] of the Hebrews? The learned Celsius considers that plant to be the white lily (*Lilium album*)¹⁸⁸. Its similarity is great with this *Pancratium* as in pure whiteness it supersedes that of the lilies..."¹⁸⁹. The name šōšan or šōšannā

188. This plant is called presently *Lilium candidum*.

189. "Ad Hebræorum שושן? Illum plantam Doctiss. Celsius *Lilium album* putat. Similitudo magna est cum hoc Pancratio, quod candore superat Lilia & omnem albedinem tinctoria arte provocatam. Candidus vestium color Sacrificulis olim reservatus erat; an vero hinc concludi potest, regale illum fuisse ornamentum, præter purpuram?" The form šūšan is the pausal form.

187. In Hepper & Friis (1994) as part of *AMARYLLIDACEAE*.

is also found in Aramaic where it is called šūšāntā, šōšāntā שושנתא (Löw 1881, nr. 323).

The two flowers in question, the sea lily **Panocratium maritimum** and the white of madonna lily *Lilium candidum* do indeed superficially seem to be rather similar (cf. Blamey & Grey-Wilson 1993, No. 2148 and No. 2270). Flowers bearing the name šūšān in its different forms have a long history in the literature of the Semitic speaking peoples. There are yet no certain indication for the botanical identity of the Classical Hebrew sūšān or šōšānnā שושן, שושנה (Provençal 2001, pp. 210-211). Traditionally, in Aramaic and Arabic translations of Greek pharmacological and other works the madonna lily *Lilium candidum* as well as other flowers such as certain irises have been translated with this name (cf. Löw 1881, No. 323; Leclerc 1883, art. 1253). It is therefore not surprising that the name sawsan, sūsan, i.e. different vocalisations of the morph سوسن, could be given to **Panocratium maritimum**.

Scadoxus multiflorus (Martyn) Raf.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Hömhömet el hanasch, Voket et hannasch* (names from Yemen).

Forsskål [Arabic]: محمة الحنش ، وقيض الحنش

Standard transliteration [Latin]: ħumħumat al-ħanaš, waqīd al-ħanaš

Standard writing [Arabic]:

حُمُحمة الحنش ، وقِيض الحنش

Comments: Forsskål writes *Voket el hannasch* and not *Voket et hannasch*. The last name is the one used in al-Ḥādiyāh (Forsskål 1775b, p. 75 No. 36 and p. CX No. 244)

ARACEAE

Arisaema bottae Schott

Forsskål [Latin]: *Dochaf* (name from Yemen).

Forsskål [Arabic]: نخف

Standard transliteration [Latin]: duħaf

Standard writing [Arabic]: نُخَف

Comments: On an original field label in Forsskål's herbarium at C the name *dháchef* was writ-

ten, which may indicate a dialectical pronunciation as *duħaf* نُخَف.

Arisaema flavum (Forssk.) Schott

Forsskål [Latin]: *Dochaf* (name from Yemen).

Forsskål [Arabic]: نخف

Standard transliteration [Latin]: duħaf

Standard writing [Arabic]: نُخَف

Comments: The Arabic name of these two **Arisaema** spp. is the same (Forsskål 1775b, p. CXX No. 525 and No. 526).

COMMELINACEAE

Aneilema forskalei Kunth

Forsskål [Latin]: *Vaalan* (name from Yemen).

Forsskål [Arabic]: وعلان

Standard transliteration [Latin]: wa°lān

Standard writing [Arabic]: وَعَلَان

Comments: Forsskål writes that this species has the same name as the species called *Commelina commun.* The latter species has one of its two names transcribed as *Uaalān* specified with the Arabic writing given in the entry: Forsskål [Arabic]. Forsskål further writes that this name is common to this genus, i.e. the genus which he calls *Commelina*¹⁹⁰ (Forsskål 1775b, p. CIII).

Commelina africana L.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Vaalan* (name from Yemen).

Forsskål [Arabic]: وعلان

Standard transliteration [Latin]: wa°lān

Standard writing [Arabic]: وَعَلَان

Comments: Forsskål does not specify any Arabic name for this species, which he calls *Commelina benghalensis* (Hepper & Friis 1994, p. 255) except that he writes that the name provided here is common for the whole genus, cf. comments provided for **Aneilema forskalei** above.

Commelina commelinoides Forssk.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Kunan* (name from Yemen).

190. *Uaalān* وعلان nomen huic generi commune (Forsskål 1775b, p. CIII No. 37).

Forsskål [Arabic]: قُنَن
 Standard transliteration [Latin]: qunan
 Standard writing [Arabic]: قُنَن

CYPERACEAE

Bolboschoenus maritimus (L.) Palla

Forsskål [Latin]: *Depsjæ* (name from Egypt).
 Standard transliteration [Latin]: dabšah, dibšah
 Standard writing [Arabic]: دَبْشَة، دَبْشَة
 Comments: The standard transliterations follow Schweinfurth (1912, p. 42 entry: *Scirpus maritimus*).

Cyperus alopecuroides Rottb.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Samâr dabbûs*, *Samsûr dubbus* (name from Egypt).
 Standard transliteration [Latin]: samâr dabûs, samâr dabbûs
 Standard writing [Arabic]: سَمَّار دَبُّوس
 Comments: Forsskål writes *Samâr dabbûs* and *Samûr dubbus* (Forsskål 1775b, p. LIX No. 18 and p. 14 No. 41). The standard transliteration and writing were provided by Prof. Loutfy Boulos.

Cyperus capitatus Vand.

Forsskål [Latin]: 'sae aed' (name from Egypt).
 Forsskål [Arabic]: سَعْد (according to Forsskål 1775b, p. LX No. 20 entry as *Cyperus ferrugineus*).
 Standard transliteration [Latin]: si^cd
 Standard writing [Arabic]: سَعْد
 Comments: In Forsskål (1775b, p. 14 No. 42 and 43 and p. 15 No. 48) the plants named *Cyperus complanatus*, *Cyperus ferrugineus* and *Scirpus kalli* 3. *alpini* are all written to have the Arabic name *Sæed*. In Forsskål (1775b, p. LX No. 20) the species *Cyperus ferrugineus* is provided with the Arabic writing سَعْد. The standard transliteration and writing were provided by Prof. Loutfy Boulos.

Cyperus conglomeratus Rottb.

Forsskål [Latin]: *sæaed* (name from Egypt).
 Forsskål [Arabic]: سَعْد (according to Forsskål

1775b, p. LX No. 20 entry as *Cyperus ferrugineus*).

Standard transliteration [Latin]: si^cd
 Standard writing [Arabic]: سَعْد
 Comments: See comments to **Cyperus capitatus** above.

Cyperus cruentus Rottb.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Zarâa* (name from Yemen).
 Standard transliteration [Latin]: zarâ^cah, zar^c
 Standard writing [Arabic]: زَرَّاعَة، زَرَّع
 Comments: As Forsskål often uses a double vowel to indicate the occurrence of the Arabic letter ^cayn ع, and as he often uses an acute accent to indicate the lengthening of a vowel, these features of Forsskål's transcriptions are used as basis for the understanding of the name *Zarâa* as zarâ^cah زَرَّاعَة. The name zar^c زَرَّع is provided by Schweinfurth (1912, p. 137).

Cyperus esculentus

Forsskål [Latin]: *Hab el Aziz* (name from Egypt).
 Standard transliteration [Latin]: ḥabb al-^cazîz
 Standard writing [Arabic]: حَبِّ الْعَزِيزِ
 Comments: This species is not mentioned in Hepper & Friis (1994) but Forsskål mentions it in the *Flora Aegyptiaco-Arabica* (Forsskål 1775b, p. LX No. 21). Schweinfurth was provided with the same name during his field investigations of Egyptian plant names (Schweinfurth 1912, p. 17).

Cyperus fuscus L.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Sööd*, *Sæaed*, *N'ghil* (names from Egypt).
 Standard transliteration [Latin]: si^cd, naghîl
 Standard writing [Arabic]: سَعْد، نَغِيل
 Comments: See comments to **Cyperus capitatus** above. The spelling *Sööd*, which is printed in the *Flora* (Forsskål 1775b, p. LX No. 20) is in all probability due to a printing mistake. The standard transliteration and writing of the name *N'ghil* (which is written *Nghil* in Forsskål 1775b, p. LX No. 20) are accepted by Prof. Loutfy Boulos.

Schoenus incanus *Forssk.*

Forsskål [Latin]: *Aejn el bagar* (name from Yemen).

Standard transliteration [Latin]: °ayn al-baqar

Standard writing [Arabic]: عَيْنُ البَقَرِ

Comments: This plant name means “the eye of the ox” and it is used also as plant name for **Solanum incanum** (see supra under the entry of this plant).

Scirpus lateralis *Forssk.*

Forsskål [Latin]: *Hallâl* (name from Yemen).

Forsskål [Arabic]: حَالَل

Standard transliteration [Latin]: ḥallâl, ḥalâl

Standard writing [Arabic]: حَالَل ، حَالَل

Comments: Scheinfurth (1912, p. 99) writes ḥalâl حَالَل. In Yemen the plant *Phragmites mauritianus* Kth. (= *Arundo donax* Forsk. nec Lin.) has the name ḥalâl حَالَل (Schopen 1983, pp. 33-34; Schweinfurth 1912, p. 180).

GRAMINEAE**Andropogon ramosum** *Forssk.*

Forsskål [Latin]: *Auwid* (name from Yemen).

Forsskål [Arabic]: عويد

Standard transliteration [Latin]: °awīd

Standard writing [Arabic]: عويد

Comments: Forsskål writes: “Hadīe *Auwid* عويد It is the common name for most of the gramineae, also for Andropogons”¹⁹¹. Furthermore Forsskål repeats this information under the entry **Andropogonoides**, where he further writes that in Arabic this plant group has the name *Esham* سَحْم (Forsskål 1775b, p. 27 No. 96), which should be written إِسْحَم isḥam according to Forsskål’s own transcription (see comments to **Andropogonoides** below).

191. “Hadīe *Auwid* عويد Est nomen graminibus plurimis, etiam Andropogoni commune” (Forsskål 1775b, p. CXXIII No. 592).

Aristida ascensionis *L.*

Forsskål [Latin]: *Daku esschaeha, Dhenneb et tōr, Höbb el adjais* (names from Yemen).

Forsskål [Arabic]: دَقْن الشَّيْبَةِ ، ذَنْب الثَّوْر

Standard transliteration [Latin]: daqn aš-šaybah, ḍanb at-tawr

Standard writing [Arabic]: دَقْن الشَّيْبَةِ ، ذَنْب الثَّوْر

Comments: In Forsskål (1775b, p. CIV No. 80) it is written *Dakn esschæbah* and not *Daku esschaeha* but the letters are blurred apparently because of bad printing. The name daqn aš-šaybah means perhaps “the beard of the old man” (cf. Kazimirski 1860; Behnstedt 1987, p. 270). The name ḍanb at-tawr means “the tail of the bull”. The name *Höbb el adjais* does not belong to *Aristida paniculata* but to *Elymus caput medusæ*. (Forsskål 1775b, p. CIV No. 81 and 82). *Elymus caput medusæ* is **Cenchrus biflorus** (Hepper & Friis 1994, p. 263), see infra.

Arundo donax *L.*

Forsskål [Latin]: *Kasab* (name from Yemen).

Forsskål [Arabic]: قَصَب

Standard transliteration [Latin]: qašab

Standard writing [Arabic]: قَصَب

Comments: This name is from Yemen. In Classical Arabic the name qašab means (among other things) reed or any reed like plant and tube or pipe (Steingass 1884). It is therefore natural that it should be used for this species, the giant reed.

Brachiara mutica (*Forssk.*) *Stapf*

Forsskål [Latin]: *Faelek, Faealek, Eflik* (names from Egypt).

Standard transliteration [Latin]: falak, iflik

Standard writing [Arabic]: فَلَكَ ، إِفْلِكَ

Comments: As Forsskål did not write this name down with Arabic letters the standard transliteration and writing remain conjectural to a certain degree. Cf. Schweinfurth (1912, p. 96). The name iflik is derived from falak but the first syllable is opened by a prosthetic alif. The standard transliteration and writing are accepted by Prof. Loutfy Boulos.

Bromus japonicus *Thunb.*

Forsskål [Latin]: *Fird Edvatab* (name from Egypt).

Standard transliteration [Latin]: fird ad-duwatab

Standard writing [Arabic]: فِرْدُ الدُّوَتَابِ

Comments: This name is not written in the *Flora Aegyptiaco-Arabica*. It is written on an original field label on the herbarium sheet at C. The proper spelling and pronunciation remain conjectural. The standard transliteration and writing are accepted by Prof. Loutfy Boulos.

Cenchrus biflorus *Roxb.*

Forsskål [Latin]: *Höbb el adjais* (name from Yemen).

Standard transliteration [Latin]: ḥubb al-^oajā^oiz

Standard writing [Arabic]: حَبِّ الْعَجَائِزِ

Comments: Forsskål did not write this name down with Arabic letters, which renders the correct rendering of the standard writing difficult. Here it follows Schweinfurth (1912, p. 133). This name means “the love of the old persons.” Another possibility of vocalisation would be ḥabb al-^oajā^oiz حَبِّ الْعَجَائِزِ = “the grains of the old persons”, but as Forsskål writes an umlaut above the letter “o” the right vowel is in all probability a ḍammah. This name is also used for **Taverniera lappacea** (see supra under *LEGUMINOSAE* p. 71).

Cenchrus ciliaris *L.*

Forsskål [Latin]: *Aebaed* (name from Yemen¹⁹²).

Standard transliteration [Latin]: abad

Standard writing [Arabic]: أَبَدٌ

Comments: Forsskål did not write this name down with Arabic letters, which renders the correct rendering of the standard writing difficult. Here it follows Schweinfurth (1912, p. 95). The standard transliteration and writing are accepted by Prof. Loutfy Boulos.

Cenchrus setigerus *Vahl*

Forsskål [Latin]: *Aebaed* (name from Yemen¹⁹³).

Standard transliteration [Latin]: abad

Standard writing [Arabic]: أَبَدٌ

Comments: Forsskål did not write this name down with Arabic letters, which renders the correct rendering of the standard writing difficult. Here it follows Schweinfurth (1912, p. 95). See also the treating of **Cenchrus ciliaris** and **Cenchrus setigerus** in Hepper & Friis (1994) as Forsskål treated both species as one species *Panicum glaucum*.

Centropodia forskalei (*Vahl*) *Cope*

Forsskål [Latin]: *Sagarat edjæmal* (name from Egypt).

Forsskål [Arabic]: سَجْرَةَ الْجَمَلِ

Standard transliteration [Latin]: sajarat al-jamal

Standard writing [Arabic]: سَجْرَةَ الْجَمَلِ

Comments: In Hepper & Friis (1994, p. 264) this species is not provided with any vernacular name, but it is written that it corresponds to: “*Avena pennsylvanica* sensu Forssk. 1775: 23 (LXI No. 69; cent. I No. 81). At this place, i.e. Forsskål (1775b, p. 23 No. 81), the Arabic name provided above is given, and it is also provided in Forsskål *ibid.*, (p. LXI No. 69), where it is transcribed slightly differently to Latin letters: *Sadjaret ed-djæmmel*. Anyway, both transcriptions are only Forsskål’s attempts to render in Latin letters the Egyptian dialectical pronunciation of this Arabic plant name. The latter name is perhaps rendered a little more Classical, as the letter jīm ج is transcribed in its Classical pronunciation, or it may be that Forsskål heard two different pronunciations of the letter jīm ج as it is pronounced as a the letter “g” in the English word “girl” around Cairo, but is pronounced in its more Classical pronunciation in Upper Egypt (Fischer 1987, § 30 anm. 4). Prof. Loutfy Boulos proposed that it perhaps should be written as šajarat al-jamal = شَجْرَةَ الْجَمَلِ, in which case the name

192. Forsskål (1775b, p. CIV No. 54).

193. Forsskål (1775b, p. CIV No. 54).

would mean “camel tree”. The plant is not woody though.

Cymbopogon caesius (*Nees ex Hook. & Arn.*)

Stapf

Forsskål [Latin]: *M'hah* (name from Yemen).

Forsskål [Arabic]: محاح

Standard transliteration [Latin]: mḥāḥ

Standard writing [Arabic]: محاح

Comments: In Classical Arabic and in the Semitic languages in general no word can begin with a cluster of two consonants i.e. as quiescens (Moscati et al. 1980, § 10.2). In Arabic dialects this may nevertheless be the case, e.g. Moroccan dialect the word for hen: *dajāj* > *djāj* (P. Provençal personal observation on native speaker). In the dialect of the Muzīn tribe in Sinai the common name for two fish species, *khāya*, is pronounced as quiescens (Provençal 1997, No. 30 and No.34). Exceptions to this rule may also be found in the Massoretic vocalisation of Hebrew (Moscati et al. *ibid.*). This trait is also found in Yemen in certain words in the dialects of the area around Ḡa^cdah (Behnstedt 1987, p. 15 § 1.4.1.1, p. 187 § 1.4.1.1). The plant name in question is from al-Ḥādiyāh (Hepper & Friis 1994, p. 265)¹⁹⁴.

Cynodon dactylon (*L.*)*Pers.*

Forsskål [Latin]: *Nisjil*, *Nedjil* (Egyptian Arabic), *Sabak*, *Ubal* (Yemen Arabic).

Forsskål [Arabic]: وبل

Standard transliteration [Latin]: *nisjil*, *najil*, (Egyptian Arabic)

Standard transliteration [Latin]: *sabak*, *wubal*, (Yemen Arabic)

Standard writing [Egyptian Arabic]: نَسْجِيل ، نَجِيل

Standard writing [Yemen Arabic]: سَبَك ، وُبَل

Comments: As Forsskål only wrote the name *wubal* with Arabic letters the standard transliteration and writing remain conjectural for

the other names (for the Egyptian names cf. Schweinfurth 1912, p. 17).

Cynosurus ternatus *Forssk.*

Forsskål [Latin]: *Saher* (name from Yemen).

Standard transliteration [Latin]: *sahēr* (*suhayr*)

Standard writing [Arabic]: سَهَيْر

Comments: Forsskål writes this name *Sahēr* with a circumflex accent over the letter “e” (Forsskål 1775b, p. 21 No. 72), which indicates a long vowel. Forsskål did not write this Arabic plant name down with Arabic letters. Here it is viewed as the dialectical pronunciation of a diminutive, which has been rendered in the Classical pronunciation in the standard transliteration and writing, thus *sahēr* < *suhēr* < *suhayr*. Even though this plant was also collected in Saudi Arabia – Al Qunfudāh (Hepper & Friis 1994, p. 266) this plant name is from Yemen (Forsskål 1775b, p. CIV No. 72 and p. 21 No. 72)¹⁹⁵.

Dactyloctenium aegyptium (*L.*) *Willd.*

Forsskål [Latin]: *Najim al Selib* (name from Egypt).

Standard transliteration [Latin]: *na^cim aš-šalib*

Standard writing [Arabic]: نَعِيم الصَّلِيب

Comments: The name *Najim al Selib*, in Forsskål (1775b, p. LXI No. 56) was not noted by Hepper & Friis (1994). The standard transliteration and writing follows Schweinfurth (1912, p. 18). They are confirmed by Prof. Loutfy Boulos.

Desmostachya bipinnata (*L.*) *Stapf*

Forsskål [Latin]: *Chalfi*, *Hhálfe* (name from Egypt).

Forsskål [Arabic]: خلفي

Standard transliteration [Latin]: *ḥalfi*

Standard writing [Arabic]: خَلْفِي

194. Prof. Loutfy Boulos proposed the vocalisation *miḥāḥ* = محاح.

195. According to Hepper & Friis (1994, p. 266) this plant name was written *sāher* on a field label from herb. Hornemann. In this case the name would be a plain active participle of the first verbal form = *sāhir* = سَاهِر. This spelling is also the one given by Schweinfurth (1912, p. 137).

Hordeum murinum *L.* subsp. **glaucum** (*Steud.*)*Tzvelev*

Forsskål [Latin]: *Abu stirs* (name probably from Egypt, cf. Hepper & Friis 1994, p. 270).

Standard transliteration [Latin]: abū istirs

Standard writing [Arabic]: أَبُو اسْتِرْسْ

Comments: As Forsskål did not write this plant name with Arabic letters and as Schweinfurth does not mention it in his treatment of Egyptian plant names (Schweinfurth 1912) the treatment of Forsskål's note on this plant name is difficult. The standard transliteration and writing are based on the Classical Arabic way of opening a cluster of two consonants by use of a prosthetic alif which is elided when it follows a vowel (cf. Moscati et al. 1980, § 10.2). The standard transliteration and writing are approved by Prof. Loutfy Boulos.

Hordeum vulgare *L.*

Forsskål [Latin]: *Sjaeir* (Egyptian Arabic)

Schaeir (Yemen Arabic)

Forsskål [Arabic]: شعير

Standard transliteration [Latin]: ša'īr

Standard writing [Arabic]: شعير

Comments: The Classical Arabic name for barley is ša'īr شعير (Steingass 1884; Kazimirski 1860). The dialectical pronunciations from Egypt and Yemen as noted by Forsskål are clearly variants of this form. For a list of (some) vernacular Arabic names for barley in Egypt collected by Schweinfurth, see Schweinfurth (1912, pp. 24-25).

Imperata cylindrica (*L.*) *Raesch.*

Forsskål [Latin]: *Halfe* (name from Egypt).

Standard transliteration [Latin]: ḥalfah

Standard writing [Arabic]: حَلْفَة

Comments: The standard transliteration and writing follows Schweinfurth (1912, p. 25). As Schweinfurth and Ascherson both collected the same name for the same species and as the standard transliteration and writing are approved by Prof. Loutfy Boulos the right pronunciation

is certain. The occurrence of the letter "e" in the end of this plant name as noted by Forsskål is probably due to an imālah.

Leptochloa fusca (*L.*) *Kunth*

Forsskål [Latin]: *Abu rugbi*, *Aburagbi* (name from Egypt).

Standard transliteration [Latin]: abū rugbī, abū ragbī

Standard writing [Arabic]: أَبُو رُجْبِي

Comments: The name *Aburagbi* is found in the Flora (Forsskål 1775b, p. LXI No. 59 *Festuca fusca*) corresponding to the identity of **Leptochloa fusca** according to Forsskål, see Hepper & Friis (1994, p. 271), while the name *Abu rugbi* or *Aburugbi* was written on an original field label on the herbarium sheet in Forsskål's herbarium at C.

? **Lolium multiflorum** *Lam.*

Forsskål [Latin]: *Haschîsch el farras* (name from Egypt).

Forsskål [Arabic]: حشيش الفرس

Standard transliteration [Latin]: ḥašiš al-faras

Standard writing [Arabic]: حَشِيشَ الْفَرَسِ

Comments: The standard transliteration and writing are provided by Prof. Loutfy Boulos. Even though Forsskål wrote the name with the letter šād ص it is in fact ḥašiš al-faras حَشِيشَ الْفَرَسِ, i.e. horse hay in a literal translation.

Odysea mucronata (*Forssk.*) *Stapf*

Forsskål [Latin]: *Schocham*, *Schoncham* (name from Yemen).

Forsskål [Arabic]: شوخم

Standard transliteration [Latin]: šūḥam

Standard writing [Arabic]: شَوْخَم

Comments: In Forsskål (1775b, p. 22 No. 74) the vernacular name is spelled *Schoucham* and not *Schoncham* as in Hepper & Friis (1994, p. 272). The spelling *Schoucham* might perhaps indicate a diphthong in the first syllable so that the right spelling should be šawḥam شَوْخَم.

Panicum repens *L.*

Forsskål [Latin]: *N'gîl*, *Nesi* (name from Egypt).
 Standard transliteration [Latin]: *najîl*, *nasî*
 Standard writing [Arabic]: نَجِيل، نَسِي
 Comments: As Forsskål did not note these names with Arabic letters the Standard transliteration and writing remain conjectural. For the name *najîl* نَجِيل the fact that the letter *jîm* ج is pronounced as a the letter “g” in the English word “girl” around Cairo (Fischer 1987, § 30 anm. 4) and that a short unstressed vowel may almost disappear in the vernacular language may explain the actual pronunciation as noted by Forsskål.

Panicum turgidum Forssk.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Bochar* (name from Egypt).
 Forsskål [Arabic]: بَكَار
 Standard transliteration [Latin]: *bukâr*
 Standard writing [Arabic]: بُكَار
 Comments: In Forsskål (1775b, p. 19 and p. LX No. 47) it is written *Bockar* and not *Bochar* as noted by Hepper & Friis (1994, p. 273). Forsskål (1775b, p. 20) wrote *Bockâr*, which is the usual way that Forsskål would transcribe this Arabic plant name.

Pennisetum divisum (J.F. Gmel.) Henrard

Forsskål [Latin]: *Tummâm* (name from Egypt).
 Standard transliteration [Latin]: *tumâm*, *tumâm*
 Standard writing [Arabic]: تُمَام، ثُمَام
 Comments: Schweinfurth (1912, p. 34) writes that one of the Arabic names for **Panicum turgidum** is *thamâm* and *eth-thamâm* according to his system of transcription, which corresponds to *tamâm* and *at-tamâm* التَّمَام، ثُمَام; according to the standard transliteration used here. As these two grass species both are desert plants, which furthermore are very similar in their growing habits (personal observations on photographs of these species) and place of growing – a fact which furthermore is attested by Forsskål himself¹⁹⁶ – it is very likely that the same name has

been used on both species¹⁹⁷. Forsskål recorded this name in the area around or in Cairo (Hepper & Friis 1994, p. 274). Schweinfurth, on the other hand was provided with these names from bedouins of the Ma[°]āza tribe from the Eastern Desert in Egypt and from Ascherson who recorded it in al-[°]Arīš on the Mediterranean coast of the Sinai peninsula. Both the dialects of the Ma[°]āza Bedouins and of the Bedouin tribes of Sinai have kept the pronunciation of the letter *tā*[°] ت. For the occurrence of this voiceless interdental in Bedouin dialects of Sinai see Blanc (1971, p. 116); Bailey (1991, p. XX and e.g. p. 41 verse 6); Provençal (1997). For its occurrence in the dialect of the Ma[°]āza Bedouins cf. Hobbs (1990, appendix 1) but as this pronunciation has turned to *tā*[°] ت in most other places in Egypt (Wright 1988a, p. 5 § 2) the name *tumâm* would easily become *tumām* as Forsskål heard it¹⁹⁸.

Pennisetum glaucum (L.) R. Br.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Duchn* (name from Yemen).
 Standard transliteration [Latin]: *duḥn*
 Standard writing [Arabic]: دُحْن
 Comments: The name *Duchn* was written on an original field label on the herbarium sheet in Forsskål’s herbarium at C. Schweinfurth was himself provided with the same name for *Pennisetum spicatum* during his own field investigations in Yemen (Schweinfurth 1912, p. 169). This plant name is also used for **Sorghum bicolor** in Egypt (see infra).

Pennisetum setaceum (Forssk.) Chiov.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Raetam* (name from Egypt).
 Forsskål [Arabic]: رَتَم
 Standard transliteration [Latin]: *ratam*
 Standard writing [Arabic]: رَتَم

197. It is well known from Arabic dialects that the same name may be used for different species, cf. i.a. Schweinfurth (1912); Hobbs (1990, appendix 1); Goodman and Meininger (1989, p. 15), Provençal (1997).

198. The standard transcription and writing are approved by Prof. Loutfy Boulous.

196. Ubique in campis Arabiae, simul cum *Panico Bockâr* (Forsskål 1775b, p. 20).

Phragmites australis (Cav.) Trin. ex Steud. subsp. **altissimus** (Benth.) W. D. Clayton

Forsskål [Latin]: *Buz hagnni* (name from Egypt).

Standard transliteration [Latin]: būs hajnah, būs hajnī

Standard writing [Arabic]: بُوْز هَجْنَة ، بُوْس هَجْنِي

Comments: The reason, that the letter “jīm” ج is written as “gg”, is that in some of the dialects of Egypt this letter is pronounced as the letter “g” in the English word girl (Fischer 1987, § 30 anm. 4). Schweinfurth was given the name būs بُوْس by his informants in Egypt for *Phragmites communis* in the Nile Valey (Schweinfurth 1912, p. 35), and he was further provided with names *hégne*, *haggini* and *hagnn*¹⁹⁹ for the same location and species corresponding to hajnah, hajnī and hajn هَجْن ، هَجْنِي ، هَجْنِي ، the right Arabic spelling of Schweinfurth’s notes remain nevertheless conjectural. On an original field label on the herbarium sheet at C containing specimen No. 969 the name *būs* was written, which further seems to indicate that this name is pronounced with a “sīm” and not a “zāy”.

Both Forsskål and Schweinfurth note that the name būs is the common name for reeds in Egypt (Forsskål 1775b, p. 16 “*Buz nomen Arundinum generale*”; Schweinfurth 1912, p. 35).

Polygomon speliensis (L.) Desf.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Dél el fâr* (name from Egypt).

Standard transliteration [Latin]: dayl al-fâr, dayl al-fâ²r

Standard writing [Arabic]: ذَيْلُ الْفَأْر ، ذَيْلُ الْفَأْر

Comments: The name means “the tail of the mouse”. For the standard transliteration and writing cf. Schweinfurth (1912, p. 38).

Polygomon viridis (Gouan) Breistr.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Naajm* (name from Egypt).

Forsskål [Arabic]: نَعِيم

Standard transliteration [Latin]: nu^caym

Standard writing [Arabic]: نَعِيم

Rostraria cristata (L.) Tzvelev

Forsskål [Latin]: *Samme* (name from Egypt).

Standard transliteration [Latin]: šammah

Standard writing [Arabic]: صَمَّة

Comments: The Standard transliteration and writing are provided by Prof. Loutfy Boulos. This plant name is obviously the same as the one used for **Sporobolus spicatus** (see infra).

Saccharum officinarum L.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Qvasab* (name from Yemen), *Qassab sukkar*, *Ghâb* (names from Egypt).

Forsskål [Arabic]: قَصَب ، قَصَب سَكْر ، غَاب

Standard transliteration [Latin]: qašab (Yemen Arabic).

Standard transliteration [Latin]: qašab sukkar, ghâb (Egyptian Arabic).

Standard writing [Arabic]: قَصَب (Yemen Arabic).

Standard writing [Arabic]: قَصَب سَكْر ، غَاب (Egyptian Arabic).

Comments: The name *Qvasab* for the sugar cane was noted by Forsskål in Yemen (Hepper & Friis 1994, p. 276). Forsskål noted *Qassab sukkar* and *Ghâb* from Egyptian Arabic (Forsskål 1775b, p. LX No. 29)²⁰⁰. As qašab means reed or any reed like plant in general in Classical Arabic (see comments to **Arundo donax** above) this name is well suited for the sugar cane (cf. deWit 1966, vol. 2 pp. 704-706). Schopen (1983, p. 147) writes that **Saccharum officinarum** is called qašab sukkar in Yemen. Sukkar is the common name for sugar in Arabic. The word ghâb is also used for **Phragmites australis** in Egypt (Schweinfurth 1912, p. 35).

199. These names are written here with Schweinfurth’s own system of transcriptions, see Schweinfurth (1912, p. 1).

200. These two names are not noted by Hepper & Friis (1994).

Forsskål notes another name *muddardjend* but does not know for certain whether it is of Indian origin. It is correct that a word with six consonants is certainly of foreign origin within the Semitic languages (cf. Moscati et al., 1980 § 12.31).

Saccharum spontaneum *L. subsp. aegyptiacum* (Willd.) Hack.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Ganisch, Buz farsī* (names from Egypt).

Standard transliteration [Latin]: qaniš, būš fārsī

Standard writing [Arabic]: قَنِيشْ، بُوَصْ فَارَسِي

Comments: Schweinfurth (1912, p. 40) writes that around Damiette (Dumyāt) this plant is called *annésch* according to his system of transcription. As the letter qāf ق is pronounced either as g or as a glottal stop – the hamzah – in the dialects of Egypt (Wright 1988a, pp. 6-7 and personal observations on native speakers) the different pronunciations gathered by Forsskål and Schweinfurth for the name qaniš may be explained this way.

The name būš fārsī means Persian reed (see comments of **Phragmites australis** above). The standard transliteration and writing of the word būš are provided by Prof. Loutfy Boulos.

Sehima ischeimoides Forssk.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Saehim, Sehîm* (name from Yemen).

Forsskål [Arabic]: سَحِيم

Standard transliteration [Latin]: saḥîm

Standard writing [Arabic]: سَحِيم

Setaria verticillata (L.) P. Beauv.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Sara erra, Saera erra* (name from Yemen).

Standard transliteration [Latin]: sar^c ar-rā

Standard writing [Arabic]: سَرَءُ الرَّأ

Comments: The standard transliteration and writing follow Schweinfurth (1912, p. 118). This reading is further corroborated by Forsskål,

who wrote *Særa erra*²⁰¹ (Forsskål 1775b, p. 20 No. 67). The standard transliteration and writing remain nevertheless conjectural²⁰².

Sorghum bicolor (L.) Moench

Forsskål [Latin]: *Táam* (Yemen Arabic), *Dachn, Dochn, Durra* (Egyptian Arabic)

Forsskål [Arabic]: طَم، دُخْن

Standard transliteration [Latin]: ṭa^cm, duḥn, du-rah

Standard writing [Arabic]: طَعْم، دُخْن، ذُرَّة

Comments: Regarding the Egyptian name duḥn دُخْن this name is the common Arabic name for Millet (Freitag 1837; Kazimirski 1860) while Wehr (1976)²⁰³ calls it pearl millet, which is **Pennisetum glaucum**, and which has the same name in Arabic (see **Pennisetum glaucum** above). Forsskål distinguishes between *Holcus dochna* and *Holcus durra*. Even if these two plants are conspecific of the species treated here (Hepper & Friis 1994, p. 277) Forsskål notes that *Holcus durra* is called *durra* (Forsskål 1775b, p. 174 No. 76) and *durra balædi* in Cairo²⁰⁴ (Forsskål 1775b, p. LXVII No. 543), corresponding to Classical Arabic *durah* ذُرَّة (root: √drw, Kazimirski 1860; Wehr 1976). The name *durra balædi* means “native durra” in Egyptian Arabic²⁰⁵. On an original field label on the herbarium sheet at C the name *dura* was written too. This herbarium sheet is kept with specimen No. 111, which was

201. The assimilation of the l of the definite article with the r is perfectly normal in Arabic as the definite article is placed in front of a dental, the so-called sun letters.

202. Prof. Loutfy Boulos proposed that the name perhaps could be: sar^c ar-rā^c = سَرَءُ الرَّاع .

203. It must be noted here, that lexicographers of Arabic often make mistakes regarding the species identifications of animals and plants (Provençal 1995; Provençal 2002).

204. *Kahiræ Durra* (Forsskål 1775b, p. 174 No. 76).

205. There is a concordance failure as *durra* is feminine. The name should be *durra baladeyyah* in Egyptian dialect, but perhaps the name *durra*, although provided with a feminine ending, is understood as a collective in the Egyptian Cairo dialect.

furthermore collected in Yemen (Hepper & Friis 1994, p. 277).

The name from Yemen *ṭaʿm* طَعْم does not follow Forsskål's Arabic writing but his Latin transcription, as he often uses two identical vowels to indicate the letter ʿayn ع as indicated in the chapter explaining the use of this book. This writing is identical to Schweinfurth's. Schweinfurth was himself given this pronunciation and spelling during his own field investigations in Yemen (Schweinfurth 1912, p. 121 and p. 189). Forsskål writes about three different varieties for sorghum in Yemen :

<i>Variat: a) glumis viridibus; seminibus</i>	Táam schebb sæ ædī albis
<i>b) glumis fuscis; semin. albis</i>	Táam schæer abjad
<i>c) glumis fuscis, sem. apice fulvis</i>	Táam schæer ahmar

(Forsskål 1775b, p. 174 No. 76) corresponding to *ṭaʿm šabb saʿdī*, *ṭaʿm šaʿr abyad*, *ṭaʿm šaʿr ahmar* طَعْم شَبَّ سَعْدِي ، طَعْم شَعْر أبيض ، طَعْم شَعْر أَحْمَر. This pronunciation and writing follows Schweinfurth (1912, p. 121), but the right pronunciation and spelling of these three names remain conjectural.

Sporobulus pyramidalis *P. Beauv.*

Forsskål [Latin]: *Sorak* (name from Yemen).

Forsskål [Arabic]: سرق

Standard transliteration [Latin]: *suraq*

Standard writing [Arabic]: سُرُق

Sporobulus spicatus (*Vahl*) *Kunth*

Forsskål [Latin]: *Samma* (name from Egypt).

Standard transliteration [Latin]: *šammah*

Standard writing [Arabic]: صَمَّة

Comments: This plant name is found in Forsskål (1775b, p. LX No. 39). This reference is not noted in Hepper & Friis (1994, p. 278). The standard transliteration and writing are provided by Prof. Loutfy Boulos.

On an original field label on a herbarium sheet at C (specimen Forsskål 920 in Herb. Forsskalii, microf. 4: I,7,8), which is ex. herb. Hoffman Bang (Hepper & Friis 1994, p. 278) the Arabic names *naʿemān* and *aff gæschid* were writ-

ten. The first name could be *naʿmān* نَعْمَان in Arabic. The second name is more difficult. Either the three letters *aff* do not represent anything or they could perhaps be a name or part of a name, which might perhaps be written: *āfi* أَفِي (?), the third name could either be *qašīd* قَشِيد or *jašīd* جَسِيد as both the letter *qāf* ق and the letter *jīm* ج may be pronounced as “g” in Egypt. (Wright 1988a, pp. 6-7; Fischer 1987, § 30 anm. 4).

Stipagrostis lanata (*Forssk.*) *De Winter*

Forsskål [Latin]: *Dhraejrae, Dhraeirae, Sjæfsjuf* (names from Egypt).

Forsskål [Arabic]: ضَرِيرَة ، شَفَشُوف

Standard transliteration [Latin]: *ḍurayrah, šafšūf*

Standard writing [Arabic]: ضَرِيرَة ، شَفَشُوف

Comments: The name *Dhraejrae, Dhraeirae* is clearly a diminutive on the root √ ḍrr.

Themeda triandra *Forssk.*

Forsskål [Latin]: *Thaemed, Themed, Alaf* (names from Yemen).

Standard transliteration [Latin]: *ṭamad, alaf*

Standard writing [Arabic]: ثَمَد ، أَلَف

Comments: As Forsskål did not note any of these names with Arabic letters the standard transliteration and writing of the name *Thaemed, Themed* follows Schweinfurth (1912, p. 156). The standard transliteration and writing of the name *Alaf* remain conjectural.

Triticum aegolipoides *Forssk.*

Forsskål [Latin]: *Qamh staejri*

Comments: Although Hepper & Friis (1994, p. 280) write, that this is the vernacular name of **Triticum aegolipoides**, in the *Flora Aegyptiaco-Arabica* Forsskål notes that it is the name of *Triticum spelta* β. (Forsskål 1775b, p. 26 No. 93).

Triticum spelta *L. α villosum* *Forssk.*

Forsskål [Latin]: *Qamh, Hunta* (Egyptian Arabic), *Burr* (Yemen Arabic).

var. a) Qamh nae aejghe

var. b) Qamh m'ghaejir

Forsskål [Arabic]: قَمَح ، حَنْطَه

Standard transliteration [Latin]: qamḥ, ḥunḏah,

ḥunṭah, ḥinṭah, burr

Standard writing [Arabic]:

قَمَح ، حَنْطَة ، حَنْطَة ، حَنْطَة ، بُر

Comments: Qamḥ قَمَح is the Classical Arabic word for wheat (Freitag 1837; Steingass 1884; Lane 1956). According to Lane (1956) this name is synonymous to burr بُر and ḥinṭah حَنْطَة , these latter two names being confirmed by other dictionaries (Freitag 1837; Steingass 1884; Wehr 1976). Forsskål wrote ḥunḏah حَنْطَه (Forsskål 1775b, p. 26), but as he wrote *Hunta* with Latin letters the presence of the letter zā° ظ must certainly be due to a printing or editing error. Nevertheless all variants have been noted here in the standard transliteration and writing.

Forsskål noted two variants of this species or subspecies:

var. a) *Glumis villosis* with the Arabic name *Qamh nae aejghe*

var. b) *Gl. subvillosis* with the Arabic name *Qamh m'ghaejir* (Forsskål's transcription are here reproduced as they are written in the Flora, cf. the names written in Hepper & Friis 1994 above).

These names are of course transcribed from the dialectical names of these plants, according to the Royal instruction of 15 december 1760 given to the members of the expedition. These correspond probably to qamḥ, nu[°]aygha, qamḥ mughayyir قَمَح مُغَيِّر ، قَمَح نُعِيغَة . Nevertheless, as Forsskål did not write these two names with Arabic letters these spellings remain conjectural to a certain extent²⁰⁶.

206. Schweinfurth has not recorded these names for wheat in Egypt, cf. Schweinfurth (1912) p. 73, but perhaps the variant having the name qamhh nu[°]ēgi = qamḥ nu[°]ayji قَمَح نُعِيغِي is the same as Forsskål's *Qamh nae aejghe* (the letter jīm ج often being pronounced as "g" in Egypt, see Fischer 1987, § 30 anm. 4).

Forsskål noted that in Yemen the Arabic name for wheat is *Burr*. This name is one of the Classical Arabic names for this plant (Forsskål 1775b, p. CIV No. 84).

Triticum spelta L. β **glabrum** Forssk.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Qamh staejri* (name from Egypt).

Standard transliteration [Latin]: qamḥ sutayrī

Standard writing [Arabic]: قَمَح سَتَيْرِي

Comments: As Forsskål did not write these two names with Arabic letters the standard transliteration and writing remain conjectural²⁰⁷.

The species treated here **Triticum spelta** is a primitive but hexaploid kind of wheat (N = 7, 42 chromosomes) (Skytte Christiansen 1977, pp. 114-115). It is rather certain that the names qamḥ, burr and ḥinṭah حَنْطَة ، بُر ، قَمَح both in Classical Arabic and in vernacular dialects are collectives covering many kinds and variants of wheat, but the details remain to be elucidated.

Andropogonoides [sp. without epithet, preliminary designation].

Forsskål [Latin]: *Esham, Auvud* (names from Yemen).

Forsskål [Arabic]: سَحَم

Standard transliteration [Latin]: iṣḥam, [°]awīd

Standard writing [Arabic]: إِسْحَم ، عَوِيد

Comments: There are two Arabic names for this unidentified preliminary designation used by Forsskål (1775b, p. 27 No. 96). They are not cited by Hepper & Friis (1994). For the name iṣḥam, as Forsskål did not write any prosthetic alif, but as he clearly indicated its occurrence in his transcription, this alif has been included in the standard transliteration and writing. Such an alif is necessary as no Arabic word may in principle begin with a cluster of two consonants (Moscati et al. 1980, § 10.2, but see comments to

207. Schweinfurth has not recorded these names for wheat in Egypt, cf. Schweinfurth (1912) p. 73.

Cymbopogon caesius above). For the standard transliteration and writing of the name *Auwid* see comments to **Andropogon ramosum** above.

IRIDACEAE

Gynandriris sisyrinchium (L.) Parl.²⁰⁸

Forsskål [Latin]: *Zambac*, *Zambak* (name from Egypt).

Forsskål [Arabic]: زنبق

Standard transliteration [Latin]: zanbaq

Standard writing [Arabic]: زَنْبَقْ

JUNCACEAE

Juncus acutus L.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Sammâr* (name from Egypt).

Standard transliteration [Latin]: samâr

Standard writing [Arabic]: سَمَّار

Comments: Forsskål did not write this name with Arabic letters, and the standard transliteration and writing are provided by Prof. Loutfy Boulos. This name is found in Schweinfurth (1912, p. 26), entry: *Juncus acutus*. Schweinfurth writes it sammâr [سَمَّار] and indicates, that it is the most frequent name for this species and *Juncus maritimus* in the Nile Valley and in both the western and eastern deserts.

The Arabic name samâr may relate to the colour dark brown and seems to pertain to the colour of the flowers of **Juncus acutus**. The vegetative parts of these two plants, i.e. **Juncus acutus** and *Juncus maritimus*, are very similar at least above ground (cf. Blamey & Grey-Wilson 1993, No. 2502 and 2504).

Juncus subulatus Forssk.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Hallaen* (name from Egypt).

Standard transliteration [Latin]: halân, hulayn

Standard writing [Arabic]: هَلَانْ ، هُلَيْنْ

Comments: Forsskål did not write this name with Arabic letters, but it is found in Schweinfurth (1912, p. 26), entry: *Juncus subulatus* with

the Arabic name halên. As the latter may indicate either long a pronounced in dialect or a former diphthong, the name might also have been a diminutive of the root ṽhln (cf. Wright 1988a, p. 166B).

LILIACEAE, s.l.

Aloe arborea Forssk.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Kobab* (name from Yemen).

Forsskål [Arabic]: قَبَب

Standard transliteration [Latin]: qubab

Standard writing [Arabic]: قُبَبْ

Aloe inermis Forssk.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Aebliæ* (name from Yemen).

Forsskål [Arabic]: عِبْلِيَه

Standard transliteration [Latin]: °abliyah

Standard writing [Arabic]: عِبْلِيَّةْ

Aloe pendens Forssk.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Besasil*, *Fyll asfar* (names from Yemen).

Forsskål [Arabic]: بَصِيصِل ، فِلْ اَصْفَر

Standard transliteration [Latin]: buşaysil, fill aşfar

Standard writing [Arabic]: بُصَيِّصِل ، فِلُّ اَصْفَرْ

Comments: See comments to **Aloe variegata** next.

Aloe variegata sensu Forssk.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Besasil*, *Beselil*, *Bselil*, *Fyll asfar* (names from Yemen).

Forsskål [Arabic]: بَصِيصِل ، بَصِيْلِل ، فِلْ اَصْفَر

Standard transliteration [Latin]: buşaysil, buşaylil, fill aşfar

Standard writing [Arabic]:

بُصَيِّصِل ، بُصَيِّلِل ، فِلُّ اَصْفَرْ

Comments: The names buşaysil and buşaylil are diminutives on the pattern fu°aylil, i.e. they are formed on the common pattern for four consonantal diminutives (Wright 1988a, p. 166). It is clear that the two species **Aloe pendens** and **Aloe variegata** share the same names in the Yemen dialect with buşaylil as a variation of buşaysil. The dialectical pro-

208. Now treated under *Moraea sisyrinchium* (L.) Ker Gawl (note by prof. Loutfy Boulos).

nunciations noted by Forsskål are explained by the fact that the *ḍammah*, i.e. the vowel “u” is often pronounced as an “e” (corresponding in many instances to the shewa mobile of the Masoretic vocalisation of Hebrew) in the dialects, and that the diphthong “ay” becomes “ē” and ultimately “e” in dialectal pronunciations, thus *buṣayṣil* > *beṣēṣil* with a parallel evolution for *buṣaylil*. Schweinfurth (1912, p. 127) gives the pronunciations *beṣēṣil* and *beṣēlil* using his own system of transcription. The pronunciation of *Bselil* may be explained by the fact that the shewa mobile often becomes quiescens in the dialects (e.g. *mu^callim* > *m^callem* in Lebanon, P. Provençal personal observation on native speakers in Lebanon 2004, see also comments to *Cymbopogon caesius*).

Aloe vera (*L.*) *Burm.f.* var. **officinalis** (*Forssk.*)
Bak.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Sabr* (name from Yemen), *Sabbāre* (name from Yemen and Egypt).

Forsskål [Arabic]: صبارہ

Standard transliteration [Latin]: *sabr*, *ṣabr*, *ṣabbārah*

Standard writing [Arabic]: سَبْر، صَبْر، صَبَّارَة

Comments: The name *sabr* is from Yemen (Forsskål 1775b, p. 74) whereas *ṣabbārah* is Egyptian and from Yemen (Forsskål 1775b, p. 73 No. 29, p. LXV No. 206). Forsskål did not write the name *sabr* with Arabic letters. Schweinfurth was provided with the name *sabr* سَبْر for **Aloe vera** and *Aloe rubroviolacea* during his own field investigations in Yemen. This name could also be vocalised with a *ḍammah*, i.e. *subr* (Schweinfurth 1912, p. 187). Schweinfurth nevertheless understands the letter “s” in Forsskål’s note as standing for the letter *ṣād*’ (Schweinfurth 1912, p. 127). As the names *sabr*, *ṣabr* and *ṣabbārah* are clearly related, and as it may be rather difficult for a non native speaker to distinguish between the pronunciations of the emphatic and non-emphatic “s”, it is very probable that the Arabic root standing for **Aloe vera** is $\sqrt{\text{šbr}}$. Schopen

writes that the names for **Aloe** in general in Yemen is *ṣabur* صَبْر (Schopen 1983, p. 91), and more specifically for **Aloe vera** var. **officinalis** the name in Yemen is *miṣbār* مِصْبَار (Schopen 1983, p. 174). Furthermore the word *ṣabir* صَبِير means in Classical Arabic the sap of any bitter plant (Kazimirski 1860). All this confirms that in Arabic **Aloe vera** is designated by the root $\sqrt{\text{šbr}}$ ²⁰⁹.

Aloe vacillans *Forssk.*

Forsskål [Latin]: *Charchara* (name from Yemen).

Forsskål [Arabic]: خرخره

Standard transliteration [Latin]: *ḥarḥarah*

Standard writing [Arabic]: خَرْخَرَة

Asparagus africanus *Lam.*

Forsskål [Latin]: *Schadjaret ennemr*, *Hömumer*, *Heniet ennemr* (in the *Flora Ægyptiaco-Arabica*, Forsskål 1775b), *hönêmet ennemr* (on an original field label, names from Yemen).

Forsskål [Arabic]: شجرة النمر، حنية النمر

Standard transliteration [Latin]: *šajarat an-nimr*, *ḥamūmar*, *ḥanniyyat an-nimr*, *hunaymat an-nimr*

Standard writing [Arabic]: شَجَرَة النَّمْرِ، حُمُومَر

حَنِية النَّمْرِ، هُنَيْمَة النَّمْرِ

Comments: The spelling of *ḥamūmar* follows Schweinfurth (1912, p. 129). The word *šajarat an-nimr* means “leopard tree”²¹⁰, perhaps because a leopard may be well dissimulated in it and therefore use this plant as hide during day or while hunting (cf. Dorst & Dandelot 1986, p. 144; Kingdon 1990, p. 104) as *Asparagus africanus* is much branched woody climber (Blundell 1992 p. 420). This is in all probability confirmed by the name *ḥanniyyat an-nimr*, as the verb *ḥann* (perfect), *yihinn* (imperfect), root $\sqrt{\text{ḥnn}}$, in Ye-

209. This understanding of the root is approved by Prof. Loutfy Boulos.

210. 210. The name “leopard tree” is a literal translation, as the word *šajar* (collective) *šajarah/t* (nomen unitatis) means tree in Arabic.

men dialects means to jump out, to run away from a place (Behnstedt 1992)²¹¹. In Yemen the verb ḥann (perfect), yiḥinn (imperfect) may also mean to growl (referring to animals) (Behnstedt 1992). The spelling of this name in the standard transliteration and writing has been based on this understanding of the words, especially as the word ḥanīyah, ḥanīyeh, and ḥanīyyeh²¹², i.e. of the root √ḥny, mean ‘threshing stick’ in Yemen (Behnstedt 1992) and in Classical Arabic the main meaning of this root is bow or bending (Kazimirski 1860).

The word *hönēmet ennemr* is written on an original field label on the herbarium sheet. This could correspond to hunaymat an-nimr, where the word hunaymah is of the root √ḥnm, thus hunaymat an-nimr = هُنَيْمَةُ النَّمْرِ. This understanding is corroborated by the fact, that the verb haynama, yuhaynimu هَيْنَمٌ، يُهَيِّنُ means to mumble, to speak in a low voice in Classical Arabic whereas the root √ḥnm seems only to mean ‘owl’ in Arabic (Kazimirski 1860; Steingass 1884). The name would thus mean “the mumbling of the leopard” alluding perhaps again to a habit of leopards of hiding behind this dense plant. Even though haynama is of a quadriliteral root √ḥnym the presence of the weak consonant ‘y’ may allow a contraction to a trilateral root: haynama > hānama > hanama.

***Asphodelus fistulosus* L. var. *tenuifolius* (Cav.) Baker²¹³**

Forsskål [Latin]: *Vassal er robah*, *Chossar errobah*, *Bassal eddjinn*, *Bassal errobah* (names from Yemen).

Forsskål [Arabic]: بصل الرياح

Standard transliteration [Latin]: baṣal ar-rubāḥ, ḥusar ar-rubāḥ, baṣal al-jinn

Standard writing [Arabic]: بَصَلُ الرُّبَا حِ ، خُسْرُ الرُّبَا حِ
بَصَلُ الجِنِّ

Comments: The spelling *Vassal er robah* is not found in the *Flora Aegyptiaco-Arabica* (cf. Schweinfurth 1912 p. 148). the word baṣal means onion in Arabic (see supra **Allium cepa**).

The word rubbāḥ رُبَا حِ means goat kid in Classical Arabic, thus baṣal ar-rubbāḥ could mean “kid onion”. Baṣal al-jinn means “the onion of the jinn”. The root √ḥsr means i.a. to lose, to suffer loss, both in Classical and in Yemen Arabic (Kazimirski 1860; Behnstedt 1992), thus ḥusar ar-rubāḥ could mean something like “the loss of the kid” alluding perhaps to the content of poison which many asphodels have.

***Dipcadi erythraeum* Webb & Berthel.**

Forsskål [Latin]: *Borraejt*, *Zaaeteman* (names from Egypt).

Forsskål [Arabic]: بريط

Standard transliteration [Latin]: burrayt, za°aytamān

Standard writing [Arabic]: بَرِيْطٌ ، زَعِيْتَمَانٌ

Comments: The first name is spelled according to Schweinfurth (1912, p. 18). The gemination of the letter rā° – is confirmed by the fact that one of Schweinfurth’s informants Ascherson also noted it down (Schweinfurth *ibid.*).

The name za°aytamān is obviously the same as the one used for **Allium desertorum** (see supra).

***Sansevieria forskaliana* (Schult.f.) Hepper & J.R.I. Wood**

Forsskål [Latin]: *Daenag* (name from Yemen).

Forsskål [Arabic]: دنق

Standard transliteration [Latin]: danaq

Standard writing [Arabic]: دَنَقٌ

Comments: The same name *dāenag* (dænag with an acute accent over the letter “æ”) was written on an original field label on the herbarium sheet with this species at C. The accent is due to the fact that when an Arabic word does not contain a long vowel a certain stress is put on the first syllable of the word (cf. Wright 1988a, §

211. In classical Arabic the verb ḥannana حَنَّ means i.a. to run away, to flee from fright (Kazimirski 1860).

212. I.e. different pronunciations of the same word.

213. Now widely accepted as *Asphodelus tenuifolius* Cav. (note by prof. Lourfy Boulos).

31). The letter “g” at the end of the word is due to the fact that the letter qāf ق i pronounced as a “g” in certain dialects (Wright 1988a, p. 6).

ORCHIDACEAE

Eulophia streptopetala Lindl. var. **rueppelii**

(*Rchfb.f.*) Cribb

Forsskål [Latin]: *Djissâb* (name from Yemen).

Forsskål [Arabic]: جزاب

Standard transliteration [Latin]: jizâb

Standard writing [Arabic]: جزاب

Comments: Spelled *djysâb* this name was also written on an original field label on the herbarium sheet with this plant at C.

PALMAE

Phoenix dactylifera L.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Nachl* (name from Egypt).

Forsskål [Arabic]: نخل

Standard transliteration [Latin]: nahl

Standard writing [Arabic]: نَخل

Comments: Nahl is the common name for palm tree in Arabic.

PANDANACEAE

Pandanus odoriferus (Forssk.) Chiov.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Kadi, Kabua Kadi* (names from Yemen).

Forsskål [Arabic]: كادي

Standard transliterations [Latin]: kādī, qabbuah qaddī

Standard writing [Arabic]: كَادِي، قَبْوَة قَدِّي

Comments: The standard transliterations and writing of the second name follows Schweinfurth (1912, p. 148), but as Forsskål did not write this name with Arabic letters the standard transliteration and writing remain conjectural, but they are approved by Prof. Loutfy Boulos.

CYMODOCEACEAE²¹⁴

Halodule uninervis (Forssk.) Aschers.

Forsskål [Latin]: *Djezavi* (name from Yemen).

Standard transliteration [Latin]: jizawī, jizāwī

Standard writing [Arabic]: جَزَاوِي، جِزَاوِي

Comments: The standard transliterations and writing are based on Schweinfurth (1912, p. 142). As Forsskål did not write this name with Arabic letters the standard transliterations and writing remain to a certain extent conjectural.

Thalassodendron²¹⁵ **ciliatum** (Forssk.) Hartog

Forsskål [Latin]: *Koschar, Kanaf* (names from Yemen).

Standard transliterations [Latin]: qušar, kanaf

Standard writing [Arabic]: قُشَر، كَنَف

Comments: The standard transliterations and writing are based on Schweinfurth (1912, p. 137). As Forsskål did not write these names with Arabic letters the standard transliterations and writing remain to a certain extent conjectural.

ZOSTERACEAE

Zostera “**dubia**”

Forsskål [Latin]: *Ölefī* (name from Yemen).

Standard transliterations [Latin]: ‘ulafī

Standard writing [Arabic]: عُلْفِي

Comments: The standard transliteration and writing are based on Schweinfurth (1912, p. 109). As Forsskål did not write this name with Arabic letters the standard transliteration and writing remain conjectural. For the taxonomic status of this plant see Hepper & Friis (1994, p. 288).

214. In Hepper & Friis (1994) as *Zosteraceae*.

215. According the most recent taxonomy the the genus *Thalassodendron* also belongs to the *Cymodoceaceae* (note by Prof. Loutfy Boulos).

Ferns and Fern-allies

Acrosticum filare *Forssk.*

Forsskål [Latin]: *Meschat*, *Meshat elghorab*
(names from Yemen).

Forsskål [Arabic]: مَشُوَط

Standard transliterations [Latin]: mašūṭ, mašūṭ
al-ghurāb

Standard writing [Arabic]: مَشُوَط ، مَشُوَط الغُرَاب

Comments: Forsskål wrote *Meschât* and *Meshât elghorab* and not *Meschat* nor *Meshat elghorab*. In parts of Yemen ū becomes ō in the surrounding of emphatic consonants (Behnstedt 1985, map. 10), see also in this respect **Hypodematium cre-natum** below, which carries the same name. Mašaṭa means “to comb” in Classical Arabic (Kazimirski 1860). Thus the name could mean “comb” and “comb of the raven” agreeing with the comb-line shape of the fronds.

Actiniopteris radiata (*Swartz*) *Link*

Forsskål [Latin]: *Mejabese* (name from Yemen).

Forsskål [Arabic]: مَيْبِسَه

Standard transliterations [Latin]: miyabbasah

Standard writing [Arabic]: مَيْبِسَه

Comments: The standard transliteration and writing are provided by Prof. Loutfy Boulos. This word is in all probability a dialectical pronunciation of an active participle of the second declination = muyabbissah مَيْبِسَه, which means to dry or dry up as Forsskål notes that the plant is used in medicine to treat burn wounds²¹⁶.

Adiantum capillus-veneris *L.*

Forsskål [Latin]: *Schech mabdjar* (name from Yemen).

Standard transliterations [Latin]: šayḥ maḥjar

Standard writing [Arabic]: شَيْخ مَحْجَر

Comments: Forsskål writes *Schech mahjar* and not *Schech mabdjar* but the graffical differences between the letters “h” and “b” in the Flora are very slight indeed. The spelling follows Schweinfurth (1912, p. 126) who notes the e in *Schech* as a long vowel thus indicating an original diphthong ay > ē²¹⁷. The plant name could mean “the chief (sheikh) of the garden”.

Adiantum incisum *Forssk.*

Forsskål [Latin]: *Meschât el ghorâb* (name from Yemen).

Forsskål [Arabic]: مَشَات الغرَاب

Standard transliterations [Latin]: mašât al-
ghurāb, mišât al-ghurāb

Standard writing [Arabic]:

مَشَات الغُرَاب ، مَشَات الغُرَاب

Comments: This name seems very much like the one for **Acrosticum filare**, however Forsskål himself indicated the differences in pronunciation both by writing the names with Arabic letters and in his transcriptions (cf. comments to **Acrosticum filare** above). However Prof. Loutfy Boulos proposed the pronunciation: mašât al-ghurāb/mišât al-ghurāb = مَشَات الغُرَاب \ مَشَات الغُرَاب . These names mean “comb of the raven”.

Christella dentata (*Forsk.*) *Brownsey* & *Jermy*

Forsskål [Latin]: *Mâas* (name from Yemen).

Forsskål [Arabic]: مَعْص

Standard transliterations [Latin]: ma^caš

Standard writing [Arabic]: مَعْص

Comments: The name máas was also written on an original field label on the herbarium sheet with this plant at C. The last letter was nevertheless written rather unclearly.

216. Folia rescentia contusa inponuntur vulneri ex utione = The pounded fresh leaves are laid on burn wounds.

217. Prof. Loutfy Boulos proposed that the pronunciation: šayḥ maḥjar = شَيْخ مَحْجَر .

Hypodematium crenatum (Forsk.) KuhnForsskål [Latin]: *Maschôt*

Forsskål [Arabic]: مشوط

Standard transliterations [Latin]: mašūt

Standard writing [Arabic]: مَشُوْط

Comments: See **Acrosticum filare** above.**Selaginella imbricata** (Forsk.) Spring ex Decne.Forsskål [Latin]: *Raesen* ‘*Schaker rabba*

Forsskål [Arabic]: رصن ، شاکر ربه

Standard transliterations [Latin]: rašan, šākirun
rabbahu

Standard writing [Arabic]: رَصْن ، شَاكِرُ رَبِّهِ

Comments: The second name means “thanking his lord”, which Forsskål notes too (Forsskål 1775b, p. 187 No. 20). The standard trascription and writing of this latter name follow the rules of Classical Arabic.

Selaginella yemensis (Sw.) Spring ex Decne.Forsskål [Latin]: *Hocha, Seraidt*Standard transliterations [Latin]: ḥuqqah,
sarūṭūṭ

Standard writing [Arabic]: حَقَّة ، سَرُوْطُوْط

Comments: The standard trascriptions and writings follow Schweinfurth (1912, p. 153). Regarding the name ḥuqqah Schweinfurth was provided with almost the same name, i.e. ḥaqquwah حَقْوَة for this same species during his own field investigations in Yemen (Schweinfurth 1912, p. 171). Regarding the name sarūṭūṭ Forsskål wrote *serâtât* in the *Flora Aegyptiaco-Arabica* (Forsskål 1775b, p. CXXV No. 650). In parts of Yemen ū becomes ō in the surrounding of emphatic consonants (Behnstedt 1985, map 10), The standard transliteration and writing of this name is based on this fact.

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Letters wearing diacritical marks are put after their plain counterparts. Hamzah is the first letter and [◌]ayn is put between the letters F and G.

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