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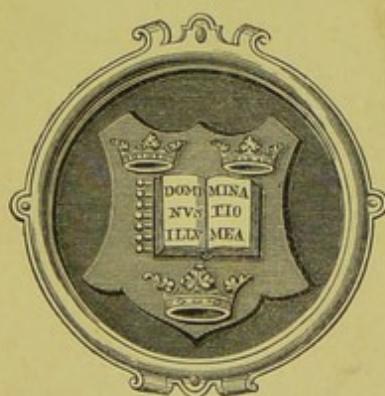
MEDIAEVAL AND MODERN SERIES. VOL. I—PART I

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*SINONOMA BARTHOLOMEI*

EDITED BY

J. L. G. MOWAT, M.A.



Oxford

AT THE CLARENDON PRESS

1882

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# Sinonoma Bartholomei

A GLOSSARY FROM A FOURTEENTH-CENTURY MANUSCRIPT

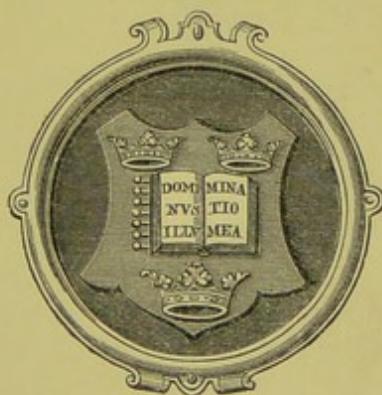
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## SINONOMA BARTHOLOMEI.

THE accompanying Glossary is taken from a manuscript of the fourteenth century in the Library of Pembroke College, Oxford, which has been already described by Mr. Riley in the Sixth Report of the Royal Commission on Historical MSS.<sup>1</sup> (Part I, 1877, p. 550). The work consists of a medical treatise on diseases and remedies in fifteen parts, with a glossary and index, composed by John Mirfeld or Marfelde, and is entitled<sup>2</sup> the ‘Breviarium Bartholomei,’ in honour of St. Bartholomew’s in London, of which monastery the author was an inmate<sup>3</sup>.

Prefixed to the main work is a Calendar for the year 1387, and a series of calculations for a perpetual Calendar for the meridian of Oxford, by Magister Walter de Elvesden, together with a number of astronomical tables.

John Mirfeld or Marfelde is mentioned by Leland (‘Commentarii de Scriptoribus Britannicis,’ c. 582) in the following passage, which is repeated by Bale, Pits, and Tanner:—

‘Joannes Marifeldus homo ad philosophiæ et rei medicæ cognitionem reconditam illam compositus, eo eruditionis pervenit ut a civibus Londinensibus, per eum nullo non morborum genere curatis, immortalem famam acceperit. Scripsit de arte medendi vel justum volumen quod et Praxin, Gilberti Anglici medici clarissimi industriam secutus, vocavit: quo opere, ut Gilberto interiori causarum cognitione cessit, ita in praxi eundem longo præcessit intervallo. Multa mihi de hoc Marifeldo narravit Bertholetus medicus, adfirmans eum ædes propter Xenodochium Berptolomeanum Londini incoluisse.’

<sup>1</sup> The MS. of the *Breviarium Bartholomæi* in the Harleian Collection [No. 3], mentioned by Mr. Riley, does not contain the *Sinonoma*.

<sup>2</sup> ‘Incipit liber qui intitulatur Breviarium Bartholomei compositus per venerabilem virum Johannem Mirfeld commorantem in monasterio Sti. Bartholomei, Londoñ, a quo liber iste denominatur.’

<sup>3</sup> There are in the *Calendarium Inquisitionum post Mortem*, iii. 150, 159, two occasions on which John Mirfeld and others represent the Convent of St. Bartholomew. These bear date 15th and 16th Rich. II, or 1392-1393.

Tanner mentions not only the 'Breviarium Bartholomei' but also a MS. work of Marfelde's in the library at Lambeth, and he gives the authority of Brian Twyne for stating that he was an Oxford man, and that he lived in the time of Henry VI. This very MS. seems to have been lent to Brian Twyne by Dr. Clayton, Master of Pembroke College, and it must also have been inspected by Anthony Wood (*Hist. and Antiq.*, vol. ii. part 2, p. 715), as he quotes from it in more than one place.

The interest of the Glossary became apparent at the time of the publication of Professor Earle's lists of English plant names. Professor Earle saw it, and made certain extracts from it which he has embodied in his notes. It was then that I thought it worth while to copy out the whole of the Glossary, which the Clarendon Press has now consented to publish. But it was in the plant names chiefly that my interest lay: the purely medical terms, I confess, perplexed me much. It was some time before I learned to consult Gorræus, Fœsius, and Erotianus: my guide to them was the preface of Holyoke's Latin Dictionary, a book which often threw light upon a word when all was dark beside. Many of the words and phrases I find come from Isidore, many from Albertus Magnus; but not in all cases have I learned this sufficiently early to embody the information in the notes. Dioscorides, Galen, Nicolaus Myrepsus, Paulus Ægineta will explain many; Avicenna, I should suppose, still more; while there yet remains a large number of Arabic words which I have been obliged to leave without any explanation at all<sup>1</sup>.

If it be asked what materials the author himself employed, the answer may be supplied partly from the Glossary, and partly from the body of the work itself. In the Glossary he quotes Isidore, p. 38, Constantinus (Africanus?), p. 40, Avicenna, p. 40, Galen, p. 40, and Rogerus, p. 20: in the work itself Arnaldus de Villa Nova (fol. 131), Rhases, Ysaac de Dietis (foll. 147, 241 verso, 277), Rogerus Fucard (fol. 177), W. de Conrado (fol. 177 verso), Macer (fol. 254 verso), Nicholaus de Polonia (fol. 269), and Platearius (fol. 275).

<sup>1</sup> For the fullest information on medical writers, Greek, Latin, Arab, and Mediæval, see Choulant, *Handbuch der Bücherkunde für die ältere Medicin*: Leipzig, 1841. Cf. also Fabricius, *Bibl. Græc.*, vol. xiii, and, for Semitic plant-names, Löw, *Aramäische Pflanzen-namen*, Leipzig, 1881.

One remarkable feature of the work is the number of verses which are employed as a *memoria technica* for remembering the distinctions and virtues of plants. Some of these occur in the Glossary (see ippia, yris, origanum, senacio, tormentilla); an interesting one from the body of the work is (fol. 240 verso):

‘Si sis leprosus, si stultus, si furiosus,  
Dicit borago, gaudia semper ago.’

Another (fol. 243 verso), almost identical with a verse in the ‘Regimen Sanitatis Salernitanum,’ is

‘Post pisces nuces, post carnes caseus aptus:’

and a very curious set of lines (fol. 253) to be used as a charm for stopping fire is

‘Sancte Columquille remove mala dampna faville,  
Atque Columquillus salvet ab igne domus.’

There are also some English words in the work itself which do not find a place in the Glossary, and which may be of interest. Such are—

- Fol. 98. De tussi puerorum quæ dicitur *chincac*.
- „ 100. De dolore pectoris qui anglice dicitur *fathe*.
- „ 158. De passione crurium quæ vulgo dicitur *bonshawe*.
- „ 159. De apostemate et cissuris in calcaneo quæ vulgaliter dicuntur *mule*.
- „ 297. Pulvis pro instrumento illo bellico sive diabolico quod vulgaliter dicitur *gunne*.

The Calendar of Walter de Elveden<sup>1</sup>, of Gonville Hall in Cambridge, seems to have been a famous one in its day; at any rate, there is in the Bodleian a MS. (Laud, 662) which accepts it

<sup>1</sup> With regard to Walter de Elveden or Elveden I am indebted to the Librarian of Caius College, Cambridge (Mr. R. L. Bensly), for the information that Walter de Elveden (near Rushford, Norfolk) was Vicar-General to Bateman (?), Bishop of Norwich, and was an early benefactor to Gonville Hall and the donor of several MSS. Mr. Bensly has kindly supplied the following references:—Blomefield's Norfolk (1805), i. 421, 452; ii. 535; iii. 632, 647: Parker, Hist. and Antiq. (1721), 65, 72: Documents relating to the Univ. and Coll. of Cambridge, i. 17, 18. From these it appears that he was Professor of Civil Law, Archdeacon of Sudbury in 1351, Rector of Snetterton in 1352, and of Shropham in 1358.

as its basis, and attempts to continue it. The author of it is mentioned by Leland (c. 511) in the following passage, which is again repeated by Bale, Pits, and Tanner:—

‘Gualterius Elvedenus Grantæ Girviorum inter Gundovillanos sapientiæ divinæ rudimenta addiscebat, quibus, tanquam ad coronidem, rerum astonomicarum eximiam cognitionem adjecit. Exstat ejus Calendarium cum tribus cyclis decemnonalibus et argute et significanter compactum.’

Tanner gives several further references, to the effect that Walter de Elvesden held a living in Norfolk, and was once Precentor of Hereford.

The month of January is appended as a specimen of the Calendar.

My best thanks are due to many friends for their assistance, but more especially to Professor Chandler for constant help and many suggestions in a variety of difficulties.

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## [ CALENDAR. ]

‘Istud kalendarium subsequens fuit factum ad meridiem Universitatis Oxon., anno domini millesimo ccc<sup>mo</sup> octogesimo septimo, promittens unam tabulam cuius multiplex fructus patet ex suo titulo, et habet sibi suppositas duas tabulas parvas ostendentes aureum numerum et litteram dominicalem pro omni tempore, sumpto anno in quo fueris pro radice, et adjungitur sibi tabula festorum mobilium cum suis appendiciis durans in æternum.

‘Prima linea kalendarii incipientis primo anno domini millesimo ccc<sup>mo</sup> octogesimo septimo docet ascendens mediæ noctis.

‘Secunda edocet quantum Clok percutiet vicinus ortui solis.

‘Tertia ostendit quanta sit horarum planetarum nocturna et in pede habetur quanta sit aurora.

‘Quarta indicat celi pro solis ortu [medium<sup>1</sup>].

‘Quinta cum sexta manifestat signum solis cum ejus gradu.

‘Caput et pes sex linearum sequentium declarant naturam signorum et de die ac nocte, dominos triplicitatum quarum tres primæ demonstrant de quolibet gradu ceteras dignitates essentiales quas ibi habent planetæ, et tres sequentes enucliant sexus et qualitates ipsorum graduum in se.

‘Deinde inseritur Kl. secundum communem modum ecclesiæ s. cum aureo numero, nonis, idibus, kalendis et festis Sanctorum, et in capite sunt[?] festa, discribuntur domus accidentales[?] in figura celi et quis ibi gaudet planetæ.

‘Proximo sequuntur ascendentes cum continuatione veri motus solis, exinde altitudo meridiana cum gradu ascendentis in meridie, horæ de Clok in occasu, quantitas horæ planetarum diurnæ, et medium celi vespere, quattuor cycli conjunctionum, et post finem kl. tabula lunæ, et sub ea ponuntur quædam notulæ de imagine signorum, tabula pro horis planetarum, et ex post, figuræ eclipsium depinguntur.’

<sup>1</sup> In a later hand.

Li- bra.		Medietas Noctis.		Scor- pio.		Ortus Solis. Capri.		Fe. i Venus.		Terreum. Mercurius.		Meridi- onale. Luna.	

Aries 2 13 Tau- Capricor. Saturnus Jupiter Mercurius  
Quintiles

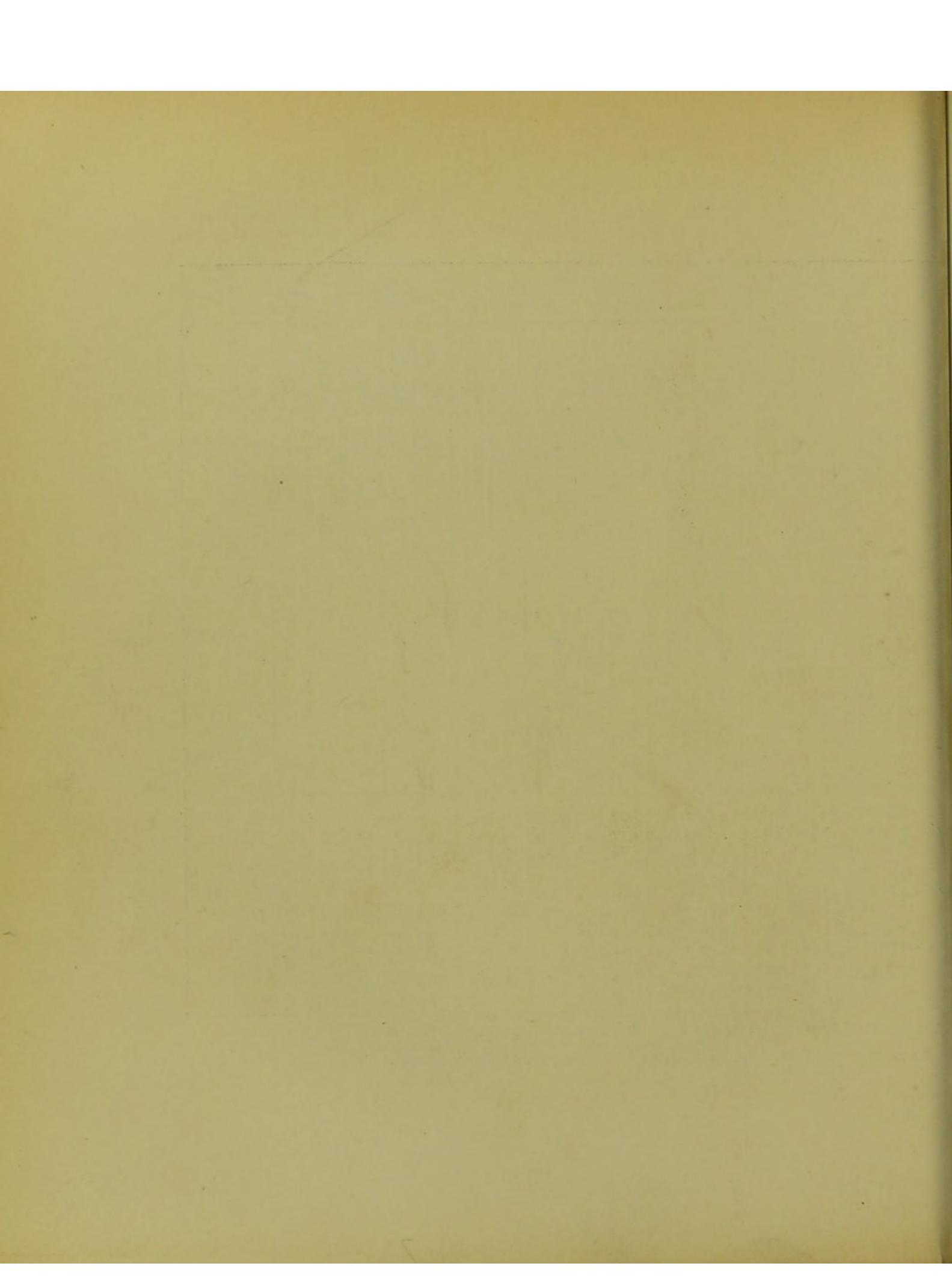
Taurus 2 19 Gemi-  
ni

U S.

	Minutum Continuacio.		Altitudo Meridi- ana.		Tau- rus.	Medietas Diei.	Pis- ces.	Ciclus primus.	Ciclus Secundus.	Ciclus Tertius.	Ciclus. Quartus.		
	Gradus.	Gradus.	Gradus.	Gradus.	Horæ.	Quantitas.	Gradus.	Ciclus.	Horæ.	Horæ.	Horæ.		
I	16	15	19	57	52	22	19	21	45	19	23	53	Ds +
3	16	25	21	58	55	23	8	5	48	19	8	6	+
5	16	35	23	59	58	25	16	13	47	15	13	21	
7	16	45	25	4	59	26	16	13	47	15	13	24	
9	16	56	26	1	10	28	Pisc.			8	4	9	
10	17	7	28	3	7	29	Aries.	5	13	23	5	1	14
12	17	18	29	Ge.	4	10	1	13	8	12	13	6	43
14	17	30	1	5	13	2				2	10	31	
16	17	42	2	7	17	4				10	2	20	7
17	17	55	4	8	20	5				10	13	2	Aquar.
19	18	8	5	9	24	7				10	5	27	
21	18	21	7	11	27	8				18	22	40	
23	18	35	8	12	31	10				12	0	32	
24	18	49	9	14	34	11				12	10	18	
25	19	3	11	15	39	13				12	15	20	
28	19	18	12	17	42	14				12	15	22	
30	19	33	13	18	46	16				12	15	22	
31	19	48	14	20	50	17				12	15	22	
33	20	3	15	22	54	19				12	15	22	
35	20	20	17	23	59	20				12	15	22	
37	20	36	18	25	11	22				12	15	22	
38	20	53	19	27	7	23				12	15	22	
40	21	10	20	29	11	25				12	15	22	
42	21	27	21	30	15	26				12	15	22	
44	21	45	22	32	20	28				12	15	22	
45	22	3	23	34	24	29				12	15	22	
47	22	21	24	36	29	1				12	15	22	
49	22	39	25	37	33	2				12	15	22	
51	22	58	26	39	39	4				12	15	22	
52	23	17	27	41	42	5				12	15	22	
54	23	37	28	43	47	7				12	15	22	

ara dies Pauli bona tempora denotat anni. Si nix vel pluvia designat tempora cara.

ffuerint venti tunc fient prælia genti. Si fuerint nebulae perient animalia quæque.



## SINONOMA BARTHOLOMEI.

- ¶ Incipiunt Sinonoma Bartholomei.
- ¶ Aaron, iarus, pes vituli.
- ¶ Adomen, i. omentum, zirbus.
- ¶ Abrotanum, southrenwode.
- ¶ Absintheum, i. wermode.
- ¶ Accorus, i. radix gladioli. 2.
- ¶ Achacia, i. succus prunellarum immaturarum.
- ¶ Acinum, quod de uva relinquitur extracto musto.
- ¶ Aerocordines<sup>1</sup> sunt quædam dependenciae nascentes in maxillis et ali bi similes capitibus mamillarum.
- ¶ Achilles, i. millefolium.
- ¶ Acub, i. butirum.
- ¶ Acantum est semen urticæ, multum est laxativum.
- ¶ Acer herba est. Acer etiam arbor est.
- ¶ Acedula, herba acetosa idem.
- ¶ Acriminia appellamus allia porros cepas sinapia et similia.
- ¶ Accorus est species yris cuius radices sunt rubræ et gerit florem croceum.
- ¶ Adarasta, i. elleborus albus.
- ¶ Adjutorium est os brachii a cubito usque ad spatulas.
- ¶ Adiantos, capillus veneris idem.
- ¶ Affodillus, centum capita idem.
- ¶ Affronitruum<sup>2</sup>, spuma vitri idem.

- ¶ Agaricus, fungus abietis idem.
- ¶ Agnus castus, frutex est, i. bischopswort.
- ¶ Agrimonia, i. egremoyn.
- ¶ Afoho, i. argentum vivum.
- ¶ Ahoho, i. lac acetosum de quo extractum est butirum.
- ¶ Agnus sperma, i. semen salicis marinæ.
- ¶ Alphita, i. farina ord[ei].
- ¶ Allopicia<sup>3</sup> est fluor capillorum.
- ¶ Allefias, i. psillium.
- ¶ Alfefur, i. radix vitis albæ.
- ¶ Alchitram, i. pix.
- ¶ Alumen iamem
- ¶ Alumen scissum<sup>4</sup>
- ¶ Alimen de pluma
- ¶ Alumen rotundum
- ¶ Alumen zuccarinum
- ¶ Alippiados, i. radix lauriolæ.
- ¶ Alexanti, i. flos salis, molitur sal cum mola et illius flos alexanti dicitur.
- ¶ Aloes, iii. sunt species, s. epaticum cicotrinum<sup>5</sup> et caballinum, hoc ultimo non utimur ad laxandum.
- ¶ Aloe, quando simpliciter epaticum intelligitur, licet apotecarii pro citrino intelligent.
- ¶ Alfus, i. morfea.
- ¶ Allagallica, i. gentiana.

<sup>1</sup> ἀκροχορδάνν. Hist. Nat., xxxv. 15.

<sup>2</sup> ἀφρόνιτρον.

<sup>3</sup> ἀλωπεκία. From Socotra, Parkinson, Theat. Bot. (Lond. 1640), p. 151.

<sup>4</sup> The σχιστόν of Plin.,

- ¶ **Alcolla**, i. pustulæ parvæ quæ fiunt  
in ore.  
 ¶ **Achaciteir**, i. centaurea.  
 ¶ **Alkekengi**, i. species solatri.  
 ¶ **Altersandarei**, i. virga pastoris.  
 ¶ **Alfarsungi**, i. speragus.  
 ¶ **Alaharih**, i. cordeon.  
 ¶ **Abarath**, i. cerusa.  
 ¶ **Alcuifar**, i. capparis.  
 ¶ **Almahar**, i. litargirum.  
 ¶ **Alcarinus**, i. lupinus.  
 ¶ **Alahehi**, i. ceterac.  
 ¶ **Altaraxacon**, i. rostrum porcinum.  
 ¶ **Endivia silvestris**, idem.  
 ¶ **Alfefe**, i. egritudo linguae.  
 ¶ **Albaras** est morfea alba ut lac.  
 ¶ **Alfagi**, i. agnus castus.  
 ¶ **Alaste**, i. ysopus ortolanus.  
 ¶ **Alteterera**, i. armoniacum.  
 ¶ **Albula<sup>1</sup>**, i. macula in oculo.  
 ¶ **Alhel**, i. fructus juniperi.  
 ¶ **Alcasse**, i. bdellium.  
 ¶ **Alcohol**, i. pulvis ad oculos.  
 ¶ **Alcofol**, idem.  
 ¶ **Alchemer**, i. sene.  
 ¶ **Alkiffil**, i. ros marinus.  
 ¶ **Alleluia**, i. wodesour.  
 ¶ **Aloen**, i. wermode.  
 ¶ **Allium agreste**, i. crawegarlek<sup>2</sup>.  
 ¶ **Altea<sup>3</sup>**, i. holihocke.  
 ¶ **Alexandria**, i. stanmarche.  
 ¶ **Allepiados<sup>4</sup>**, laureola idem.  
 ¶ **Alembicum**, distillatorium idem.  
 ¶ **Alcanna** pulvis est cujusdam herbæ  
ejusdem nominis.  
 ¶ **Alkali**, cinis clavellatus.
- ¶ **Algebra**, restauracio carnis.  
 ¶ **Alquitran**, pix liquida idem.  
 ¶ **Alipta** est quædam confectio.  
 ¶ **Ambra**, sperma ceti ut quidam di-  
cunt, sed procul dubio est gummi  
arboris.  
 ¶ **Amidum** } idem, fit autem de tri-  
 ¶ **Amilum<sup>5</sup>** } tico.  
 ¶ **Amantilla**, valeriana idem.  
 ¶ **Amarusca** } idem, i. maythe.  
 ¶ **Ameroke** } Ameroke  
 ¶ **Ambrosia**, wilde sauge.  
 ¶ **Ampelon prassion**, vitis alba idem.  
 ¶ **Amurca** est fex olei superior et est  
utilis: sed **murca** est fex olei  
inferior et est inutilis.  
 ¶ **Ambrosia minor**, i. millefolium.  
 ¶ **Amphorismus<sup>6</sup>** est sermo brevis  
integræ rei perfectum sensum de-  
monstrans.  
 ¶ **Anthos** est flos roris marini.  
 ¶ **Anodina** sunt illa quæ summe [?]  
mitigant dolorem.  
 ¶ **Antera** dicitur flos rosæ, est autem  
quiddam quod reperitur in rosa  
interius.  
 ¶ **Anetum**, an. dile vel dille.  
 ¶ **Andra**, bishopeswort.  
 ¶ **Anothomia** [?] est cujuslibet cor-  
poris recta divisio.  
 ¶ **Anisum**, ciminum dulce idem.  
 ¶ **Andrago** portulaca. **Anacardus**,  
pediculus elefantis vel fructus est  
arboris cujusdam.  
 ¶ **Anorexia**, i. fastidium.  
 ¶ **Anagallicum**, seu

<sup>1</sup> ἀργεμόν.<sup>2</sup> Probably meadow-saffron.<sup>3</sup> ἀλθαία.<sup>4</sup> Cf. Alippiados.<sup>5</sup> ἀμυλον.<sup>6</sup> ἀφορισμός.

- ¶ **Anagallis**, i. consolida major.  
 ¶ **Antidotum**, quasi contra vitium aliquod datum, præcipue quod datur per os.  
 ¶ **Antale**<sup>1</sup>, lapis quidam.  
 ¶ **Analeucia** species est epileucia<sup>2</sup>.  
 ¶ **Antrax**<sup>3</sup> dicitur apostema venenosum.  
 ¶ **Angilopa**<sup>4</sup> est inveterata egilopa<sup>5</sup>.  
 ¶ **Analempia** est gutta caduca a stomacho.  
**Anabulla**, spurge.  
 ¶ **Apozima**<sup>6</sup> dicitur quando decoquuntur aliquæ herbæ vel medicinæ in aqua ita quod virtus herbæ aquæ mandeture et sic virtus medicinæ per os recipiatur. Et dicitur apozima ab apos quod est decoccio et zeo quod est ferveo, i. decoccio fervens. Sed non omnis decoccio dicitur apozima sed illa sola ubi non ponitur mel neque zuccharum.  
 ¶ **Apium simpliciter**, i. smale ache.  
 ¶ **Apium emoroydarum**<sup>7</sup>, i. pes corvi maculosa habens folia.  
 ¶ **Apium emoroydarum** ut quidam volunt habet radicem rotundam sed compressam ad modum veritilis et ex medio partis inferioris exit unica radix.  
 ¶ **Apium emeroidarum** secundum quosdam similis est rampnæ nisi quod habet guttas nigras in foliis.  
 ¶ **Apium risus**, i. herba scelerata.  
 ¶ **Apium levisticum**, i. loveache.  
 ¶ **Aqua ordei**, i. ptisana.
- ¶ **Apolinaris**<sup>8</sup>, mandragora idem.  
**Araseth**, i. nasturtium.  
 ¶ **Arvina** est pinguedo cuti adhærens.  
 ¶ **Armoniaca**, i. selfhele.  
 ¶ **Arnoglossa**, i. plantago major.  
 ¶ **Archa angelica**, i. blinde netle, habet flores albos.  
 ¶ **Arthemesia** } idem, muggewede.  
 ¶ **Armoysse** } idem, muggewede.  
 ¶ **Arthetici**<sup>9</sup> sunt qui paciuntur in juncturis.  
 ¶ **Arsenicum**, i. auri pigmentum.  
 ¶ **Aristologia**, i. paciens, alia longa alia rotunda, quando simpliciter rotunda.  
 ¶ **Arteriaci**<sup>10</sup> sunt quibus fauces reumatizant.  
 ¶ **Arilli**, i. grana uvarum.  
 ¶ **Arteriaca passio** dicitur quando aliquis loquitur cum magna difficultate propter siccitatem tracheæ arteriæ.  
 ¶ **Armoniacum**, i. marubium.  
 ¶ **Asaphati**, i. rubor et pustulæ quæ apparent in facie juxta nasum.  
 ¶ **Asur**, i. crocus orientalis.  
 ¶ **Asep**, i. alum.  
 ¶ **Asubeth vel subet** est passio capitis quam qui patitur stat stupidus et videtur semper dormire et si vocetur vix respondet.  
 ¶ **Asafetida** gummi est gravis odoris.  
 ¶ **Asara baccara**, vulgo gariofilus agrestis.  
 ¶ **Asarum**, i. rafan.  
 ¶ **Astula**, i. ponia.

<sup>1</sup> See post, Dentale. <sup>2</sup> ἐπιλευκία. <sup>3</sup> ἀνθραξ, carbuncle. <sup>4</sup> ἀγχίλωψ. <sup>5</sup> αἰγίλωψ. <sup>6</sup> ἀπόζημα. Pilewort. <sup>8</sup> Earle, E. P. N., p. 2, *Appolinaris* þ is glofwyrt. <sup>9</sup> ἀρθριτικοί. <sup>10</sup> ἀρτηριακοί.

- C** **Astula regia**, woderove idem.  
**C** **Aschites**<sup>1</sup> species quædam ydropisis est et dicitur ab ascis<sup>1</sup> quod interpretatur uter, eo quod venter aschitici percussus resonat ad modum utri semipleni.  
**C** **Aspiatiles**, an. stikelinges.  
**C** **Asma**<sup>2</sup> est difficultas hanelandi et hoc cum sonitu.  
**C** **Asmaticus** autem dicitur qui non habet vocem claram.  
**C** **Aspaltum** dicitur quoddam genus gummi nigri quod a quibusdam dicitur bitumen judaicum.  
**C** **Athanasia**, tanacetum idem.  
**C** **Atriplex**, i. arache.  
**C** **Atramentum** terra quædam est, cuius nobilior species est vitreolum.  
**C** **Avellana** est coruli fructus.  
**C** **Auricularis**, i. semperviva.  
**C** **Auriculus muris**, pilocella idem.  
**C** **Anginastica etas**, i. adolescencia.  
**C** **Apoplexia**, i. subita effusio sanguinis quæ suffocat.  
**C** **Antimonium** est vena terræ similis plumbo.  
**C** **Averoyn**, i. southrenwode.  
**C** **Auripigmentum**, orpiment, quando simpliciter de citrino intelligitur.  
**C** **Aureola** est speciale mentis gaudium veniens ex opere præcellenti et privilegiato.
- Balaustia**<sup>3</sup> flos est mali granati.  
**C** **Barba yrcina**, i. ypoquistidos.
- C** **Barba Jovis**, sticados citrinum idem.  
**C** **Bardana**, i. lappa inversa sive lappa major, quod idem est.  
**C** **Batitura**<sup>4</sup> ferri, ponfiligos idem.  
**C** **Baucia**, i. pastinaca agrestis, sumitur quandoque pro domestica.  
**C** **Basilica**, i. serpentaria.  
**C** **Basilicon**, ozimum idem.  
**C** **Balsamita**, i. menta aquatica, hors minte.  
**C** **Balsamus**, arbor.  
**C** **Balsamum**, gummi est.  
**C** **Batus**, rubus ferens mora.  
**C** **Barba aaron**, iarus idem, pes vituli, zekesterse<sup>5</sup>.  
**C** **Bardana**, an. clole, gert burr.  
**C** **Basilicon**, i. semen brancae ursinæ secundum quosdam.  
**C** **Baucea**, skirwhit.  
**C** **Bengi**, i. jusquiamius albus.  
**C** **Berberis**, i. semen petrosilini macedonis.  
**C** **Bernix**, i. gummi juniperi, classa idem.  
**C** **Bernix** etiam dicitur quiddam quod conficitur de oleo se[minis] lini et classa, et inde illuminantur et solidantur colores picturarum.  
**C** **Been** sunt grana quæ piper album dicimus.  
**C** **Bedegar**<sup>6</sup> est nodus rosæ albæ silvestris, vulgari nomine eglenter.  
**C** **Beta**, atriplex agreste idem.  
**C** **Bellirici marini**<sup>7</sup> lapides sunt parvi et albi, in rupibus marinis inveniuntur.

<sup>1</sup> ἀσκίτης, ἀσκός.<sup>2</sup> ἀσθμα.<sup>3</sup> βαλαύστιον.<sup>4</sup> That which scales off when beaten.<sup>5</sup> See post sub Iarus.<sup>6</sup> Cf. Earle, E. P. N., p. 48, *Bedagrage*, spina alba, wit-porn : see Ray's Cat. Plant. Angliæ, Lond. 1677, p. 257, 'in hujus (i. e. rosæ silvestris) ramis, fractis præcipue aliterve laesis, per æstatem muscosum quoddam corpus herbacei et rubescens coloris saepe excrescit quod *Bedeguar* Lobelius, spongiolam alii appellant, vulgus quod suppositum somnum incumbentibus provocet, Den Schlaff.'<sup>7</sup> Nic. Myreps. iii. 42.

- ¶ Berula, fabaria, idem levick.  
 ¶ Belliricus, genus mirabolaniorum<sup>1</sup>.  
 ¶ Betonica major, i. selfhele.  
 ¶ Bismalva, altea idem.  
 ¶ Bischopswort, agnus castus idem.  
 ¶ Bdellium gummi est.  
 ¶ Bistorta herba est.  
 ¶ Blanca bisancia, quod a Bisancia affertur.  
 ¶ Blatta<sup>2</sup> est quasi squama piscis. Et invenitur in fronte piscis degentis in conca rotunda et tortuosa, sed nos utimur blanca bisancia pro ea.  
 ¶ Blaunchet, cerusa idem.  
 ¶ Botra, i. terebentina.  
 ¶ Bothor, i. pustulæ parvæ quæ fiunt in pueris.  
 ¶ Bothor mariæ<sup>3</sup>, i. panis porcinus idem.  
 ¶ Bonum malanum, i. antrax.  
 ¶ Boletus, fungus idem.  
 ¶ Baurath, i. quodlibet genus saledinis, et de quolibet sale potest intelligi, proprie autem de nitro.  
 ¶ Borax, gummi idem, solidantur aurum et argentum.  
 ¶ Borith, herba saponaria seu herba fullonis, sed carduus fullonis aliud est.  
 ¶ Borith, i. nepta.  
 ¶ Brancos<sup>4</sup> est præfocacio faucium.  
 ¶ Bruseus, frutex est, licheholm<sup>5</sup>.  
 ¶ Brancaursina herba est, an. scehock.  
 ¶ Bruncus, rasta lini idem.  
 ¶ Brasica, caulis nondum transplantatus, sed quandoque pro quolibet caule sumitur.

- ¶ Brasica, i. caysel secundum quosdam.  
 Bronia, wilde nepe i. radix vitis albæ secundum quosdam.  
 ¶ Brateos<sup>6</sup> vel } i. savina.  
 ¶ Bracteos sed Bractheos<sup>7</sup> interpretatur lamina.  
 ¶ Braceus, frondes spinæ.  
 ¶ Bulbus, i. squilla vel cepa silvestris.  
 ¶ Bulbus quando simpliciter pro radice narcisi ponitur, vel bulbus est cepa canina.  
 ¶ Bulbi, an. chibollis<sup>8</sup>.  
 ¶ Buglossa, lingua bovis idem.  
 ¶ Burneta blauum habet florem ut edera terrestris, sed non adeo rotunda habet folia, et secundum quosdam camepiteos dicitur.  
 ¶ Butimen judaicum, aspaltum idem.  
 ¶ Bubo est apostema sive inflacio inguinis, vel est apostema ex ventositate.  
 ¶ Bugla, bugle, i. uodebroun<sup>9</sup>, una maneris est habens florem rubrum, alia habens florem citrinum, et hæc est melior.  
 ¶ Burrus<sup>10</sup>, gertt clote.  
 Catarrus est fluor ingens reumaticus ex naribus.  
 ¶ Cartamum, i. semen croci ortensis.  
 ¶ Calcur, i. alased.  
 ¶ Calcater, i. atramentum citrinum.  
 ¶ Caropos<sup>11</sup> est color flavus urinæ vel eribus camelorum similis.

<sup>1</sup> μυροβάλανος. <sup>2</sup> 'Blatta est os naris purpuræ quæ Byzantina vocatur' (Actuarius ap. Holyoke).  
<sup>3</sup> Cf. Serapion (1531) p. 165, 'Buchor marien id est ciclamen.' <sup>4</sup> Βρόγχος. <sup>5</sup> Perhaps = kneeholm.  
<sup>6</sup> βράθυ. <sup>7</sup> Bractea. <sup>8</sup> Ger. Zwiebel. <sup>9</sup> Earle, E. P. N., p. 42, *Buglosa*, bugle, wude-brune.  
<sup>10</sup> Clot-bur. <sup>11</sup> χαρωπός.

- ¶ Carenum est vinum dulce.  
 ¶ Cauliculus aquaticus, i. nenufar.  
 ¶ Castor animal est, i. bever.  
 ¶ Calcucecumenon<sup>1</sup>, i. es ustum.  
 ¶ Calciton, idem.  
 ¶ Carpobalsamum est fructus balsami unde versus,  
     Est opo siccus<sup>2</sup>, ciro ciro lignum,  
     carpoque fructus.  
 ¶ Capillus veneris, adiantos idem,  
     herba est in petris nascens.  
 ¶ Cardo agrestis, columbina idem.  
 ¶ Cassilago, i. semen jusquiam.  
 ¶ Canicularis<sup>3</sup>, idem.  
 ¶ Camedreos<sup>4</sup>, quercula minor, germandria minor idem.  
 ¶ Camepiteos<sup>5</sup>, quercula major, germandria major idem.  
 ¶ Cantabrum, i. furfur, quando simpliciter triticinum.  
 ¶ Cameattis<sup>6</sup>, i. ebulus.  
 ¶ Capitellum, lexiva fortis.  
 ¶ Caprifolium, wodebinde.  
 ¶ Cardiaci, i. qui sudorem incongruum paciuntur.  
 ¶ Carduus benedictus, i. senecion.  
 ¶ Cameleon, idem.  
 ¶ Carpobalsamum, i. fructus balsami.  
 ¶ Cassia firenga, i. cassia fistula.  
 ¶ Cassia quando simpliciter lignea intelligitur.  
 ¶ Cantarides muscae sunt oblongae et virides.
- ¶ Calcantum<sup>7</sup>, i. vitreolum.  
 ¶ Caputpurgium<sup>8</sup>, i. stafisagria.  
 ¶ Cauda porcina, i. milium solis,  
     gromil idem.  
 ¶ Calendula<sup>9</sup>, i. solsequium.  
 ¶ Cadamus, i. nasturcium.  
 ¶ Calamentum majus, quo communiter utimur.  
 ¶ Calamentum minus, nepita.  
 ¶ Cathima est minera de qua elicitor aurum vel argentum. Quando simpliciter ponitur aurea intelligitur. Aliqui dicunt quod cathima argenti est litargirum argenti i. id quod petit superiorem partem quando funditur argentum. 2.  
 ¶ Capparis frutex est crescens in saxis, et est similis ederae terrestri in foliis.  
 ¶ Cacabre vulgo dicitur lambra<sup>10</sup>. item  
 ¶ Carabre vel cacabre, i. vermicium id s. pulverizatum cum quo paratur paratur percamenum<sup>11</sup>, classis idem.  
 ¶ Cathapucia<sup>12</sup>, semen spurgie.  
 ¶ Cacochemia<sup>13</sup>, i. malorum humorum abundancia extra vasa.  
 ¶ Capillares venæ sunt venæ subtile valde quæ sunt post aures. Sunt et aliae capillares venæ in epate.  
 ¶ Cauda equi, i. tapsus barbastus.  
 ¶ Carica est ficus sicca.  
 ¶ Canabis, canurus, hempe idem.

<sup>1</sup> χαλκὸς κεκαυμένος.<sup>2</sup> δηπός = succus, ciro = ξύλον.<sup>3</sup> Hence *chenille*, Earle, E.P.N., p. 47.<sup>4</sup> χαμαιδρος.<sup>5</sup> χαμαιπίτυς.<sup>6</sup> χαμαιάκτη.<sup>7</sup> Earle, E.P.N., p. 27, *Camesete*, ellen-wyrt.<sup>7</sup> χάλκανθον.<sup>8</sup> Pedicularis, lousewort.<sup>9</sup> The same as Caltha, acc. to Fuchs, Hist.

Stirp., 1555, p. 429.

<sup>10</sup> Amber.<sup>11</sup> Pergamenum.<sup>12</sup> καταπότιον,

Fuchs, H.S., p. 510.

<sup>13</sup> κακοχυμία, see Plectora.

- ¶ **Cardiaca** cordis est passio.  
 ¶ **Catarrus** dicitur quando humores fluunt ad pectus.  
 ¶ **Carposcissi**<sup>1</sup>, i. fructus ederæ.  
 ¶ **Careos**, i. carui.  
 ¶ **Carenum**<sup>2</sup>, dicitur vinum coctum.  
 ¶ **Caprificæ**, i. ficus silvaticæ.  
 ¶ **Cacochima** est mala corporis habitudo extra vasa.  
 ¶ **Cathima**<sup>3</sup> *auri* dicitur id quod in decoccione ab auro separatur. 2.  
 ¶ **Cacia** est parva patella perforata multis foraminibus.  
 ¶ **Cathaplasma** dicitur quando herbæ coctæ vel crudæ pistantur cum sua substantia et cum subtilibus farinis pinguedinibus vel oleis commiscentur, et inter durum et liquidum super membrum tepidum applicatur.  
 ¶ **Ceroneum** dicitur a cera quam recipit in magna quantitate.  
 ¶ **Centaurea major**, fel terræ idem.  
 ¶ **Centaurea minor**, i. febrifuga.  
 ¶ **Centum capita**, affodillus idem, an. clansing gresse.  
 ¶ **Centinodium**, i. corrigiola secundum quosdam.  
 ¶ **Centinodium** longam habet hastam equalem et stricta folia et longa.  
 ¶ **Centonica** quidam dicunt quod est absinthium ponticum.  
 ¶ **Centonica** ut quidam volunt est lingua passerina.  
 ¶ **Cerusa**, plumbum album.

- ¶ **Cephalica** est dolor capitis universalis<sup>4</sup>.  
 ¶ **Centrum galli**, gallitricum, oculus Christi idem.  
 ¶ **Celidonia agrestis**, memithe<sup>5</sup> idem.  
 ¶ **Cerfolium**<sup>6</sup>, i. villes.  
 ¶ **Cerotum**<sup>7</sup> dicitur a cera quod omne cerotum recipit ceram vel aliquid loco ceræ. Cerotum enim est quiddam medium inter emplastrum et unguentum, spissius unguento et liquidius emplastro.  
 ¶ **Cerotecaria** } idem, i. fox-  
 ¶ **Ceroteca**<sup>8</sup> *vulpis* } glove.  
 ¶ **Cepula canina**, i. squilla.  
 ¶ **Chilus**<sup>9</sup>, i. succositas facta in prima digestione in stomacho.  
 ¶ **Chali**, i. cinis clavellatus, utuntur autem eo tintores.  
 ¶ **Cicer**, pisus albus idem, an. muse pese.  
 ¶ **Ciclamen**, panis porcinus idem, an. herthenote. Florem habet purpureum similem violis. Nascitur in locis ubi crescunt castaneæ.  
 ¶ **Citrangulum pomum**, orenge.  
 ¶ **Cicida**, i. ciminum agreste.  
 ¶ **Cimbalaria**, i. umbilicus veneris.  
 ¶ **Ciperus**, junctus triangularis.  
 ¶ **Ciperus babylonicus**, i. galanga.  
 ¶ **Cinoglossa**, lingua canis idem.  
 ¶ **Cicorea**, i. solsequium, incuba idem.  
 ¶ **Cinices**, an. mazekes<sup>10</sup>.  
 ¶ **Cuscute**, i. podagra lini<sup>11</sup>, doder idem.

<sup>1</sup> κισσός. <sup>2</sup> κάρποιν. <sup>3</sup> Perhaps Catinia; cf. Plin., Hist. Nat., xxxiii, 4, 21, 'quæ e catino jactatur spurcitia in omni metallo vocatur scoria.' <sup>4</sup> Opposed to megrim, ἡμικρανία. <sup>5</sup> See Serapion (1531), p. 151. <sup>6</sup> Earle, E.P.N., p. 44, *Cerfolium*, cerfoil, villes. <sup>7</sup> κηρωτόν. <sup>8</sup> χείρ, θήκη. <sup>9</sup> χυλός, see Ypostasis. <sup>10</sup> Old English Homilies, by R. Morris, i. 326, maðekes: see Stratmann's Dict. sub maðek. <sup>11</sup> Cf. Fuchs, H.S., p. 387. It is also called Angina lini, Parkinson, Theat. Bot., p. 10.

- ¶ Cicci<sup>1</sup>, i. rampnus.  
 ¶ Ciminum dulce, i. anisum.  
 ¶ Ciminum Ethiopicum, gitte<sup>2</sup>.  
 ¶ Cicada, gressehope.  
 ¶ Cineres clavellate, an. wode ashes.  
 ¶ Cyragra<sup>3</sup>, i. gutta<sup>4</sup> vel dolor in manibus sicut podagra in pedibus.  
 ¶ Ciromellum, worte.  
 ¶ Ciliaca passio<sup>5</sup> dicitur fluxus ventris factus vitio stomachi, dicta a cilia<sup>6</sup> quod est venter.  
 ¶ Caput monachi, dens leonis idem, herba est.  
 ¶ Clavus est dolor capitis ad modum clavi infixi.  
 ¶ Classa vel glassa, i. vernix vel bernix viz. gummi juniperi.  
 ¶ Complexio est qualitas quæ ex mutua actione et passione quatuor qualitatum in elementis reperaturum provenit.  
 ¶ Cocodrilla, basilica idem.  
 ¶ Cortex eris, i. batitura eris.  
 ¶ Cordumei, i. carui agrestis.  
 ¶ Colubrina } idem i. serpentaria.  
 ¶ Cocodrilla } idem i. serpentaria.  
 ¶ Condisum, i. medulla ellebori nigri.  
 ¶ Colagogum medicina laxativa edicens co. [χολήν?]  
 ¶ Collirium est quælibet medicina qua utimur in liquida substantia. Nescio tamen unde appropriatum
- est hoc vocabulum ad designandum id tantum quod in oculis ponimus.  
 ¶ Conchilia dicuntur pisces degentes in conchis.  
 ¶ Colofonia<sup>7</sup>, pix greca idem.  
 ¶ Coconidium, se[men] laureolæ.  
 ¶ Coperosa, i. vitreolum viride.  
 ¶ Consolida major, consin.  
 ¶ Consolida media, grete dayeseghe.  
 ¶ Consolida minor, bonworte.  
 ¶ Cocula fetida<sup>8</sup>, maythes.  
 ¶ Costus est radix herbæ in India nascentis.  
 ¶ Costus vel costum, quando simpliciter amarum, et est quædam radix.  
 ¶ Costum aliud dicitur dulce.  
 ¶ Coturnix, i. quaille.  
 ¶ Cottana, citonia<sup>9</sup> idem.  
 ¶ Corallus, hujus ii. sunt species, albus et rubeus, quando simpliciter rubeus.  
 ¶ Colostrum, lac statim post partum mulsum.  
 ¶ Colostra, fe. ge.<sup>10</sup> idem.  
 ¶ Coriza<sup>11</sup> dicitur opilacio narium de fluxu humorum.  
 ¶ Coculæ<sup>12</sup> marinæ sunt testæ quædam ubi pisces latitant quales sunt illæ quæ a peregrinis de Sancto Jacobo<sup>13</sup> deferuntur. Tales enim pulverizatæ et cum oleo ro[sarum] temperatæ mundificare habent et consolidare.

<sup>1</sup> κίκι. <sup>2</sup> Earle, E. P. N., *gith corn.* <sup>3</sup> χειράγρα. <sup>4</sup> Gout. <sup>5</sup> κοιλιακός. <sup>6</sup> κοιλία.

<sup>7</sup> κολοφωνία (sc. βητίνη). <sup>8</sup> Earle, E. P. N., p. 44, *Cotula fetida*, ameruche, miwe; cf. ante sub Amaruscæ. <sup>9</sup> Cydonia, quince; cf. Earle, E. P. N., p. 55, *Hoc coccinum*, quoynæ.

<sup>10</sup> I. e. femininum genus. <sup>11</sup> κόρυζα. <sup>12</sup> Cockles. <sup>13</sup> Of Compostella; cf. Erasm. Coll. Peregr. Relig. Ergo.

- ¶ **Corona regia**, i. semen melleloti.  
 ¶ **Corrigiola**, volubilis minor.  
 ¶ **Cornu cervi**<sup>1</sup>, i. herbive.  
 ¶ **Colica**<sup>2</sup> passio appellatur angustiosa cibi detentio corrupti, deinde ejus expulsio per superiora et inferiora.  
 ¶ **Colica passio** a quibusdam ruralibus dicitur malum flance.  
 ¶ **Colici** autem dicuntur qui paciuntur dolorem flanci.  
 ¶ **Colon** est intestinum quo colantur stercorea.  
 ¶ **Condilomata**<sup>3</sup> sunt nodositates quæ aliquando obstruunt os ani, vel  
 ¶ **Condolomata** dicuntur verucæ et glandulæ præcipue juxta anum.  
 ¶ **Codium**<sup>4</sup>, i. papaver.  
 ¶ **Confita rubea**, i. storax rubeus.  
 ¶ **Corrigiola major**, i. wodebinde, caprifolium idem.  
 ¶ **Crisolocanna**<sup>5</sup>, atriplex.  
 ¶ **Cretonia**, i. fex olei.  
 ¶ **Cresso**, nasturcium aquaticum.  
 ¶ **Crassula major**, aurum valet, an. orpin.  
 ¶ **Crassula minor**, vermicularis, an. stancroppe<sup>6</sup>.  
 ¶ **Crus**, neutri generis, dicitur coxa.  
 ¶ **Crus**, masculini generis, dicitur tibia.  
 ¶ **Cronia**<sup>7</sup> est prolixus morbus corporis qui multis temporibus moratur.  
 ¶ **Cronica passio**, i. multum longa et periculosa.

- ¶ **Cucurbita alexandrina**, i. colo-quintida.  
 ¶ **Cucurbita agrestis**, idem secundum quosdam.  
 ¶ **Cucumber**, gourde usualis.  
 ¶ **Cuscute**, i. podagra lini, doder.  
 ¶ **Daucus**, hujus duæ sunt species, agrestis et creticus. Item hoc notandum, daucus quandoque sumitur pro pastinaca.  
 ¶ **Damphius**, laurus idem.  
 ¶ **Darsen**, i. cinamomum illius terræ, s. Arabiæ.  
 ¶ **Dendrolibanum**, i. ros marinus.  
 ¶ **Dentale**<sup>8</sup> lapis est.  
 ¶ **Dens equinus**, sulphuraca idem, herba est.  
 ¶ **Ciperus** idem secundum quosdam.  
 ¶ **Dentaria**, i. piretrum.  
 ¶ **Diarria** dicitur ingens cursus ventris cum vomitu.  
 ¶ **Diarria** est simplex fluxus ventris humoralis.  
 ¶ **Dissinteria** est fluxus ventris sanguinolentus.  
 ¶ **Dissuria** dicitur involuntaria retencio urinæ, vel dicitur difficultas mingendi, videlicet qui sæpe et in multa quantitate mingit.  
 ¶ **Diabetica passio** dicitur immoderata urinæ effusio, vel dicitur chaudepisse.  
 ¶ **Diabetes** est immoderatus urinæ transitus per renes.

<sup>1</sup> Earle, E. P. N., p. 46, *Ostragium*, herbyve, lijewurt.

<sup>2</sup> κωλική.

<sup>3</sup> κονδυλώματα.

<sup>4</sup> κάδεια.

<sup>5</sup> χρυσολάχανον.

<sup>6</sup> Earle, E. P. N., p. 95.

<sup>7</sup> χρονία.

<sup>8</sup> See Antale.

- ¶ **Diatrium**, i. spacium trium dierum.  
 ¶ **Diagridium**, i. scamonia cocta.  
 ¶ **Diaforetici**, i. cardiaci, vel sic,  
 ¶ **Diaforetici** dicuntur qui sudorem  
     incongruum paciuntur.  
 ¶ **Diaforesis** dicitur pororum apercio,  
     et inde,  
 ¶ **Diaforeticum**, i. pororum aperitivum  
     et sudor.  
 ¶ **Diaforetica passio** fit ex nimia po-  
     rorum apercione.  
 ¶ **Dropax**<sup>1</sup>, ruptorium idem.  
 ¶ **Dindimus**<sup>2</sup> est rimus per quem na-  
     tura mittit materiam spermatis  
     ad testiculos.  
 ¶ **Dimpnia** est difficultas hanelandi  
     sine sonitu.  
 ¶ **Disma** est species asmatis, sed disma  
     fit ex siccitate, asma ex humiditate.  
 ¶ **Dyaconidion**<sup>3</sup>, dyapapaveris idem.  
 ¶ **Dyampnetica passio** est involun-  
     taria urinæ emissio.  
 ¶ **Dyafragma** est pellicula dividens  
     spiritualia a nutritivis, et inter  
     diafragma et siphac continentur  
     intestina.  
 ¶ **Dionisia**, flos cicoreæ.  
 ¶ **Dracontia**, proserpinale.  
 ¶ **Dragantum**, i. vitreolum, calcantium  
     idem.  
 ¶ **Dragantea**, serpentaria, herba colu-  
     brina idem.  
 ¶ **Dracoma**<sup>4</sup> dicitur asperitas palpebra-  
     rum, inde collirium dracomatum.
- ¶ **Ebulus**, an. walwort.  
 ¶ **Ebel**, i. savin.  
 ¶ **Edera arborea** crescit super ar-  
     bores et parietes domorum, i. yvi.  
 ¶ **Edera nigra**     } idem sunt i. hay-  
 ¶ **Edera terrestris** } hof<sup>5</sup>.  
 ¶ **Egilope**<sup>6</sup> sunt carnes quæ nascuntur  
     in angulis oculorum juxta nasum,  
     vel sic,  
 ¶ **Egilopa** est quædam infirmitas oculi  
     cum minus angulus rotundatur  
     intus crescente carne.  
 ¶ **Elactarium**<sup>7</sup> est succus cucumeris  
     asinini.  
 ¶ **Elacteris** est cucumber agrestis.  
 ¶ **Elacterides** secundum quosdam  
     sunt cucumeres, tam fructus eo-  
     rum quam ipsa herba.  
 ¶ **Elacterides**<sup>8</sup> ut quidam volunt sunt  
     catapucie.  
 ¶ **Elleborus** quando simpliciter de  
     albo intelligitur.  
 ¶ **Elleborus albus** habet folia similia  
     plantagini sed longiora et acu-  
 ¶ **Elleborus** ciora. Et crescit ut plurimum  
     in humidis locis, et radicem habet  
     albam habentem multas radiculas  
     et stipitem unius cubiti.  
 ¶ **Elleborus niger** radicem habet  
     nigram et folia similia fabæ lu-  
     pinæ, quod marsilium dicitur.  
 ¶ **Elleborus niger** minus est malicio-  
     sus.  
 ¶ **Elleborus**, i. saturgresse.

<sup>1</sup> δρῶπαξ.<sup>2</sup> δίδυμος.<sup>3</sup> 'Diacodion, quia ex codia, id est ex papavere, fit.' Isid. (iv. 9.)<sup>4</sup> τράχωμα.<sup>5</sup> Perhaps = Hedge-hoof; cf. Alehoof, Tunhoof.<sup>6</sup> αλγίλωψ.<sup>7</sup> ἐλατήριον, cf. Fuchs, H. S., p. 770.<sup>8</sup> Earle, E. P. N., p. 7, *Tytymallus calatites* (i. e.

γαλακτίτης), ♀ is Lacterida.

- C** **Eligma**, i. medicina calida per os sumpta.
- C** **Elempnium**<sup>1</sup>, i. enula campana.
- C** **Embroca** idem est quod emplastrum liquidum.
- C** **Embroca** ut quidam dicunt est quælibet madida infusio.
- C** **Embrocacio** dicitur cum membrum ponitur in aqua calida, sive simplici sive decoctionis herbarum, et illa super membrum cadit ab alto, quod nos fomentum dicimus.
- C** **Emptois** est emissio sanguinis per os.
- C** **Emptoica**<sup>2</sup> **passio**, i. sputum sanguinis.
- C** **Emptoici**, i. vomentes sanguinem.
- C** **Empima**, i. sputum saniosum ex pulmonis infeccione proveniens.
- C** **Emagogum**<sup>3</sup> dicitur medicina purgans sanguinem.
- C** **Emfraxis** interpretatur opilacio.
- C** **Emigranea**<sup>4</sup> **passio** dicitur quæ medietatem cranei sive capitis occupat.
- C** **Emplastrum** dicitur dura confectio ex diversis rebus et glutinosis quæ manibus malaxari possunt.
- C** **Emeroc**<sup>5</sup>, an. hounde fenel.
- C** **Embotum** est instrumentum factum ad modum tubæ.
- C** **Emoroide**, i. ficus, videlicet infirmitates quæ circa anum sanguine fluunt.
- C** **Emorosagia** est fluxus sanguinis.
- C** **Emfraxis** aliquando dicitur duricies, et aliquando opilacio viarum urinalium.
- C** **Elytropia**<sup>6</sup> sive **eloytropia**, i. sponsa solis, solsequium idem.
- C** **Electrum** est mixtura auri et argenti.
- C** **Ebul**, i. mensis Octobris.
- C** **Enula campana** similis est majori titimallo. Cortice et radice utimur.
- C** **Enfraxis** est opilacio viarum urinalium.
- C** **Epatica**, an. liverwort, herba frigida est.
- C** **Epithumi**<sup>7</sup>, fila quædam sunt quæ nascuntur super thimum. Nascuntur etiam super alias herbas et frutices sed eo magis utimur quod super thimum. Calidum est et siccum in secundo gradu.
- C** **Epitima**<sup>8</sup> est molle emplastrum.
- C** **Epitima** ut quidam dicunt dicitur quando res pulverizatae subtiliter temperantur cum aliquo liquore ad spissitudinem mellis et pecia aliqua ibi intingitur et locus epithimatur. Est autem epithima de succinectio pura.
- C** **Epiala fe[bris]**<sup>9</sup>, est in qua vitreus humor in exterioribus partibus corporis est.
- C** **Epilencia**<sup>10</sup> est morbus caducus a cerebro.

<sup>1</sup> Helenium, Ἐλένιον, formed from Helen's tears.

<sup>2</sup> αἴμοπτυκός.

<sup>3</sup> αίμαγωγόν.

<sup>4</sup> ἡμικρανία, megrim; Fr. migraine: cf. ante sub Cephalica.

<sup>5</sup> Cf. Amaruscæ, Amaruche.

<sup>6</sup> ἡλιοτρόπιον.

<sup>7</sup> ἐπίθυμον, dodder of thyme.

<sup>8</sup> ἐπίθεμα.

<sup>9</sup> ἡπίαλος πυρετός.

<sup>10</sup> ἐπιληψία = ἐπιληψις.

- E**pifore oculorum sunt apostemata quæ nascuntur super oculos.
- E**ruca, tam semen quam herba, an. skirwhit. Calidus est in secundo gradu, siccus in primo.
- E**rinacius<sup>1</sup> sive hericius, animal est spinosum cujus duæ sunt species, s. aquaticus et terrestris qui nobilior est.
- E**risipila<sup>2</sup> interpretatur sacer ignis i. execrabilis.
- E**rugo, multæ sunt erugrunges sed quando simpliciter de erugine eris vel cuperi vel auricalci intelliguntur.
- E**rundinea<sup>3</sup>, i. celidonea.
- E**ruca, sinapis albus, an. cherloc.
- E**rpillum, cicer idem.
- E**rmoyse, muggewede, arthemesia idem.
- E**rascopos, i. caprarum fimus.
- E**scura<sup>4</sup> est crusta sive de scabie sive de combustione nata.
- E**sbrium, saltica, lilifagus, eupatorium idem, licet quidam lilifagum accipient pro sola agresti salvia.
- E**sbrium, secundum quosdam i. majorana.
- E**upatorium, i. salvia agrestis.
- E**viscus<sup>5</sup>, altea idem.
- E**uforbiuum gummi est cujusdam arboris.

- E**ncatisma<sup>6</sup> est balneum particulare sicut fit in dissinteria quando patiens sedet in decoccione aliquarum herbarum et sedet super illas herbas usque ad locum lumbarum vel circiter.
- E**xperimentum est id quod a prudentibus ratione est inventum.
- F**aba egyptiaca, i. lupinus.
- F**agus, i. centaurea minor.
- F**arfara<sup>7</sup>, i. ungula caballina.
- F**aufel, i. piper nigrum.
- F**aba inversa<sup>8</sup> herba est.
- F**agin<sup>9</sup>, i. comedere, et inde venæ fagitudæ s. venæ quæ sunt in carnositate faciei juxta extremitates oris, vel sunt venæ sub lingua ut in Rogero c. de squinacia.
- F**abaria<sup>10</sup>
- F**aneroy }
- F**arinacia, i. medicina laxativa.
- F**antastica passio dicitur quando quis in sompnis diversas fantasias et terribiles ymaginaciones sompniat ut aliquando a sompnis excitetur.
- F**ebrifuga, centaurea minor.
- F**essura vel
- F**essera }
- F**essire } vitis alba i. bronia.

<sup>1</sup> Erinaceus, hedgehog.      <sup>2</sup> ἐρυσίπελας.

<sup>3</sup> Hirundinaria.      <sup>4</sup> ἑσχάρα, eschar, scar.

<sup>5</sup> Eviscus, hibiscus.      <sup>6</sup> ἐγκάθισμα.      <sup>7</sup> Tussilago farfara.      <sup>8</sup> Sedum Telephium, Fuchs, H. S., p. 877.      <sup>9</sup> φαγεῖν.      <sup>10</sup> Earle, E. P. N., p. 44, *Fabaria*, faverole. Fuchs, H. S., p. 877, fabaria = crassula major = telephium. With levike compare leomeke (Earle, E. P. N., p. 43) and leomue (id. p. 11), also id. p. 76, *Grassula*, hleomuc.

- ¶ **Ferrugo**, sinder.  
 ¶ **Ferrugo** secundum quosdam est arena relicto[a?] in fundo alvei aquæ fabrorum.  
 ¶ **Feniculata**, herba longa gracilis quæ nascitur in aquis.  
 ¶ **Ferula**, hujus multæ sunt species.  
 ¶ Diversarum ejus specierum sunt gumme sagapinum amoniacum galbanum oppopanacis et asafetida et præter istas est usualis ferula nullam faciens gummam.  
 ¶ **Ferrarium** est id quod invenimus in trunco in quo faber refrigerat forcipem.  
 ¶ **Feniculus porcinus**, peucedanum idem.  
 ¶ **Feniculus Sanctæ Mariæ**, an. tadenfenel. Similis est amaruscæ.  
 ¶ **Feuger**<sup>1</sup>, i. ferne, filix idem.  
 ¶ **Febrifuga**, i. arbor Sanctæ Mariæ, matricaria idem.  
 ¶ **Fisticus**<sup>2</sup> fructus est testam habens et nucleus.  
 ¶ **Filix**, i. ferne.  
 ¶ **Filix quercina**, i. polipodium.  
 ¶ **Ficida**, galla idem.  
 ¶ **Ficus fatua**, i. sicomorum<sup>3</sup>.  
 ¶ **Filago**, i. chauvet<sup>4</sup>.  
 ¶ **Fiala** dicitur continere ȝ i. et ȝ.<sup>5</sup>  
 ¶ **Filipendula** } idem, similis est mil-  
 ¶ **Fisalidos** } lefolio.  
 Sed radicem nodosam habet unico nodo subrubeo oblongo, minor

- autem est millefolio et multum habet floris, et habet stipitem unam gracilem et album florem. Crescit in harenosa terra et quando extrahitur a terra non debet ablui.  
 ¶ **Fistula bufonis**, fumus terræ idem, calidus est in primo gradu, siccus in secundo.  
 ¶ **Flos eris**, i. cuperosa.  
 ¶ **Flos salis**, i. sal subtiliter tritus et pulverizatus.  
 ¶ **Flegmon**<sup>6</sup> proprie ponitur pro apostemate sanguineo.  
 ¶ **Flamgogum**<sup>7</sup> dicitur medicina purgans flamum [?].  
 ¶ **Flos syriacus**, flos malvæ, sed **ros syriacus** est flos orni.  
 ¶ **Flaura**, planta leonis.  
 ¶ **Flammula**, i. sperwort, calidus est et siccus in quarto gradu.  
 ¶ **Flosmus**<sup>8</sup>, tapsus barbastus idem.  
 ¶ **Focilia** sunt ossa a cubito usque ad manum.  
 ¶ **Folium paradisi**, malabatum idem.  
 ¶ **Foliorum** quando simpliciter ponitur in receptis folia sunt gariofili.  
 ¶ **Fomentacio** est membra positio in decoctione aliquarum herbarum aut cum spongia, vel pannum lineum illa aqua infundatur et super membrum ponatur et saepe renovetur.

<sup>1</sup> Fr. fougère: see post, Fugerole.

<sup>2</sup> πιστάκια, pistachio nuts.

<sup>3</sup> As though συκόμορος

were συκόμωρος.

<sup>4</sup> Perhaps cudweed.

<sup>5</sup> One drachm and a half.

<sup>6</sup> φλεγμονή.

<sup>7</sup> φλεγμαγαγών.

<sup>8</sup> φλόμος, mullein, cf. Earle, E. P. N., p. 17, *Fromos*, *vel lucernaris*, *vel insana*, *vel lucubros*, candel-wyrt.

- Ⓛ **Fragaria** } an. straubery.  
 Ⓛ **Fraser** }  
 Ⓛ **Fresgunda**<sup>1</sup>, i. bruscus.  
 Ⓛ **Frugalitas** paupertas est voluntaria.  
 Ⓛ **Fumus terræ**, fumeter.  
 Ⓛ **Furfurista** est passio capitis cum  
a capite vel aliunde resolvuntur  
squamæ similes furfuribus.  
 Ⓛ **Fuga demonum**<sup>2</sup>, herba Sancti  
Johannis.  
 Ⓛ **Fugerole**, an. ferne yat growes on  
londe.  
 Ⓛ **Fustis titimalli**, i. esula<sup>3</sup>.  
 Ⓛ **Fulfel**, i. piper usuale.  
 Ⓛ **Fuligo** illa est mortuæ carnis cor-  
rosiva quæ raditur a funda patellæ  
veteris vel cacabi<sup>4</sup>.  
 Ⓛ **Fu**, valeriana idem.  
 Ⓛ **Fulful** fructus est similis in virtute  
glandi, durus, ponticus in sapore,  
frigidus et siccus in secundogradu.  
 Ⓛ **Fungus abietis**, agaricus idem.  
  
**Galac**<sup>5</sup>, lac.  
 Ⓛ **Galle**, i. poma quercina.  
 Ⓛ **Gagates**, lapis est qui trahit paleas  
et cortices tritici, i. geet<sup>6</sup>.  
 Ⓛ **Gallitricum**<sup>7</sup> } i. centrum galli, i.  
 Ⓛ **Galli crista** } oculus Christi.  
 Ⓛ **Gariofilus**<sup>8</sup> agrestis, i. asarum.  
 Ⓛ **Gariofilata**, avancia idem.  
 Ⓛ **Gasith**, i. eupatorium.  
 Ⓛ **Gayl**, i. mirta<sup>9</sup>.  
  
 Ⓛ **Gersa** est quoddam album quod fit  
de radice brioniæ cucumeris agres-  
tis et similium.  
 Ⓛ **Gezar**, i. baucia.  
 Ⓛ **Genesta** } idem, i. mirica, reubis  
 Ⓛ **Genestula** } [rubus?] agrestis idem.  
**Gentiana**, baldemoyne, careswete,  
idem.  
 Ⓛ **Germandria major**, quercula ma-  
jor, camepiteos idem sunt.  
 Ⓛ **Germandrea minor**, quercula mi-  
nor, camedreos idem sunt.  
 Ⓛ **Germandrea** simpliciter, came-  
dreos.  
**Geniculata**, poligonia idem.  
 Ⓛ **Gith** est nomen equivocum, s. ad  
ciminum Ethiopicum et ad nigel-  
lam, et est gith nomen indeclin-  
abile.  
 Ⓛ **Gipsus**<sup>10</sup> **plastrum**, terra glutinosa  
cujus quædam species est lucida,  
et hoc dicitur specular.  
 Ⓛ **Gladiolus**, accorus idem.  
 Ⓛ **Gladiolus ortensis**, i. yris.  
 Ⓛ **Glaucum agreste**, i. celidonia  
agrestis.  
 Ⓛ **Glaumatici** dicuntur qui oculos ap-  
tos habent et non vident.  
 Ⓛ **Glis** animal, **glis** terra tenax, **glis**  
lappa vocatur.  
 Ⓛ **Glabries**, i. tinea<sup>11</sup>.  
 Ⓛ **Glicon**<sup>12</sup> } idem sunt, i. pulegium  
 Ⓛ **Gliconum** } regale.

<sup>1</sup> Earle, E. P. N., p. 45, *Frisgonem*, fresgun, cue-hole (=cneholen, i. e. butcher's broom).

<sup>2</sup> It. caccia diavoli.

<sup>3</sup> Spurge; cf. Fuchs, H. S., p. 888.

<sup>4</sup> κάκκαβος, κακκάβη.

<sup>5</sup> γάλα. <sup>6</sup> Jet.

<sup>7</sup> καλλίτριχον. <sup>8</sup> καρυόφυλλον.

<sup>9</sup> Earle, E. P. N., p. 48, *Mirtus*, gažel.

<sup>10</sup> γύψος.

<sup>11</sup> Possibly Ring-worm; cf. post, Tinea.

<sup>12</sup> γλήχων,

pennyroyal.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| ¶ <b>Grinicus</b> , cuscute idem.   | ¶ <b>Herpillum</b> , serpillum idem.   |
| ¶ <b>Glicoricia</b> , i. liquoricia.  | ¶ <b>Hebel</b> , i. savina vel juniperus.  |
| ¶ <b>Glaucia</b> , i. celidonia.  | ¶ <b>Hezerehassen</b> , i. vitis alba.   |
| ¶ <b>Glicida</b> , i. ponia.  | ¶ <b>Herba paralisis</b> , i. coustop, alia est<br>a primula veris.                                      |
| ¶ <b>Golena</b> <sup>1</sup> , i. origanum.   | ¶ <b>Hericius</b> sive <b>erinacius</b> <sup>4</sup> animal<br>est spinosum.                             |
| ¶ <b>Gonorrea</b> , i. fluxus spermatis in-<br>voluntarius.   | ¶ <b>Herba leporina</b> , i. satirion.   |
| ¶ <b>Granum solis</b> , i. milium solis, i.<br>gromil.  | ¶ <b>Herba matricis</b> <sup>5</sup> stipitem habet<br>quadratum rubeum.                                 |
| ¶ <b>Gramen</b> est nomen cuiuslibet herbæ,<br>tamen specialiter accipitur in me-<br>dicina pro quadam herba cuius<br>radix usualiter ponitur in oximelle<br>et in multis aliis, an <sup>c</sup> e. quikes. | ¶ <b>Herisipila</b> <sup>6</sup> , i. ignis sacer vel<br>acer.   |
| ¶ <b>Gratia dei</b> similis est ypericon in<br>foliis sed major. Quidam dicunt<br>quod est herba quæ dicitur morsus<br>diaboli.   | ¶ <b>Herba Sancti Johannis</b> } idem, i.<br>¶ <b>Herba perforata</b> <sup>7</sup> } ypericon.           |
| ¶ <b>Gutta</b> , i. armoniacum.   | ¶ <b>Herba aquilaris</b> , i. celidonia.   |
| ¶ <b>Gummi juniperi</b> , i. vernix.  | ¶ <b>Hennekersen</b> , i. bursa pastoris.  |
| ¶ <b>Gummi</b> quando simpliciter de ara-<br>bico intelligitur.   | ¶ <b>Herba catholica</b> , i. laureola <sup>8</sup> , vel<br>secundum quosdam idem est quod<br>atriplex. |
| ¶ <b>Gummi pini</b> , i. pix resina, i. saga-<br>pinum <sup>2</sup> vel serapinum secundum<br>quosdam.  | ¶ <b>Herba Sancti Petri</b> , primula veris<br>idem.   |
| ¶ <b>Gusis</b> , i. galbanum.   | ¶ <b>Herba luminaria</b> <sup>9</sup> , tapsus barbas-<br>tus idem.                                      |
| <br><b>Hasce vel hace</b> , i. ysopus yspanus.  |  |
| ¶ <b>Harmer</b> , i. fructus juniperi.  | ¶ <b>Herba acetosa</b> , acedula idem.   |
| ¶ <b>Haseth</b> , i. tribulus vel balaustia.  | ¶ <b>Herba fullonis</b> , borith idem.   |
| ¶ <b>Hastula regia</b> , i. woderove.   | ¶ <b>Herba cruciata</b> , i. croyse.   |
| ¶ <b>Halsewort</b> , i. crassula major <sup>3</sup> .   | ¶ <b>Herba colubrina</b> , serpentaria idem.   |
|   | ¶ <b>Herba fortis</b> , i. absinthium.   |
|   | ¶ <b>Herba pigmentaria</b> , melissa idem.   |
|   | ¶ <b>Herba pedicularis</b> <sup>10</sup> , stafisagria<br>idem.  |
|   | ¶ <b>Herba fabaria</b> <sup>3</sup> , i. crassula.   |

<sup>1</sup> Earle, E. P. N., p. 24, *Horidanum*, elone; p. 30, *Orianthum*, eolone; p. 79, *Origanum*, curmelle  
*vel* elene. <sup>2</sup> *Οριγανόν*. <sup>3</sup> I.e. *sedum telephium*. <sup>4</sup> *Echinaceus*, hedgehog.

Isid. xvii. 9. <sup>5</sup> *Ματρικαρία*. <sup>6</sup> *ἐρυσίπελας*. <sup>7</sup> From the punctures in the leaves. <sup>8</sup> Spurge,

so that *Catholica* may be *Cathartica*; cf. Earle, E. P. N., p. 27, *Catharticum*, libb-corn.

<sup>9</sup> Earle, E. P. N., p. 17, *Lucernaris*.

<sup>10</sup> See ante *Caputpurgium*.

- ¶ **Herba splenion**<sup>1</sup>, i. lingua cervina,  
scolopendria idem.
- ¶ **Herba Stæ. Mariæ**, i. febrifuga,  
vel secundum quosdam idem est  
quod athanasia.
- ¶ **Herba judaica**, tetrahit idem.
- ¶ **Herba venti**<sup>2</sup>, i. scabiosa secun-  
dum quosdam.
- ¶ **Herba muscata**<sup>3</sup>, i. hastula regia,  
woderove.
- ¶ **Harefote**, i. avancia<sup>4</sup>.
- ¶ **Herba siriaca**, i. malve.
- ¶ **Herba christiana** similis est ama-  
ruscæ.
- ¶ **Herba aaron**, i. pes vituli<sup>5</sup>.
- ¶ **Herba scelerata**, i. apium risus.
- ¶ **Herbe pelerine**, i. gosegresse.
- ¶ **Hippia**<sup>6</sup>, i. chyken mete.
- ¶ **Hyalon**<sup>7</sup>, i. vitrum.
- ¶ **Hozorus**, i. liquoricia.
- ¶ **Hod**, i. lignum aloes.
- ¶ **Homospalta**<sup>8</sup> est spatium ab hu-  
mero usque ad caput spinæ su-  
perioris, vel dicitur planicies illa  
super quam onera feruntur.

**Jacia alba**, scabiosa.

¶ **Jacia nigra**, matfelonn<sup>9</sup>.

¶ **Iarus**, barba aaron, pes vituli, idem;  
cornuta habet folia: i. ȝekesterse<sup>10</sup>.

- ¶ **Iabrot**, i. radix mandragoræ.
- ¶ **Jacinctus** equivocum est ad lapidem  
et florem.
- ¶ **Ydropisis**<sup>11</sup> est defectus virtutis di-  
gestivæ in epate inflationem mem-  
brorum generans.
- ¶ **Idromel**<sup>12</sup> fit ex melle et aqua frigida  
sine omni decoctione, multociens  
tamen sumitur pro mulsa.
- ¶ **Idromel** sic fit, recipe ii. partes aquæ  
et tertiam mellis. Quidam autem  
dicunt quod hydromelle et succo  
macianorum<sup>13</sup> est commixtum.
- ¶ **Ydroleon**<sup>14</sup> fit ex oleo olivarum et  
aqua, ita ut sint ii. partes aquæ  
et tertia olei.
- ¶ **Ydrogogum**<sup>15</sup>, i. purgans aquosos  
humores, et dicitur ab ydor quod  
est aqua et agos quod est du-  
cere, quasi educens aquosos hu-  
mores.
- ¶ **Ydrophouia**<sup>16</sup> dicuntur timentes  
aquam. Ydor enim grece latine  
dicitur aqua, et phouos metus.
- ¶ **Iersa** autem proprie fit de iaro  
et serpentaria, cerusa vero de  
plumbo, quæ pessima est, cor-  
rumpit autem dentes et facit os  
fetere.
- ¶ **Ierse**, i. ceruse.

<sup>1</sup> ἀσπλήνιον, milt-waste, σπληγνοδάπανος, Nic. Myreps, viii. 82; cf. Plin., Hist. Nat., xxv. 5; and Earle, E. P. N., p. 33. *Splimon*, *vel reverion*, brun-wyrt (probably *Splenion vel Teucrion*).

<sup>2</sup> Anemone, ἀνεμόνη. <sup>3</sup> Earle, E. P. N., p. 90. <sup>4</sup> Earle, E. P. N., p. 42, *Avencia*, avenice, hare-fot; and also p. 5, *Leporis pes*, þ is Haran hig. <sup>5</sup> From the shape of the leaf.

<sup>6</sup> See post sub Ippia. <sup>7</sup> ὑαλος. <sup>8</sup> ἀμοπλάτη. <sup>9</sup> Frequent in Torriano's Dict. for knapweed.

<sup>10</sup> Identical in sense and derivation with *wakerobin* and *cuckoopintle*; <sup>11</sup> ὑδροπίλασις, hydropisis, Plin. Hist. Nat., xx. 3. <sup>12</sup> ὑδρόμελι.

ȝekes = Ger. Gaukes. <sup>13</sup> ὑδρέλαιον. <sup>14</sup> ὑδραγωγόν. <sup>15</sup> ὑδροφοβία.

<sup>15</sup> See post sub Mala maciana. <sup>16</sup> ὑδρέλαιον.

- C Yera**<sup>1</sup> interpretatur sacra, inde yeralogo<sup>2</sup>, yerapigra i. sacra amara, pigra<sup>3</sup> enim interpretatur **C** amarum, et yera rufini et alia hujusmodi.
- C Illafeos**, i. bardona<sup>4</sup> sive lappa inversa quod idem est.
- C Yliaca**<sup>5</sup> est passio intestinorum gracilium cum constipacione ventris et frequenti vomitu et dolore vehementi.
- C Inpetigo** est scabies sicca.
- C Inopos**<sup>6</sup> est color urinæ vergens in nigredinem ut vinum nigrum.
- C Incuba** solsequium cicoreaque sponsaque solis.
- C Incubus**<sup>7</sup> nomen est morbi.
- C Jovis barba**<sup>8</sup>, semperviva idem.
- C Ypericon**<sup>9</sup>, herba Sancti Johannis.
- C Ipoquistidos**<sup>10</sup> est succus fungi qui nascitur ad pedem rosæ caninæ.
- C Ippia**<sup>11</sup>, i. morsus gallinæ, hujus autem duæ sunt species s. major et minor.
- C Ippia major**, i. pimpernella cum flore rubeo.

- C Ippia minor**, i. chikenmete. Ippia gallinæ mors est morippia morsus.
- C Ypocondrium**<sup>12</sup> est locus sub teneritate costarum, et dicitur ab ypos quod est sub, et condron<sup>13</sup> costa.
- C Ypostasis** est superfluitas terciæ digestionis, et sic dicitur quasi substans.
- C Yringus**, saliunca idem.
- C Yris** purpureum florem (in modum azuri) gerit, yreos album : Gladiolus croceum, sed spatula fetida<sup>14</sup> nullum.
- C Yris illirica**, i. gladiolus ortensis.
- C Yrinum**<sup>15</sup> olivum, i. de yri illirica.
- C Yri**, i. radicis quæ yreos appellatur.
- C Ysopus**<sup>16</sup> humida est sordities aggregata super lanam yliorum ovium, vel lana non lota decocta in aqua et inde residente erit pinguedo viscosa quæ dicitur ysopus humida.
- C Ysopus cerotum**, succus lanæ succidæ per decoctionem extractus.
- C Ysopus**<sup>17</sup> agrestis, satureia idem.

<sup>1</sup> ιερά, a nostrum or receipt, see post, p. 44.

<sup>4</sup> Burdock; see ante Bardana.

<sup>5</sup> Lat. ilia.

the mythological stage.

<sup>8</sup> Earle, E. P. N., p. 47, *Jovis barba*, jubarbe, singrene; Fuchs, H. S., p. 40.

<sup>9</sup> ὑπέρεικος; cf. ἐρέικη, heath. <sup>10</sup> ὑποκιστίς. Cf. Earle, E. P. N., p. 47, *Ypoquistidos*, hundes-rose. According to Gerard (Lond. 1636), p. 1281, the Holly Rose is called in Greek κίστος or κίσθος, in Latin *rosa sylvatica*, and of divers *rosa canina*, but not properly. The fungous excrescence growing from its root is called *ὑποκιστίς* and also κίντινος; it is (p. 1275) sometimes yellow, sometimes green, sometimes white, and from it is extracted a juice called in shops Hypocistis.

<sup>11</sup> Earle, E. P. N., p. 59, *Hec Ipia*, chekyn-mette; also p. 65, *Hoc morsuspoli*, a schykyn-w . . . , which is doubtless *morsus pulli*; p. 46, *Intiba*, muruns, chikne-mete, where something has got wrong in *Intiba*; also p. 33, *Muronis*, cicena mete.

<sup>13</sup> χόνδρος.

<sup>14</sup> Fuchs, H. S., p. 869.

<sup>17</sup> ὕσσωπος.

<sup>2</sup> ιερὰ Λογαδίου.

<sup>3</sup> πικρά, aloë.

<sup>6</sup> οἴνοψ, οίνωπος.

<sup>7</sup> Nightmare in

the mythological stage.

<sup>8</sup> Earle, E. P. N., p. 47, *Jovis barba*, jubarbe, singrene; Fuchs, H. S., p. 40.

<sup>10</sup> ὑποκιστίς. Cf. Earle, E. P. N., p. 47,

*Ypoquistidos*, hundes-rose. According to Gerard (Lond. 1636), p. 1281, the Holly Rose is called in Greek κίστος or κίσθος, in Latin *rosa sylvatica*, and of divers *rosa canina*, but not properly.

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where something has got wrong in *Intiba*; also p. 33, *Muronis*, cicena mete.

<sup>12</sup> ὑποχόνδριον.

- C** Ysculi<sup>1</sup> sunt vermes terræ i. lumbrici.  
**C** Ysofagus<sup>2</sup> est via cibi in gutture, vel sic,  
**C** Ysofagus est membrum oblongum rotundum carnosum, a radicibus linguae incipiens usque ad meri, i. os stomachi, protensum.  
**C** Ysinon est inter ysofagum et tracheam arteriam.  
**C** Ykesterse<sup>3</sup>, barba aaron, pes vituli.  
**C** Inguines sunt partes ex utraque parte pectinis sub umbilico ubi s. conjunguntur coxae hanchis. Ibi nascuntur bubones inferiores quæ sunt emunctoria epatis sicut subassellæ cordis.  
**C** Iusquiamus, an. henebon<sup>4</sup>, cuius est triplex maneris alb. ruf. et nig. sed nigra est mortifera, aliæ duæ competunt medicinæ.  
**C** Jujube<sup>5</sup>, i. poma Sancti Johannis, fructus est calidus et humidus in primo gradu.  
**C** Jumex, i. vacca juvenis.  
**C** Juniperus, an. quikentre.  
**C** Grana Juniperi, uva et semen ejusdem.

**K** alendula est herba crescens in hortis portans florem rubeum vel

croceum de quibus floribus faciunt sibi juvenculæ coronas, solsequium idem,

- C** Katarticum, i. laxativum.  
**C** Kacabre<sup>6</sup>, i. lambre.  
**C** Karabe, i. vernix.  
**C** Kartamus<sup>7</sup> est semen croci orientalis.  
**C** Kannus, caysel.  
**C** Karmen } i. siler montanum.  
**C** Kermon } i. levisticum.  
**C** Kerse, i. cinamomum.  
**C** Kekingi<sup>8</sup> species est solatri.  
**C** Kebuli species est mirabolani.  
**C** Keiri<sup>9</sup>, i. violaria. Crescit super muros cum floribus croceis in Aprili.  
**C** Kyanos<sup>10</sup> est color urinæ varius, mixtus ex albo nigro et rubeo, vel est color ut purpura.  
**C** Kylis<sup>11</sup> succus, et kylis vena quedam.  
**C** Kyst<sup>12</sup>, i. st. i. et β.
- L** apacium<sup>13</sup>, an. dock, hujus sunt ii. species s. acutum et rotundum. Quando simpliciter acutum intelligitur.
- C** Lappa major, i. bardona<sup>14</sup>.  
**C** Lappa incisa, i. agrimonia.  
**C** Lana succida<sup>15</sup>, i. non lota.  
**C** Lactuca agrestis, i. scariola<sup>16</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> σκάληξ? Cf. Serapion, p. 284, 'Cheratin id est ysculi, vel lumbrici terreni.' <sup>2</sup> οἴσοφάγος.  
<sup>3</sup> See ante sub Iarus. <sup>4</sup> Earle, E. P. N., p. 47, *Jusquiamus*, chenille, hennebone; i.e. *Hyoscyamus*, henbane (Ger. Bohne = κύαμος). <sup>5</sup> ζένφον. <sup>6</sup> See ante Cacabre. <sup>7</sup> κνήκος, see Gerarde.  
<sup>8</sup> Alkakengi. <sup>9</sup> Wall-flower, cheirantha cheiri. Fuchs, H.S., p. 512, 'officinis Mauritanâ voce Cheiri vel keirin appellatur.' <sup>10</sup> κυάνεος. <sup>11</sup> χυλός. <sup>12</sup> An Arabic measure; see Holyoke.  
<sup>13</sup> λάπαθον. <sup>14</sup> Earle, E. P. N., p. 46, *Lappa*, bardane, clote; i.e. *Arctium Lappa*. <sup>15</sup> See ante sub Ysopus. <sup>16</sup> Scariola, Fuchs, H.S., p. 742.

- ¶ **Lactuca silvestris**, i. endivia.  
 ¶ **Lac papaveris**, i. opium.  
 ¶ **Lacca** est gumma herbæ.  
 ¶ **Laccarides**<sup>1</sup>, semen laureolæ.  
 ¶ **Ladanum**<sup>2</sup> dicitur nasci de rore celi, unde dicitur quod ladanum est jus coagulatum cadens super prunas, et est calidæ et siccæ complexionis.  
 ¶ **Lactucella**, endivia, scariola, sowethistle idem sunt secundum quosdam.  
 ¶ **Labrum veneris**<sup>3</sup>, an. wokethistle<sup>4</sup>.  
 ¶ **Lapis armenicus** dicitur a regione illa.  
 ¶ **Lapis lincis**<sup>5</sup> dicunt quidam quod fit de urina lincis tempore petulantiæ, quæ induratur in lapidem.  
 ¶ **Lapis judaicus**, i. agapis vel agatis<sup>6</sup>.  
 ¶ **Lasar**<sup>7</sup>, i. asafetida.  
 ¶ **Lactarides**<sup>1</sup> sunt catapuciæ<sup>8</sup> secundum quosdam.  
 ¶ **Lepida**<sup>9</sup>, i. squama, inde  
 ¶ **Lepidos calcis**<sup>10</sup>, i. squama sive batitura eris.  
**Leucopiper**, i. piper album. Græci autem pro albo pipere accipiunt quoddam minutum planum sine rugis quod invenitur in pipere

- nigro, sed apotecarii nostri pro eo utuntur quibusdam cathapuciis<sup>8</sup> magnis.  
 ¶ **Lentigo** super aquam crescit, an<sup>ce</sup>e. enedmete<sup>11</sup>.  
 ¶ **Lempnias**, auripigmentum idem.  
 ¶ **Lienteria**<sup>12</sup> est fluxus ventris quando qualis cibus recipitur talis emititur, et dicitur lienteria a levitate interiorum i. intestinorum, ideo cibus cito labefacit a stomacho.  
 ¶ **Lignum crucis**, i. viscus quercinus.  
 ¶ **Lingua passerina**, i. polionia vel centinodium.  
 ¶ **Lingua arietis**<sup>13</sup>, i. arnoglossa.  
 ¶ **Lingua agni**, i. plantago.  
 ¶ **Lingua avis**<sup>14</sup>, herba quædam, et quandoque accipitur pro semine fraxini.  
 ¶ **Lingua avis**, i. stichewort i. pigle.  
 ¶ **Lingua cervina**, scolopendria idem.  
 ¶ **Litargia**<sup>15</sup> est passio capitis in parte posteriori subter craneum, vel sic, litargia est oblivio mentis quæ fit ex flemate[?] replente partem cerebri superiorem.  
 ¶ **Litargia** dicitur oblio cum sompno, et a quibusdam dicitur subeth<sup>16</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> Earle, E. P. N., p. 7, *Lacterida* (=τιθύμαλλος γαλακτίης); and p. 29, *Lacyride*, lib-corn; also id. p. 77. <sup>2</sup> λῆδανον—so that prunas must mean λῆδον. <sup>3</sup> Venus's Laver, or Bason, the Teasel, from holding water, which procured for it the name Dipsacus. Fuchs, Hist. Stirp., p. 251.

<sup>4</sup> Perhaps *walk-thistle*; It. gualcare; and *walker*, a fuller. <sup>5</sup> λυγκούριον as though from λυγκὸς οὐρός; see Pliny, Hist. Nat., xxxvii. 2. <sup>6</sup> Achates, agate. <sup>7</sup> Plin. Hist. Nat., xix. 3, Laser, the juice of the *laserpitium*, or *silphium* of Cyrene; cf. Herod., iv. 169. <sup>8</sup> Spurge, καραπέτια.

<sup>9</sup> λεπίς. <sup>10</sup> λεπιδόχαλκος=λεπίς χαλκοῦ, Diosc. v. 89, 90. <sup>11</sup> I.e. Duck-meat. Ened, Lat. *anas*, Ger. *Ente*; cf. Promptorium Parvulorum, p. 140, ‘Lenticula, endemete, for dooke-lyngys.’ The word has almost entirely disappeared—its last trace being in the *d* of *drake* (*enterik*).

<sup>12</sup> λειεντερία. <sup>13</sup> Lamb's tongue Plantain. <sup>14</sup> It. lingua d'uccelli, for the keys of the ash; Torriano. <sup>15</sup> ληθαργία. <sup>16</sup> See ante Asubeth.

- L** **Lilium celeste**, cujus radix dicitur yreos.
- L** **Linochides**<sup>1</sup>, i. mercurialis.
- L** **Libanotides**<sup>2</sup>, i. ros marinus.
- L** **Liquiricia**, i. glicoricia idem.
- L** **Lilifagus**, salvia agrestis idem.
- L** **Ligustrum** est quasi agreste lilyum, i. flos minoris volubilis<sup>3</sup> ascendens sepes.
- L** **Ligustrum**, i. corrigiola<sup>4</sup> idem.
- L** **Licium**<sup>5</sup> fit de succo caprifolii, sed non fit apud nos.
- Litargirum** est fæx auri sive argenti sive eorum spuma, est quando simpliciter auri.
- L** **Lilium aquaticum**, an. edocke<sup>6</sup>; flos ejus nenufar.
- L** **Lignum aloes**, i. lignum amarum.
- L** **Lymphaticus**<sup>7</sup>, i. lunaticus.
- L** **Linaria**, i. wilde flax.
- L** **Lollium**, zizannia<sup>8</sup> idem.
- L** **Locium**, i. urina.
- L** **Lohoe**<sup>9</sup>, i. confectio quæ lambi dicitur.
- L** **Luf**<sup>10</sup>, i. herba serpentaria.
- L** **Lupinus**, faba egipciaca.
- L** **Lumbrici**, vermes longi terrestres.
- L** **Lumbi** sunt carnes illæ musculosæ quæ spinæ adhærent et etiam renibus a dextra et a sinistra.
- M** **Malabatrum**<sup>11</sup>, folium paradisi idem, latum habet folium et subalbidum boni odoris, quod invenitur in paludibus Indiæ.
- M** **Maratrum**<sup>12</sup>, feniculus, tam semen quam herba.
- M** **Macropiper**, i. piper longum.
- M** **Magnes lapis** est qui et adamas dicitur et diamas, i. durissimus ille lapis.
- M** **Malum granatum**<sup>13</sup>
- M** **Malum punicum**
- M** **Mala maciana**<sup>14</sup>
- M** **Mala silvestria**
- M** **Mala citonia**, cottana idem, coyns<sup>15</sup>.
- M** **Malum quando simpliciter de pomo usuali intelligitur.**
- M** **Mala granata dulcia** habent grana rubea.
- M** **Mala granata simpliciter acetosa** intelligimus.

<sup>1</sup> Perhaps λινόχωστης, Fuchs, H. S., p. 529. <sup>2</sup> λιβανωτής. <sup>3</sup> Convolvulus minor. <sup>4</sup> From *corrigia*, a little shoe-latchet, which, however, is properly knot-grass (*Polygonum*); cf. Fuchs, H. S., p. 676. Here, however, Bind-weed (*Convolvulus*) is meant, and perhaps the identification may have been helped by deriving ligustrum from ligare. In Earle's E. Plant Names *Ligustrum* is called hunisuge (p. 19), hunisuce (p. 30), and triffoil, hunisuckles (p. 46); it is also glossed as primerose (p. 59), and cowyslepe (p. 63). Virgil's 'alba ligustra' (Ecl. ii. 18) has received more than one interpretation. <sup>5</sup> λύκιον. <sup>6</sup> I.e. water-dock; cf. Earle, E. P. N., p. 16, *Nimphea*, ea-docca. <sup>7</sup> Lymphaticus, perhaps affected with hydrophobia. <sup>8</sup> ζιζάνια. <sup>9</sup> An old word equivalent to linctus, see Foesius, Pharmacop. Bas. 1561, p. 349. <sup>10</sup> λούφα, Diosc. ii. 197.

<sup>11</sup> μαλάβαθρον, possibly areca nut. <sup>12</sup> μάραθρον. <sup>13</sup> Pomegranate, Earle, E. P. N., p. 55. <sup>14</sup> Earle, E. P. N., p. 18, *Malus matranus*, surmelst apulder; also p. 22, *Metianum*, milisc æppel. <sup>15</sup> See ante sub Cottana.

- ¶ **Martha**, i. valeriana.  
 ¶ **Maculatum trifolium**, mellelotum  
idem est.  
 ¶ **Macedonicum**<sup>1</sup>, alexandrinum idem.  
 ¶ **Malum terræ**<sup>2</sup>, ciclamen.  
 ¶ **Mazakata**, tucetum<sup>3</sup>, hillia, vulgaliter  
salsicia<sup>4</sup>, i. sausither.  
 ¶ **Malagma**<sup>5</sup> est mollificativum saniem  
prohibens.  
 ¶ **Marcilia**, i. folia lupina.  
 ¶ **Maraharer**, i. caper.  
 ¶ **Mabatematicon** vel } i. succus cali-  
 ¶ **Mabathemtis** } culi agrestis.  
 ¶ **Majorana**<sup>6</sup>, persa samsucus<sup>7</sup>.  
 ¶ **Mater herbarum**<sup>8</sup>, arthemesia  
idem.  
 ¶ **Mavaviscus**<sup>9</sup>, altea idem.  
 ¶ **Mater silvarum**<sup>10</sup>, i. caprifolium.  
 ¶ **Manna** est quoddam dulce quod fit  
de rore cadente super quasdam  
herbas vel arbores certis temporibus.  
 ¶ **Mandragora** herba est similis con-  
solidæ majori in foliis, sed ma-  
jora sunt et spissiora et parum  
aspera. De pomis autem man-  
dragoræ fit oleum mandrago-  
ratum.  
 ¶ **Mastix** gumma est.

- ¶ **Marubium**, prassium<sup>11</sup> idem, an.  
horehoune, et dicitur marubium  
album, aliud autem est marubium  
rubrum sive nigrum quo non utun-  
tur moderni medici.  
 ¶ **Marmor album**, i. alabastrum.  
 ¶ **Matricaria**, arthemesia idem.  
 ¶ **Maguderis**, malva crispis<sup>12</sup>, planta  
leonis idem.  
 ¶ **Macis**<sup>13</sup> non est flos musca muscatæ  
ut quidam credunt, sed adhæret  
ipsi nuci muscatæ, circum quidem  
juxta ramum, ut potest videri in  
avellana.  
 ¶ **Melissa** herba est quæ a quibusdam  
dicitur baume.  
 ¶ **Melissa**, herba pigmentaria idem,  
an. medewort<sup>14</sup> secundum quos-  
dam.  
 ¶ **Mentastrum**, menta agrestis idem.  
 ¶ **Mespyla** sunt fructus, meyles<sup>15</sup>  
idem.  
 ¶ **Menta romana**, herba Sanctæ Ma-  
riæ.  
 ¶ **Melanopiper**, i. piper nigrum.  
 ¶ **Meratum vinum**, i. purum.  
 ¶ **Merdasengi**, i. litargiri, secundum  
alios plumbum ustum ablutum.  
 ¶ **Melachion**, i. opium.

<sup>1</sup> I.e. Petroselinum; cf. Earle, E. P. N., p. 43, *Closera*, alisaundre, wilde percil.      <sup>2</sup> Earle,  
E. P. N., p. 73, *Cyclaminos*, eorthoppel; cf. also pp. 11, 78.      <sup>3</sup> Pers. Satt. ii. 42.      <sup>4</sup> Sausages.  
<sup>5</sup> μάλαγμα, it occurs twice in Professor Earle's lists.      <sup>6</sup> Marjoram.      <sup>7</sup> Its Italian name  
according to Fuchs, H. S., p. 733, Sansucco Persa. Sambucus (elder) and σάμψυχον (marjoram)  
are constantly confused; cf. Earle, E. P. N., pp. 9, 33, 82.      <sup>8</sup> Earle, E. P. N., p. 26, *Artimisia*,  
mug-wyrt, merherbarum; cf. also p. 13.      <sup>9</sup> Malvaviscus; malva and hibiscus.      <sup>10</sup> Earle,  
E. P. N., p. 44, *Mater silva*, chev[r]efoil, wudebinde; cf. Fuchs, H. S., p. 710.      <sup>11</sup> πράσιον.  
<sup>12</sup> Earle, E. P. N., p. 36, *Malva crispa*.      <sup>13</sup> Mace; *nux muscata* is the nutmeg.      <sup>14</sup> Earle,  
E. P. N., p. 13, *Malletina*, mede-wyrt; cf. also pp. 43, 78, and 80.      <sup>15</sup> Earle, E. P. N., p. 53,  
*Hec mesculus*, mele-tre.

- ¶ **Mellicratum** idem est quod mulsa,  
¶ sed quidam mellicratum exponunt  
pro melle et vino, quod craton  
interpretatur vinum.
- ¶ **Menta aquatica**, an. horsment.
- ¶ **Mellilotum**, trifolium aquaticum  
idem. Similis est sulfuratae in  
foliis sed melius redolet, facit  
autem vaginas semine plenas,  
cujus semen dicitur corona re-  
gia.
- ¶ **Men**, peucedanum, feniculus por-  
cinus, idem sunt. Herba est  
similis feniculo sed tortuosa.
- ¶ **Men**, i. anetum agreste.
- ¶ **Mentula**, an. gollan, apium emo-  
roidarum idem.
- ¶ **Meri** sive **ysofagus** est via cibi in  
collo.
- ¶ **Melancium**<sup>1</sup>, nigella idem.
- ¶ **Millefolium** dicitur supercilium Ve-  
neris.
- ¶ **Millefolium minus**, ambrosia quæ  
satis est odorifera.
- ¶ **Micha** dicitur medulla ossium spon-  
dilium.
- ¶ **Mirix** } idem, bruer<sup>2</sup> heath, sive  
¶ **Mirica** } genesta.
- ¶ **Mirmix**<sup>3</sup>, sive **mirmicia**, formica.
- ¶ **Mirmicoleon**, i. leo formicarum.
- ¶ **Mirtus** sive **mirta** frutex est.
- ¶ **Mirtillus** autem semen mirti est, an.  
bloberi secundum quosdam, et a
- mirto sive mirtillo vinum et olivum  
mirtinum.
- ¶ **Mirath** est quidam paniculus sicut  
pinguedo subtilis extensa circa in-  
testina ad modum cujusdam rethis.
- ¶ **Milvago**, garofila agrestis, asara  
baccara idem sunt.
- ¶ **Milium solis**, palma Christi, gromil  
idem.
- ¶ **Medo**<sup>4</sup> vel **medus**, quasi melos  
dicitur, et est potus confectus ex  
melle et aqua et optime decoctus.
- ¶ **Morella**<sup>5</sup> sive **maurella**, solatrum,  
uva lupina, strignum idem sunt.
- ¶ **Morellæ** species quædam dicitur  
solatrum mortale, cuius flos est  
niger et fructus rubeus. Est et  
aliud solatrum ventaticum.
- ¶ **Mor**, i. mirra.
- ¶ **Morfea** est cutis foedacio maculosa.
- ¶ **Morbilli** et **variolæ** sunt quædam  
apostemata sicut pustulæ parvæ  
supra totam cutim.
- ¶ **Mora rubi**, blakeberien.
- ¶ **Modius** est mensura librarum lx.
- ¶ **Muscus**, nomen est equivocum ad  
idem, aromaticum et ad illam la-  
nuginem quæ vestit arbores et  
similiter vestit lapides torrentes.
- ¶ **Musteleon**, i. olivum mustelinum a  
musto dictum.
- ¶ **Murion**<sup>6</sup>, auricula muris idem.
- ¶ **Muche**, i. bdellium.

<sup>1</sup> μελάνθιον.<sup>2</sup> Cf. Fr. bruyère, quasi brogaria; see Earle, E.P.N., p. 18, *Marica, vel**brogus*, hæð.<sup>3</sup> μύρμηξ.<sup>4</sup> Mead.<sup>5</sup> 'Contrahit a Mauro nomen maurella,'Neckam, De Laud. Div. Sap., vii. 271; with uva lupina cf. Earle, E. P. N., p. 83, *Walupia*, electre; also p. 14, *Stramus*, *vel uva lupina*, niht-scada; and p. 51, *Hoc strigillum*, morelle. Strignum is *στρίγιον*.<sup>6</sup> Cf. *Muruns*, Earle, E. P. N., p. 33, also p. 46.

**C** Murca<sup>1</sup> est fæx olei inferior et est inutilis.

**Mulsa** est potus factus ex viii partibus aquæ et nona mellis despumati, et coquitur ad consumptiōnem tertiae partis.

**C** Mummia quiddam est quod inveniatur in sepulcris Babiloniorum<sup>2</sup>.

**C** Musteolum est quoddam oleum de musco et aliis speciebus aromaticis factum.

**N**asturcium, tam herba quam semen.

**C** Nasturci duplex est maneris, est enim nasturcium aquaticum et est

**C** ortolanum, sed quando simpliciter

**C** ortolanum intelligitur, aquaticum vero dicitur cresso ovis, senacio ovis.

**C** Napi silvestris, i. rapistri.

**C** Napi, i. semen sinapis.

**C** Nape vel Napia, semen sinapis.

**C** Napta<sup>3</sup>, petroleum rubei coloris.

**C** Nardileon est olivum de spica nardi.

**C** Nardus celtica, i. spica celtica.

**C** Nardostachium<sup>4</sup>, spica nardi idem.

**C** Narconticum medicamen, i. stuporiferum.

**C** Nascale equivocum est ad pessarium et ad suppositorium.

**C** Nasale instrumentum injectorium dicitur.

**C** Nausea est voluntas evomendi sine effectu.

**C** Nenufar est flos unguilæ caballinæ aquaticæ, vel est lilyum quod crescit in aquis et habet folia lata supernatantia aquam.

**C** Nefresis renum est dolor, sive lum-

borum. Inde nefretici.

**C** Nepta est herba de qua impregnatur catti<sup>5</sup>.

**C** Nepita dicitur calamentum minus.

**C** Nera arbor est quæ fert cerasa nigra.

**C** Nitrum lapis est albus et salsus.

**C** Nigella<sup>6</sup>, i. zizannia, cocle.

**C** Noctilopa<sup>7</sup> est passio in qua debilitatur visus a vespere in antia.

**C** Noli me tangere est apostema venenosum faciei.

<sup>1</sup> See Amurca. <sup>2</sup> Babiloniorum here seems to mean Egyptians. In the body of the MS. f. 259, rev. we read, 'Mummia est quædam species quæ in sepulcris mortuorum reperitur. Solebant enim antiqui corpora mortuorum balsamo vel mirra condire ad conservacionem corporum a corruptione, et apud paganos adhuc ita fit præcipue circa Babilonium, ubi est copia multa balsami, et hoc faciunt maxime circa cerebrum et spinam, unde sanguis ad cerebrum calore balsami trahitur et excoquitur. Similiter cerebrum aduritur et desiccatur et in mummiam transmutatur. Similiter circa spinam mummia invenitur. Est autem eligenda quæ nigra est et lucida et solida et fetida. Subalbida quidem et obscura et non fetida et quæ facile pulverizatur abjicienda est. Mummia calida est et sicca in secundo gradu. Et habet virtutem constringendi, unde valet contra fluxum sanguinis narum et contra vomitum sanguineum et etiam contra dissinteriam et ad multa alia.'

<sup>3</sup> νάφθα. <sup>4</sup> νάρδον στάχυς. <sup>5</sup> Catmint. <sup>6</sup> Hence Neele. Earle, E. P. N., p. 42, Zizania, neele, cockel. Fr. nielle. <sup>7</sup> νυκτάλωψ, apparently with Galen's interpretation.

- C** Nucleus, quando simpliciter de nucleo pineæ intelligitur.
- C** Nux pontica, avellana idem.
- C** Nux romana, i. cakabre.
- C** Nux mirifica, nux muscata idem.
- O**btalmia est apostema calidum oculi.
- C** Oceum<sup>1</sup>, i. folliculus testiculorum.
- C** Ocitacio<sup>2</sup> fit ex fumo et ventositate musculos gulæ replente.
- C** Oculus Christi, i. centrum galli.
- C** Oculus Christi similis est oculo consulis nisi quod redolet illa non et habet florem citrinum.
- C** Oculus licii, i. volubile majus, i. caprifolium.
- C** Oculus lucidus, i. licium.
- C** Oggī, i. accorus.
- C** Olivum quando simpliciter olivarum intellige.
- C** Olivum de been, i. olivum de pipere albo.
- C** Oleander sive oleaster arbor est, s. oliva silvestris.
- C** Olei ciprini, i. de cipresso.
- C** Omentum, zirbus, abdomen, sagimen, arvina, auxungia idem sunt, quando simpliciter porcina intellegitur.
- C** Opii tres sunt species s. tebaicum, tranense<sup>3</sup> et opium miconis<sup>4</sup>. Opium quando simpliciter tebaicum intelligitur, et id est forcius
- narconticum, et fit de lacte papaveris nigri.
- C** Opopanax<sup>5</sup> gummi est cujusdam ferulæ.
- C** Opium quirinacium<sup>6</sup>, asafetida idem.
- C** Opirus, panis est mundus a furfure.
- C** Opocissi<sup>7</sup>, i. gummi ederæ.
- C** Opopalsamum, i. succus balsami viz. ipsum balsamum.
- C** Origanum secundum quosdam idem est quod pulegium majus, videlicet regale.
- C** Origanum et pulegium assimilantur, differentia tamen patet in hoc versu,  
Rubet in origano stipes, viret in calamento.
- C** Orion, centinodium idem.
- C** Orobos<sup>8</sup> sive orobum est pisa agrestis, s. muspese.
- C** Ornix<sup>9</sup> est perdix vel gallina silvestris.
- C** Orexis<sup>10</sup>, i. vomitus exiens ab ore.
- C** Orexia, -xiæ, i. multa comedio vel nimium desiderium comedendi.
- C** Osmunda herba est, an. everferne<sup>11</sup>.
- C** Osteum, i. bursa testiculorum.
- C** Ova appala<sup>12</sup>, i. sine pelle vel sorbilia.
- C** Ova crapula, i. aqua cocta vel frixa.
- C** Oxigalac, i. lac acetosum.
- C** Oxifenicia, i. tamarindi, i. dactalus acetosus<sup>13</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> ὅσχεον.      <sup>2</sup> Oscitatio.      <sup>3</sup> Cf. the body of the MS. fol. 261, ‘quod apud Tranensem civitatem Apuliæ fit.’      <sup>4</sup> μήκωνος.      <sup>5</sup> The juice of πάναξ or πάνακες.      <sup>6</sup> Cyrenaicum, see ante sub Lasar.      <sup>7</sup> κισσός.      <sup>8</sup> ὄροβος.      <sup>9</sup> ὄρυς.      <sup>10</sup> ἔρευξις.

<sup>11</sup> Ever = Ger. Eber, boar; cf. Earle, E. P. N., Efer-fearn, p. 14; and also pp. 6, 28, 29, 31.  
<sup>12</sup> φὰ δπαλά, Diosc. ii. 54.      <sup>13</sup> Date, δάκτυλος, the fruit of the φοίνιξ.

- ¶ **Oxilapacium**<sup>1</sup>, i. acedula, sourdock.  
 ¶ **Oxyndrele**, i. selfhele.  
 ¶ **Ozimum**, i. semen basiliconis.  
 ¶ **Ostrea**<sup>2</sup>, piscis degens in concha.

- Paripleumonia**<sup>3</sup> sive **paripleurmonion** apostema calidum pulmonis est.  
 ¶ **Panis cuculi**<sup>4</sup>, alleluia idem.  
 ¶ **Palma Christi**, grana solis idem, stipitem habet quadratum sed viride[m], herba autem matricis stipitem similiter habet quadratum sed rubeum.  
 ¶ **Passula**, uva passa idem.  
 ¶ **Panis porcinus**<sup>5</sup>, ciclamen idem.  
 ¶ **Paciencia**<sup>6</sup> herba est, i. aristologia.  
 ¶ **Persicaria minor**, an. colerage<sup>7</sup>.  
 ¶ **Pampinus**, folia vitis.  
 ¶ **Paliurus**, cicer domesticus, vel sic,  
 ¶ **Paliurus**, an. heth.  
 ¶ **Panaricum**<sup>8</sup>, apostema calidum in extremitatibus digitorum.  
 ¶ **Paratella**<sup>9</sup>, i. mellilotum.  
 ¶ **Pastinaca**, an. skirwhite.  
 ¶ **Paritoneon**<sup>10</sup>, est locus inter anum et pudenda.  
 ¶ **Paroecide**<sup>11</sup>, tumores circa aures.  
 ¶ **Peucedona**, feniculus porcinus.

- ¶ **Peucedona**<sup>12</sup>, i. cammoc secundum quosdam.  
 ¶ **Pes leporis**<sup>13</sup>, avancia idem.  
 ¶ **Pes vituli**<sup>14</sup>, i. yekesterse.  
 ¶ **Pes corvi**<sup>15</sup>, i. apium emoroidarium.  
 ¶ **Pes leonis**, similis est pedi corvi.  
 ¶ **Pes leonis**, i. pentafilon secundum quosdam.  
 ¶ **Pes ancipitris**<sup>16</sup>, i. columbina.  
 ¶ **Petrocelinum macedonicum**, stanmarche idem.  
 ¶ **Peristerion**<sup>17</sup>, i. vervena.  
 ¶ **Pedicon**, i. epileucia.  
 ¶ **Pepones**<sup>18</sup>, i. melones.  
 ¶ **Petraleum**<sup>19</sup>, i. olivum quod resudit de petra.  
 ¶ **Petra vini**, i. tartarum.  
 Pessarium est equivocum tam ad instrumentum quam ad injectum.  
 ¶ **Petala**, cortices tritici.  
 Pecten equivocum est ad locum circa membra venerea et ad id instrumentum dentale, vel sic, per pectinem intelligimus illum locum qui est inter virilia et ventrem.  
 ¶ **Pelvette**<sup>20</sup>, mouser.  
 Perforata, herba Sancti Johannis.

<sup>1</sup> δέντα πάθον. <sup>2</sup> Oyster. <sup>3</sup> περιπλευμονία. <sup>4</sup> Wood-sorrel; cf. ante Alleluia. <sup>5</sup> Sow-bread.  
 Cf. Aristologia. Patience is Monk's Rhubarb. <sup>6</sup> παρωνυχία, It. panariccio, whitlow. <sup>7</sup> It has an equivalent English name.  
 cf. Earle, E. P. N., p. 58, *Hec paradilla*, a doke. <sup>8</sup> Generally Paratella is Dock, hence Fr. parelle; cf. Earle, E. P. N., p. 58, *Hec paradilla*, a doke. <sup>9</sup> περιπόναιον. <sup>10</sup> περιπόναιον. <sup>11</sup> παρωτίδες.  
<sup>12</sup> Probably from its prickles; Gr. πευκεδανός. <sup>13</sup> Cf. ante Harefote. <sup>14</sup> See sub Iarus.  
<sup>15</sup> Pilewort Crow-foot = Ranunculus Ficaria. <sup>16</sup> Accipitris. <sup>17</sup> περιστερέων. <sup>18</sup> πέπονες.  
<sup>19</sup> Petroleum. <sup>20</sup> Earle, E. P. N., p. 43, *Pilosella*, peluselle, mus-ere.

- ¶ **Pleumonia**, pulmonis est vitium cum dolore vehementi et suspirio.
- ¶ **Pes pulli** } idem, purcelan.
- ¶ **Portulaca** } celidonia.
- ¶ **Pionia agrestis**, celidonia.
- ¶ **Piganum**<sup>1</sup>, semen rutæ agrestis [vel herba<sup>2</sup>].
- ¶ **Piretrum**, radix est acutum multum.
- ¶ **Pix liquida** } idem, terpiche.
- ¶ **Picula** } Piper album non habemus, sed loco ejus ponunt quidam cata-pucias.
- ¶ **Pistacia**<sup>3</sup> est fructus similis avellanis.
- ¶ **Pix**, picis multa sunt genera sed quando simpliciter de navalii intel-ligitur.
- ¶ **Pinea**, fructus arboris est quæ voca-tur pinus.
- ¶ **Pituita** est viscosus humor in ore conglutinatus.
- ¶ **Pituitas** est frigidus et viscosus hu-mor existens in spiritualibus.
- ¶ **Pipiones**<sup>4</sup> sunt pulli columbarum.
- ¶ **Pix alba**, rosin idem.
- ¶ **Pigre**, i. aloe.
- ¶ **Pimpinella** assimilatur minori saxi-fragiæ.
- ¶ **Pigle**<sup>5</sup>, i. stichewort.
- ¶ **Piretrum**, pelestre idem.

- ¶ **Pix greca**, i. colofonia.
- ¶ **Pigmentarii** dicuntur qui species vendunt conterunt et conficiunt.
- ¶ **Polium**<sup>6</sup> **montanum** habet folia circa stipitem ut ysopus, et ejus folia spissa sunt et dura quibus utimur. Et polium odoriferum est, et ejus loco poni potest radix genestæ.
- ¶ **Policaria**<sup>7</sup> duas habet species, s. major et minor. Major frutex est, minor herba, utraque arcet pulices. Item policaria folia ha-bet fissa ut dens leonis.
- ¶ **Poligonia**, i. lingua passerina. Hæc est illa herba quam yrundines portant pullis suis cum perforantur oculi eorum cum acu et sic re-cuperant visum; geniculata idem, proserpina idem.
- ¶ **Potentilla**, valeriana idem.
- ¶ **Ponfiligos**<sup>8</sup>, i. batitura eris, vel fu-lico de fornace eris.
- ¶ **Polipodium**, filix quercina.
- ¶ **Pomum citrinum**<sup>9</sup>, citrum idem.
- ¶ **Ponfil[igos]**<sup>10</sup>, . . . os]mus secundum quosdam.
- ¶ **Pod[agra lini**, cusc]uta idem, an-doder.
- ¶ **Porus**<sup>11</sup> equivocum est ad parvum foramen, et callosum<sup>12</sup> id quod nascitur inter fracturas ossium vel hujusmodi.

<sup>1</sup> πῆγανον.      <sup>2</sup> In a later hand.      <sup>3</sup> See ante sub Fisticus.      <sup>4</sup> Pigeons.      <sup>5</sup> Pigle, page, paigle seems to be the regular old name for cowslip (cf. Gerarde and Parkinson). This, from its use in afflictions of the joints, is called Herba paralysis and Arthritica. It is quite possible, therefore, that it may be referred to in Earle, E. P. N., p. 30, *Eripheon*, lið-wyrt; see Lingua avis.      <sup>6</sup> Pulegium.      <sup>7</sup> Pulicaria.      <sup>8</sup> πομφόλυξ, Diosc. v. 85. Batitura, see ante. <sup>9</sup> Lemon.      <sup>10</sup> See Batitura ferri.      <sup>11</sup> πόρος.      <sup>12</sup> πάρος.

- C** **Pollen** dicitur subtilis farina cujuslibet grani panifici, [quando?] simpliciter de tritico.  
**P** **Polenta** pu[ . . . ], farina tritici.  
**C** **Ponticum**, i. acerbum.  
**C** **Plectora**<sup>1</sup>, **cacochima**<sup>2</sup>, nomina sunt replecionum [ . . . ] plectora est replecio intra vasa, [ . . . ] et corpus pectoricum dicitur corpus repletum multis humoribus. Cacochima autem dicitur replecio extra vasa unde versus  
 Plectora vasa tamen cacochima concavitates.  
 Sed auctores indifferenter quandoque utuntur his nominibus.  
**Pleuresis**<sup>3</sup> est apostema in dyaphragmate.  
**C** **Planta leonis**, flaura idem.  
**P** **Plumbum ustum**, i. cerusa secundum quosdam.  
**C** **Placenta** est panis factus de pasca azima i. wastel<sup>4</sup>.  
**Pleuresis vera** est apostema in dyaphragmate.  
**C** **Pleuresis non vera** est apostema in panniculis costarum.  
**C** **Priapismus** est immoderata et continua virgæ virilis erectio sine appetitu et desiderio ad coitum.

- P** **Precordia** apud veteres dicebatur os stomachi.  
**C** **Primula veris**, herba Sti. Petri idem, solsequium idem, alia est ab herba paralisi<sup>5</sup>.  
**P** **Prassum**<sup>6</sup> dicitur succus herba marubii albi.  
**C** **Prassus**<sup>7</sup>, secundum quosdam i. porrus, unde colera prassina i. porrina.  
**P** **Proserpina**, i. poligonia, vel corrigiola secundum quosdam.  
**C** **Propoleos**<sup>8</sup> est cera alba.  
**P** **Priapismus** est infirmitas quædam  
**C** ut supra. Et **priapismus**<sup>9</sup> dicitur herba leporina, satirion idem.  
**C** **Psilotrum**<sup>10</sup>, depilatorium idem.  
**C** **Psidia**<sup>11</sup> cortex est mali granati.  
**C** **Pusca**<sup>12</sup> fit ex aqua et vino ut sint ii partes aquæ et tertia vel pusca dicitur vinum secundum.  
**C** **Pulmonaria** in saxis crescit ut epatica.  
**P** **Pupilla** est medius punctus oculi ubi est vis videndi. In qua quia parvæ ymagines videntur pupilla appellatur.  
**C** **Pulegium montanum**, an. brotherwort<sup>13</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> πληθώρη. <sup>2</sup> See ante sub Cacochimia.  
 Chaucer, Prologue to Cant. Tales, l. 147, 'with rostud fleiss, and mylk, and wastel bread;' cf. Fr. gâteau = gasteau.

<sup>3</sup> Which has been identified with cowslip, p. 23. <sup>4</sup> πράσιον. <sup>5</sup> πρόπολις.

<sup>6</sup> πράσον; these words are liable to confusion, cf. Earle, E.P.N., p. 89. <sup>7</sup> πρόπολις.

<sup>8</sup> Some form of Orchis; cf. Earle, E.P.N., p. 10, *Priapisci*, β is Uica per uica, which must be a mistake, perhaps for some word like the gloss on *Satyrion*, β is Hrefnes leac, p. 21.

<sup>10</sup> φίλωθρον. <sup>11</sup> σίδιον. <sup>12</sup> Posca. <sup>13</sup> Earle, E.P.N., p. 32, *Pollegia*, broðerwyrt, hæl-wyrt, dweorges drostle; where hæl-wyrt or hill-wyrt represents montanum, which again points to a misinterpretation of organum (*ὅπος* and *χαίρειν*, Fuchs, H.S., p. 616, or *ὅπος* and *γάννυσθαι*, Holyoke). Dweorges drostle or dwosle (p. 6) is probably Ger. Zwerges Dostlein.

**Pultes** invenitur quandoque declinabile, declinabile feminini generis, quandoque indeclinabile neutri.

¶ **Pultes**<sup>1</sup> et cathaplasma idem sunt, nisi quod pultes proprie sunt quæ fiunt de farina aqua et oleo sine herbis, et cataplasma dicitur cum herbæ pultibus admiscentur.

¶ **Ptisis**<sup>2</sup> est ulcus pulmonis cum consumpcione totius corporis.

**Ptisana** succus ordei dicitur.

¶ **Phisica** dicitur a phisis grece, quod est natura latine.

¶ **Phisica** est scientia agens de natura rerum.

**Quadrumeron**, i. de iii. miris<sup>3</sup>, speciebus.

¶ **Quercula major**, camepiteos idem.

¶ **Quercula minor**, camedreos idem.

**Quinquefolium**, pentafilem idem.

**Quinquenervia**, lanceolata, plantago minor idem.

¶ **Quirinacium**<sup>4</sup>, asafetida idem.

¶ **Quisquylie**<sup>5</sup>, purgamenta tritici.

**Rampnus** est frutex spinosus ferens rubeos fructus, i. thethorne<sup>6</sup>.

¶ **Raphanum**, an. radiche.

**Radix** quando simpliciter idem. Idem significat quod raphanum usuale.

¶ **Radix arboris Mariæ**, i. atanasia.

<sup>1</sup> Poultice.

<sup>2</sup> φθίσις.

<sup>3</sup> μέρος.

<sup>4</sup> Cyrenaicum, cf. ante sub Lasar.

<sup>5</sup> Earle, E.P.N., p. 21, *Quisquilia*, hagan; but this is probably for *Gignalia*; cf. id. p. 19.

<sup>6</sup> Earle, E.P.N., p. 20, *Ramnus*, þife-þorn; cf. id. p. xc. Perhaps it may be the Stinking Buckthorn.

<sup>7</sup> Cf. It. raschiare. <sup>8</sup> παγάς. <sup>9</sup> Rest-harrow, remora aratri. <sup>10</sup> Earle, E.P.N., p. 43, *Regina*, reine, med-wurt, i.e. meadow-sweet. *Malletina*, id. p. 13, and *Mellauna*, p. 78, are perhaps misreadings of the name.

<sup>11</sup> See ante sub Ipoquistidos.

**Rascacio**<sup>7</sup> est aspera sputi eductio vel expulsio.

¶ **Rapistrum**, i. kerloc.

**Ragadia**<sup>8</sup>, i. fissura de sole vel frigore nata in pedibus vel alibi.

¶ **Radicula**, elleborus niger idem.

**Rapa**, an. nepe.

¶ **Rancla** dicitur quasi replens membrum, i. tumor magnus.

**Reubarbarum** radix quædam est quæ affertur de barbaria.

**Reubarbarum agreste**, i. genesta.

¶ **Reuponticum** similiter radix est.

**Realgar** quidam dicunt quod est quædam vena terræ, alii quod sit confectio quædam.

¶ **Resina**, i. pix alba, rosin.

**Resta bovis**<sup>9</sup> herba est retinens boves in aratro, an. cammoc.

¶ **Resina** potest appellari omnis guma a resudo resudas, appropriatur nichilominus ad designandum gummam abietis quando simpliciter invenitur.

¶ **Regina prati**<sup>10</sup>, an. moderwort.

¶ **Rizi**<sup>11</sup>, granum panificum.

¶ **Ribes**, i. acedula.

¶ **Rosa duplex** est, alba s. et rubea, sed quando simpliciter rubea intelligitur.

**Rosa canina** frutex est, an. hepperbrer<sup>12</sup>, ad cuius pedem ut dicitur ipoquistidos<sup>13</sup> nascitur.

<sup>10</sup> Cyrenaicum, cf. ante sub Lasar.

<sup>11</sup> Earle, E.P.N., p. 21, *Quisquilia*, hagan; but this is probably for *Gignalia*; cf. id. p. 19.

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<sup>13</sup> Cf. It. raschiare. <sup>8</sup> παγάς. <sup>9</sup> Rest-harrow, remora aratri.

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<sup>11</sup> See ante sub Ipoquistidos.

<sup>12</sup> Hip-briar.

- R**ob differt a syrupo, nam si succus per se inspissetur tunc dicitur **rob**, sed si ipse inspissetur cum melle vel zucaro dicitur **syrupus**.
- R**ob aliquando dicitur vinum coctum.
- R**orastri, vitis alba.
- R**ostrum porcinum, an. sowe-thistel.
- R**odostoma<sup>1</sup>, i. aqua ro[sarum].
- R**odomel dicitur eo quod succo ro[sarum] mel miscetur.
- R**omeri, i. raphani.
- R**ubus est dictio equivoca ad batum<sup>2</sup> vel ad bedegar<sup>3</sup>.
- R**ubi multa sunt genera, sed quando simpliciter ferens mora qui et batus dicitur, licet alii intelligent pro rubo simplici bedegar<sup>3</sup>.
- R**ubi succus, i. of bloberi.
- R**ubea major, an. mader.
- R**ubea minor, an. hayrive<sup>4</sup>.
- R**umex, lapacium<sup>5</sup> acutum.
- R**ufus color, an. gray.
- R**uta agrestis, i. stafisagria secundum quosdam.
- S**apa est acetum parum dulce, vel vinum acidum parum dulce, dicitur enim sapa quasi parum saporis habens, vel **sapa** secundum quosdam dicitur vinum coctum.
- S**atyriasis est continua virgæ eretio, cum desiderio et appetitu ad coitum.
- S**ahaffa, i. rubor faciei.
- S**aliunca, wilde popi<sup>6</sup> vel spica celtica secundum quosdam (marg. calketrappe).
- S**agapinum<sup>7</sup>, i. gummi pini.
- S**ansucus<sup>8</sup>, majorana idem.
- S**anamunda<sup>9</sup>, avancia idem.
- S**aponaria, crowsope<sup>10</sup>.
- S**anguis draconis succus est herbæ.
- S**atyrion, priapismus, herba leporina idem sunt.
- S**arcocolla<sup>11</sup> gumma est.
- S**apo fit de forti lexivia et quacunque pinguedine. Saponis multæ sunt species. Sapo spatareuticus vel spatareutus sic dicitur eo quod sic incidit ut spata<sup>12</sup> i. 'ensis' ut.
- S**apo judaicus, i. sapo mollis.
- S**apo gallicus, idem.
- S**al, hujus multæ sunt species s.
- S**al nitrum, sal armoniacum, sal ge<sup>13</sup>, sal capadocium et hujusmodi, sed quando simpliciter sal usuale intelligitur.
- S**ambucus, an. hellarne<sup>14</sup>.
- S**atureia, tymbra<sup>15</sup> idem, an. saverey.
- S**andarica<sup>16</sup>, i. auripigmentum rubrum.

<sup>1</sup> φοδόσταγμα. <sup>2</sup> βάτος. <sup>3</sup> See ante sub Bedegar. <sup>4</sup> Hayriff, or cleavers. <sup>5</sup> λάπαθον. <sup>6</sup> Earle, E.P.N., p. 13, *Saliunca*, wilde-popig; p. 43, *Saliunca*, gauntletée, foxes-glove. <sup>7</sup> σαγάπηνον. <sup>8</sup> σάμψυχον. <sup>9</sup> In Fuchs, H.S., p. 431, Sanamunda is given as a synonym of Herb Bennet, i. e. Avens. <sup>10</sup> In a later hand. <sup>11</sup> σαρκοκόλλα. <sup>12</sup> σπάθη, It. spada, Fr. épée. <sup>13</sup> I. e. sal gemmæ, or sal gemma; cf. the MS., fol. 266 verso. <sup>14</sup> Earle, E.P.N., p. 44, *Sambucus*, suev, ellarne; it is generally Ellen, or Ellenwyrt. <sup>15</sup> θύμβρα. <sup>16</sup> σανδαράκη.

- C** **Sandalus**, hujus tres sunt species s. albus rubius et citrinus. Quando simpliciter citrinus, sed apotecarii nostri quando simpliciter ponunt rubium.
- C** **Sanguinaria**, bursa pastoris idem.
- C** **Salvatella** dicuntur 4 venæ in humano corpore duæ in manibus inter minimum digitum et sibi proximum, et duæ in pedibus in locis similibus.
- C** **Sanicula**, i. wodemerche<sup>1</sup>.
- C** **Sacellacio** est cum aliqua medicinalis herba vel avena aut furfur aut hujusmodi ponuntur in sacculo et calefunt ad ignem et loco applicentur.
- C** **Satimcella** est umbilicus veneris.
- C** **Scissi**<sup>2</sup>, i. edera, unde xilosissi et lignum ederæ et hujusmodi.
- C** **Scordion**<sup>3</sup>, i. allium agreste, florem habet blauum. Similis est allio ortolano, florem habet indum, an. crowelek.
- C** **Scabiosa major** habet florem indum,
- C** **Scabiosa minor** album.
- C** **Scala Christi**, i. centaurea.
- C** **Struencium**<sup>4</sup>, i. caulis agrestis.
- C** **Serofa**, porca, inde dicitur
- C** **Serofula**, apostema maxime quod nascitur circa collum et sub ascellis et in inguinibus, quod nunquam invenitur solum idem apostema.
- C** **Scofæ** sunt grossa corpora illa s. quæ abjiciuntur ab hiis qui colantur.
- C** **Scariola**, lactucella, lactuca agrestis idem, an. sowethistel.
- C** **Scopa regia**, i. herba Sti. Johannis secundum quosdam.
- C** **Scothomia**<sup>5</sup> dicitur a scothos quod est videre et mias<sup>6</sup> quod est musca, quasi visio muscarum.
- C** **Scolopendria**, i. lingua cervina, spleneon idem.
- C** **Scliros**<sup>7</sup> est apostema ex melancolia cum duricie sine dolore.
- C** **Sextarius** secundum Isidorum, 16 Ethimologiarum<sup>8</sup>, est mensura continens li. ii. Alii dicunt quod sextarius continet 3. vi. et 13<sup>9</sup>.
- C** **Setacul**, i. sigillum Sanctæ Mariæ, vel yringi secundum quosdam.
- C** **Sebel**, venæ rubiæ quæ sunt in albagine oculorum.
- C** **Setanabin**, i. oximel.

<sup>1</sup> Earle, E. P. N., p. 42, *Saniculum*, sanicle, wude-merch, i. e. wild parsley.

<sup>2</sup> κισσός.

<sup>3</sup> σκόρδιον, Fuchs, H. S., p. 846, is a sort of water germander, but sellers of simples are too apt to give instead of this innocuous herb the flowers of the Allium sylvestre, which can be no other than meadow-saffron. See ante sub Allium agreste. Crawan leac occurs three times in Earle's E. P. N., pp. 17, 33, 37, and in p. 37 is glossed *Hermodoctula* vel *tidolosa*. The latter is a Latin disguise of its German name *Zeitlose*, and it is not improbable that the same plant may be referred to in Earle, E. P. N., p. 47, *Mercurialis*, evenlesten, mercurial. <sup>4</sup> See ante sub Maurella. <sup>5</sup> Probably σκότωμα, with a false derivation. <sup>6</sup> μια.

<sup>7</sup> σκληρός.

<sup>8</sup> Isid. Etym., xvi. 26.

<sup>9</sup> Cf. ante sub Phiala.

- C** Serpigo sive serpedo est rubor cutis cum pustula, et sic dicitur eo quod serpit per membra corporis, vel sic,
- C** Serpigo est intensa impetigo.
- C** Senecio, i. carduus benedictus, s. grounswili.
- C** Senacio, nasturcium aquaticum, cresso idem.
- C** Senes maturat senacio cresso vocatur.
- C** Serpentaria, dragantea, cocodrilla, columbrina idem.
- C** Serpillum et herpillum idem sunt, s. pelestre<sup>1</sup>, tamen herpillum quandoque sumitur pro poligonia.
- C** Sene, folium arboris est in ultramarinis partibus nascentis.
- C** Sebesten fructus est.
- C** Setacul secundum quosdam est species bauciae.
- C** Serapinum, i. sinapis secundum quosdam.
- C** Semassis est spatium dimidii pedis.
- C** Sinapisma est injecio alicujus pulveris super membrum prius fermentatum.
- C** Siriacus est flos malvae.
- C** Simila<sup>2</sup> tritici est medulla, s. farina purissima.
- C** Siringa<sup>3</sup> est fistula subtilis cum qua medicina mittitur in vesica.
- C** Sinthoma<sup>4</sup> est pravum accidens.
- C** Simphicum radix est consolidae majoris.
- C** Sigia, storax liquida.
- C** Siselci<sup>5</sup>, i. sileris montani.
- C** Sinoni, i. semen petrocilini agrestis, et ejusdem virtutis est cum domestico.
- C** Sicida, bronia idem.
- C** Sileris montani, sicelei idem.
- C** Sinapis, tam semen quam herba, sed quando simpliciter pro semine sinapis[?].
- C** Sinapis agrestis, rapistrum idem.
- C** Sigie, i. storacis liquidæ.
- C** Scicia est ventosa<sup>6</sup>, dicta a sitio sitis.
- C** Simphici, consolidæ majoris.
- C** Sicomorus<sup>7</sup>, i. ficus fatua.
- C** Sicera<sup>8</sup> est vinum de pomis.
- C** Sigillum beatæ Mariæ herba est quæ facit hastam rectam et folia aspera et spissa.
- C** Sigillum salomonis hastam inflexam curvam facit, et multa folia rotunda in omni parte, et stipitem in medio folii sicut umbilicus veneris, et folium ejus latum est ut oblatum cum quo missa celebratur.
- C** Sima<sup>9</sup> dicitur concavitas epatis.
- C** Sinantis interpretatur acutissima præfocatio. Inde quinancia<sup>10</sup> acuta præfocatio, et squinancia minus acuta.
- C** Sincopus est cordis defectio.
- C** Syphac<sup>11</sup> est pellicula dividens nutritiva a generativis.

<sup>1</sup> Palustre? <sup>2</sup> Cf. Simnel, and Ger. Semmel, It. semola, Fr. semoule. <sup>3</sup> σύριγξ. <sup>4</sup> σύμπτωμα. <sup>5</sup> σέσελι. <sup>6</sup> Ventosa, Fr. ventouse, a cupping-glass: see Brachet, Fr. Dict., Isid. Etym., iv. 11, and Juv. Sat., xiv. 58. Scicia must be σίκια. <sup>7</sup> See ante sub Ficus Fatua. <sup>8</sup> σίκερα. The Scholiast cited by Wetstein (St. Luke i. 15) says σίκερα δὲ ἐστι πᾶν τὸ μέθην μὲν ποιεῖν δυνάμενον, οὐκ δὲ ἐξ ἀμπέλου. There are, however, other opinions; see Matthew Poole's Synopsis on St. Luke i. 15. <sup>9</sup> τὰ σιμά τοῦ ἡπατος. <sup>10</sup> κυνάγχη, συνάγχη, quinsy. <sup>11</sup> Cf. ante Dyaphragma.

- C** **Sisimbrium domesticum** idem est quod menta.
- C** **Sisimbrium silvestre** idem est quod calamentum.
- C** **Silfia** est asafetida, vel sic,
- C** **Silflum**<sup>1</sup> est ferula cujus gummi est asafetida.
- C** **Simphoniaca**, i. iusquiamus<sup>2</sup>.
- C** **Soda**, i. dolor vel lesio in membris capit. **Sophone** vene sunt in talo interiores et exteriores.
- C** **Solea**, nomen piscis. **Sobeth**<sup>3</sup> est sompnus innaturalis gravis et profundus.
- C** **Smirtus** est betonica.
- C** **Spasmus**, i. nervorum contractio voluntarium motum impediens, vel sic,
- C** **Spasmus** est egritudo nervosa qua moventur nervi ad sua principia, secundum Avicennam.
- C** **Spasmus** est minoracio longitudinis membra ipsius in quantitate naturali, secundum Constantimum.
- C** **Spasmus**, i. crampa secundum quosdam.
- C** **Spinæ sanctæ**, i. rampni.
- C** **Spumæ maris**, i. pumicis vel spongiæ.
- C** **Spica celtica**, saliunca idem.
- C** **Spodium** quidam dicunt esse ebur combustum quod nihil est, sed
- C** **Spodium** est fuligo quæ invenitur in domibus ubi funduntur metalla, quæ postquam ceciderit dicitur

esse spodium, coherens vero tecto dicitur ponfiligos, unde Galenus ‘nunquam spodium usus sum quia satis habui ponfiligos’.<sup>4</sup> Nos tamen utimur pro eo ebore combusto, vel quod melius est loco ejus utimur cinere qui invenitur supra fornaces argentiarum, lavatur autem ut ferrugo.

- C** **Spuma argenti** est litargirum.
- C** **Speragus**, frutex est et spinas facit.
- C** **Spergula**, i. pes columbinus.
- C** **Spuma maris** est una species spongeæ, sed est subtilior et albior, et assimilatur pulpæ coloquintidæ.
- C** **Spina alba**, i. rampnus.
- C** **Spasmus** est extensio vel contractio nervorum et lacertorum ex inanitione vel repletione proveniens.
- C** **Splen pultis** vel **pulti** est quædam superfluitas sanguinea circa cerebrum pulli equini contenta, quæ in tempore suæ nativitatis per motum sternutationis pernares emittitur et est calidæ et siccæ complexionis.
- C** **Squama eris**<sup>5</sup>, i. batitura eris.
- C** **Squilla**, cepa marina idem.
- C** **Squinantum**<sup>6</sup>, palea camelorum.
- C** **Stranguria**<sup>7</sup>, i. difficultas minendi.
- C** **Stranguria** est constrictio collie vesicæ cum urina guttatim minitur.
- C** **Stranguria** interpretatur guttatim urinæ emissio involuntaria.

<sup>1</sup> σίλφιον; cf. ante sub Lasar.

<sup>2</sup> Hyoscyamus.

<sup>3</sup> Cf. ante Asubeth and Litargia.

<sup>4</sup> De Simp. Med. Fac., ix. 52.

<sup>5</sup> Cf. ante Cortex eris.

<sup>6</sup> σχοίναρθος.

<sup>7</sup> στραγγουρά.

- ¶ **Stupor** sive **extasis**, i. dormicio ymaginacionis, vel sic,
- ¶ **Stupor** est dispositio mentis quando instrumenta sensuum ad sensum parata animalem sensu privat, vel sic,
- ¶ **Stupor** autem vulgariter appellatur dormicio membra sicut cum aliquis tenuit tibiam super aliam tunc non sentit, nec bene potest moveri donec aliquantulum steterit.
- ¶ **Strignus**<sup>1</sup>, morella idem.
- ¶ **Staphis agria**, i. herba pedicularis.
- ¶ **Sternorum**<sup>2</sup>, i. plovers.
- ¶ **Storax calamita** interpretatur bona gutta, et est rubea.
- ¶ **Storax** liquida quidem proprio nomine dicitur sigia<sup>3</sup>, sed storax quando simpliciter calamita intelligitur.
- ¶ **Statumcellus**<sup>4</sup>, umbilicus veneris idem.
- ¶ **Stacten**<sup>5</sup> quidam exponunt mirram, quidam ammoniacum.
- ¶ **Sticados**<sup>6</sup>, hujus duæ sunt species s. citrinum et arabicum, quando simpliciter citrinum, idem est quod barba Jovis.
- ¶ **Stinctus**<sup>7</sup> piscis est similis lacertæ aquatice.
- ¶ **Strignum**, i. solatum.
- ¶ **Sulfur** aliud vivum, aliud extinc-tum.
- ¶ **Sura** dicitur grossa carnositas tibiæ.
- ¶ **Supercilium veneris**, i. millefolium.

- ¶ **Suria** est totalis urinæ negacio.
- ¶ **Subeth**<sup>8</sup>, i. sompni profunditas.
- ¶ **Suffe**, i. ysopus.
- ¶ **Sulfuraca**, dens equina, herba est.
- ¶ **Subversio animæ** est continuus appetitus nauseandi.

**Tapsia**<sup>9</sup>, i. herba trutannorum<sup>10</sup> de qua trutanni solent facies suas aspergere ut leprosis assimulentur, et postea cum succo maratri et aceto se lavant et tota deletur infeccio.

- ¶ **Tapsia** enim inflat vultum terentis.
- ¶ **Tartarum** fæx est vini tam albi quam rubei quæ doleo cohæret
- ¶ **dura**. Et alio nomine dicitur petra vini.
- ¶ **Tamariscus** arbor est quam quidam intelligunt nomine genestæ seu nomine mirtæ in medicina.
- ¶ **Tapsus barbastus**, flosmus<sup>11</sup> idem.
- ¶ **Tanacetum album**, i. gosegresse<sup>12</sup>.
- ¶ **Tannum** est cortex quercus.
- ¶ **Teda pinguis**, lignum est abietis ex quo manat gummositas quæ similiiter appellatur.
- ¶ **Tenasmon**<sup>13</sup> est appetitus et voluntas nimia egerendi cum modico aut nullo effectu.
- ¶ **Terra sigillata**
- ¶ **Terra argentaria**
- ¶ **Terra saracenica, chimo-lea**<sup>14</sup>

} idem.

<sup>1</sup> See ante sub Morella. <sup>2</sup> Sturmus, starling. <sup>3</sup> Q. v. <sup>4</sup> See ante Statimcella. <sup>5</sup> στακτή.

<sup>6</sup> στοιχάς. <sup>7</sup> σκίγγος, Diosc. ii. 71. <sup>8</sup> See Asubeth. <sup>9</sup> Taken almost straight from Albertus Magnus de Vegetabilibus. <sup>10</sup> Beggars. <sup>11</sup> See ante sub Flosmus. <sup>12</sup> Goose-grass is generally cleavers or hayriff; but here the Potentilla anserina must be meant, i.e. Silver-weed or Goose-tansy.

<sup>13</sup> τεινεσμός. <sup>14</sup> κιμωλία, perhaps Fuller's earth.

- ¶ **Terra glutinosa**, i. gipsus<sup>1</sup>.  
 ¶ **Tetanus major** est contractio nervorum a vertice usque ad dorsum, per  
 ¶ **Tetanum** omne genus spasmi potest intelligi.  
 ¶ **Tetrahit**<sup>2</sup>, herba judaica est, rubea minor.  
 ¶ **Testiculi veneris**, i. castoreum.  
 ¶ **Tessarum**<sup>3</sup> interpretatur quattuor. Inde tyriaca<sup>4</sup> dyatessaron, quia fit de quattuor speciebus tantum.  
 ¶ **Thimus** est herba valde aromatica cujus flos dicitur epithimum<sup>5</sup>.  
 ¶ **Thuris masculi**, i. grossioris.  
 ¶ **Thus album**, i. olibanum<sup>6</sup>, frane ensens.  
 ¶ **Thoratih**, i. ypoquistidos.  
 ¶ **Timbra**<sup>7</sup>, satureia idem.  
 ¶ **Titimallus**<sup>8</sup>, hujus tres sunt species quibus utimur s. anabulla, esula, et catapucia. De anabulla quidem utimur lacte; de esula cortice radicis, de catapucia semine.  
 ¶ **Timbul** est muscus lapidis in aqua de levi faciens hominem cadere.  
 ¶ **Tipice febre**, i. interpolatae.  
 ¶ **Toxicum**<sup>9</sup> dicitur quodlibet forte venenum.  
 ¶ **Tomentilla pilos** pentaflon non habet ullos.
- ¶ **Tinea**<sup>10</sup> nomen est equivocum ad vermem et ad scabiem capitis.  
 ¶ **Trociscus**<sup>11</sup>, i. rotunda confectio.  
 ¶ **Trocas**<sup>12</sup> enim interpretatur rotundus, et idem dicti sunt trocisci eo quod habeant formam rotundam.  
 ¶ **Trumbus**<sup>13</sup>, i. globus. Inde trumbosus sanguis, i. globosus.  
 ¶ **Trachea arteria** est via hanelitus.  
 ¶ **Triconiso**<sup>14</sup>, nisas, i. cribello cribellas.  
 ¶ **Trifolium**, i. clavergresse<sup>15</sup>, habens maculas in foliis.  
 ¶ **Mellelotum**, idem.  
 ¶ **Tutia**<sup>16</sup> est triplex s. alba nigra et rubea, alba cum aqua rosarum vel saltem cum aqua simplici distemperata, valet hiis qui habent oculos rubeos et fervidos ex fumo vel hujusmodi, aufert enim ruborem, nigra vero ad tingendos oculos, rubea ad pannum oculorum.
- Varix** est vena grossa quæ appetit in poplici, inde varicosus.  
 ¶ **Valeriana**, amantilla, fu, idem sunt.  
 ¶ **Vappa** est vinum vile debilitatum per evaporationem.  
 ¶ **Vermicularis**, i. crassula minor, ejusdem virtutis est cum umbilico veneris.

<sup>1</sup> See ante Gipsus.<sup>2</sup> According to Gerarde, p. 690, Smith's Bawme or Jewes All-Heale.<sup>3</sup> τέσσαρα.<sup>4</sup> θηριακή (sc. ἀντίδοτος) whence our word *Treacle*.<sup>5</sup> See ante

Epithumi.

<sup>6</sup> λιθανωτός, the gum of the λίθανος.<sup>7</sup> θύμβρα.<sup>8</sup> τιθύμαλος.<sup>9</sup> τοξικόν, poison for smearing arrows with.<sup>10</sup> Cf. ante sub Glabries.<sup>11</sup> Lozenge,

τροχίσκος.

<sup>12</sup> τροχός.<sup>13</sup> θρόμβος.<sup>14</sup> The correct Greek would be

κοσκινίζω. It almost seems as though a word had been formed to represent a hair-sieve.

<sup>15</sup> Clover.<sup>16</sup> Earle, E. P. N., p. 47, *Tucia*, tutie, i. e. Cadmia Botrytes; cf. Matthiol.

Epist., p. 305.

- ¶ **Verucaria**<sup>1</sup>, i. solsequium.  
 ¶ **Vertebrum** est os rotundum hanchæ et dicitur a vertendo quia vertitur in osse concavo.  
 ¶ **Vertebulum** instrumentum est carpentiariorum i. terebellum, et simili instrumento in quibusdam operibus utuntur cyrurgici.  
 ¶ **Vetonica**, betonica idem, betyne.  
 ¶ **Vesces**, i. fecches vel mous pese, orobus idem.  
 ¶ **Vertigo** est obvolutio visibilis speciei ante oculos.  
 ¶ **Virga pastoris**, i. carduus agrestis, herba est quæ multum assimilatur carduo fullonum, an. wilde tasel.  
 ¶ **Vitreolum viride**, i. coperosa, calcantum idem.  
 ¶ **Viola** flos est herbæ quæ dicitur violaria.  
 ¶ **Ville**<sup>2</sup>, cerefolium.  
 ¶ **Vicetoxicón** herba est quæ valet contra toxicum, dicitur autem toxicum omne forte venenum.  
 ¶ **Vitreola** herba est, s. paritaria.  
 ¶ **Vitreolum romanum**, i. coperosa.  
 ¶ **Viticella**, an. smernepe.  
 ¶ **Vitis alba**, i. bronia.  
 ¶ **Viscus**, hujus multa sunt genera.  
 ¶ Est enim viscus piri arboris, pomi arboris, et aliarum multarum arborum. Sed quando simpliciter quercinus intelligitur, et alias viscus quo capiuntur aves qui de

- omni visco per decoctionem potest fieri.  
 ¶ **Uligo**<sup>3</sup>, i. grassities quædam quæ scatet a terra quæ vulgariter dicitur stella quæ cecidit.  
 ¶ **Umbilici marini**<sup>4</sup>, lapilli sunt umbilico conformes. Eligendi sunt albiores.  
 ¶ **Umbilicus veneris**, cimbalaria idem, i. penigresse<sup>5</sup>.  
 ¶ **Ungula caballina** est duplex, vide licet terrestris quæ confert ptisicis et ethicis<sup>6</sup>, et aquatica cuius flos dicitur nenufar.  
 ¶ **Ungula caballina campestris**, i. clole<sup>7</sup>.  
 ¶ **Unctuosa**, self hele.  
 ¶ **Volubilis**, caprifolium, mater silvarum, oculus licii, idem sunt.  
 ¶ **Volubilis**, corrigiola idem.  
 ¶ **Uranicum**<sup>8</sup> **collyrium**, i. celeste collyrium.  
 ¶ **Uva**, nomen fructus est et nomen membra.  
 ¶ **Uva lupina**, solatrum idem, morella idem. Semine et foliis utimur.  
 ¶ **Wimave**<sup>9</sup>, i. holi hocke.  
 ¶ **Wodemerde**, i. sanicle<sup>10</sup>.  
 ¶ **Wodebroun**, i. bugle<sup>11</sup>.  
 ¶ **Uzifur**, i. vermillion.  
 ¶ **Venti minor**, i. consolida minor.

**Xilo**<sup>12</sup> interpretatur lignum, unde xilo aloes i. ligni aloes.

<sup>1</sup> That sort of Spurge which is called Helioscopion, wart-wort.

<sup>2</sup> See ante Cerfolium.

<sup>3</sup> See Prompt. Parv., lxv, note b, 'sterne slyme, assub,' the jelly (*tremella*) projected according to popular belief from the stars; also id. p. 474, note, where it is identified with *tremella nostoc*, star-shot, shot-jelly.

<sup>4</sup> Penny-grass, pennywort.

<sup>6</sup> Hecticis, ἑκτικός.

<sup>5</sup> Possibly Burdock. <sup>8</sup> οὐράνιον.  
Fr. guimauve.

<sup>9</sup> Bismalva = malvaviscus; cf. ante Mavaviscus.

<sup>10</sup> See ante Sanicula. <sup>11</sup> See ante Bugla.

<sup>12</sup> ξύλον.

- ¶ **Xilocassia**, i. cassia lignea.  
 ¶ **Xilobalsamum**, i. lignum balsami et hujusmodi.  
 ¶ **Xpofora** sive herba **xpofori** folia habet rotunda aliquantulum ut pisa.

**Ysopum**<sup>1</sup> cerotum est succus lanæ succidæ per decoctionem extractus, lana succida est lana inviscata quæ pendet in velleribus ovium circa crura.

- ¶ **Yera**<sup>2</sup> interpretatur sacra. Inde yera pigra, i. sacra amara, pigra enim interpretatur amara, et yeralogodion, i. ad sermonem valens, et multa hujusmodi.  
 ¶ **Yomenum** interpretatur seipsum comedens, inde erpes yomenus, i. serpens seipsum comedens, erpes enim i. serpens, et est appropiatum hoc vocabulum ad designandum cancrum quia loca quibus insidet corredit. Idem est estiomenus<sup>3</sup>.

- ¶ **Ypocondrium** vel **ypocondria** vide supra in j.  
 ¶ **Ydromel** est mel compositum cum aqua frigida.  
 ¶ **Yringus** centum capita idem.

**Zarchaton**, i. psillium.

- ¶ **Zeo**, **zes**<sup>4</sup>, i. ferveo ferves, inde apozima i. fervens decoctio.  
 ¶ **Zizannia**, lollium idem, i. cokel.  
 ¶ **Zinziber** radix est satis communis.  
 ¶ **Zion**<sup>5</sup>, semperviva idem.  
 ¶ **Zima** est apostema flancorum molle sine dolore.  
 ¶ **Zirbus**<sup>6</sup>, omentum idem.  
 ¶ **Zinzer**, i. viride eris.  
 ¶ **Zuccaria** **zuccare** vel **zuccarum** de canna mellis fit per decoctionem.  
 ¶ **Zuccoraria**, i. flos agni casti.  
 ¶ **Zuccarinum** alumen, i. rotundum.  
 ¶ **Zodoarium** radix est, i. cetewale<sup>7</sup>.

¶ Explicant Sinonoma Bartholomei.

<sup>1</sup> οἰστύπη. <sup>2</sup> See ante p. 25. *Iepá* is a nostrum or recipe: a famous one was that based on the aloë (*πικρά*), others bore the name of their inventors, Logadius (Actuar. Meth. Med. v.) and Rufus (Paul. Aegin. vii. 8): cf. also Galen, de Comp. Pharm. viii. 2, and Foesius, Pharmac., pp. 172 sqq. <sup>3</sup> ἔρπης ἐσθιόμενος. <sup>4</sup> ζέω. <sup>5</sup> ἀειζων. <sup>6</sup> See ante Adomen.

<sup>7</sup> Perhaps Valerian, or more probably Turmeric; cf. Chaucer, the Millere's Tale, v. 21—

'And he himself as swete as is the roote  
Of lokorys, or eny cetewale.'

Also Romaunt of the Rose, 1367—

'Ther was eke waxing many a spice,  
As clowe-gelofre, and lycorice,  
Gyngevre, and greyn de Parys,  
Canelle, and setewale of prys.'

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# Anecdota Oxoniensia

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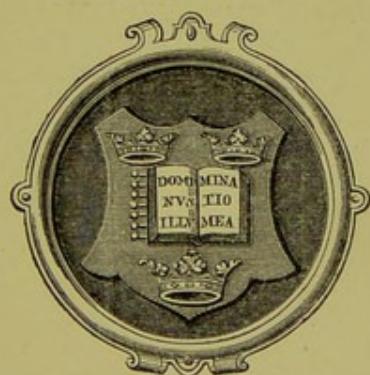
MEDIAEVAL AND MODERN SERIES. VOL. I—PART II

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*ALPHITA*

EDITED BY

J. L. G. MOWAT, M.A.



Oxford

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1887

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2

# Alphita

A MEDICO-BOTANICAL GLOSSARY

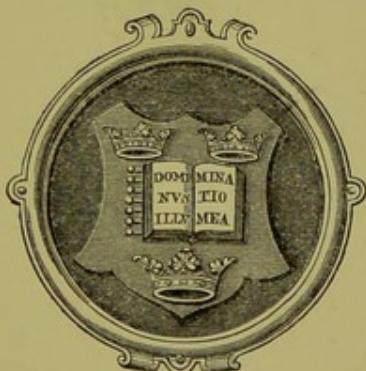
FROM THE

BODLEIAN MANUSCRIPT, SELDEN B. 35

EDITED BY

J. L. G. MOWAT, M.A.

FELLOW OF PEMBROKE COLLEGE



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## PREFACE.

LIKE the *Sinonoma Bartholomæi* published in 1882, the present work owes its existence to the influence of Professor Earle's *English Plant Names*<sup>1</sup>. It was undertaken in the hope of discovering and preserving the English names of plants contained in the Bodleian manuscript, Selden B. 35. The nature of this manuscript was not at first apparent, but it was found to be substantially the same as that known as the 'Alphita' and published in Renzi's *Collectio Salernitana* (vol. iii. p. 271)<sup>2</sup>. It unfortunately breaks off in the middle of the letter S, but the text may be completed and corrected by means of a manuscript in the British Museum (Sloane 284)<sup>3</sup>.

The date of the Bodleian MS. may be about 1465. The Sloane MS. is certainly earlier, and does not contain so many words. Its omissions are denoted in this edition by brackets. Both MSS. show signs of being copied from an original, the writing of which was illegible or indistinct. Indeed the text is so corrupt, that even an approximation to correctness can only be made after a careful comparison with such works as the *Clavis Sanationis* of Simon Januensis and the *Pandectæ Medicinæ* of Matthæus Silvaticus<sup>4</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> Quoted throughout as E. P. N.

<sup>2</sup> Renzi's edition is based on Nos. 6954 and 6957 of the Mazarin Library, now forming part of the Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris. These MSS. are both of the fifteenth century. There is another MS. in the Public Library at Toulouse.

<sup>3</sup> The British Museum Catalogue attributes this to John Bray; but the only reason for doing so seems to be that Sloane 282 is by John Bray, and contains a number of explanations which are found in Sloane 284. But they are to be found elsewhere also, and it cannot be supposed that John Bray is the author of all the explanations which he has translated and embodied in his work.

<sup>4</sup> Of these Matthæus Silvaticus reproduces Simon Januensis, but his work contains much matter derived from other sources. See Rose's edition of Cassius Felix, p. 222.

## PREFACE.

The Appendix contains the glosses of Petrus de Abano which were carefully gone through before dealing with the Glossary itself.

It would be interesting if the source could be discovered of those glosses which are common to the Selden MS., the glosses of Petrus de Abano, the *Sinonoma Bartholomæi*, and Vincent of Beauvais<sup>1</sup>. Examples of this identity will be found in *lacta* (p. 93), *nucleus* (p. 126), *titimallus* (p. 185), and *viscus* (p. 191).

The editor finds that in pursuit of plants he has been led to trespass upon the field of medicine. Having no knowledge of its mysteries he must ask for pardon if his attempts at explanation are erroneous or insufficient. For a similar reason he has refrained from attempting to explain names of Semitic origin<sup>2</sup>.

Not the least important result of the investigation of these glosses is the explosion of certain *voces nihili*, which are mere corruptions of known words and have no claim to an independent existence of their own—such are *emitrida* (p. 56), *gremiale* (p. 129), *zirca* (p. 171).

How intricate the subject is, and how corrupt the tradition, will be seen from the notes on such words as *carria* (p. 29), *tecesorite* (p. 34), *lacta* (p. 93), *musedode* (p. 190), *viscus* (p. 192).

For new matter, if it be really such, the reader is referred to the notes on *Susanus* (p. 180), *donnhoue* (p. 140), *clofthounk* (p. 189), *rasca lini* (p. 154).

The *Addenda* contain such further notes as could not be introduced into the text or Appendix without disturbing the pagination.

The work abounds in hexameter verses, most of which will be found to come from the *distinctiones simplicium* in the *Flos Medicinae* of the Schola Salernitana (Renzi, *Coll. Salernit.* v. 33). Such verses will be

<sup>1</sup> Vincent of Beauvais quotes 'ex sinonomis' in ix. 119, 128, 135, 151, 154, 155; x. 28, 33, 86; xi. 9, 93; xiv. 55. Nicolaus Præpositus (1517, fol. 89 verso) speaks of the 'sinonyma assam vel aaram,' from which he quotes *aaron*, *amurca*, *amifructus*, *cathariaci*, *centumnervia*, *diptatum*, *gersa*, *herba paralysis*, *sponsa solis*, *tezephie*, *tribulus marinus*, *ysculi*. If a conjecture may be hazarded, it may be suggested that the *Sinonoma Bartholomæi* and the bracketed portion of the Selden MS. have been drawn from a common source other than Simon Januensis.

<sup>2</sup> For them the reader is referred to Löwe, *Aramäische Pflanzen-namen*, and Hyrtl, *Das Arabische und Hebräische in der Anatomie*.

found under *amaracus*, *esula*, *yris*, *gladiolus*, *glis*, *ypia*, *tapsia*. Others have not been traced—e.g., ‘Arduus et strictus est ad celestia callis.’ In many cases, though the verse is broken, a hexametrical substructure is apparent, as in *Tysis*.

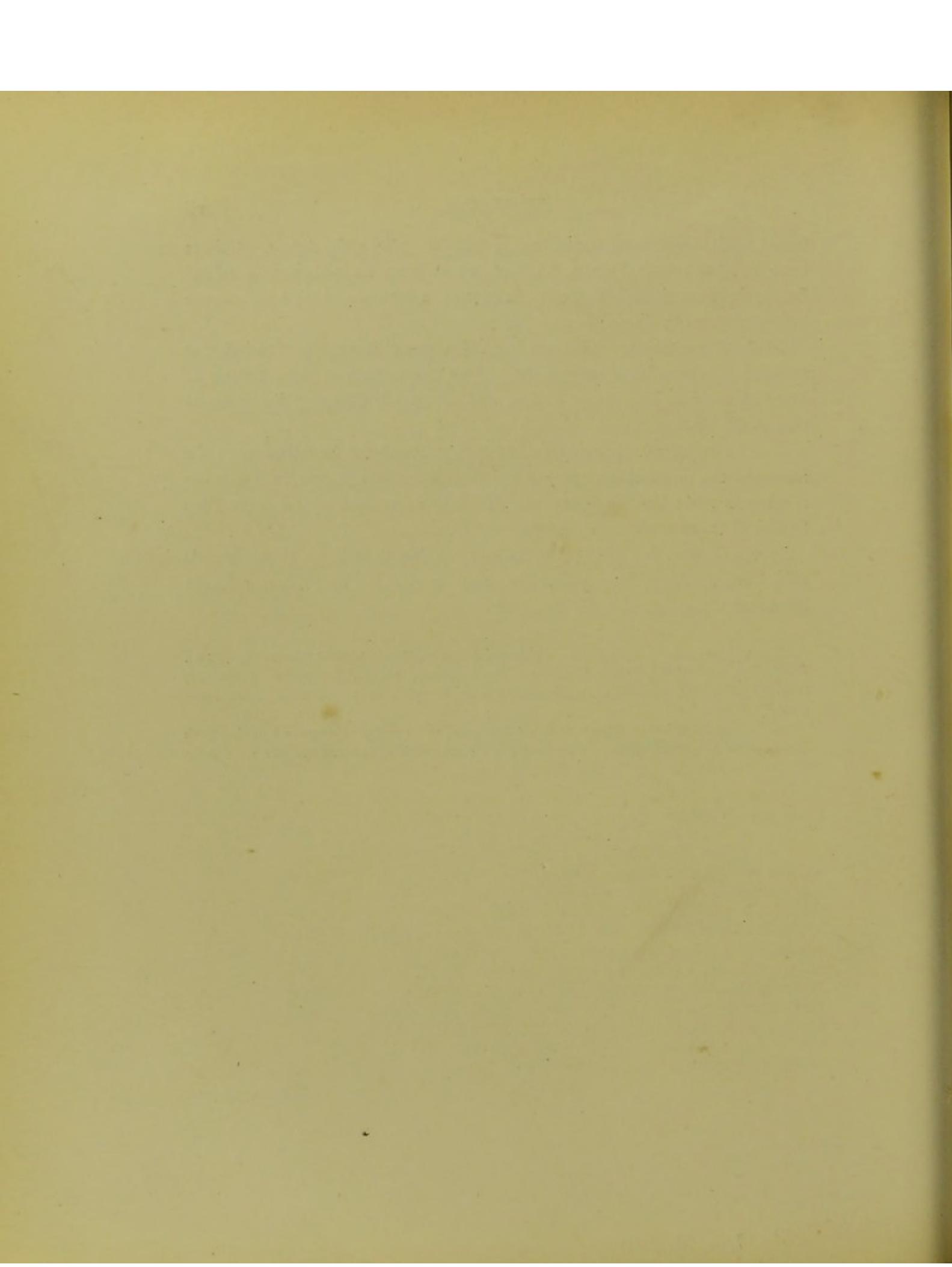
If all the quotations<sup>1</sup> have not been discovered it may be pleaded that as many of them have been identified as one person in the intervals of pressing business could hope to find without unduly delaying the publication of the work.

If it be asked whether any satisfactory account can be given as to the nature of the work, it may be replied that it consists primarily of a series of glosses upon the Antidotarium Nicolai<sup>2</sup> expanded by extracts from Simon Januensis, and other similar works.

In conclusion the editor has to express his thanks to those friends who have rendered him assistance—and in especial to Professor Earle, Professor Chandler, and Mr. Mayhew.

<sup>1</sup> The authors quoted are Alexander Trallianus, Avicenna, Constantinus Africanus (*Viaticum*), Dioscorides, Gaddesden, Galen, Garipontus (*Passionarius*), Isidore, Johannicius, Laurentius, Martialis Coccus, Oribasius, Palladius, Rases, Rogerus, Serapion, Suetonius, Theodoricus, Theophrastus, Ysaac.

<sup>2</sup> ‘Nicolaus Salernitanus cujus sunt duo Antidotaria, unum majus, alterum minus, imprimis commendata: et quorum minore passim utuntur pharmacopoleae’ (Fabricius, Bib. Græc. xiii. 348).



## A MEDICO-BOTANICAL GLOSSARY.

*The square brackets denote the omissions of Sloane 284: the italics its additions.*

**Absinthium**<sup>1</sup>, [herba fortis,] gallice aloine, anglice uuermode. [Respice in centonica et in sandonicum<sup>2</sup>.]

**5 Abrotanum**<sup>3</sup>, linerinum<sup>4</sup>, gallice aue-royne<sup>5</sup>, anglice southerneuuode.

**Acacia**, i. succus desiccatus prunellarum agrestium immaturarum<sup>6</sup>.

**10 Item, acacia curra**<sup>7</sup> id est dura idem [est.]

**Acantus** spina idem. Inde acantus egipciaca, inde acantus id est

spina alba. [Respice in ornum<sup>8</sup>.] 15

**Achalaphe**<sup>9</sup>, ygia, acanturie vel acantu-m, urtica pungens idem.

**Acopum**<sup>10</sup>, i. mitigatuum, et dicitur ab a quod est sine et copos quod est labor. Inde **miracopium**<sup>11</sup>, i. mire 20 mitigatiuum.

**Acora**<sup>12</sup> est morbus capitis citra cutem, minuta habens foramina ad modum canterni i. fani<sup>13</sup>, unde etiam fanus a quibusdam medicis 25 dicitur.

1. Absinthium saxidonium. 2. aloyne. weremod. 5. lineriuue. 6. sotherwod.  
7. prunellorum. immaturorum. 13. egyptiaca inde etiam acantus leuce. 16. Acalaphe.  
acantus vel acantu. 22. Achora. 24. catrini i. faui. 25. fauus.

<sup>1</sup> ἀψίνθιον, E. P. N. p. 42, 'Absinthium, aloigne, wermode.' ib. p. 27, 'Absynthium, wermod.' Mr. Skeat says the lit. sense is *ware-mood*, i.e. preserver of the mind. It is more likely *ware-moth*, i.e. preservative against moths: cf. Macer, 'A tineis tutam reddit, qua conditur, arcum.' <sup>2</sup> Santonicum, the Σαντόνιον of Diosc. iii. 25. <sup>3</sup> ἀβρότονον. <sup>4</sup> Possibly *averinum*, the prototypē of *averoyn*. <sup>5</sup> E. P. N. p. 42, 'Abrotanum, averoine, supe-wurt.' <sup>6</sup> Bart. p. 9, 'Achacia, i. succus prunellarum immaturarum,' see App. *Acacia*. Cf. Diosc. i. 133. <sup>7</sup> Matth. Silv. c. x, 'Acacia arsa, i. dura.' <sup>8</sup> ὄρμινον. See App. *Acaneum orminum*. <sup>9</sup> ἀκαλήφη. With *ygia* compare *igridia*, App. sub *Acaneum*. <sup>10</sup> ἀκοπον, a restorative, Diosc. i. 93. <sup>11</sup> μυράκοπον, a scented restorative. Galen, περὶ συνθ. φαρμ. τ. κατὰ γένη vii. 11, τὰ μυράκοπα καλούμενα τῶν ἀκόπων μυρυμένων τοῖς μύροις γίγνεται. <sup>12</sup> ἀχωρ. <sup>13</sup> φανός a lantern, so that *canterni* represents *lanternæ*. There seems to be some confusion as *favus* (*κηρίον*) is the Latin name for this affection.

**Acrimulatum** uel agrimulatum, melancium<sup>1</sup>, gyth<sup>2</sup> i. utrumque nomen indeclinabile, et est equiuocum ad cyminum ethiopicum et ad nigellam. Uridem habet stipitem, aliquantulum grossum, foliis circumdatum, in extremitate diuisum, et flores albos.  
 5 **Acus**<sup>3</sup>, sambucus, gall. seu<sup>4</sup>, anglice allertre.  
**Acorus**<sup>5</sup>, i. radix gladioli. Gladiolus iuxta aquas crescit, cuius flos crocius est, radix rubea. Radicibus utuntur.  
 15 Gladiolus anglice boure uurt, gallice glaribus. Et notandum quod iiiii. sunt herbe ualde similes, unde uersus,  
**Yris**<sup>6</sup> purpureum florem gerit, yrios album,  
 20 Gladiolus crocium, sed spatula fetida nullum.

**Acedula**<sup>7</sup>, ribes, herba acetosa idem. gall. surelle<sup>8</sup>, anglice sourdocke.  
**Acus muscata** minuta habet folia et<sup>25</sup> fissa, florem indum uel subrufum, crescit sicut malum terre<sup>9</sup>. Acus muscata major, anglice poucles-nedele<sup>10</sup>. [Acus muscata minor, respice in malua crispa.]  
 30 **Acetum** [ex uino fit], anglice et gallice uinegre.  
**Acimum**<sup>11</sup> est id quod de uua relinquitur extracto musto, unde uue passe quandoque dicuntur<sup>35</sup> acyma ut in Suetonio<sup>12</sup> de Cesare Augusto.  
**Acer**<sup>13</sup> arbor est, item **acer** herba [est].  
**Acarus**<sup>14</sup>, sarcocolla idem est.  
 40 **[Adeantos]**<sup>15</sup> ad similitudinem felicis<sup>16</sup> habet folia, sed non ita magna sed ualde parua est herba.]  
**Adarcis**<sup>17</sup>, i. caro marina.

2. gith idem. 4. ciminum. 5. gith uiridem. 7. multis foliis. 8. divisiones habens.  
 10. Actis i. sambucus; anglice ellen. 13. croceus. 14. utimur. 15. gladiolus gall. glayol  
 anglice lyeure. 16. nota. 17. quatuor sunt species herbarum vel similes sed hec est dīa.  
 19. yreos. 21. croceum. 24. surele. sourdokke. 26. subrubeum. 28. pukelesnatle.  
 33. illud. 36. acima. 36. Sutonio. 40. acarud.

<sup>1</sup> μελάνθιον, see App. Aginilac. <sup>2</sup> Bart. p. 22, *Gith*, with the same explanation. Cf. Diosc. iii. 61-64. <sup>3</sup> E. P. N. p. 34, 'Actis vel sambucus, ellen.' *Acus* represents ἀκτῆ or ἀκτέα. <sup>4</sup> E. P. N. p. 44, 'Sambucus, suev, ellarne.' <sup>5</sup> Bart. p. 9, 'Accorus, i. radix gladioli.' See post, *Gladiolus*. <sup>6</sup> Bart. p. 25, *Yris*, where the same lines are quoted. <sup>7</sup> Bart. p. 9, 'Acedula, herba acetosa idem.' <sup>8</sup> Sorrel. <sup>9</sup> Cyclamen. <sup>10</sup> Cf. Puck-needle, puck-fist, pixie-stool. Gerarde, p. 941, 'it is called *Myrrhida Plinii* . . . *Acus moschata* in shops, and *Acus pastoris* . . . also Pick-needle.' <sup>11</sup> Bart. p. 9, 'Acinum quod de uua relinquitur extracto musto.' <sup>12</sup> Suet. ii. 76, 'Panis unciam cum paucis acinis uue duracinæ comedì.' <sup>13</sup> Bart. p. 9, 'Acer herba est. Acer etiam arbor est.' <sup>14</sup> See App. Azarod. <sup>15</sup> ἀδάντος: Diosc. iv. 134. cf. Bart. p. 9, 'Adiantos capillus veneris idem:' and App. Adiantus. <sup>16</sup> Filicis. <sup>17</sup> ἀδάρκης: Diosc. v. 136. See post, *Alconinium* and App. *Adaraïs*. Matth. Silv. c. xi, 'Adarce uel adarcis, i. flos aquæ marinæ ut fungus maris quæ est uelut spuma.' Sim. Jan. 'Steph. in synonimis, *adharsis* . . . est spuma quæ circa cannas adunatur.'

**Adarasia**<sup>1</sup>, adarasio, elebrus albus  
idem.  
**Adamans**<sup>2</sup>, quidam lapis, gallice et  
anglice aymant.  
**5 Affros**<sup>3</sup>, spuma [uitri] idem. Inde  
affros siue affrodite i. uermis<sup>4</sup>.  
Inde [affrodictia i. etas ueneria.  
Respice in orchis].  
**Affrontrum**<sup>5</sup>, spuma uitri idem.  
**10 Affodillus**<sup>6</sup>, centum capita, albucium  
idem. Saporem habet flos, plures  
flores albos, commiss [?] foliorum  
strictorum. Albutron idem, est  
herba, folia eius sunt similia foliis  
**15 porrorum, aee. ramesen**<sup>7</sup>.  
[**Adorasta**, respice in ellabrus albus.  
**Adipsa**<sup>8</sup>, respice in glicorisa.  
**Accus paliaris**, respice in paliurus.  
**Abscium**<sup>9</sup>, respice in sagidonicum.

**Acantum**<sup>10</sup>, urtica idem, respice in **20**  
yerda.]  
**Agnus castus** frutex est similis am-  
brosie, sed ramificat aliter, [cuius  
flos ycoraria. Respice in zuccora-  
rium].  
**25 Agrippa**<sup>11</sup> est quoddam unguentum.  
**Agimonia** uel **agrimonia** idem. Simi-  
lis est tanaceto, supposita capiti  
dormientis sompnum prestat. Se-  
cundum quosdam genus est apii, **30**  
[in] gallice et anglice egremoigne<sup>12</sup>.  
**Agaricus**<sup>13</sup>, fungus abietis, cor album  
abietis, [trodogalo idem].  
**Agrielea**<sup>14</sup> quam multi cathium dicunt,  
alii oliuam Ethiopicam, Latini ole- **35**  
astrum, folia habet stiptica, catha-  
plasmis denique apposita medentur.  
**Agrifolium**<sup>15</sup> arbor est ingens uel fortis

1. adarasco, elleborus. 3. adamas. 4. adamant. 6. uenus. 9. affronitum. diri.  
10. affodillus. albucium balbucinum. 11. habet aloe plures. 12. quinque foliorum.  
13. eadem. 15. ramese. 23. ramificatus. 31. egremoyne. 36. stipica. 37. medetur.

<sup>1</sup> Bart. p. 9, 'Adarasta, i. elleborus albus.' App. *Adrasca*. <sup>2</sup> ἄδαμας. <sup>3</sup> ἀφρός.  
<sup>4</sup> Ἀφροδίτη, Venus. ἀφροδίσια. <sup>5</sup> Bart. p. 9, 'Affronitrum, spuma vitri idem.' Read ἀφρόνιτρον, spuma vitri. <sup>6</sup> ἀσφόδελος: Bart. p. 9, 'Affodillus, centum capita idem,' apparently from Platearius. <sup>7</sup> Diosc. ii. 199, φύλλα ἔχων πράσω μεγάλω δμοια. It seems as though two glosses had been confused relating to asphodelus and allium respectively: cf. E. P. N. p. 24, 'Acitula, hramse;' p. 27, 'Acetula, ramese;' p. 67, 'Acitellum vel acecula, hrameson,' or ramesen may be meant simply as an explanation of porrorum. Ramsons, cf. κ·ρόμυον, and the Celtic *craf* and *cramh*. <sup>8</sup> ἀδιψών: Diosc. iii. 5. <sup>9</sup> A confused repetition of *absinthium Santonicum*.  
<sup>10</sup> See ante, *Achalaphe*. <sup>11</sup> Sim. Jan. 'Agrippa unguentum quoddam ab inventore nominatum.' Galen, π. συνθ. φαρμ. τ. κατὰ γένη vii. 12, ἄλλο τὸ τοῦ Νεαπολίτου, 'Αγρίππα συνετέθη: so that its name is due to the patient rather than to the practitioner. <sup>12</sup> E. P. N. p. 42, 'Agrimonia, agremoine, garclive,' p. 58, 'Hec egromonia, egromony.' <sup>13</sup> Bart. p. 9, 'Agaricus, fungus abietis idem.' App. 'Agaricus, i. fungus albus cuiusdam arboris.' <sup>14</sup> Diosc. i. 136, ἀγριελαία ἦν ἔνοι κότινον καλοῦσιν, οἱ δὲ αἰθιοπικὴν ἐλαῖαν, ἔχει τὰ φύλλα στυπτικά λεῖα δὲ καταπλασθέντα ἐφεκτικά ἔστιν ἐρυσιπελάτων κ. τ. λ. <sup>15</sup> Holly. E. P. N. p. 19, 'Acrifolius, holen,' p. 22, 'Acrivolus, holen.'

- cuius semen similis est piperi et dulcis saporis. Stomacho aptum est ad edendum, fastidium tollit, uentrem abstringit.
- 5 Alapsa**<sup>1</sup>, quandoque est galla, quandoque est alluta.
- Allacium**<sup>2</sup> est edera.
- Alloon**<sup>3</sup>, capillus ueneris idem.
- Allipiados**<sup>4</sup>, anglica, herba catholica, laureola idem. Similis est lauro in foliis, cuius semen coconidium appellantur. Foliis cortici et semine utimur. Gall. et anglice, lauriole.
- 15 Altea**<sup>5</sup>, bismalua [idem]. Alta malua,
- [ibiscus] idem; [gall. wymalue, anglice holyhokke. Respice in eiuscet et in malua siluestris.]
- Allogallica**<sup>6</sup>, genciana, [basilicus] idem. Gall. et anglice, genciane. <sup>20</sup>
- Alphe**<sup>7</sup>, urtica idem est.
- Alphus**<sup>8</sup>, morpheo idem. Inde alphuemulas i. morpheo nigra, et alpholeucas id est morpheo alba. <sup>25</sup>
- Alipta confita**<sup>9</sup>, i. mixtura, confectio est, et quia muscus recepit dicitur alipta muscata.
- Alcheozoidos**<sup>10</sup>, i. bacce iuniperi minoris. <sup>30</sup>

1. simile. 5. allapsa. 7. aliacum. 8. aloon. 9. angelica. 11. cuius—appellantur after utimur. 14. laureole. 15. altea after allo gallica. 22. alphuemelas. 24. i. 27. recipit. 29. alcheozoydos.

<sup>1</sup> App. ‘*Alasa sive abluta*, i. galla.’ Matth. Silv. c. xxvi, ‘*Alasfe* est galla non perforata.’ Sim. Jan. ‘*Alapsa* aliquando pro galla inuenitur.’ MS. Sl. 282, ‘*Pomum quercinum, galla, scicidon, alapsa, an<sup>co</sup>e. an oke appell.*’ *Aluta* and *alutarium* are both used for tanned leather: *alutum* is ‘cortex arboris quercinæ cum qua cerdones præparant corium’ (Du Cange, Supp. 1766). *Alasa* or *alasfe* may perhaps represent the Semitic name. <sup>2</sup> Matth. Silv. c. xxvi, ‘*Alcarine*, i. hedera,’ id. c. xxix, ‘*Alliatum*, i. hedera.’ <sup>3</sup> App. ‘*Aracon*, i. capillus ueneris.’

<sup>4</sup> App. ‘*Alidiados*, i. laureolæ semen, et ejus coagidium,’ read ‘laureola, semen ejus coconidium.’ Matth. Silv. c. xxix, ‘*Alipiados, camelea, mezereon, herba catholica, laureola* idem, cuius semen cocognidium uocatur.’ Bart. p. 10, ‘*Allepiados*, laureola idem.’ *Coconidium* (*κόκκος κυδειος*): see App. ‘*Cocognidium*, id est se[men] laureolæ.’ The plant is the spurge-laurel: Diosc. iv. 146, 147. <sup>5</sup> App. ‘*Althea*, bismalua, euiscus idem est.’ <sup>6</sup>ib. ‘*Althaea*, i. euiscus.’ ib. ‘*Eviscur*, id est bismalua, uel maluauiscus.’ Bart. p. 13, ‘*Bismalva*, altea idem.’ id. p. 20, ‘*Eviscus*, altea idem.’ Diosc. iii. 153, *ἀλθαία, ἔντοι δὲ ιβίσκον καλοῦστι, οἱ δὲ ἀλθίοκον μαλάχης ἐστὶν ἀγριὰς εἶδος*. From *bismalva* is formed the French *guimauve* (*wymalue*). <sup>7</sup> *ἀλόη γαλλική*: Diosc. iii. 3. App. ‘*Alogalbra* id est gentiana.’ ib. ‘*Aglogallice*, i. gentiana.’ <sup>8</sup> A *γαλλική*: <sup>9</sup> App. ‘*Alfita*, i. confita muscata,’ ib. ‘*Alipta confita*, i. mistura.’ Bart. p. 10, ‘*Alipta* est quedam confectio.’ Sim. Jan. ‘*Alipta* est quedam confectio in antidotario Nicolai et quia museum recipit muscata dicitur.’ <sup>10</sup> *ἀρκευθίδος*: App. ‘*Ami-fructus uel acodiacosudos*, i. iuniperum.’ ib. ‘*Archiotiden*, i. baccæ iuniperi.’ E. P. N. p. 34, ‘*Arciotidas*, fyrses-berian.’

**Alexander uel olixatrum<sup>1</sup>**, i. petrosillinum Macedonicum [gallice alisandre], anglice stanmersh.

**5 Alexantes<sup>2</sup>**, flos salis idem, alos i. sal, anthes, i. flos ut in Alexander est<sup>3</sup> capillos flauos.

**Alcon**, rarus<sup>4</sup>, [pes] pes uituli idem, gall. rarouse, angl. cokkowespitte.

**Allion<sup>5</sup>**, speragus idem.

**Allium domesticum**, tyriaca<sup>6</sup> rusticorum idem, [gall. angl. garleke].

**Allium agreste**, scordeon<sup>7</sup> idem,<sup>15</sup> angl. crowelek.

**[Alleluia<sup>8</sup>**, panis cuculi, trifolium silestre idem]. Florem habet album, tria habens folia, duo rotunda, aliquantulum in superiori parte di-<sup>20</sup> uisa. [Gallice surele], angl. wodesoure.

**Alrafed<sup>9</sup>**, id est narstucium.

**Albocyn<sup>10</sup>**, id est terebentina.

**Albesardi**, i. galbanum.

**Alphesora**, amphilion prassion<sup>11</sup>, uitis alba<sup>12</sup>, bronia idem. gall. navet, angl. wildnep.

1. petrocillimum. 2. gallice alisandre om. 6. antos. alexandro ad. 8. iaros.  
9. iarouse. cokowespitte. 11. alion. 21. wodesour. 24. albotyn. 25. albezardi.  
26. ampelion. 27. nauet sauage. 28. wyldenepe.

<sup>1</sup> *Olixatrum* = olus atrum. πετροσέλινον, τοῦτο φύεται ἐν Μακεδονίᾳ, Diosc. iii. 70. App. ‘*Aliander uel olus apium*, id est petrosel, mace.’ Bart. p. 10, ‘*Alexandria*, i. stanmarche.’ E. P. N. p. 13, ‘*Petrosilion*, stanmerce,’ p. 31, ‘*Sigsonte*, stan-merce.’ *Merce* (E. P. N. pp. 7, 12, 24, 26, 37) is constantly used to gloss *apium* (σέλινον). *Stan-merce* = petroselinum = stoneparsley. E. P. N. p. 13, ‘*Apiaster*, wude-merce.’ id. p. 42, ‘*Saniculum*, sanicle, wude-merce.’ id. p. 28, ‘*Apis sylvatica*, wudu-merce,’ and cf. also Ger. Wassermerk. <sup>2</sup> ἀλὸς ἄνθος: Diosc. v. 128. App. ‘*Alosacritus*, i. flos salis uel adarces græce.’ ib. ‘*Alosorctus*, id est flos salis montani.’

<sup>3</sup> Alex. Trallianus, (Puschmann, Vienna, 1878. 2 vols. 8°) vol. i. 455, πυρρὰς τρίχας βάψαι καὶ γανθᾶς ποιῆσαι. <sup>4</sup> Bart. p. 24, ‘*Iarus*, barba aaron, pes vituli idem; cornuta habet folia, i. ȝekesterse.’ App. ‘*Iarus*, barba Aron, idem est, radice utimur.’ Diosc. ii. 195. Cuckoospit, cf. Ger. Spiess, Spitze.

<sup>5</sup> Matth. Sily. c. xxix, ‘*Allium ara*. id est eliosa spargus.’

<sup>6</sup> θηριακή (sc. ἀντίδοτος). Gerarde says of Garlicke: ‘the English (call it) Garlicke and Poor Man’s Treacle:’ compare the name Treacle Mustard (*Erysimum Alliaria*). <sup>7</sup> σκόροδον, Diosc. ii. 181, which no doubt has been confused (Bart. p. 38) with σκόρδον, Diosc. iii. 115. Bart. p. 38, ‘*Scordion*, i. allium agreste . . . an. crowelek.’ Probably meadow-saffron.

<sup>8</sup> Bart. p. 10, ‘*Alleluia*, i. wodesour.’ E. P. N. p. 11, ‘*Trifolium*, geaces-sure uel þri-lefe.’ Wood-sorrel.

<sup>9</sup> Matth. Silv. c. lv, ‘*Arastade uel arastion*, id est nasturcum, arased idem.’ Bart. p. 11, ‘*Araseth*, i. nasturtium.’ <sup>10</sup> Matth. Silv. c. xxvi, ‘*Albotin*, albat id est terbentina.’ Sim. Jan. ‘*Boti*, arabice est terabintus.’ App. ‘*Illebut*, i. terebinthina.’ <sup>11</sup> ἀμπελόπρασον, Diosc. ii. 179. <sup>12</sup> Diosc. iv. 181, ἄμπελος λευκή, οἱ δὲ βρωνίαν καλοῦσι. Bart. p. 13, ‘*Bronia*, wildenepe.’ id. p. 43, ‘*Vitis alba*, i. bronia.’ E. P. N. p. 14, ‘*Nap saluatica*, spere-wyrt uel wilde næp.’ id. p. 16, ‘*Diptamnus*, uel bibulcos wilde næp.’ id. p. 30, ‘*Innule campane*, spere-wyrt, *Napis*, næp,’—where the confusion may be explained by comparing the glosses ‘*Hinnula campana*, þis spere-wyrt,’ E. P. N. p. 6, and ‘*Viticella*, smernepe,’ Bart. p. 43.

[**Agrimonia**, ferraria, lappa inuersa<sup>1</sup>  
idem, secundum Laurentium etiam  
uocatur adiascordion, filantropos.

**Alexandrina**<sup>2</sup>, i. camedafne, respice in  
5 dampne.

**Albederagi**, i. basiliconis uel colum-  
bine, secundum Gaddesden in  
Rosa sua<sup>3</sup>, libro paruo cuius de  
fluxu samiarum.

10 **Alcanna**, cozon idem.]

**Ampelion** uel **anapelion** uel **cram-  
peleon**<sup>4</sup>, uitis agrestis que lam-  
brusca<sup>5</sup> dicitur alio nomine, cuius  
flos dicitur yantum uel yantis<sup>6</sup>,  
15 inde oleum yantinum<sup>7</sup>, et ampe-  
leon melanis uel melas<sup>8</sup>, i. uitis

nigra, et ampeleos ynipheros<sup>9</sup>, i. uitis  
uermifera.

**Alabastrum** genus est marmoris lucidi  
unde fiunt kanterne et huiusmodi. <sup>20</sup>

**Alchites**<sup>10</sup> siue **alkites** est quedam  
species ydipesis dicta ab alkis  
quod est uter eo quod uenter alkis  
percussus resonat ad modum utri  
pleni. <sup>25</sup>

**Alembicum**<sup>11</sup>, i. uas distillatorium in  
quo sit aqua resacia et huiusmodi.

**Aloen**<sup>12</sup>, azabare idem. Ex succo  
cuiusdam herbe fit que similiter  
appellatur, et tria sunt genera, uide-<sup>30</sup>  
licet cycotrinum, epaticum, et ca-  
ballinum.

11. Item ampeleon uel anapeleon. 14. ynantium uel yantis i. 17. yniferos. 18. uinifera.  
20. lanterne. 21. alchites. alkites. 22. alkys. 23. alkys. 25. semipleni. 27. fit  
aqua rosacea et aqua ardens et huiusmodi. 31. cytrinum.

<sup>1</sup> *Lappa inuersa* is Burdock, (see App. ‘*Lappa inuersa*, i. bardana,’) which also is denoted by the term φιλάνθρωπος, E. P. N. p. 10, ‘*Philantropos*, þis manlufigende,’ though the name is properly applied to Aparine, Diosc. iii. 94, προσέχεται δὲ καὶ ἴμαριος ἡ πόα, cf. also Bart. p. 26, ‘*Lappa incisa*, i. agrimonia,’ E. P. N. p. 46, ‘*Lappa*, bardane, clote,’ and App. *Ascella* and *Arcella*. <sup>2</sup> δάφνη ἀλεξανδρεῖα, Diosc. iv. 145. <sup>3</sup> ‘Joannis Anglici, Praxis medica, Rosa Anglica dicta,’ Aug. Vind. 1595, 2 vols. 4to. The reference seems to be to vol. ii. 719, sqq. on Fluxus Sanguinis Narium. For cuius read eius. Leland, Com. de Script. Brit. c. 379, ‘Joannes Gatisdenus, quem Matthæus Syluaticus in Lexico Joannem Anglicum appellat, philosophie strenuissime incubuit in eo Collegio quod Iasi à Mariduno nomen accepit . . . . Scripsit opus luculentum juxta ac eruditum de Re Medica, cui et illustris ab excellentia titulus inditus est, videlicet Rosa Medica . . . . Symphorianus Campegius, alias Champerius, archiatrus Lotharingi, Gadesdeni meminit.’ <sup>4</sup> Gr. ἄμπελος. <sup>5</sup> E. P. N. p. 11, ‘*Labrusca*, wingerd.’ id. p. 46, ‘*Labrusca*, hundes-berien.’ See Pliny, Hist. Nat. xxiii. 1. <sup>6</sup> οἰνάνθη, Diosc. v. 5. <sup>7</sup> ἔλαιον οἰνάνθινον, Diosc. i. 56. <sup>8</sup> ἄμπελος μέλαινα, Diosc. iv. 182, see App. *Ampelos melanis*. <sup>9</sup> ἄμπελος οἰνόφορος, Diosc. v. 1.

<sup>10</sup> ἀσκίτης, ἀσκός. Bart. p. 12, ‘*Aschites* species quedam ydipesis est et dicitur ab ascis quod interpretatur uter, eo quod uenter aschitici percussus resonat ad modum utri semipleni.’

<sup>11</sup> Matth. Silv. c. xxvi, ‘*Alembicum* est vas distillatorium in quo fit aqua rosa.’ Bart. p. 10, ‘*Alembicum*, distillatorium idem.’ <sup>12</sup> Diosc. iii. 22, διττὸν δὲ ἐστι τὸ εἶδος τοῦ χυλίσματος, τὸ μέντοι φαμμῶδες . . . τὸ δὲ ἡπάτιζον. Bart. p. 9, ‘*Aloes* iii. sunt species, s. epaticum, cicotrinum et caballinum.’ Matth. Silv. c. xxxi (apparently from Platearius) ‘quod in fundo feculentum vocatur cabalinum.’

**Aloes lignum**<sup>1</sup>, cuius sunt tria genera, uidelicet cume, cameatis, et same. Reperitur in magno flumine Babylonia.

**5 Allimen**<sup>2</sup>, uen[en]a est terre que in calidis regionibus reperitur, et precipue in locis sulphureis [ubi magna caliditas est].

**10 Alphita**<sup>3</sup>, farina ordei idem, [uel secundum alium succus ordei quando adhuc urescunt].

**15 Alcanna**<sup>4</sup> herba est que ultra mare [est] et precipue in Sicilia inuenitur, et ualet ad mundificacionem [et dealbacionem cutis] et attenuacionem.

**Alconnium**<sup>5</sup>, adaras, coro marina idem secundum nos, secundum alios alconnium est plumbum ustum, uel quedam auis marina, uel quedam superfluitas arboris in mari crescentis.

**20 Albesten uel albestum**<sup>6</sup> indeclinabile i. calix uiua, **alcanni** uero est calix extincta.

**25 Amaracus** [uel **amarascus**], maiorana, persa sansucus<sup>7</sup>, colimbrum idem. Minuta habet folia et plures stipites graciales, et inter omnes [omnes] herbas maior est odorifera. [gall. 30 et angl. maiorane], unde uersus

1. est cuius. 2. cume cameas. 5. before allimen add albulum, radix uina idem. alumen.  
6. inuenitur. 13. Scicilia. 15. attenuacionem cutis. 19. alcomium. 20. auis quedam.  
24. calx. 29. graciles. 30. ordorifera.

<sup>1</sup> Matth. Silv. c. xxx, 'Cas. Felix ca. de ligno aloes, lignum aloes tribus modis est: uno modo fit in quadam regione, et dicitur carme. Est aliud quod fit in insula Indie maioris et vocatur camar. Tertium oritur in quadam regione Indie et dicitur sales.' But there is no such description of *lignum aloes* in Cassius Felix (ed. Valentine Rose, 1879) and the quotation is from Constantinus Africanus (a famous monk of Monte Casino, who flourished from 1067-1106. Meyer, Gesch. der Bot. iii. 476). Const. Afr. Basil. 1536, p. 354, 'Lignum aloes tribus etiam modis est: unum etiam fit in quadam regione Indie et dicitur come, et cunctis laudabilius est. Est et aliud quod fit in insula maris Indie que vocatur cumar. Tertium in quadam regione fit que dicitur samies.' 'Reperitur in magno flumine superioris Babylonie cui conjungitur fluuius paradisi,' Platearius, circa instans c. ii.

<sup>2</sup> Platearius, c. vii, 'Alumen est terre maneris secundum quosdam, secundum alios uena terre dicitur esse . . . in regionibus valde calidis procreatur, et precipue in locis sulfureis et ignitis.'

<sup>3</sup> ἀλφίτον. Bart. p. 9, 'Alphita, i. farina ordei.' App. 'Alfita id est farina hordei immaturi.'

<sup>4</sup> Matth. Silv. c. xxvi, 'Alcanna quid est, i. henne. Cyprus. arab. alchenne. inde oleum ciprinum id est de alcanna.' Platearius, c. xxvi, 'Alcanna herba est in transmarinis partibus et in Sicilia reperitur copiose.'

<sup>5</sup> ἀλκυόνιον, Diosc. v. 135: cf. App. 'Altionum, i. syriaca. Altioneus, i. vespertilio avis.' For adaras see ante Adarcis. Matth. Silv. c. xxvi, 'Alcionum secundum Alexandrum idem est quod artis quod idem est quod caro marina: sed secundum Dia. est spuma maris.'

<sup>6</sup> App. 'Albestus, i. calx uiua.' ἀσθετός, Diosc. v. 132. Matth. Silv. c. iii, 'Abestus et abesti idem, id est calx.'

<sup>7</sup> App. 'Amaracus, i. maiorana.' Bart. p. 29, 'Majorana, persa samsucus.' It is called in Italian Sansucco Persa, Fuchs, H. S. p. 733. σάμψυχον, Diosc. iii. 41. Colimbrum, corimbrum, cozimbrum are parallel forms.

Fetet amarusca <sup>1</sup> , redolet similis ca-	Ambrosia, liliifagus <sup>7</sup> , eupatorium, sal-
mamilla.	uia agrestis idem. Gal. ambreise,
[Respice in fetida et in moroclum.]	angl. wildesauge. [Respice in
<b>Amantilla</b> <sup>2</sup> , portentilla, marturella, fu,	millifolium.]
5 ualariana idem. gallice [et anglice],	<b>Ambra</b> <sup>8</sup> dicitur [esse] sperma bellue <sup>20</sup>
ualeriane.	marine, i. cete, sed proculdubio
<b>Ameos agreste</b> <sup>3</sup> , similis fraxinariae,	generi arboris [et] est in mari
anglice, wodewhisgle. [Respice	crescentis.
in fraxinaria.]	
10 <b>Amilum</b> <sup>4</sup> uel <b>amidum</b> id est medulla	<b>Amoniaci</b> <sup>9</sup> due sunt species, s. albus
frumenti sine mola facti.	et purpureus similis rose. [Res- <sup>25</sup>
<b>Amis</b> , aicustraritus, archocidos <sup>5</sup> et	pice in stacten.]
fructus iuniperi.	<b>Amoracea</b> <sup>10</sup> , rapistrum.
15 <b>Amigdale amare</b> <sup>6</sup> competunt medi-	<b>Amomum</b> <sup>11</sup> genus est herbe adoratis-
cine.	sime cuius fructus similis est bu-
	truco et est triplex, s. amomum [et] <sup>30</sup>

3. amarusca, mezandrus idem, anglice march. 5. ualeriana. 7. similis est. 8. wodewhistle.  
 10. i. medulla. 11. fracti. 12. amisfractis archocides i. 14. competit. 16. liliifagus.  
 17. ambrose. 18. wyldesauge. 22. gumma arboris. 27. rapistrum idem. gal. carloks.  
 29. frutex.

<sup>1</sup> *Amarusca* is the *cotula fetida*, opposed to *anthemis* (*chamomile* = *χαμαίμηλον*, Diosc. ii. 144). Bart. p. 10, ‘*Amarusca*, ameroke idem i. maythe.’ E. P. N. p. 59, ‘*Hec amarusa*, donfynkylle.’ id. p. 44, ‘*Cotula fetida*, ameruche, miwe.’ id. p. 14, ‘*Herba putida*, *μαγδα*.’ The name *magda* may be a translation of *παρθένιον*, Diosc. iii. 145. <sup>2</sup> Sim. Jan. ‘*Amantilla*, potentilla, fu, valleriana idem.’ Matth. Silv. c. xxxvi, ‘*Amantilla*, potentilla i. fu, valeriana.’ φῶ, Diosc. i. 10. Bart. p. 22, ‘*Fu*, valeriana idem.’ id. p. 10, ‘*Amantilla*, valeriana idem.’ id. p. 29, ‘*Martha*, i. valeriana.’ <sup>3</sup> App. ‘*Ameos*, id est *umurcula*, uel *redi domum*.’ Matth. Silv. c. xxix, ‘*Ameos uel amem*, lat. *redi domum* uel *morula* uel *semen morule rubi*.’ <sup>4</sup> Starch. ἀμυλον ἀνόμασται διὰ τὸ χωρὶς μύλον κατασκευάζεσθαι, Diosc. ii. 123. Bart. p. 10, ‘*Amidum*, *amilum*, idem, fit autem de tritico.’ <sup>5</sup> δὲ καρπὸς αὐτῶν (sc. ἀρκεύθων) . . . ἀρκευθὶς καλούμενος, Diosc. i. 103. App. ‘*Amifructus uel acodiacosudos*, i. *iuniperum*.’ ib. ‘*Archiotiden* i. *baccæ iuniperi*.’ E. P. N. p. 34, ‘*Arciotidas*, fyrses bērian.’ Renzi, Collectio Salernitana, iii. 275, ‘*Ami*, *fructus iuniperi idem*.’ <sup>6</sup> ἀμύγδαλα πικρά, Diosc. i. 176. Platearius, c. xxi, ‘*Amare* competent medicinae.’ <sup>7</sup> ἐλελίσφακον . . . Ψωμαῖοι σαλβία, Diosc. iii. 35. Bart. p. 10, ‘*Ambrosia*, wilde sauge.’ id. p. 20, ‘*Eupatorium*, i. *salvia agrestis*.’ id. p. 28, ‘*Liliifagus*, *salvia agrestis idem*.’ See App. *Eupatorium*. <sup>8</sup> App. Ambra. <sup>9</sup> ἀμωμιακόν, Diosc. iii. 88, γεννᾶται δὲ ἐν Λιβύῃ κατὰ Αμμωνα. <sup>10</sup> App. ‘*Amarioca*, i. *semen rapistri*.’ ib. ‘*Armoracia*, i. *rapistrum*.’ <sup>11</sup> ἀμωμόν ἔστι θαμνίσκος οἰονεὶ βότρυς ἐκ ξύλου ἀντεμπελεγμένος ἐντῷ κάλλιστον δέ ἔστι τὸ ἀρμένιον, χρύσιον τῷ χρόᾳ ἔχον τε τὸ ξύλον ὑπόκιρρον, εὐώδες ἵκανως τὸ δὲ μῆδικὸν . . . ἀδυνατώτερον τὸ δὲ ποντικὸν ὑπόκιρρον, οὐ μακρὸν οὐδὲ δύσθραυστον, Diosc. i. 14. This is evidently a portion of an old translation of Dioscorides, and is quoted in Sim. Jan. and Matth. Silv.

armonicum ceteris melius, aurosi coloris et odoris boni.

[**Ameos**, respice in carui agresti.

**Amaricon**<sup>1</sup>, respice in Samsucus.]

Aliud appellatur medicon primo inferius, tertium ponticum dicitur, rufum est et non longum.

**Ampliopia**<sup>2</sup>, i. obscuritas visus, ut in Alexandro de oculis.

**Amurca**<sup>3</sup> fex est olei nigra et aquosa cum premitur. Amurca uero olei ciprini cocta ad melli spissitudinem similis est licio, dolorem dentium tollit.

**Anagallicum**<sup>4</sup>, anagalla, anagallum, simphitum, consolida maior idem. Gallice [et anglice] confirie uel cornsilie. [Respice in uenti maior.]

**Antera**<sup>5</sup> id est semen rose.

**Anchios**<sup>6</sup> i. flos roris marini. Item <sup>20</sup> hoc notandum, anthos pro quolibet flore secundum grecos.

**Ancicardi**<sup>7</sup> fructus cuiusdam arboris in India [quos] imperiti modici testiculos uocant. <sup>25</sup>

**Anabulla maior**<sup>8</sup>, spurga, mezereon, rapiens uitam, faciens uiduas, leo terre, species [est] titimalli, oblonga habet folia uersus terras, flores multos in summitate parum <sup>30</sup> croceos, cuius semen uocatur cata-pucia. Gallice et angl. spurge. [Respice in uerucaria.]

**Anabulla [minor]**, titimallus <sup>9</sup>, uerrucaria, [labulla] idem. Gall. veroine, <sup>35</sup> angl. wartwort.

**Anagoge**<sup>10</sup>, i. reiectio [sursum] per os sanitatis.

- |                        |               |               |                              |                       |
|------------------------|---------------|---------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. armenicum ceteris.  | 8. ampliopia. | 12. mellis.   | 13. similis licio est.       | 16. simphitum.        |
| 17. anglice counsilie. | 20. anthos.   | 21. nomine.   | 22. flore accipitur.         | 23. anacardi.         |
| 24. yndia.             | medici.       | 26. surga.    | 29. terram.                  | 31. croceos et latos. |
| 35. Item anabulla.     | ueroyne.      | 36. wertewrt. | 37. cuius, &c. after spurge. | 32. &c. after spurge. |

<sup>1</sup> See Amaracus. <sup>2</sup> Alex. Trall. (ed. Puschmann, ii. 45), ὑγροκόλλούριον ποιοῦν πρὸς ἀμβλυωπίας καὶ ἄλλα πολλά. <sup>3</sup> ἀμόρρη: Diosc. i. 140: cf. Plin. xv. 8. App. 'Amurca, i. fæx olei.' Bart. p. 10, 'Amurca est fex olei superior et est utilis: sed murca est fex olei inferior et est inutilis.' E.P.N. p. 19, 'Amurca, eles drosna.' Sim. Jan. 'Dyas. amurca fex est olei magna et aquosa cum premitur, que coqui solet ad mellis spissitudinem.' <sup>4</sup> Bart. p. 10, 'Anagallicum seu Anagallis, i. consolida maior.' App. 'Anagalus, uel symphytum, consolida minor.' ib. 'Anagelicum, i. symphytum : ' cf. also the note on Diosc. iv. 10 (ed. Sprengel, 1829) Comfrey. <sup>5</sup> Bart. p. 10, 'Antera dicitur flos rosæ.' App. 'Anthera, i. semen rose.' <sup>6</sup> Bart. p. 10, 'Anthos est flos roris marini.' <sup>7</sup> App. 'Anacardi, i. fructus cuiusdam arboris in India, quam imperiti pediculos elephantium dicunt.'

<sup>8</sup> Probably *Daphne Laureola* or *Daphne Mezereum*. *Leo terre* is due to a confusion of χαμέλαια (Diosc. iv. 169) with χαμαιλέων. The plant, acc. to Gerarde, p. 1401, 'is called in English widow-wail, quia facit viduas,' and *rapiens vitam* no doubt for a similar reason. 'Avicen and Serapio call chamelæa or spurge-olive *Mezereon*.' (ib.) <sup>9</sup> τιθύμαλος: Diosc. iv. 162. Bart. p. 43, 'Verucaria, i. solsequium,' the ἡλιοσκόπιος of Dioscorides. <sup>10</sup> ἀναγωγή. Cass. Felix, c. 39, 'cum sanguinis superne educationis reiactatione, quam Græci ematos anagogen vocant.' Sim. Jan. and Matth. Silv. both quote Cassius Felix and Oribasius.

**Anathumatis**<sup>1</sup>, i. delatio fumi stomachi sursum ad capud.

**Anapoletica**<sup>2</sup> sunt que replent uulnus carne.

**5 Anogodan**<sup>3</sup>, i. sumac.

**Analepsia**<sup>4</sup> species est epilencie de uicio stomachi. Ana i. sursum, uel equale, si rectum interpretatur. Anesis<sup>5</sup> i. resis, i. requies, ab a quod est sine et nesis labe, inde anetica<sup>6</sup> i. mitigatoria.

**Anacochi**<sup>7</sup>, i. bacce lauri.

**Anisum**<sup>8</sup>, ciminum dulce, simile est feniculo et semen eius nisi quod est magistenuer. [gallice et anglice, anis.]

1. anathimiasis. 2. caput, with an erasure. 3. anapopletica. 6. analempia. 7. uirio. 10. labor. 13. dulce, g. et angl. anise. 14. semen eius semen albius nisi quod est aliquantulum magis est latum et tenue. 18. anstophili. 21. stagno. 23. anthemis. 24. Add 'anetum, g. et angl. anise, papauer rubeum idem.' 27. thoram. 29. anticrocus, add 'anticrocus, flos sambuci.'

<sup>1</sup> ἀναθυμίασις: Arist. Matth. Silv. c. xliv, 'Anathimasis, i. delatio fumi sursum a stomacho ad caput.' App. 'Antimasis, i. fumositas.'

<sup>2</sup> See post, Epiplatica. Matth. Silv. c. xliv,

'Anapleuretica sunt que alta vulnera complent et limpidian.' ib. 'Anapopletica grec. que replent vulnera carne.' Sim. Jan. 'Anapopletica grece exponit quidam quod sunt que vulnera carne replent.'

<sup>3</sup> App. 'Anagodam, i. sumach.' Matth. Silv. c. xliv, 'Anagodan, i. sumach.'

<sup>4</sup> Bart. p. 11,

'Analempia est gutta caduca a stomacho.' ib. 'Analeucia species est epilencie.' Matth. Silv. c. xliv,

'Analensia est species epilensie vitio stomachi.'

<sup>5</sup> ἀνεσις with a false derivation.

<sup>6</sup> ἀνετικά,

Antyllus, (in Matth. Med. p. 110). Cass. Felix, c. 57, 58. Matth. Silv. c. xlvi, 'Anesis, i. requies ab a quod est sine, nesos labor vel morbus, inde anetica i. mitigatiua vel quietica; from which it would appear that the derivation was thought to be from νόσος.'

<sup>7</sup> δαφνόκοκκοι. Matth. Silv.

c. xlvi, 'Anachochi, i. bacce lauri.' See post, 'Dampnococci, i. bacce lauri.'

<sup>8</sup> Bart. p. 10,

'Anisum, ciminum dulce idem.' App. 'Anisum, i. cymimum dulce.'

<sup>9</sup> App. 'Antophali vel Auernati, i.

garyophylli magni.' Meursius, Gloss. Graeco-Bar. 'ἀντόφαλι sive ἀντόφαλον, caryophyllum magnum.'

<sup>10</sup> Platearius, c. x, 'Antimonium uena terre est et metallo assimulatur stanno præcipue.' Bart. p. 12, 'Antimonium est vena terræ similis plumbo.'

<sup>11</sup> Matth. Silv. c. xlvi, 'Anemo, anemonis,

i. rub. papauer.' cf. Diosc. iv. 64, ἄνθος φοινικοῦν, ἐνιοτε δὲ καὶ λευκόν, δμοιον τῷ τῆς ἀγρίας διεμάνης.

<sup>12</sup> Sim. Jan. (quoting from some botanist, 'Botanicus,') 'Antora herba contraria tore venenonissime herbe omnia animalia perimentis: sed antora est ut tyriaca contra ipsam.'

Matth. Silv. c. xlvi gives a similar account. Gerarde (p. 966) says the plants alluded to are Aconite or wolf's bane (*φθορά*) and its antidote (*ἀντιφθορά*). He refers to Avicenna, ii. 500, and

745: and also to Marcellus Empiricus (about 370 A.D. p. 96 in the Aldine Med. Antiq. Lat. 1547)

'turam et anturam herbas virentes nitidissime collectas contundes.'

<sup>13</sup> App. 'Anticrocus, i.

flos albutii, uel flos gruci' (i.e. cnici): cf. Diosc. iv. 187, κνίκος . . . ἄνθος κρόκῳ δμοιον.

**Andrago, adraginis**, portacula, portulaca idem, g. et angl. porceleyne.

**Anchofili** uel **anchofili**<sup>9</sup>, gariofili magni idem.

**Antimonium**<sup>10</sup> uena est terre et assi-<sup>20</sup> mulatur metallo precipue scampno.  
[Respic in scipher.]

**Achemo**, camomilla idem.

**Anomon**<sup>11</sup> papauer idem, quando pa-  
pauer simpliciter ponitur pro albo<sup>25</sup> intelligitur.

**Anthora**<sup>12</sup> est herba quasi contra to-  
ram i. herbam uenenosam.

**Anticrocus**<sup>13</sup> est cardo habens flores  
similes croco.

<sup>30</sup>

**Antale**<sup>1</sup> est quidam lapis.

**Anostropha**<sup>2</sup> i. conuersio stomachi sursum per fluxum uentris dum tamen fiat fluxus ille uitio stomachi.

**Angina** apostema est sub gula, dictum ab ango -is, qui quidem morbus maxime porcis<sup>3</sup> accidit et quandoque hominibus.

**10 Antrax**<sup>4</sup> est uenenosa apostema.

[**Anchora** i. sanicula gilba.]

**Anesis** respice in analempsa.

**Alchemesis**, i. camamilla.

**Amarantum**<sup>5</sup>, respice in crisogon.

**15 Anabis**<sup>6</sup> respice in hipporis.]

**Agnus**, fructus iuniperi idem.

**Apium** quatuor species sunt apii.

[**Anglia**<sup>7</sup>, respice in lauriola.]

**Anomiada**<sup>8</sup>, respice in onomia.

**20 Anetum agreste**, respice in sister.]

**Apium risus**<sup>9</sup>, herba scelerata, uel murtillana, siue brutacea<sup>10</sup> uel

3. sursum per uomitum. Catastropha uero est conuersio stomachi deorsum per fluxum uentris dum, etc. 10. uenenosum. 16. Amis., add 'Anodinum, i. . . . mitigatuum.' 22. mertillana. 23. brutaceon. 24. utimur. 25. quia. 26. anticos. 28. Aquilaya apium appellatur risus. 29. raminum. 33. emoroydarum. 34. fissa. 35. foliis anglice crowefot. 37. emoroydarum. 40. siluestre. 42. alisaundre.

<sup>1</sup> Bart. p. 11, 'Antale, lapis quidam.' Fuchs (in Nic. Myreps., Bas. 1549, p. 167.) thinks Antale to be the 'purpura' and Dentale the 'buccinum' of Plin. ix. 36. <sup>2</sup> ἀναστροφή, καταστροφή.

<sup>3</sup> See Arist. Hist. An. viii. 21. 1, αἱ μὲν ὕες νοσήμασι μὲν κάμνουσι τρισίν, ὅντες δὲ μὲν καλεῖται βράγχος, ἐν τῷ μάλιστα τὰ περὶ τὰ βράγχια καὶ τὰς σιαγόνας φλεγμαίνει. <sup>4</sup> ἄνθραξ, carbuncle, Bart. p. 11, 'Antrax dicitur apostema venenosum.'

<sup>5</sup> Matth. Silv. c. xxxvi, 'Amarantum, chrisogonum, grisantum, mesebeston.' cf. Plin. xxi. 8, 'provenit Augusto mense.' <sup>6</sup> Perhaps ἀνάβασις, Diosc. iv. 46. <sup>7</sup> See ante, Allipiados. <sup>8</sup> Diosc. iii. 18, ἀνανίς, οἱ δὲ ὀνωνίδα καλοῦσι.

<sup>9</sup> Bart. p. 11, 'Apium risus, i. herba scelerata.' Gerard, p. 385, says 'Passe-floure is called commonly in Latine *Pulsatilla*, and of some *Apium risus* and *Herba venti*.' With murtillana compare *smurnon* (*σμύρνιον*), see post, Botracion. <sup>10</sup> βατράχιον, οἱ δὲ σέλινον ἄγριον . . . πλεῖστον ἐν Σαρδανίᾳ γεννώμενον, δριμύτατον, δηλικατόν, καὶ σέλινον ἄγριον καλοῦσι, Diosc. ii. 206. <sup>11</sup> ἀνώδυνον.

<sup>12</sup> App. Apium raninum. <sup>13</sup> Bart. p. 11, 'Apium emoroydarum, i. pes corvi maculosa habens folia.' Pilewort crowfoot. <sup>14</sup> Bart. p. 30, 'Mentula, an. gollan, apium emoroidarum idem.' <sup>15</sup> See ante, Alexander. <sup>16</sup> App. 'Apium domesticum, semen eius, selinum spina, et eius foliis utimur.' Read σέλινον σπέρμα. Diosc. iii. 67, σέλινον κηπαῖον.

brutaceoci, ferula idem. Extra corpus utuntur foliis et radice, non intra, quod mortifera est, secundum 25 anthicos aquilaria [uel anodium<sup>11</sup> i. mitigatuum].

**Aquileia** appellantur apium risus.

**Apium ranarum**<sup>12</sup> siue **apium rampnum** crescit in pratis et habet 30 folium rotundum, aliquantulum oblongum.

**Apium emoroidarum**<sup>13</sup>, pes corui idem, habet folia undique ossa et tres guttas magnas in foliis, se- 35 cundum antiquos mentula epis- copi<sup>14</sup> apium emoroidarum appellatur et crescit in aquis. [Angl. appellatur crowefet.]

**Apium silvestrum** uel **montanum**, 40 petrosil[li]num Macedonicum<sup>15</sup> idem. Gall. alixaundre, angl. stan- merche.

**Apium domesticum**<sup>16</sup> siue **ortola-**

C 2

**num**, cuius semen selinum sperma dicitur, similis est petrosillini sed minus est: foliis, semine utitur.  
g. mennache, ang. smalache<sup>1</sup>.

**5 Apropima uel aprimia**, i. melimela<sup>2</sup>, soluunt uentris, ardorem commovent.

**Apoquinatos** siue **apoquistidos**<sup>3</sup>, succus est seminis lini, secundum 10 quosdam sordes sunt manuum.

**Apomel**<sup>4</sup>, i. aqua frigida in qua fauus mellis abluitur, sed ydromel<sup>5</sup> habet ipsum mel compositum cum aqua frigida sine omni decoctione, 15 nec habet certam proporcionem mellis ad aquam. Nota [quod]

melsa fit ex viii partibus aque et ix mellis despumati et coquitur ad consumpcionem tertie partis illius totius<sup>6</sup>. Si pluis quid coquatur uel 20 pluis habuerit mellis et minus aque, dicitur melsa mellina, [e] contrario si minus coquatur et pluis habuerit mellis, dicitur melsa aquosa. Mellicratum<sup>7</sup> [etiam]<sup>25</sup> idem est quod melsa ut in Alexandro de oculis. Sed in quinta particula amforismorum<sup>8</sup> pro mellicrato accipimus ydromel. Quidam tamen exponunt melli- 30 cratum<sup>9</sup>, i. de melle et uino, sed hii exponunt uel intercipiunt melli-

2. petrosilino. 3. utimur, ge. smallache vel tonnache. 5. aprorima. 6. uentrem.  
17. item melsa fit. 18. coque. 20. plus. 21. plus. 24. plus.

<sup>1</sup> E. P. N. p. 42, 'Apium, ache.' id. p. 58, 'Hoc apium, smalege.' Bart. p. 11, 'Apium simpliciter, i. small ache.' Hence *Smallage*.

<sup>2</sup> Diosc. i. 161, τὰ δὲ μελίμηλα κοιλίαν μαλάσσει κακοστόμαχα δὲ καὶ καύσον ποιητικά. Matth. Silv. c. liv, 'Apruna i. cerasa.'

<sup>3</sup> Probably a confusion of ἀπόχυμα (Diosc. i. 98), with perhaps ὑπόκιστις (Diosc. i. 127). For *manuum* read *nauium*: and compare App. Apoquinatus and Apozumatus, also Matth. Silv. c. I, 'Apochimatos, i. semen de naui intus rasum,' and c. li, 'Apoquistidos succus est liquiritie sed secundum quosdam sordes est manuum.' Sim. Jan. 'Apoquinatus in antidotario uirili in confessio emplastri dicti didascalia exponit sordicies nauis, intelligendo rasuram exterioris partis: infra vocatur a Dya. apozima:' ib. 'Apozima, Dya. pix que de navi raditur quam Graeci apoxiam vocant.' See also Bart. p. 11, *Apozima*.

<sup>4</sup> Diosc. v. 17, ἀπόμελι τὸ ἐκπλυνομένων τῶν κηρίων ὕδατι σκευαζόμενον ὑδρόμελι καὶ ἀποτιθέμενον.

<sup>5</sup> Matth. Silv. c. I, 'Hydromel habet ipsum mel etc... ad aquam. Mulsa fit ex viii etc... totius. Si autem plus habet aquae et mellis minus dicitur mulsa aquosa, et ista vocatur aqua mellita quae secundum majorem et minorem quantitatem mellis dicitur aqua plus vel minus mellita. Si autem fiat equatio dicitur mulsa mellita. Mellicratum idem est quod mulsa aquosa quia in eo est plus aquae quam mellis ut in Alexandro de oculis, sed in secunda de aphorismorum pro mellicrato accipitur hydromel. Quidam componunt mellicratum cum vino et melle, nam cromum vinum interpretatur.' Bart. p. 30, 'Mulsa est potus factus ex viii partibus aquae et nona mellis despumati et coquitur ad consumptionem tertiae partis.'

<sup>6</sup> Diosc. v. 17, ἀφεψοῦσιν εἰς τὸ τρίτον.

<sup>7</sup> μελίκρατον, Diosc. v. 17. μελίκρατῳ ἀπόπλυνε, Alex. Trall. vol. ii. p. 69 (ed. Puschmann).

<sup>8</sup> Hipp. Aph. (Kühn, med. Græc. vol. xxiv. p. 744), γυναικα ἦν θέλης εἰδέναι εἰ κύει, ἐπὴν καθεύδειν μέλλῃ, ἀδείπνῳ ἑούσῃ μελίκρατον διδόναι πιεῖν.

<sup>9</sup> Bart. p. 30, 'Mellicratum idem est quod mulsa, sed quidam mellicratum exponunt pro melle et vino, quod craton interpretatur vinum.'

cratum pro ydromelle pro uino et melle utrumque, craton<sup>1</sup> interpretatur uinum in uulgari greco.

**Apoflemnatismus**<sup>2</sup> dicitur esse omne  
5 quod per os uel per nares flema  
deponit a capite siue fit gargari-  
zacio siue masticacio siue fricacio  
interioris oris, siue capud purga-  
mentum per nares immissum, siue  
10 sternutacioni. Et [dicitur] apo-  
fleumaticus ab a quod est sine,  
et fleuma, quasi deponens fleuma.

**A[p]palum**<sup>3</sup> interpretatur sine pelle et  
inde dicuntur oua appalia i. sine  
15 pelle, [gall. œfs hardees], uel sine  
costa, i. mollia. Inde dicitur apa-  
lofarchos<sup>4</sup> i. caro mollis, farchos<sup>5</sup>  
enim est caro ut in C. et ab hac  
mollice quelibet sorbilia dicuntur  
20 appala uel appola.

[**Apium agreste**<sup>6</sup> minoci idem. Re-  
spice in Yposelinum.

5. fleuma. 6. sit. 8. interiorum. caput purgium. 12. Apociasticum, i. repercursum.  
16. testa. inde etiam dicitur apolapharchos. 18. ut in G. 19. mollicie. 31. Quibaria vel  
aquileya. 32. mimirce equaliter. Item, aquileya columbaria idem, dicitur herba quedam calida,  
id quod pes galli. 36. Artemesia. 38. amoysse. 39. mougwend (*vel mugwrt*) in a  
later hand. 41. cytrinum. 42. per se inuenitur. 43. cytrino.

<sup>1</sup> Du Cange, Lex. Græc. *κράση, κράσι, κράσιον*, vinum. Kühn, vol. xii. p. 565, 566.

<sup>2</sup> ἀποφλεγματισμός, Galen, (ed.

54. <sup>3</sup> ἀπαλός with a false derivation. *ῶν τὸ ἀπαλόν*, Diosc. ii.

5. σάρξ.

<sup>4</sup> ἀπαλόσαρκος, Hipp. *περὶ ὑγρῶν χρήσιος* (ed. Kühn, vol. xxii. p. 161).

<sup>6</sup> See ante, Agrimonia, where the same

<sup>6</sup> δηριοσέλινον, Diosc. iii. 71. <sup>7</sup> σέλινον.

<sup>8</sup> See ante, Artemesia, where the same

authority appears to be quoted.

<sup>9</sup> ἀπόστημα. Cassius Felix, c. 18, 'collectiones Græci

apostemata vocant.'

<sup>10</sup> From this the expressions 'secundum hunc' and 'secundum

antiquos' would seem to be identical in meaning. See Herba Roberti.

<sup>11</sup> App. 'Artemisia

id est matricaria.' E. P. N. p. 42, 'Artimisie, mug-wrt, merherbarum.'

<sup>12</sup> id. p. 13, 'Artemisia,

'vel matrum herba, mug-wyrt.'

<sup>13</sup> 'Mater herbarum, arthemesia idem.'

Bart. p. 29, 'Mater herbarum, arthemesia idem.'

ib. 'Matri-

Cassius Felix, c. 18, 'collectiones Græci

<sup>14</sup> 'Artemisia, arthemesia idem.'

Diosc. iii. 117, *ἄγει ἀπὸ μῆτρας ὅσα καὶ τὸ ἐγκάθισμα*.

Professor Earle (E. P. N. p. lxxxix) thinks mug-wort is midge-wort.

<sup>15</sup> Professor Earle (E. P. N. p. lxxxix) thinks mug-wort is midge-wort.

Professor Earle (E. P. N. p. lxxxix) thinks mug-wort is midge-wort.

<sup>16</sup> Professor Earle (E. P. N. p. lxxxix) thinks mug-wort is midge-wort.

Bart. p. 11, 'Arsenicum, i. auripigmentum.'

<sup>17</sup> id. p. 27, 'Lempnias, auripigmentum idem.'

App. 'Lempreneas, arsenicum i. auripigmentum.'

<sup>18</sup> Matth. Silv. c. lix, 'Arsenicum . . . et auripigmentum

quando per se ponitur citrinum intelligitur.'

<sup>19</sup> σανδαράχη, Diosc. v. 121.

**Apium barbatum**, respice in tela  
mariee.

**Apium**, xilenum<sup>7</sup> idem est. <sup>25</sup>

**Apiasia**, respice in melissa.

**Aquileia**, columbina idem secundum  
Laurentium<sup>8</sup>, sed secundum hunc  
est apium risus.]

**Apostema**<sup>9</sup> interpretatur collectio. <sup>30</sup>

**Aquilaria** uel aquileia unum stipitem  
habet et folia fissa minute equali  
respicientia et florem album, se-  
cundum antiquos<sup>10</sup> apium risus  
appellatur. <sup>35</sup>

**Archemesia**<sup>11</sup>, matricaria, uel matri-  
calis, mater herbarum idem. Tota  
herba utimur, gallice armoise, angl.  
mugwort uel mugwed.

**Arsenicum**<sup>12</sup>, lompnias i. auripigmen- <sup>40</sup>  
tum citrinum, et quando auripig-  
mentum per se nominatur pro  
citrino intelligitur [et secundum A.  
sandaliaca<sup>13</sup>.]

**Arnoglossa**<sup>1</sup>, lingua agni, lingua arietis, plantago maior idem. Gallice planteyne, anglie weybrode. Nota quod plantago minor, quinquenervia<sup>2</sup> et lanceolata sunt idem. Gallice launcele[e], anglie rib[be]-wort.

**Arceotide**<sup>3</sup>, iuniperus idem [est.]

**Arilli**<sup>4</sup> sunt arida uuarum grana et dicuntur ab ariditate.

**Archangelica**<sup>5</sup> uel **barba anglia**, g. archangle, angl. ded[e]netle. [Respice in marrubium album.]

**Argentum uiuum**<sup>6</sup> generatur in terra et tale quale apparet a terra quasi aqua fluens producitur.

3. plauntayne. 4. minor et centinervia et lanceolata. 20. radicibus et foliis quando in a later hand. 21. rotundo with mark of erasure. 25. facientem. 27. Armoteren. 28. ántagonis. 31. arotica.

<sup>1</sup> Bart. p. 11, 'Arnoglossa, i. plantago major.' id. p. 27, 'Lingua arietis, i. arnoglossa,' 'Lingua agni, i. plantago.' App. 'Arnoglossa vel centumnervia, i. plantago.' E. P. N. p. 1, 'Arniglosa, þ is wegbræde.' Ger. Wegebreit, Eng. waybread. <sup>2</sup> Bart. p. 36, 'Quinqueneruia, lanceolata, plantago minor idem.' E. P. N. p. 30, 'Quinquenerbia, ribbe.' id. p. 44, 'Lanceolata, launceleie, ribbe.' Cf. Eng. Ribwort plantain.

<sup>3</sup> Matth. Silv. c. lv, 'Arkeutos est arbor iuniperi.' App. 'Archiotiden, i. baccæ iuniperi.' E. P. N. p. 34, 'Arciotidas, fyrses berian.' See ante, Alcheozoidos ἄρκευθος, Diosc. i. 103. <sup>4</sup> App. 'Arantili, id est semen uiuae, uel arilli.' Matth. Silv. c. lvi,

'Arilli sunt arida uavarum grana dicta ab ariditate.'

<sup>5</sup> Bart. p. 11, 'Archa angelica, i. blinde nettle, habet flores albos.' E. P. N. p. 43, 'Arcangelica, mort ortie, blinde netle.' Sim. Jan. 'Archangelicam quidam urticam mortuam dicunt.' White archangel, or Dead nettle.

<sup>6</sup> Platearius, circ. Inst. c. v, 'generatur autem in terra quale apparet, a terra quasi aqua fluens producitur.'

<sup>7</sup> Diosc. iii. 88, ἀμμωνιακόν καὶ τοῦτο δύος ἔστι νάρθηκος.

<sup>8</sup> ἀρστολοχία, Diosc. iii. 4, ἔστι δὲ η μὲν στρογγύλη, (iii. 5) η δὲ μακρά. Bart. p. 11, 'Aristologia, i.

paciens, alia longa alia rotunda, quando simpliciter rotunda.'

<sup>9</sup> App. 'Aricalomi, aristol. lon.'

<sup>10</sup> Cf. Diosc. v. 166. <sup>11</sup> App. 'Amarioca, i. semen rapistri.' id.

'Armoracia, i. rapistrum.' Diosc. ii. 138, ραφανὸς ἀγρία ἦν 'Ρωμαῖοι ἀρμοράκιαν καλοῦσι, φύλλα ἔχει

δύοια τὴν ἡμέρᾳ πρὸς τὰ τῆς λαμψάνης μᾶλλον, cf. E. P. N. p. 16, 'Arboracia vel lapsana, cal.'

Matth. Silv. c. lix, 'Aromorachion id est raffanus agrestis et est rapesta.' Gerarde (p. 241) makes it Horse-radish.

<sup>12</sup> Perhaps ὄρτυξ, ὄρτυγος, the quail. Cf. Renzi, Collect. Salernit. iii. p. 273, 'Acrago, genus (var. atrago, ginis, id est avis) est avis tholosana habens optimas carnes ad edendum.' cf. also Reinesius, Var. Lect. (Altenburg 1640), pp. 568, 569.

<sup>13</sup> Sim. Jan. 'Aretica, g. virtuosa.' Matth. Silv. c. lv, 'Aretica, i. virtuosa.' ib. 'Ares, i. virtus.' Cf. 'Ἄρης, ἀρετή.'

**Armoniacum**<sup>7</sup> gummi cuiusdam arboris est.

**Aristologie**<sup>8</sup> sunt due species s. longa et rotunda. Radices et folia utimur et [quando] simpliciter ponitur pro rotundo intelligitur. [Respice in malum storacis et in strongilis<sup>9</sup>.]

**Arena**<sup>10</sup> uirtutem habet relaxandi et ad omnem tumorem faciendam, [tamen] mollit duricias.

**Armoceren**<sup>11</sup>, rapistrum idem.

**Artogo, artogis**<sup>12</sup>, i. avis tolosana habens optimas carnes ad comedendum.

**Ares**<sup>13</sup>, i. uirtus, inde **aretica**, i. uirtuosa.

**Archos**<sup>1</sup>, i. princeps, inde poliarchion,  
i. principans pluribus.  
**Arange**<sup>2</sup>, citromilum idem.  
**Asarabaccara**<sup>3</sup>, uulgago, gariofilata  
5 agrestis, [milgago], asarus idem.  
Respice in matricaria aquatica.  
**Asar**<sup>4</sup> *lazarum*, quinancium, sulphurum sanancium, ferula, silfium,  
inde [?] opos silphii [i.] asa-  
10 fetida.

**Asar**<sup>5</sup>, i. uirga pastoris.  
**Aspalto**<sup>6</sup>, i. quedam gumma.  
**Aspaltum**<sup>7</sup>, i. bitumen iudaicum.  
**Aspatiles**<sup>8</sup> dicuntur pisces squamosi  
ab asperitate squamarum uel spin-  
arum uel locorum in quibus de-  
gunt.  
**Asplenis**<sup>9</sup> herba est splendilidion si-  
milis et in exterioribus et in uir-  
tute scolopendrie.

4. uulgago milgago. 7. silphicum sanantum. 8. silphium idem. 11. asar after  
aspalto. uiga. 13. *Add terra est.*

<sup>1</sup> ἀρχός. μάλαγμα πολινάρχιον is the name of a plaster, Galen (ed. Kühn, vol. xiii. pp. 184, 185). Matth. Silv. c. lv, 'Arcos, i. princeps, inde poliarchion, i. plures principatus obtinens.' <sup>2</sup> Bart. p. 15, 'Citrangulum rotum, orenge.' citromilum = κιτρόμηλον. Geop. x. 76, ποιήσει καρπὸν τὰ καλούμενα κιτρόμηλα. Perhaps κιτρόμηλα should be read in Diosc. i. 166, τὰ δὲ μῆδικὰ λεγόμενα ή περσικὰ ή κεδρόμηλα, φωμαῖστὶ δὲ κίτρια, πᾶσι γνώμα. Prof. Skeat says that orange comes to us from the Persian *náranj* through the It. *arancio*, and Fr. *orange*. Gerarde, p. 1464, shows that *malum anarantium* was confused with *malum aurantium*. 'Schol. Nicand. scribit μῆλον sine ulla adjunctione quoque pro malo medico usurpari, quod et νεράνχιον vulgo vocari addit' Lobeck, Phryn. p. 470. Cf. Steph. Thes. sub μῆλον. Nicander Alexipharmacæ, v. 533, καρδαμίδος, μῆδον (var. μῆλόν) τε καὶ ἐμπριέντα συήπι; on which the Scholium is καὶ μῆδόν τε, τὸ μῆδικὸν καλούμενον ἔστι δὲ ἔλος φύτου γράφεται καὶ μῆλον. ἔστι δὲ τὸ μῆδικὸν μῆλον ὃ ἔστι τὸ νεράνχιον. <sup>3</sup> Bart. p. 11, 'Asara baccara, vulgo gariofilus agrestis.' id. p. 30, 'Milvago, gariofila agrestis, asara baccara idem sunt.' App. 'Assara, i. baccara, vp. (secundum) vulgus.' ib. 'Alzaru, i. vulgagia.' Diosc. i. 9, ἄσαρον. Cf. Macer, 'Est asarum græce, vulgago dicta Latine, . . . Et vulvæ morbis decoctio subvenit ejus.' Vulgago therefore and matricaria (matrix) have a similar meaning. For bacchar see Plin. Hist. Nat. xxi. 6. <sup>4</sup> Bart. p. 27, 'Lasar, i. asafetida:' cf. Plin. Hist. Nat. xix. 3. *Laser* is the juice of the *laserpitium*, or σίλφιον κυρηναϊκόν, Diosc. iii. 84, δπὸς σιλφίου. cf. also Herod iv. 169. <sup>5</sup> Sim. Jan. 'Asaragi in iii. Alman. (i.e. Almansoris) est virga pastoris.' <sup>6</sup> Bart. p. 12, 'Aspaltum dicitur quoddam genus gummi nigri quod a quibusdam dicitur bitumen iudaicum.' <sup>7</sup> Diosc. i. 99, ἀσφαλτος διαφέρει ή λουδαϊκὴ τῆς λοιπῆς. <sup>8</sup> Read *aspratiles*. Bart. p. 12, 'Aspiatiles, an. stikelinges.' See Theodorus Priscianus, ii. 13, 'De piscibus aspratiles sumant.' Plinius Valerianus, v. 25, 'De piscibus vero maxime marinos dari oportet, sed aspratiles quales sunt merulæ, scaurus.' As to *stikelinge* see the *Catholicon Anglicum* (Earl. Eng. Text Soc.), sub *Bafyn-stylkylle*. <sup>9</sup> Diosc. iii. 141, ἀσπληγον, οἱ δὲ σκολοπένδριον . . . φύλλα ἔχει σκολοπένδρα τῷ θηρίῳ ὅμοια (i.e. the milliped) . . . δίναμιν δὲ ἔχει τὰ φύλλα . . . σπλῆνα τήκειν. cf. App. 'Splenion, i. scolopendria.' ib. 'Scolopendria, i. lingua ceruina.' The plant referred to is the Harts'-tongue fern.

- Asta regia**<sup>1</sup> uel aste regia, [gall. muget,] angl. woderove.
- Asarus**<sup>2</sup>, quam multi nardum agrestem vocant, folia habet edere similia tenera et rotunda, flores inter folia iuxta radicem purpurei coloris, urinam et menstrua prouocat, [gariofilus agrestis. Respice in asarabaccara.]
- [**Asafetida**, respice in asar lazaram.]
- Asclepias**<sup>3</sup>, respice in draguncia.
- Archacon**, respice in Zactaron<sup>4</sup>.
- Argentilla**<sup>5</sup> orualis, hec potata ossa fracta consolidat. gilb.
- Angelzarus**, uiride es idem.
- Argilla**, respice in terra figuli.

- Architrios** uel in is.
- Armiar aquatica**<sup>6</sup> crescit in aquis. Si teratur et ponatur plagas boum consolidat eas et ideo quidam uocant eam plaga.]
- Attriplex agrestis**<sup>7</sup>, crissolocanna idem, ang. miede.
- Atanasia**<sup>8</sup> uel athasia tanacetum idem. Hanc utuntur Salerniani<sup>9</sup> et Hispani<sup>10</sup> similiter. tansie,<sup>25</sup> ang. bemp<sup>11</sup>.
- [**Ataraxacon**<sup>12</sup>, i. rostrum porcinum secundum Gaddesden<sup>13</sup> capitulo de opilacione epatis, set Avicena<sup>14</sup> uocat id taraxacon.]

1. haste regia. 5. tenuia. 21. crisolocanna. 22. milde, in a later hand. 23. athasia.  
24. hac. Salernitani. 25. Hyspani. gal. tanesie, an. bemerfan.

<sup>1</sup> E. P. N. p. 46, 'Hastula regia, muge de bois, woderove.' Bart. p. 24, 'Herba muscata, i. hastula regia, woderove.' For muge see post, sub Muscus. <sup>2</sup> Diosc. i. 9, ἀσπαρον οἱ δὲ νάρδον ἀγρίαν καλοῦσι, φύλλα ἔχει κισσῷ όμοια, μικρότερα δὲ πολλῷ καὶ στρογγυλώτερα· αὐθη μεταξὺ τῶν φύλλων πρὸς τὴν βίξη πορφυρᾶ... δύναμις δὲ αὐτῶν διουρητική... ἄγονοι δὲ καὶ ἔμμηνα. <sup>3</sup> ἀσκληπιάς, Diosc. iii. 96: cf. App. 'Asepio, i. draguntea.' <sup>4</sup> That is φύλλιον. <sup>5</sup> Perhaps *Argentina*, the silver-weed or goose-tansy: called *Tanacetum album* (Bart. p. 41). <sup>6</sup> Perhaps *Armeria aquatica*, thrift. <sup>7</sup> ἀτράφαξις, ol δὲ χρυσολάχανον, Diosc. ii. 145. Miede, cf. Ger. Melde, a name which Grassman (Deutsche Pflanzennamen, 1870, p. 192) thinks is derived from the mealy, dusty surface of the young leaves. App. 'Atriplex, chrysolocana rinoli idem est.' Bart. p. 17, 'Crisolocanna, atriplex.' <sup>8</sup> ἀθανασία, whence the word *tansy* is said to be derived. <sup>9</sup> Meyer, Geschichte der Botanik, iii. 457, supposes that the Medical School of Salerno began about 850 A.D. and that by 900 it had become famous. For further information see Renzi, Collectio Salernitana, 5 vols., Naples, 1852-1856. <sup>10</sup> That is the Arabian physicians of Spain, Cordova more especially, who flourished as early as 956 A.D. (see Smith's Gibbon, vol. vi. p. 402 note). <sup>11</sup> *Bemerfan* seems to be connected in some way with the Ger. Rain-fahn (Grassman, p. 133): as to the latter part of which word cf. E. P. N. p. 36, 'Citsána, fana,' and p. 73, 'Cittasana, fanu:' although the plant need not be the same. The true word is perhaps *gemerfan*. <sup>12</sup> Altaraxacon, Bart. p. 10, 'Altaraxacon, i. rostrum porcinum.' <sup>13</sup> 'Joannis Anglici Praxis Medica, Rosa anglica dicta,' Qto. Aug. Vind. 1595, p. 371. <sup>14</sup> Avicenna (Ven. Junta 1608), ii. 690. Fuchs (H. S. p. 743) 'officinis nostris quæ barbaris delectantur vocibus, Taraxacon aut Altaraxacon dicitur.' Dandelion.

**Attramentum**<sup>1</sup>, calcantum<sup>2</sup> idem, quædem terra [est] in Gallia<sup>3</sup> cuius due sunt species,] secundum quosdam] viz. uilior species est attramentum<sup>4</sup> [et] nobilior species est utriolum, et dicitur a claritate uitria que in electioribus uenis inuenitur. Et quando attramentum per se ponitur pro uiliori intelligitur.

**Attropia**<sup>5</sup>, i. extenuacio, et interpretatur sine conuersione uel sine succo.

**Athenum** uel attrana, uas alembico ualde simile.

**Att[r]ocordines**<sup>6</sup> sunt species ueruca-

rum, quales quidam medicorum poros<sup>7</sup> nominant ut in Oribasio.

**Avencia**<sup>8</sup>, pes leporis<sup>9</sup>, gariofilata<sup>10</sup>, sanamunda, zimis idem, g. et angl. auense<sup>11</sup>.

[**Aurinaleucia**<sup>12</sup>, orual, stedfast secundum quendam laicum.]

**Auricula muris**<sup>13</sup>, pilosella idem, parua habet folia et multa, aliquantulum pilosa. Gallice, pilousee, angl. 25 moushere uel langbeue. [Respice in mirion.]

**Aurum**<sup>14</sup> [de] uena terre fit per decoctionem.

**Auripi[g]mentum**<sup>15</sup>, due sunt species,

1. idem est. 5. species est secundum quosdam atramentum. 6. uitrea. 13. attrenum uel atrena. 15. uerrucarum. 19. (o)zimus. 20. auence. 23. puerosella. 25. pelosee. 26. mousere. lagheue.

1 Plin. Hist. Nat. xxxiv. 32, 'Græci cognationem æris nomine fecerunt et atramento sutorio, appellant enim chalanthum.' 2 Diosc. v. 114, χάλκανθον. 3 Sim. Jan. 'Item atramentum dicitur quædam species uitrioli quam vulgo terram franciscam vocant.' 4 Bart.

p. 12, 'Atramentum terra quædam est cuius nobilior species est vitreolum.' See Skeat's Dict. sub *copperas*. 5 ἀτροφία, Sim. Jan. 'Atrophia g. sine conversione, sive vocatur extenuatio quæ fit quando nutrimentum non convertitur in substantiam membrorum, quod et synthesis dicitur. Theodorus suo ca. Item Cassius Felix ca. de egritudinibus stomachi.' The references are to Theodorus Priscianus, ii. 11, *de syntexi* (*σύντηξις*) *vel atrophia*, and Cassius Felix (ed. Rose) c. 42. 6 ἀκροχορδόνες. 7 πῶρος. The passage is most like Oribasius (ed. Daremberg), vi. 184, 185. 8 Matth. Silv. c. xliv, 'Anantia, i. pes leporis, gariofilata, sana munda idem.' 9 Perhaps the λαγώπον of Diosc. iv. 17. 10 Fuchs, H. S. p. 431,

'recentiores Latini caryophyllatam ab odoris suavitate, quam radices de se præbent, nominant, vulgus herbam Benedictam a divina sua efficacia et sanamundam appellat.' Gerarde, p. 996, 'Avens is called Caryophyllata, so named of the smell of Cloves which is in the roots, and divers call it Sana-munda, Herba benedicta and Nardus Rustica . . . it is thought to be Geum Plinii.' Plin. Hist. Nat. xxvi. 21. 11 Avens, Geum, Herba Bennet. 12 Bart. p. 17,

'Crassula major, aurum valet, an. orpin.' Wright, Prov. Dict. gives, 'Orvale, the plant orpin.'

'Stedfast, the plant palma Christi.' See post, Barba iouis. 13 Bart. p. 12, 'Auriculus muris, pilocella idem.' ib. p. 33, 'Pelvette, mouser.' E.P.N. p. 43, 'Pilosella, peluselle, mus-ere.' Fr. piloselle.

14 Platearius, circ. Inst. c. iii, 'Aurum de uena terre fit per decoctionem.'

15 Platearius, circ. Inst. c. xxvii, 'Due sunt species auripigmenti. Est enim rubeum et citrinum. Citrinum competit medicine.' Bart. p. 12, 'Auripigmentum, orpiment, quando simpliciter de citrino intelligitur.' Cf. Plin. Hist. Nat. xxxiii. 4.

rubeum et citrinum, citrinum medicina competit. [Respice in azanana et in arsenicum et sandraca.]

**Axungia**<sup>1</sup> omnis matrici est utilis,  
5 maxime recens anserina et gallinacia siue sale dicta.

**Ayzon**<sup>2</sup>, semperuua idem, et dicitur  
ab ay<sup>3</sup> quod est semper et zeo<sup>4</sup>  
quod est uita. Gall. iubarbe<sup>5</sup>, et  
10 angl. syngrene<sup>6</sup>. [Respice in sy-  
cados<sup>6</sup>.]

[**Azabar**, respice in aloen.]

**Azananata**, i. auripigmentum.

**Basilicus** uel **basilica**<sup>7</sup>, herba gen-

ciana, [allogallica<sup>8</sup>] idem. Virtu- 15  
tem habet calidam et proprie ig-  
nitam, gustu amaro, [et] in locis  
plaustris nascitur, cuius [radix sto-  
machi dolorem compescit et epatis  
ac splenis sicut renum ac cordis, 20  
gallice et angl. genciane. Respice  
tamen in dragentea<sup>9</sup>.]

**Basilicon**<sup>10</sup> semen est maiorane, ozi-  
mus<sup>11</sup> idem [uel ozimum].

**Bartrorobus**<sup>12</sup> ferens mora idem. 25

**Bachador**, i. ozimum magnum.

**Balanus rapseo**<sup>13</sup> est simile arboris  
mirice, nuces habens intus rotundas.

**Balanon**<sup>14</sup>, i. glans. Inde mirobalanus<sup>15</sup>,

1. cytrinum bis. 7. Azion. 10. sinegrene. 15. idem. gall. et angl. genciane. 16. prope.  
18. palustribus. 25. Batus rubus. 26. Bathador. 27. repseo semen est. 28. ab intus.  
29. Balanon. mirabolanus.

<sup>1</sup> Plin. Hist. Nat. xxviii. 9. 'Proxima in communibus adipis laus est, sed maxime suilli... axungiam etiam Græci appellavere eum in voluminibus suis.' Cf. Diosc. ii. 93, στέαρ ἡ χήνειον ἢ ὄρνιθειον. <sup>2</sup> Diosc. iv. 88, δέιζων τὸ μέγα ἀνόμασται διὰ τὸ δειθαλὲς τῶν φύλλων. App. 'Aizona, i. semperuua.' <sup>3</sup> δέι, ζώη. <sup>4</sup> Fr. Joubarbe, formed from Ζοvis barba, another name of the same plant, cf. E. P. N. p. 47, 'Ζοvis barba, jubarbe, singrene.' ib. p. 65, 'Hoc jurbarium, a silfgrene.' cf. Plin. Hist. Nat. xvi. 31. <sup>5</sup> The English Sengreen, i.e. ever-green. It is called in Prof. Earle's lists *sinfulle* (E. P. N. pp. 8, 32, 47), *singrene* (ib. p. 4, where *Temolus* = τιθύμαλος, and pp. 31, 33, where *Colatidis* = γαλακτίτης) and *silfgrene* (ib. p. 65). The first of these components occurs in 'Sinwealte swammas' (E. P. N. p. 12), and also in the word *sundew*, Ger. Sindau. Grassmann (Deutsche Pfl. namen, p. 45) thinks that similarly *Sündfluth* has been formed from *Sinfluth*: cf. also E. P. N. p. lxxxix. <sup>6</sup> στοιχάς. Bart. p. 12, 'Barba Ζοvis, sticados citrinum idem,' cf. App. 'Barba Ζοvis, i. herba herculis, uel stichados, uel benades.' See post, Barba iouis.

<sup>7</sup> Diosc. iii. 3, γευτιανὴ δοκεῖ μὲν ὑπὸ πρώτου εὐρῆσθαι Γέντιδος, 'Ιλλυριῶν βασιλῆος' ἀφ' οὗ καὶ τὴν ἐπανυμάνεσσην. App. 'Basilica, id est regina vel gentiana.' <sup>8</sup> ἀλόη γαλλική, Diosc. iii. 3. <sup>9</sup> Bart. p. 12, 'Basilica, i. serpentaria.' App. 'Basiliscus, serpentaria, dragum, uel hortulana.' <sup>10</sup> Bart. p. 12, 'Basilicon i. semen brancae ursinæ secundum quosdam.' <sup>11</sup> ὥκιμον, Diosc. ii. 170. Bart. p. 12, 'Basilicon, ozimum idem.' ib. p. 33, 'Ozimum, i. semen basiliconis.' App. 'Ozimum, i. basilicon.' <sup>12</sup> Read, 'Batus rubus ferens mora idem.' Bart. p. 12, 'Batus, rubus ferens mora.' App. 'Badon, rubus testinus uel mora domestica.' βάτος, Diosc. iv. 37. <sup>13</sup> Diosc. iv. 157, βαλανὸς μυρεψικὴ καρπός ἔστι δένδρον μυρίκη ἔουκότος, the ben-nut. Sim. Jan. 'Balanus repisco D. est semen arboris similis mirice et est fructus sicut nucis habentis intus medullam quæ exprimitur.'

Diosc. i. 143. <sup>14</sup> βάλανος, <sup>15</sup> μυροβάλανος with a false derivation,

quasi glans uendibilis, miriplon<sup>1</sup>  
enim uendere dicitur, sine merip-  
sia<sup>2</sup> quasi species uendibilis.

**Baym**<sup>3</sup> interpretatur corroboratiuum  
uel corosium.

**Bacce lauri**, dampnococci<sup>4</sup> idem.  
Gall. bayes<sup>5</sup> de lorer.

**Bacce edere**, carpocissi<sup>6</sup> idem, fructus  
edere.

**Balaustia**<sup>7</sup>, i. flos caducus mali gra-  
nati.

**Baccara**<sup>8</sup> herba est odorifera, folia ha-  
bens aspera et lacta interuisa,  
florem purpureum et subalbidum  
et odoriferum. [Respice in ul-  
gago.]

**Balsamita**<sup>9</sup>, salmentica, sisimbrium<sup>10</sup>,

1. uendilis. 2. inde miripsia. 5. corsiu. Radix stomachi dolorem compescit.  
8. idem i. 13. lata interdiuisa. 19. pratis. Item mentastrum crescit in agris utrumque dicitur  
horsmynte. 23. paulo. 24. uridia. 25. reperitur. 28. affertur.

<sup>1</sup> μυροπωλεῖν. <sup>2</sup> μυρεψία, or μυρέψιον. Another compound of the same word is *nux myristica* (the nutmeg) corrupted in Bart. p. 32, into *nux mirifica*; see App. Nux myristica. Also *μυράκοπον*, corrupted into *miracopium*; see ante, Acopum. <sup>3</sup> Matth. Silv. c. cviii, 'Brain id est corroboratiuum.'

<sup>4</sup> See ante *Anacochi*, i. e. δαφνόκοκκοι. App. 'Bacce lauri, uel  
daphnococci idem est.' <sup>5</sup> Our *bay-tree* is derived through the French *baie* from the Lat. *bacca*. Fr. baies de laurier. <sup>6</sup> καρπὸς κισσοῦ. Bart. p. 15, 'Carposcissi, i. fructus ederæ.'

<sup>7</sup> Platearius, circ. Inst. 'Dicitur autem balaustia flos caducus mali granati.' Diosc. i. 154, βαλαύστιον ἐστὶν ἄνθος ἀγρίας ροΐας. Bart. p. 12, 'Balaustia flos est mali granati.' See App. 'Balaustia, fructus . . . quem imperiti caduca mali granati dicunt.' <sup>8</sup> Diosc. iii. 44, βάκχαρις βοτάνη ἐστὶν εὐώδης στεφανωματική, ἡς τὰ φύλλα τραχέα μέγεθος ἔχοντα μεταξὺ τὸν καὶ φλόμον . . . ἀνθη δὲ ἐμπόρφυρα, ὑπόλευκα, εὐώδη. Sim. Jan. 'Bacharis Dya. herba est odorata apta coronis, folia habens aspera et lata intercisa cui virga est angulosa longitudine cubiti unius ramulis plena ex asperis florem habens purpureum et pingue et subalbidum et odoratum.' See ante, Asara.

<sup>9</sup> Sim. Jan. 'Balsamita, sisimbrium, menta aquatica idem.' Bart. p. 12, 'Balsamita, i. menta aquatica, horsminte.' <sup>10</sup> σισύμβριον, Diosc. ii. 154. <sup>11</sup> Diosc. i. 18, βάλσαμον τὸ μὲν δένδρον κατὰ μέγεθος λυκίον ἡ πυρακάνθης βλέπεται, φύλλα ἔχον ὅμοια πηγάνῳ, λευκότερα δὲ πολλῷ καὶ δεῦ θαλλέστερα, γεννώμενον ἐν μόνῃ Ἰουδαϊᾳ κατά τινα αὐλῶνα καὶ ἐν Αἰγύπτῳ.

<sup>12</sup> The δωροβάλσαμον of Diosc. i. 18. <sup>13</sup> βασιλικὸν ἐμπλαστρον, cf. Celsus, v. 19, and Scribonius Largus, c. 210. <sup>14</sup> Serapion (Lyons, 1525), fol. 199 rev. De Simplicibus ex animalibus.

De Simplicibus ex animalibus. <sup>15</sup> Cyrurgia Theodorici Episcopi Cerviensis (fol. Ven. 1513), p. 102. <sup>16</sup> βάτος, Diosc. iv. 37. See App. Badon.

menta aquatica, [mentastrum] idem,  
crescit in pratis, a<sup>eo</sup>. horsminte,  
[gallice mentastre, xisisimbrium.] <sup>20</sup>

**Balsamus**<sup>11</sup> est arbor similis leuen et in  
eodem statu ut piracantes, folia  
habet similia rute sed palulo albidi-  
ora et semper uirida, facultatem  
habet similem uiti, circa Babi- <sup>25</sup>  
loniam crescit.

**Balsamum**<sup>12</sup> est quedam gumma que  
afferitur de arbore balsami.

[**Basilicon**<sup>13</sup> est emplastrum de adipe,  
resina pini, et c. et oleo secundum <sup>30</sup>  
Sap.<sup>14</sup> capitulo de pinguedine. Item  
de hoc loquitur Thider.<sup>15</sup> capitulo  
de punctura neruorum.

**Batus**<sup>16</sup>, i. morus rubi uel rubus secun-

dum Nich. <sup>1</sup> in diamoron <sup>2</sup> . Respice in rubus.	<b>Barba iouis uel iouis barba</b> <sup>10</sup> , sticados citrinum, themolus, semperiuia. Gallice iubarbe, anglice syn-grene, erewort, houslek. [Respice <sup>15</sup> in bulbus astus.]
<b>Batus</b> <sup>3</sup> , respice in elenium.	<b>Barba elexis</b> , bardana <sup>11</sup> , lappa inuersa, lappa maior, angl. clole, cuius fructus uocatur ace. Burre.
<b>Baldemonia</b> <sup>4</sup> , respice in ualdemonia.	<b>Barba yrsina</b> <sup>12</sup> , assimilatur lingue bo-
<b>5 Bacitura eris</b> <sup>5</sup> , lapidos calcis idem.	uis, asperiora tamen habet folia, a <sup>e</sup> . buckestonge.
<b>Basilion entaticum</b> <sup>6</sup> , respice in mediousum.	
<b>Bana herba ueneris</b> <sup>7</sup> , respice in columbaria.	
<b>10 Barba anglica</b> , respice in archangelica.	
<b>Barbastus</b> <sup>8</sup> , respice in flosmos <sup>9</sup> .]	

13. cytrinum. semperiuia idem. anglice, erewert uel houslek uel sinegren. 17. Barba elixis.  
18. cloote. 20. yrcina. 22. bockestonge.

<sup>1</sup> Nicolaus Myrepsus (fol. 1549), p. 245.

<sup>2</sup> See App. Diacoregium etc., for compounds of δάδ.

<sup>3</sup> Diosc. i. 27, ἐλένιον . . . οἱ δὲ βάτον λίδαῖν (var. βατονειδέαν). <sup>4</sup> Baldmoney or Bawdmoney, a name given, according to Parkinson (Theat. Bot. 1640, p. 1735), to Gentian, and also to Meum or Spignell. Bald-money may be connected with the god *Balder*: cf. the name *Balder's brow* for chamomile: and the Ger. *Baldrian* for Valerian (Grassmann, Deutsche Pflanzennamen, p. 123).

<sup>5</sup> Matth. Silv. c. lxxxiii, 'Basilicon entaticon quid est l. medion, Diasco.' Diosc. iv. 18, μήδιον, where the only possible source of corruption seems to be contained in the names κυβέλλιον and κλημάτιον. The explanation of *mediousum* may perhaps be found in δσμός, which is an equivalent of μήδιον.

<sup>6</sup> Read *bona herba ueneris*, which seems to be vervain. <sup>8</sup> *Verbascum*, cf. Plin. Hist. Nat. xxv. 10.

<sup>9</sup> φλόμος, Diosc. iv. 102. Bart. p. 21, 'Flosmus, tapsus barbastus idem.' Gerarde, p. 774, says the plant is called in shops *Tapsus barbatus*, which may be corrupted from *Verbascum*: see App. *Flomus*.

<sup>10</sup> See ante, Ayzon. *Themolus* = τιθύμαλος. *Erewort* recalls the name *orpine* given to *Sedum Telephium*. It may perhaps be referred to in 'Aurinaleucia, orual, stedfast,' see ante, *Aurinaleucia*. See post, *Crassula Major*: cf. *Physica Staē*. Hildegardis, ii. 86, *Semperviva*. 'Si quis surdus in auribus est ita quod auditu caret, lac feminæ tollat quæ masculum peperit cum jam decem aut duodecim septimanæ sunt quod filium genuit, et modicum plus de succo sempervivæ lacti huic addat, et in aurem suam aut tres aut quatuor guttas de eodem modice immitti faciat, et hoc fieri sœpe permittat et auditum recipiet.' cf. Macer, de Acidula, 'Auribus expressus succus si funditur ejus Adjuvat auditum mire pellitque dolorem.' The frequency of Houseleek may be due not only to its medicinal virtues, but also to the influence of superstition: cf. Apuleius, De Virt. Herb. c. 124, 'Sempervivæ nomen sumpsit quod sit semper viridis, ab aliquibus Stergethron (*στέργηθρον*) vocatur eo quod amorifica judicetur, unde et pro foribus a plurimis ponitur ut pellat odia.'

<sup>11</sup> Bart. p. 12, 'Bardana, i. lappa inversa,

sive lappa major quod idem est.' ib. 'Bardana, an. clole, gert burr.' id. p. 13, 'Burrus, gertt clole.' The plant is Burdock or Clot-bur. E. P. N. p. 46, 'Lappa, bardane, clole.' Apuleius, de Virt. Herbarum (Aldus 1547), c. 36, calls it Dardana.

<sup>12</sup> Barba hircina, perhaps a translation of *τραγοπάγων*, Diosc. ii. 172. Bart. p. 12, 'Barba yrcina, i. ypoquistidos.'

**Bardana**<sup>1</sup>, farfara, ungula equina uel ungula caballina [idem], angl. feldhoue. [Respic in barba elexis et in rauicia, et in illafucos<sup>2</sup>.]

**Barba aaron**<sup>3</sup>, iarus, basga idem, angl. cokkowespitte.

**Baucia**<sup>4</sup>, pastinaca agrestis idem, sumitur tamen quandoque pro domestica uel ortholana, anglice widles-  
kirwit.

[**Barba leporis**, rosa passa idem.]

**Betonica uel betonia aut uetonica**<sup>5</sup>,

cestros uel cestrum idem. gall. betoine, anglice betonike.

Item cistronidum, ut in Alex. de splenis, idem. Habet folia ad modum urtice sed uiridiora sed non pungencia et florem indum et boni odoris [est ualde].

**Been**<sup>6</sup> est album et aliud rubeum. <sup>20</sup>

**Berula**<sup>7</sup> similis est narstucio aquatico sed acu[s]tiora habet folia, valet ad scrofulas maturandas. [gall. berles] anglice bilus<sup>8</sup>.

5. rosga. 6. cokkouespitte. 9. ortolana. wyldeschirewit. 13. betoyne. 14. betonek.  
15. cestronidum. 16. splene. 17. et non. 18. pungentia. 20. aliud album.  
ribeum. 24. biller.

<sup>1</sup> Fuchs, H. S. p. 88, 'Officinae lappam majorem, vulgus bardanam vocat.' Bart. p. 20, 'Farfara, i. ungula caballina:' ib. p. 43, 'Ungula caballina campestris i. clole.' Plautus, Poenulus, ii. 32, 'eo præsternebant folia farferi.' Plin. Hist. Nat. xxiv. 15, 'chamæleucen apud nos farfarum (var. farranum) sive farfugium vocant, nascitur secundum fluvios.' cf. E.P.N. p. 16, 'Caballoodia, vel ungula caballi, coltgraig.' *Feldhoue*, see post, Pes pulli. There seems to be some confusion between Burdock and Coltsfoot.

<sup>2</sup> App. Ilafeos. <sup>3</sup> ἄρον, Diosc. ii. 197. Bart.

p. 12, 'Barba aaron, iarus idem, pes vituli, zekesterse.' App. 'Aronis vel aron, i. yaros.' Cuckoospit, cuckoopint, cuckoopintle, wake robin, and zekesterse seem all of them to be identical in meaning and in derivation.

<sup>4</sup> Bart. p. 12, 'Baucia, i. pastinaca agrestis, sumitur quandoque pro domestica.' ib. 'Boucea, skirwhit.' id. p. 33, 'Pastinaca, an. skirwhite.' App.

'Baucia id est pastinaca domestica.' Gerarde, p. 1026, 'Sisarum . . . in English Skirret and Skir-wort.' The plant appears to be Sium, Water-parsnep, which Withering calls skerrets.

<sup>5</sup> Betony, Plin. Hist. Nat. xxv. 8, 'Vettonica dicitur in Gallia, in Italia autem serratula, a Græcis cestron.' κέστρον, Diosc. iv. 1. <sup>6</sup> Bart. p. 12, 'Been sunt grana quæ piper album vocamus.'

App. 'Been rub. radix quæ in India invenitur. Been album in Ægypto reperitur.' Serapion (Lyons 1525), de simplicibus ex plantis, c. 223. <sup>7</sup> Bart. p. 13, 'Berula, fabaria idem, levick.'

i. e. Brooklime. Marcellus Empiricus, c. 36, 'adpones herbam quæ in aquæ iugis decursu nascitur, quam Latine berulam, Græce cardaminen vocant.' Gerarde, p. 621, 'Water Pimpernell is called Anagallis aquatica, of most Becabunga . . . in French Berle, whereupon some do call it Berula.'

<sup>8</sup> Biller, or Bell-rags, (Britten, English Plant Names, p. 41). It is probably a Celtic name, as Biller is quoted from Co. Derry, and Berwr is the Welsh name for Cresses. cf. Joyce, Irish Names of Places, 2nd series, 1875, p. 325, 'Biorar [birrer] is the word for water-cress, and it is obviously derived from bior, water. In the colloquial language the middle *r* of this word is always changed to *l* by a common phonetic law, and it is consequently pronounced biller.' ib. 1st series, p. 48.

**Bedegar**<sup>1</sup> est quedam tubrositas cre-  
scens iuxta radicem ueperis qui  
uocatur eglentier<sup>2</sup>. [angl. hepe-  
brede<sup>3</sup>].

**5 Beta maior** uel **bleta** uel **bletis**<sup>4</sup>,  
atriplex agrestis uel domestica  
idem. Gall. arache blanc.

**Belliculi marini**<sup>5</sup> quasi umbilici, circa  
lictora maris reperiuntur.

**10 Belliricus**<sup>6</sup> genus est mirabolanorum  
ut in Mer<sup>7</sup>.

**Bernix**<sup>8</sup>, classa, gummi iuniperi idem:  
dicitur etiam uernix quod confi-  
citur ex oleo semenis lini et classa,  
**15** et inde illuminantur et consolidantur  
colores picturarum.

**Berberies**<sup>9</sup> sunt fructus cuiusdam ar-  
boris. angl. [bulberries uel] ber-  
beries.

[**Benedicta**, respice in fu et in sene-<sup>20</sup>  
cio.]

**Bellaria**<sup>10</sup>, respice in lichitis.

**Berberis**, respice in oziacantum.

**Beronica**<sup>11</sup>, respice in smirtus.

**Bissona**<sup>12</sup>, respice in erimola.]<sup>25</sup>

**Bismalua**<sup>13</sup>, alta malua, altea idem, la-  
ciora habet folia quam alia malua,  
et alcius crescit aee. wymalue<sup>14</sup> uel  
marshmalue. [Nota quod sunt tres  
malue viz. bismalua supradicta<sup>30</sup>  
et malua ortolana, gall. et angl.  
malue, uel domestica, et crispa

1. Bedagar. 2. uepris. 3. engleter. 5. Beta uel bleta maior, sicla idem. g. orache rouge. Beta uel bleta minor uel blitis. 6. attriplex. 7. blaunche. 9. lictora *with mark of alteration*. 15. illuminantur. 17. Berberis. 18. berbery. 26. latiora. 28. altius. wymauue. 29. merschemawe. 31. malua ortolana uel domestica. g. mauue. angl. mawe. Item bismalua g. wymauve. ang. mersmawe. Item crispa malua. g. cresmauve, odorem habet sicut muge.

<sup>1</sup> Bart. p. 12, 'Bedegar est nodus rosæ albæ silvestris, vulgari nomine eglenter.' Gerarde, p. 1271, 'The spongie balls which are found upon the branches are most aptly and properly called spongiolæ sylvestris Rose . . . the shops mistake it by the name of Bedeguar.'

<sup>2</sup> Fr. églantier, the dog-rose. <sup>3</sup> Perhaps Hip-bread, or Hip-briar: cf. Bart. p. 36, 'Rosa canina, frutex est, an. heppe-brer.'

<sup>4</sup> Bart. p. 12, 'Beta, atriplex agreste idem:' perhaps βλῆτρον, Diosc. ii. 143.

<sup>5</sup> Platearius, circ. Inst. 'Belliculi . . . sunt autem quasi umbilici et circa littora maris inveniuntur.' Bart. p. 12, 'Bellirici marini lapides sunt parvi et albi, in rupibus marinis inveniuntur.' id. p. 43, 'Umbilici marini, lapilli sunt umbilico conformes. Eligendi sunt albiores.' Some kind of sea-snail: cf. Cic. De Or. ii. 6, 22. Perhaps um-biliculi.

<sup>6</sup> Bart. p. 13, 'Belliricus, genus mirabolanorum.'

<sup>7</sup> Perhaps Alexandro. <sup>8</sup> Bart. p. 12, 'Bernix, i. gummi juniperi, classa idem. Bernix etiam dicitur quiddam quod conficitur de oleo semenis lini et classa, et inde illuminantur et solidantur colores picturarum.' Prompt. Parv. iii. 509. note 2. Vernyschyn. 'Bernyx or Vernyx is a thynge ymad of oyle and lynne sed and classe with (which) peyntours colours are mad to byndyn and to shynyn.' Classa, i. e. glaze.

<sup>9</sup> Platearius, circ. Inst. 'Berberi, . . . sunt autem fructus cuiusdam arboris.' Bart. p. 12, 'Berberis, i. semen petrosilini macedonis.'

<sup>10</sup> 'Bellaria, the flower of the herb Lychnis,' Holyoke.

<sup>11</sup> See post, Smirtus. <sup>12</sup> App. 'Bisus, id est emolia uel ruta agrestis.' ib. 'Basasa uel bufasa, i. piganon uel ruta.' Diosc. iii. 46, καλοῦσι δέ τινες αὐτὸν (i. e. πήγανον ἄγριον) "Αρμαλα, Σύροι βησασά. Galen: (ed. Kühn, xii. 101), δὲ ἐν τοῖς ἔμπροσθεν λόγοις μᾶλυ καὶ βησασάν ἔφαμεν δνομάζεσθαι, εἴη δὲ καὶ αὐτὸν πήγανον ἄγριον."

<sup>13</sup> See ante, Altea. <sup>14</sup> Fr. guimauve.

malua<sup>1</sup>, odorem habet sicut muge,  
gall. crispe mauue uel symoine.]  
**Bisala**, hermodactilus idem<sup>2</sup>.  
**Bitumen judaicum**<sup>3</sup>, idem.  
5 **Bichicon**<sup>4</sup> interpretatur ad tussym,  
unde pellem bichice ut in Alex-  
andro<sup>5</sup>.  
**Bistorta** virtutem habet constringendi  
consiliandi et confortandi, et valet  
10 ad concipiendum [gall. Bistorte].  
**Botrus**<sup>6</sup> interpretatur rotundum, unde  
collectio uuarum que in rotunda  
forma inuenitur dicitur botrus. Di-  
citur etiam botrus illud corpus ro-  
15 tundum a quo flores procedunt.  
[gallice, botun<sup>7</sup> de rose.]

**Borax**<sup>8</sup> uel **borith**, herba fullonum,  
saponaria idem. angl. crowe-  
soppe<sup>9</sup>.  
[**Bouis lacta**<sup>10</sup>, orobo idem.]  
20 **Borith**<sup>11</sup>, nonaculum cirurgie, lanceolata  
aquatica idem, aee. sperewort.  
**Borax**<sup>12</sup> est quedam gumma unde con-  
solidatur aurum, aee. [et gall.] Bo-  
reis.  
25 [**Borago**, gall. et aee. borage uel bou-  
rache.]  
**Botrix**<sup>13</sup> arbor est fructuosa tota ex-  
pansa super terram, colorem mel-  
linum habens, per interualla fur-  
30 cata.  
**Boletus**<sup>14</sup> fungus idem. Crescit in terris.

3. hermodactilis. 4. aspaltum idem. Nota quod sunt tres malve viz. malva ortolana vel domestica, g. mauue, ang. mawe. Item bismalua g. wymauue, ang. mersmawe. Item crispa malua g. cresmaue, odorem habet sicut muge. 6. pillule. 8. Bistorta bistorte habet virtutem. 9. consolidandi. 11. rotundus. 15. folia rosarum, anglice, rosetuoppel. 18. crowsope. 21. nouaculum cyrurgie. 22. sperwrt. 23. Item borax. 24. aurum et argentum. Boreys. 28. Botris herba est. 30. habet.

<sup>1</sup> Gerarde, p. 931. 'Malva crispa, the French curled mallow.' E. P. N. p. 36, 'Malva crispa, symeringe wyrt.' <sup>2</sup> Meadow-saffron. Matth. Silv. c. c. 'Bisari, i. hermodactili.'

<sup>3</sup> Bart. p. 13, 'Butimen judaicum, aspaltum idem.' <sup>4</sup> Βηχικόν. App. 'Benicon vel beticon, i. ungula caballina' (that is Tussilago). ib. 'Beclion vel bedon, i. cassilago alba.' Cf. Diosc. iii. 116, βήχιον.

<sup>5</sup> Alex. Trall. ed. Puschmann, ii. 157, βηχικὰ οἷς δεῖ κεχρῆσθαι. <sup>6</sup> Βότρυς.

E. P. N. p. 21, 'Butrus, hos.' id. p. 23, 'Butros, geclystre.' <sup>7</sup> Fr. Bouton. See post, Lacta.

<sup>8</sup> Bart. p. 13, 'Borax, gummi idem, solidantur aurum et argentum.' ib. 'Borith, herba saponaria seu herba fullonis, sed carduus fullonis aliud est.' App. 'Burit, herba fullonum, saponaria idem est.'

<sup>9</sup> Bart. p. 37, 'Saponaria, crowsope.' Borith is its Semitic name: cf. Jer. ii. 22. 'Si laveris te nitro et multiplicaveris tibi herbam borith.'

<sup>10</sup> App. 'Orobani lenici, i. lacca.' See post, Lacta.

<sup>11</sup> Bart. p. 13, 'Borith, i. nepta.' The plant meant would seem to be Alisma Plantago: the leaves of which are lancet-shaped, and hence gained for it the name *sperewort*, which for a similar reason was given also to *Flammula* (Bart. p. 21, 'Flammula, i. sperwort) and *Inula campana* (E. P. N. p. 30, *Innule campane*, *sperewyrt*). See ante, sub Alphesora.

<sup>12</sup> Bart. p. 13, 'Borax, gummi idem, solidantur aurum et argentum.' The reference is to its use as a flux.

<sup>13</sup> Matth. Silv. c. cvi, 'Dia. cap. botris. Botrix est herba fruticosa tota sparsa super terram, colorem mellinum habens, per interualla furcata' etc. Diosc. iii. 120, βότρυς πόα ἐστὶν ὅλη μηλίνη, θαμνοειδῆς, διακεχυμένη, πολλὰς ἔχουσα μασχάλας.

<sup>14</sup> Bart. p. 13, 'Boletus, fungus idem.'

angl. tadestol<sup>1</sup> [uel padestol<sup>2</sup>, gall. mussherums<sup>3</sup>], unde versus<sup>4</sup>:  
 De fungi, gis homines, bolete, negabas.  
 Boleti leti causa fuere tui.  
 5 **Bolus [armenicus est]**<sup>5</sup> quedam uena terre que in Armenia reperitur, [et] per centum annos potest seruari.  
**Botracion**<sup>6</sup>, brutacia, herba scelerata<sup>7</sup>, simirnon<sup>8</sup>, apium risus<sup>9</sup> idem, quidam tamen smurnon pro quolibet apio intelligunt. [Respic in apium risus.]

1. paddestol. 3. fungis hominem. 4. causa fuere tui. 9. smixnon. 10. smirnon.  
 15. oxetunge. 21. oxeghe. 22. napatium rapa idem, g<sup>e</sup>. navet, ang. nep.

**Buglossa**<sup>10</sup>, lingua bouis idem. Acuta habet folia ad modum boraginis, [gall. lange de beof,] anglice ox-<sup>11</sup> tongue.

[**Bugula**<sup>12</sup>, fistularia idem secundum Laur.

**Bussaria**<sup>13</sup>, respice in erimela.]

**Butalmon**<sup>14</sup> uel **butalmos** oculus bouis <sup>20</sup> idem, a<sup>ce</sup>. oxie<sup>15</sup>.

**Bunias**<sup>16</sup>, napicum, rapia idem, que elixa comeditur. Ventrem inflat et carnes replet.

<sup>1</sup> Toad-stool. Cath. Engl. Early Eng. Text Soc. p. 377, 'a tade stole, boletus fungus.'

<sup>2</sup> A. S. *pada*, a toad. Sax. Chron., (sub anno 1137) 'Hi dyden heō in quarterne þar nadras ȝ snakes ȝ pades wæron inne.' Cath. Engl. p. 265, 'a Paddokstole, boletus, fungus, tuber, trusta, asparagus; versus: Boleti leti causa fuere tui.' Prompt. Parv. p. 376, 'Paddok, toode, *Bufo*:' cf. ib. note 3, 'Pade,' a toad, Awntyrs of Arthure, ix. 10, is in one MS. written "tade." Compare the name paddock pipes. <sup>3</sup> Fr. mousseron, Eng. mushroom. <sup>4</sup> Cf. Prompt. Parv. vol. iii. p. lxviii, where the editor quotes the following passage as a specimen of the 'Liber Equivocorum Vocabulorum' by John de Garlandia; and the accompanying *Expositio* by Galfridus of Lynn.

'Fungus dicitur a fungor, fungeris secundum vocem: sed a defungor, defungeris, secundum significationem, defungor id est mori, quia comedentes fungos, sicut plures faciunt in partibus transmarinis, sepius moriuntur. Unde Marcialis coccus,—Defunctos fungis homines materne negabas, Boleti leti causa fuere tui.' <sup>5</sup> βῶλος Ἀρμένιος, Platearius, circ. Inst. 'Bolus quedam vena terre est que precipue in Armenia reperitur . . . per centum annos potest servari.' <sup>6</sup> Diosc. ii. 206, βατράχιον, οἱ δὲ σέλινον ἄγριον καλοῦσι . . . ἔστι δὲ καὶ ἔτερον ἔλδος χνοαδέστερον, μακροκαλότερον, ἐντομὰς ἔχον πλείους τῶν φύλλων, πλεῖστον ἐν Σαρδανίᾳ γεννάμενον, δριμύτατον, δ δῆ καὶ σέλινον ἄγριον καλοῦσι. Virg. Ecl. vii. 41, 'Sardois videar tibi amarior herbis.' App. 'Bontration, i. apium risius, sceleracus.' <sup>7</sup> Bart. p. 24, 'Herba scelerata, i. apium risus.' <sup>8</sup> Diosc. iii. 72, σμύρνιον ὅπερ ἐν Κιλικίᾳ πετροσέλινον καλοῦσι . . . ή δὲ βίζα δριμέα, εὐάδης, ἀπαλή, πολύχυλος, δάκνουσα τὴν φάρυγγα.

<sup>9</sup> Gerarde, p. 953, 'This Illyrian crow-foot is named in the Greek σέλινον ἄγριον, that is, *Apium sylvestre*, or wilde smallage, also *Herba Sardoa*; it may be, saith my author, that kinde of crow-foot called *Apium risus*, and γελωτοφυή.' Plin. Hist. Nat. xxiv. 17, 'Gelotophyllida in Bactris et circa Borysthenem. Haec si bibatur . . . ridendi finem non fieri.' <sup>10</sup> Diosc. iv. 126, βούγλωσσον. Bart. p. 13, 'Buglossa, lingua bovis idem.' App. 'Buglossa, i. lingua bovina.' <sup>11</sup> Bart. p. 13, 'Bugla, bugle, i. uodebroun.' <sup>12</sup> βησσᾶ, Diosc. iii. 46. See ante, Bissona. <sup>13</sup> βούφθαλμον, Diosc. iii. 146. This word has been corrupted into *Bustalinum*, E. P. N. p. 28. <sup>14</sup> Ox-eye. With *oxeghe* cf. *dayeseghe*, Bart. p. 16. <sup>15</sup> βουβιάς, Diosc. ii. 136.

- Butacon**<sup>1</sup>, . corroboratiuum stomachi.  
**Butirum ouinum**<sup>2</sup> melius est quod in  
 coloresubrufum est et amplius pingue.  
**Bulla** herba est, **bulla** flectaria<sup>3</sup> idem.  
**5 Bulmago**<sup>4</sup>, resta bouis, uel retinens  
 boues idem. gall. restebœf, anglice  
 cammok uel ysen[e]herde.  
**Bulbus silicicus**<sup>5</sup>, uel **rufus**, i. squilla.  
 [Respic in colcico.]  
**10 Bulbus scudius**<sup>6</sup>, i. flos lupini, uel  
 bulbus, i. cocula marina.  
**Bulbus** est omnis truncata uel tunicata<sup>7</sup>,  
 sed cum simpliciter ponitur pro ra-  
 dice matici intelligitur.  
**15 Burneta**<sup>8</sup> blaeum habet florem ut  
 edera terrestris, sed non adeo ro-
- tunda, stipitem habet fissum in  
 plures partes, gallice et anglice,  
 burnete [uel burnette].  
**Bugla**<sup>9</sup>, folia habet aliquantulum rotunda **20**  
 et ad nigredinem uergencia, florem  
 indum. gallice et anglice, bugle.  
**Branca ursina**<sup>10</sup> stipitem habet ut olus,  
 filia magna et incisa, gallice bran-  
 chrsine, ace sedokke. **25**  
**Bula**, flecteria<sup>11</sup> idem. respice.  
**[Bursa pastoris]**, respice in capsellula.  
**Brutacia**<sup>12</sup>, respice in apium risus.  
**Brumaria**<sup>13</sup>, respice in leontopodion.  
**Brionia**<sup>14</sup>, respice in cucurbita.] **30**  
**Brassica**<sup>15</sup>, i. caulus non transplantatus.  
 [Respic in scurem.]

2. Butyrum ouium. 4. est herba. 6. restebœf. 8. Bulbus astus, barba iouis idem. g.  
 iubarbe, an. syngrene bulbus rufus. 11. item bulbus i. cepula marina. 12. omnis  
 radix. 14. narcisi. Bursa pastoris, herba sanguinaria idem. ang. pursurt. 16. terestris.  
 21. uergentia. 24. folia. branncursive. 31. Brasica.

<sup>1</sup> App. ‘*Bufagon*, i. faciens appetitum.’ *Βούφαγον*. <sup>2</sup> Diosc. ii. 81. <sup>3</sup> φλύκταινα,  
 a blister. See post, ‘*Flecteria*, bulla idem. gall. bayloun.’ <sup>4</sup> App. ‘*Bulma*, i. testa bouis.’  
 The other names are reflected in our Rest-harrow. Cammok (little comb) must refer to its  
 prickles. E. P. N. p. 6, ‘*Peucena*, þ is Cammoc,’ p. 32, ‘*Peucidanum*, cammoce.’ The name  
*iren-harde* is given to Vervain, E. P. N. p. 44, ‘*Vervena*, verveine, iren-harde.’ <sup>5</sup> App.  
‘*Bulbus fisticus uel ruffus*, i. scilla.’ Perhaps *βολβὸς σκιλλιτικός*. As to *σκίλλα*, see Diose. ii.  
 202. <sup>6</sup> App. ‘*Bulbus studius*, id est luipisii flos.’ <sup>7</sup> The scribe is here evidently  
 copying from some manuscript the writing of which is uncertain or indistinct. Bart. p. 13,  
‘*Bulbus quando simpliciter pro radice narcisi ponitur*.’ App. ‘*Bulbus miconas*, i. narcissus.’  
<sup>8</sup> Bart. p. 13, ‘*Burneta* blauum habet florem ut edera terrestris, sed non adeo rotunda habet  
folia.’ <sup>9</sup> Bart. p. 13, ‘*Bugla*, bugle, i. wodebroun.’ <sup>10</sup> Diosc. iii. 17, ἀκανθα . . .  
<sup>11</sup> έχει δὲ πλατύτερα φύλλα . . . ἐσχισμένα ὡς τὰ τοῦ εὐξάμουν. App. ‘*Branca ursina*, magna folia  
habet et incisa.’ Bart. p. 13, ‘*Branca ursina* herba est, an. scehock.’ Gerarde, Table of  
obsolete and less used English names, ‘Sea Dock is Brank ursine.’ <sup>12</sup> βατράχιον. <sup>13</sup> Apuleius, De Virt. Herb. Cap. vii. Matth.  
Silv. c. cxi, ‘*Brumaria*, i. lentopodion, et est cyclamen vel bothormariem.’ <sup>14</sup> Bart. p. 13,  
‘*Brionia*, wilde nepe, i. radix vitis albæ secundum quosdam.’ App. ‘*Bryonia*, id est cucurbita  
agrestis.’ E. P. N. p. 16, ‘*Brionia*, wild cyrfet, uel hwit wingeard.’ <sup>15</sup> Bart. p. 13,  
‘*Brasica*, caulis nondum transplantatus, sed quandoque pro quolibet caule sumitur.’ App.  
‘*Brasica*, i. caulis non transplantatus.’ See Vincent of Beauvais, x. (xi.) 33, ‘Ex sinonomis:  
Brassica dicitur caulis nondum transplantatus, sed quandoque pro quolibet caule sumitur.’

**Bracteos**<sup>1</sup>, i. sauina, sed **bractea** interpretatur aurea lamina, unde bractea crisea<sup>2</sup>, i. aurea lamina.

**Bran-  
cos**<sup>3</sup> interpretatur faux, inde **bran-  
eus**<sup>4</sup>, apostema in fauce [ortus] de fluxu humorum a capite.

**Bragma**<sup>5</sup> est commissura duarum cellularum in supremo capite, s. fantastice et rationalis, ut in Alex-  
andro.

**Blacta**<sup>6</sup> est squama piscis et inuenitur in fronte piscis degentis in conca rotunda tortuosa, sed nos utimur blacta bisantea i. constantino opoli que sic solebat dici.

**Bedellium**<sup>7</sup> **lacerinum** [est] gumma cuiusdam arboris que in Armenia nascitur et dicitur [brissaca, viola idem].

**Bedellium** **sciticum**<sup>8</sup> a loco [dicitur].<sup>20</sup>  
**Blicus**<sup>9</sup> frigidus est et humidus, comestus uentrem mollit.

**Bronia** uel **brion**<sup>10</sup>, scicida<sup>11</sup>, cucurbita agrestis, alphetos idem; eius folia assimilantur foliis uitis. gall. bri-<sup>25</sup> one uel naue sauvage, anglie wildenep. [Respice in uitecella.]

**Britanni[e]**<sup>12</sup> herba est folia habens similia lappacio agresti sed paulo nigriora et lanosa.

30

5. ortum in fauce. 8. supremo capit. 14. bisancia constantinopoli. 16. lacrinum.  
20. Bdellium. 22. commestus. Brisaca viola idem. 23. succida. 25. Briena uel nauet.  
wyldenep. 28. similia habens.

<sup>1</sup> Βράθν, Diosc. i. 104. Bart. p. 13, 'Brateos vel Bracteos, i. savina, sed Bracteos interpretatur lamina.' App. 'Brattheos, i. sebitia.' <sup>2</sup> χρυσέη, aurea. <sup>3</sup> Βρόγχος. <sup>4</sup> Βράγχος,  
sore throat. Bart. p. 13, 'Branco est præfocatio faucium.' <sup>5</sup> βρέγμα, Alex. Aphr. Probl. 2.  
ap. Steph. Thes. Matth. Silv. c. cviii, 'Bragina id est commissura duarum cellularum in summo  
capitis ubi est virtus phantastica.'

<sup>6</sup> Bart. p. 13, 'Blatta est quasi squama piscis. Et inuenitur in fronte piscis degentis in conca rotunda et tortuosa, sed nos utimur blanca bisancia pro ea.' This has been taken for the ὄνυξ of Diosc. ii. 10 (see the comment of Matthiolus, trans. by Pinet, Lyons 1572), though Fuchs thought otherwise (Nic. Myreps. ed. Fuchs. 1549, p. 3. l. 13). Fuchs's note is, 'ossis anterioris etc. Intelligit id quod Actuario et aliis posterioribus Græcis Blattium Byzantium et bysantis dicitur.' Nam ita in ejusdem interpretationibus legitur, *βλάττιον βύζαντιον, δοτοῦν τῆς ρινὸς τῆς πορφυρᾶς*, etc. . . . Differt ab onyche Dioscoridis. *βλάττιον βύζαντιον, δοτοῦν τῆς ρινὸς τῆς πορφυρᾶς*, probably through Fuchs. Blatta seems to be (1) the cochineal insect. (2) Purple. (3) The murex. (4) Some part of the murex.

<sup>7</sup> Diosc. i. 80, *βδέλλιον . . . δάκρυόν ἔστι δένδρου ἀραβικοῦ*. App. 'Bdellium, i. gummi quod in Arabia invenitur.'

<sup>8</sup> *βδέλλιον* Σκυθικόν, Galen, π. κρασ. καὶ δυν. τ. ἀπλῶν φαρμ. lib. vi. (Kühn, vol. xi. p. 849). <sup>9</sup> *βλῆτον*, Diosc. ii. 143, *βλίτον ἐδώδιμόν ἔστι λάχανον, ὑγρὸν καὶ ψυχρόν*, Galen, de fac. simp. med. lib. 6, (Kühn, xi. 851).

<sup>10</sup> See ante, Alphetos. App. 'Bryonia id est cucurbita agrestis.'

<sup>11</sup> Perhaps from σίκυς ἄγριος, Diosc. iv. 152. <sup>12</sup> Diosc. iv. 2, *βρεταννικὴ ἢ βεττονικὴ πόνα ἔστιν ἔχουσα φύλλα ἐμφερῆ λαπάθω ἄγρια, μείζονα δὲ καὶ δασύτερα*.

**Briocteris**<sup>1</sup> nascitur in locis algosis,  
radix est ei aspera et stricta, gustu  
dulcis.

**Bruseus**<sup>2</sup> habet folia ad modum buxus,  
5 tantum spinosa, anglice keneholm.

**Bruncus**<sup>3</sup>, cuscute, rasta lini uel po-  
dagra lini idem. [ace. dōder respice  
in . . . .]

**Calamentum**<sup>4</sup>, folia habet ad modum  
10 origani sed albiora et florem album,  
gallice calamente, ang. semtositwurt.

**Calamentum agreste uel siluestre,**  
sisimbrium<sup>5</sup> idem. anglice hors-  
mente [uel wilde mente. Respice  
15 in matercaria aquatica.]

**Calamentum magis**, nepta idem<sup>6</sup>;  
folia habet ad modum urtice set-

albiora. Specialiter ualet ad reten-  
cionem menstruorum. angl. cat-  
wort.

20

**Calamentum aquaticum**, siue colo-  
men secundum quosdam, nepta  
maior, crescit in locis aquosis, sti-  
pitem habet ad longitudinem ho-  
minis et assimilatur in foliis<sup>25</sup>  
canabo.

**Cameleonta nigra**<sup>7</sup>, cardus assinius<sup>8</sup>,  
cardus uarius, labrum ueneris  
idem. [Respice in melus.]

**Cameleonta alba**<sup>9</sup>, cardus coagulatus,  
30 ixion idem. Herba est cum qua  
solet [coagulari] lac, folia habet  
albedine maculata. angl. southistel:

**Camolee**<sup>10</sup>, quinquefolium, pentaphilon  
idem. angl. fifleuedgresse. 35

1. Briottoris. 4. buscus tamen. 5. knyholm.

16. maius. 21. colomen idem. 27. asininus. 11. seint ostchewrt. 13. horsminte.

33. fogthistel. 35. fifleuedgers.

<sup>1</sup> Diosc. iv. 186, δρυοπτερίς φύεται κατὰ τὰ βρυάδη μέρη τῶν παλαιῶν δρυῶν . . . βίξας δὲ ἔχει κατ' ἐπιπλοκὴν δασείας, στρυφνᾶς κατὰ τὴν γεῦσιν ἐν τῷ γλυκεῖ. Matth. Silv. c. cix, 'Briocteris herba est cuius radix aspera et stricta et coherens gustu dulcis.'

<sup>2</sup> Bart. p. 13, 'Bruscus,

frutex est, licheholm' (= kneeholm). E. P. N. p. 22, 'Ruscus, cneo-holen, fyres.' p. 31, 'Ruscus, cneowholen.' p. 45, 'Frisgonem, fresgun, cue-hole.' Kneeholm, i. e. knee-holly.

<sup>3</sup> Perhaps βρόχος. Bart. p. 13, 'Bruncus, rasta lini idem.' ib. p. 23, 'Grinicus, cuscute idem.' Matth. Silv. c. cxi, 'Bruncus, podagra lini, hasta lini, cuscuta idem.' Dodder of flax. Podagra lini seems to represent the French name Goutte de lin, and rasca is the old French rasque.

<sup>4</sup> καλαμίνθη, Diosc. iii. 37. <sup>5</sup> σισύμβριον, Diosc. ii. 154, which Gerarde (p. 686) says is called in English Water-mint, Fish-mint, Brooke-mint, and Horse-mint. <sup>6</sup> Diosc. iii. 36, ὥδοσσμος, οἱ δὲ μίνθην ἡ καλαμίνθην, 'Ρωμαῖοι μένθα, οἱ δὲ νεπέται.

<sup>7</sup> χαμαιλέων μέλας, Diosc. iii. 9. <sup>8</sup> Diosc. iii. 11, δίψακος, οἱ δὲ κροκοδεῖλοι, οἱ δὲ χαμαιλέων, οἱ δὲ ὄνοκάρδιοι, οἱ δὲ Ἀφροδίτης λουτρόν, 'Ρωμαῖοι λάβρουμ βένερις, οἱ δὲ κάρδον μ βένερις. App. 'Chamaleonta nigra, et cardus asini et cardus maior idem est, foliis utimur.'

<sup>9</sup> Diosc. iii. 8, χαμαιλέων λευκός, ιείαν τοῦτον ἐκάλεσαν διὰ τὸ ἐν τοι τόποις ἔχον εὐρίσκεσθαι πρὸς τὰς βίξας αὐτοῦ, φ καὶ ἀντὶ μαστίχης χρῶνται αἱ γυναῖκες. App.

'Chamaleonta alba, et cardus coagula idem est, foliis utimur.' The property of curdling milk belongs to κνίκος, (Diosc. iv. 187, πήσσει δὲ καὶ γάλα δ χυλὸς τοῦ σπέρματος,) the fruit of which is similar to that of χαμαιλέων λευκός. Diosc. iii. 8, καρπὸν δὲ κνίκῳ παραπλήσιον. <sup>10</sup> χαμέλαια, οἱ δὲ κόκκος κνίδειος, Diosc. iv. 169. App. 'Camelo uel chamelea, i. cocognidium.'

**Camedreos**<sup>1</sup>, polion<sup>2</sup>, serfulla minor, uel quartula<sup>3</sup> minor uel germa andrea<sup>4</sup> minor, trisogus<sup>5</sup> [uel erisosogus] idem. Foliis et floribus cum stipe utimur, valet contra quartanam.  
**Camepiteos**<sup>6</sup>, cerfulla maior, uel quercula maior idem. [uel germandria maior, gallice pircis, et angl. mederate.]  
**10 Camamilla**<sup>7</sup>, althemosis idem ut in Alexandrino athenesis, et est quasi medium inter feniculum et amaruscam. similis est colotidie fetide<sup>8</sup> i. marusce, sed camamilla redolet, altra fetet, [unde] uersus<sup>9</sup>.  
**15** Fetet amarusca, similis redolet camamilla.

1. cerfulla. 2. querula. germandrea. 5. quartanum. 6. camepithios cersula.  
 10. althemosis. 11. Alex. anthemis. 13. colotide. 14. amarusce. 15. alia. 21. tenua.  
 23. camerora. bipalmus. 25. spureum. 27. alexandriam. 32. i. ebulus actis enim  
 ebulus. 33. wellewert. 34. walewert.

gallice et anglice, camamille.  
 [Respic in anthemo.]  
**Camecissos**<sup>10</sup>, folia habet similia tritico<sup>20</sup> sed oblonga et tenera et duarum palmarum.  
**Cameropa**<sup>11</sup> frutex est bipalmis cum foliis minutis et mente similibus, florem habet minutum et purpureum,<sup>25</sup> nascitur in locis saxosis et asperis.  
**Camedafnes**<sup>12</sup>, quam multi alexandrinam uocant, folia habet lauro similia sed tenuiora et uiridiora.  
 [Respic in dafneidos.]<sup>30</sup>  
**Cameactis**<sup>13</sup>, interpretatur humilis sambucus, [i. actis<sup>14</sup> enim] ebulus dicitur. gallice eble<sup>15</sup>, aee. wellewort uel walwort.

<sup>1</sup> Diosc. iii. 102, χαμαιδρυς, οι δε χαμαιδρωψ ή λίνοδρυς, 'Ρωμαῖοι τριψάγο μίνορ' διὰ δὲ τὸ σώζειν τινὰ ἐμφέρειαν τῷ τευκρίῳ, καὶ ταῦτην τινὲς τεύκριον ἐκάλεσαν. <sup>2</sup> Diosc. iii. 114, πόλιον . . . δὲ καὶ τεύθριον καλεῖται. <sup>3</sup> Read querula. <sup>4</sup> Germandria is supposed to be a corruption of χαμαιδρυς. <sup>5</sup> Trixago, or trissago: Marcellus Empiricus, c. xxv. Apuleius, De Virt. Herb. c. xxiv. <sup>6</sup> χαμαιπίτις, Diosc. iii. 165. Bart. p. 15, 'Camepiteos, quercula maior, germandria maior idem.' App. 'Chamæpithys, i. quercula maior.' <sup>7</sup> Diosc. iii. 154, ἀνθεμίς, . . . οἱ δὲ χαμαιμῆλον, διὰ τὴν πρὸς τὰ μῆλα ὀμοιότητα τῷ δοσμῷ. Hence the name Camomile. <sup>8</sup> App. 'Chamemalum simile est corylæ saetidæ (cotulæ fetidæ) sed chamæmelum redolet, coryla fetet.' <sup>9</sup> See ante, Amaracus. <sup>10</sup> Diosc. iv. 124, χαμαικίστος φύλλα ἔχει ὅμοια κισσοῖς, μακρότερα δὲ καὶ λεπτότερα, πολλὰ κλωνία σπιθαμαῖα. <sup>11</sup> Sim. Jan. 'Cameropa secundum Dya. est camedreos.' ib. 'Cameropes apud Plinium vocatur species palmarum maioribus et mollioribus foliis.' Diosc. iii. 102, χαμαιδρυς οι δε χαμαιδρωψ . . . φύεται ἐν τραχέσι καὶ πετρώδεσι τόποις. ζεστι δὲ θαυμίσκος σπιθαμαῖος φύλλα ἔχων μικρὰ . . . ἄνθος ὑποπόρφυρον, μικρόν. Plin. xxvi. 7, 'eosdem effectus in lateris doloribus habet chamærops.' <sup>12</sup> χαμαιδάφνη, οἱ δὲ καὶ ταῦτην ἀλεξάνδρειαν ἐκάλεσαν . . . καὶ ταῦτης δὲ τὰ φύλλα ὅμοια δάφνῃ, λειότερα δὲ πολλῷ καὶ χλωρότερα, Diosc. iv. 147. <sup>13</sup> χαμαιάκτη, Diosc. iv. 172. Bart. p. 14, 'Cameattis, i. ebulus.' App. 'Chamætrais, i. ebulus.' <sup>14</sup> ἀκτή, Diosc. iv. 171. <sup>15</sup> E. P. N. p. 43, 'Ebulum, eble, wal-wurt.' ib. p. 13, 'Ebulum, wal-wyrt.' French, ièble. The plant meant is ground-elder. Walwort is meant to gloss ebulus, not cameactis. See post.

<b>Capillus ueneris</b> <sup>1</sup> subtiliorem habet stipitem et ramos subtiliores, politrico grossiores. gallice filet, [et] ace. maydenher. [Respice in alloon.]	<b>Cardus . . .</b> respice in Struis <sup>8</sup> . <b>Carria,</b> cilcarium, respice in piri- um <sup>9</sup> .
<b>Capillana</b> similis [similis] est stringno uentatico in foliis.	<b>Clema</b> <sup>10</sup> , <b>ciparisurus</b> <sup>11</sup> , respice in pinas.
[Carpocissi] <sup>2</sup> , i. bacce edere.	<b>Crassula</b> <sup>12</sup> maior et minor, respice in camedreos.
<b>Cacabum</b> <sup>3</sup> , respice in dorignum.	<b>Capud monachi</b> <sup>13</sup> , dens leonis.
<b>Calfu</b> , respice in laxouatis.	<b>Camelea</b> <sup>14</sup> , timelea <sup>15</sup> idem].
<b>Caulus Sti Kutberti</b> <sup>4</sup> , respice in malua.	<b>Caprifolium</b> <sup>16</sup> , oculus lucii <sup>17</sup> , peri- chenon <sup>18</sup> , mater siluana <sup>19</sup> , uolubilis maior <sup>20</sup> idem. Gallice frestefoil, ace. wodebynde uel honisocles. Respice in periclemenon et in py- chemenon.
<b>Cacabus ueneris</b> <sup>5</sup> , respice in nim- pheia <sup>6</sup> .	
<b>Catrarca</b> , pes mului <sup>7</sup> .	

3. politrico. 4. maideneher. 25. pericleion. 27. chefrefoil. 28. honyoucles.

<sup>1</sup> App. ‘*Capillus ueneris* similis est polytrico, nisi quia facit ramosculos, stipite, herba utimur.’ Bart. p. 14, ‘*Capillus ueneris*, adiantos idem, herba est in petris nascens.’ The plant meant is the maiden-hair fern. See ante, Adeantos.

i. fructus ederae.’

<sup>4</sup> See post, Eviscus.

<sup>7</sup> See post, Pes milui.

<sup>14</sup> χαμέλαια, Diosc. iv. 169.

<sup>15</sup> θυμέλαια, Diosc. iv. 170.

Bart. p. 14, ‘*Capillus ueneris*, i. rasure panni.’ ib. c. clxi, ‘*Ciliarium*, i. rasura panni.’ See post, ‘*Pirium*, ciltarion, carpia, rasura panni idem.’ Matth. Silv. c. dlxxxvii, ‘*Pirinum alias catinum*, i. rasura panni.’ *Cilcarium* is τιλτάριον (fr. τίλλω) : cf. Reinesius, Var. Lect. p. 397 ; *carria* must be a corruption of *carpia*, the modern French *charpi*, lint : while *pirium* probably is πυρεῖον in the sense of *tinder*.

<sup>10</sup> Diosc. iv. 163, πιτύονσα, οἱ δὲ κλῆμα. <sup>11</sup> κυπαρισσίας, Diosc. iv. 162. <sup>12</sup> A corruption of *quercula*. See ante, Camedreos.

<sup>13</sup> Bart. p. 16, ‘*Caput monachi*, dens leonis idem.’ Dandelion, called also Priest’s crown. Its Italian name is *capo di monaco*, acc. to Fuchs, H. S. p. 743.

<sup>16</sup> Whence the Fr. chèvrefeuille: cf. Ger. Geissblatt. I suspect that κάππαρες lurks behind *caprifolium*: cf. E. P. N. p. 10, ‘*Capparis*, þ is Wudubend.’

<sup>17</sup> Bart. p. 32, ‘*Oculus licii*, i. volubile, majus, i. *caprifolium*.’ Gerarde, p. 1333, of box-thorne, ‘the juice is properly called λύκιον . . . the Apothecaries know it not who instead thereof do use amisse the juice of the fruit of wood-binde.’

<sup>18</sup> περικλύμενον, Diosc. iv. 14. <sup>19</sup> Fuchs, H. S. p. 710, says it is called *Sylvæ Mater* by Scribonius Largus, (about A.D. 43.)

Bart. p. 29, ‘*Mater silvarum*, i. *caprifolium*.’ <sup>20</sup> Bart. p. 43, ‘*Volubilis*, *caprifolium*, *mater silvarum*, *oculus licii* idem sunt.’

**Capitellum**<sup>1</sup>, lexia deponens capillos  
capitis idem.

**Capres**<sup>2</sup> uel **capios**, stercus, **capnus**  
idem.

**Capud leonis** florem habet indum  
*formatum* ad modum capitis leonis.

**Canabaria**<sup>3</sup> similis est in foliis canabo.

**Canusela**<sup>4</sup> similis est polio montano sed  
non habet tam grossa folia nec tam  
bene redolet. Foliis et flore utimur.

**Caniculata**<sup>5</sup>, iusquiamus<sup>6</sup>, cassilago<sup>7</sup>,

3. caprinus. 5. caput. 8. camisella. 10. floribus. 12. simphoniac. 13. quenille  
uel syphoine. 14. hennebane. 15. medius. 16. pedagre. 17. carei. 18. wylde-  
schirewyt. 20. ciminella. 21. cordumenon. 22. leptecareon.

simphonita<sup>8</sup>, [dens cabellinus<sup>9</sup>  
idem]. gall. canele<sup>10</sup> uel sinphonie,  
angl. henbane<sup>11</sup> uel hennedwole<sup>12</sup>.

**Canabion**<sup>13</sup> est medianus cortex sam- 15  
buci ut in Alex. in tractatu podagre.

**Cazei pontici**<sup>14</sup>, i. daucus creticus, [acee.]  
wilde scirwit.

**Carenum**<sup>15</sup>, i. uinum coctum in medicinis.

**Carui agreste**<sup>16</sup>, cumnella, ameos<sup>17</sup>, 20  
cordumeon<sup>18</sup> uel cordumeni idem.

**Careon**<sup>19</sup>, nux idem. Inde leptecarion<sup>20</sup>,

<sup>1</sup> Sim. Jan. 'Capitellum vocatur aqua saponiorum, lixivium est quo fit sapo, aqua prima, gutta prima a quibusdam dicitur.' Matth. Silv. c. cxxxiv, 'Capitellum aqua saponiorum, i. lixivium, ex quo fit sapo, dictum gutta prima, aqua prima.' Bart. p. 14, 'Capitellum, lexiva fortis.' Renzi, Coll. Salernit. iii. p. 282, 'Capitellum, lexivia, prima gutta, saponi (var. saponarii) idem.' Reinesius, Var. Lect. p. 553. <sup>2</sup> κόπτης, cf. Bart. p. 20, 'Erascopos, i. capraram simus.' cf. Diosc. ii. 98. App. 'Corpus, i. stercus vel simus.'

<sup>3</sup> App. 'Cacaparia similis est canapis foliis.' Perhaps κάνναβις ἀγρία, of which Diosc. iii. 156 says, τὰ δὲ φύλλα ὅμοια τῇ ἡμέρᾳ.

<sup>4</sup> Perhaps χαμαιζηλον. Plin. Hist. Nat. xxvii. 10, 'Gnaphalion alii chamæzelon vocant.'

<sup>5</sup> Macer, 'Jusquiamum Græci quam nostri caniculatam Dicunt.' <sup>6</sup> Bart. p. 40, 'Simphoniac, i. iusquiamus.' App.

'Symphonica, iusquiamus, canicularis, latrecula (i. e. laterculum or alterculum) idem est.' E. P. N. p. 1, 'Simphonica, βή is haenne belle.' ib. p. 31, 'Simphonica, beolone.' Apuleius, de Virt. Herb. c. iv, 'alii symphoniacam, alii calicularem appellant, alii dentarium.' Perhaps συμφωνισκή. Gerarde, p. 353, 'the flowers are bell-fashion.'

<sup>7</sup> Bart. p. 14, 'Cassilago, i. semen jusquiami. Canicularis idem.'

<sup>8</sup> Bart. p. 40, 'Simphoniac, i. iusquiamus.' App. 'Symphonica, iusquiamus, canicularis, latrecula (i. e. laterculum or alterculum) idem est.' E. P. N. p. 1, 'Simphonica, βή is haenne belle.' ib. p. 31, 'Simphonica, beolone.' Apuleius, de Virt. Herb. c. iv, 'alii symphoniacam, alii calicularem appellant, alii dentarium.' Perhaps συμφωνισκή. Gerarde, p. 353, 'the flowers are bell-fashion.'

<sup>9</sup> Diosc. iv. 69, 'Ρωμαῖοι ινσάνα, δένταρια.'

<sup>10</sup> E. P. N. p. 47, 'Jusquiamus, chenille, hennebone.'

<sup>11</sup> Compare the French *hanebane*, the last part of which has been thought to be related to our *bean* and the Ger. *Bohne*: but compare *cow-bane*, *flea-bane*, *dog's-bane*, *wolf's-bane*.

<sup>12</sup> Cf. the Gothic *dvals*, and Ger. *toll*. Hence also the name *Dwale* for Atropa Belladonna.

<sup>13</sup> App. 'Sambuci medianus cortex vocatur, et quandoque cortice et radice utimur.'

<sup>14</sup> App. 'Carei pontici, i. dauci.' Apparently a confusion of *carota* with κάρπα ποντικά, Diosc. i. 179. But see also κάρπος, id. iii. 59.

<sup>15</sup> Bart. p. 14, 'Carenum est uinum dulce.' App. 'Carenum est uinum coctum.' Palladius xi. 18,

'Defrumentum carenum et sapa uno genere conficiuntur e musto.' 'Nicol. Alex. Antidotum Adriani præbere λοχιαδικοῖς καὶ νεφριτικοῖς μετὰ καρούνου jubet . . . putatur esse vox Lat.' (Steph. Thes.)

<sup>16</sup> κάρπος, Diosc. iii. 59. <sup>17</sup> ἄμμι, Diosc. iii. 63. <sup>18</sup> Bart. p. 16, 'Cordumei, i. carui agrestis.'

An Arabic distortion of a Greek word, see post, Cordumen.

<sup>19</sup> κάρπον. <sup>20</sup> Diosc. i. 179, τὰ δὲ ποντικά ἡ ἔνοι αἱ λεπτοκάρπα καλοῦσιν, i. e. hazel-nuts.

i. nux minuta s. auellana, et diacreon<sup>1</sup> ut in Alexandro de squintiis. Item careon mirifica<sup>2</sup>, i. nux muscata.  
**5 Careos** uel carui<sup>3</sup> semen est simile aniso. gall. et anglice carui<sup>4</sup>.  
**Cariota**<sup>5</sup>, pastinaca agrestis idem.  
**Carena basilica**<sup>6</sup>, i. nux alexandrina, quam multi persicam dicunt, mau-  
10 seam prouocat, uenenis est con-  
traria si commesta fuerit.  
**Carex** frutex est similis sparto<sup>7</sup>, et spartus similiter frutex est.  
**Cacrei**<sup>8</sup> uel croceos uel cancreos  
15 uel carpocareos, semen ferule idem.

**Cachos**<sup>9</sup> interpretatur malum, chimis<sup>10</sup> i. humor, inde cacochimiam<sup>11</sup> i. ma-  
lorum humorum habundancia, et cachosis<sup>12</sup>, i. mala habitudo, et 20  
cacexea<sup>13</sup> idem, et cachochismati-  
cus i. plenus malis humoribus.  
**Calamus** est radix cuiusdam fruticis et calamo assimilatur.  
**Calamiten**<sup>14</sup>, tymbra, serpillum, pule-  
gium agreste *idem*. Ejus species  
sunt tres, s. silvestris cum foliis  
ozimo similibus atque subalbidis et  
ramis geniculatis uel angulosum cum  
flore purpureo, gallice puliol, aee. 30  
brotheruurt<sup>15</sup>, secunda species est  
pul[1]egium agreste que dicitur ne-

1. dyacareon. 3. miristica. 6. caruy. 9. nauseam. 18. cacochima. 19. habun-  
dantia. 20. cachoecis. 21. chatexia. 25. pullogium. 27. siluestre. 30. puliol.  
31. brotherwort. 32. quod.

<sup>1</sup> διὰ καρύων, Alex. Trall. (ed. Puschmann ii. 131). Cf. also Cass. Felix, c. 35. <sup>2</sup> Bart. p. 32, 'Nux mirifica, nux muscata idem.' App. 'Nux myristica uel caris myristicus, i. nux muscata.' Perhaps κάρυον μυριστικόν οτι μυρεψικόν, cf. Diosc. iv. 157. Nux muscata is the nutmeg.

<sup>3</sup> κάρος, Diosc. iii. 59. <sup>4</sup> Bart. p. 15, 'Careos, i. carui;' whence our *caraway*.

<sup>5</sup> Diosc. iii. 52, σταφυλίνος ἄγριος . . . 'Ρωμαῖοι καρόταμ, οἱ δὲ παστινάκα.

<sup>6</sup> Diosc. i. 178, κάρνα βασιλικὰ ἐνιοὶ περικὰ καλοῦσιν . . . χρήσιμα δὲ βιβρωσκόμενα πρὸς ἐμέτους νῆστει καὶ θανασίμων φαρμάκων ἔστιν ἀντιφάρμακα προβρωθέντα. App. 'Cariobasicon, i. auellana.'

<sup>7</sup> Spartum, Plin. Hist. Nat. xix. 2. The *esparto*. <sup>8</sup> κάχρη, Diosc. iii. 79. App. 'Chareos, i. semen ferule.' ib. 'Carios, id est rosmarinus, uel semen ferulae.' <sup>9</sup> κακός. <sup>10</sup> χυμός.

<sup>11</sup> κακοχυμία, Galen, ed. Kühn, vol. x. p. 891. cf. also Cass. Felix, c. 26. Sim. Jan. 'Cachochimia g. plenitudo malorum humorum, a cacon quod est malum et chimus humor. Kakochimon exponitur in lib. de doctrina greca malis humoribus laborans corpus.' <sup>12</sup> κάκωσις. <sup>13</sup> κακεξία, see Cass. Felix, c. 32.

<sup>14</sup> Diosc. iii. 37, καλαμίνθη ἡ μέν τις δρενοτέρα ἔστιν ἔχει δὲ φύλλα δύοια ὀνίμῳ, ὑπόλευκα, κλωνία δὲ καὶ κάρφη γεγνωμένα, ἀνθος πορφυροῦν ἡ δὲ τις γλήχωνι ἔουκε μείζων δέ· δύεν τινὲς ἀγρίαν αὐτὴν γλήχωνα ἐκάλεσαν ταῦτην 'Ρωμαῖοι νεπέταν' ἡ δὲ τρίτη ἔουκε ἥδυσμῳ ἀγρίῳ, ἐπιμηκεστέρᾳ τοῖς φύλλοις, καύλῳ καὶ κλάδῳ μείζων τῶν προειρημένων καὶ ἡττον ἐνεργής. Sim. Jan. 'Ejus species tres sunt, est enim silvestris cum foliis ozimo similibus atque subalbidis et ramis geniculatis et angulosum cum flore purpureo . . . secunda species appellatur agreste pulegium . . . tercia species est similis ediosmo agresti i. mente, cum foliis oblongis cum virga et rami maiores sunt, sed virtutes inferiores,' &c.

<sup>15</sup> Bart. p. 35, 'Pulegium montanum, an. brotherwort.' E. P. N. p. 32, 'Pollegia, brother-wort, hæl-wort, dweorges drostle.'

pita, tercia [species] est ediosmo similis agresti cum foliis oblongis, cuius uirga et rami maiores sunt sed uirtute inferiores.	<b>Calx extincta</b> est uulnera et ad in- nisiones ualet. [Respice in al- besten <sup>10</sup> .]
<b>5 Calamus aromaticus</b> <sup>1</sup> nascitur in Judea et est optimus colore risus <sup>2</sup> cum nodis spissis.	<b>Cassilago</b> <sup>11</sup> , respice in caniculata. <sup>20</sup>
<b>Calcentum</b> <sup>3</sup> , dragantum <sup>4</sup> , floresis <sup>5</sup> , uitriolum <sup>6</sup> idem. [Respice in attramentum.]	<b>Calcheceos, calcicumon</b> , es ustum idem.
<b>Callis</b> <sup>7</sup> , i. duricies manuum, callis uia stricta. 'Arduus et strictus est ad celestia callis.'	<b>Cachalepton</b> <sup>12</sup> , respice in hemoto- calles.
[ <b>Carpocarios</b> <sup>8</sup> , respice in catrei.	<b>Cardo</b> <sup>13</sup> respice in labrum ueneris et <sup>25</sup> in matrana.
<b>15 Calcicumon</b> <sup>9</sup> uel <b>calchiteos</b> , es ustum idem].	<b>Cardo panis</b> , seacul <sup>14</sup> , yringus <sup>15</sup> idem.
	<b>Carica</b> <sup>16</sup> , i. ficus sicca.
	<b>Citonon</b> <sup>17</sup> , respice in seridis.
	<b>Carobia</b> <sup>18</sup> , respice in siliqua. <sup>30</sup>
	<b>Canibapirum</b> <sup>19</sup> , sulphur uiuum.
	<b>Crisitis</b> <sup>20</sup> , respice in spuma argenti.

2. simile. 5. aromatus. 6. indya. 6. ruphus. 8. uitreolum. Add calcutomenon  
uel calthiteos es ustus idem. 11. add calsamus, cyclamen malum terre idem, an. dilnote.  
17. ad uulnera. incisiones.

<sup>1</sup> Diosc. i. 17, κάλαμος ἀρωματικός φύεται μὲν ἐν Ἰνδίᾳ, ἔστι δὲ αὐτὸς κάλλιστος ὁ κιβῆς πυκνογύνατος. <sup>2</sup> Rufus.

<sup>3</sup> χάλκανθον, Diosc. v. 114. Bart. p. 14, 'Calcantium, i. uitreolum.' App. 'Chalcanthum, i. uitriolum.' ib. 'Chalcanthm, uitreolum, tragacanthum idem est.'

<sup>4</sup> Bart. p. 18, 'Dragantum, i. uitreolum, calcantium idem.'

<sup>5</sup> Flos eris, a translation of χάλκανθον; cf. Bart. p. 21, 'Flos eris, i. cuperosa,' i.e. copperas. App. 'Eristo, i. chalcanthum.'

<sup>6</sup> Bart. p. 43, 'Vitreolum viride, i. cuperosa, calcantium idem.'

<sup>7</sup> Callum or callus. The hexameter is from some metrical collection of *Equivoca* similar to that of John de Garlandia, but not identical with it.

<sup>8</sup> App. 'Carpotarios, id est semen ferulae.'

<sup>9</sup> χαλκῖτις κεκαυμένη, Diosc. v. 115. Bart. p. 14, 'Calcicumon, i. es ustum. Calciton idem.'

App. 'Chalcecaumenon uel casticum, i. es ustum,' ib. 'Calciteos, squamma ferri.' ib. 'Calcitem, i. flos calcis;' where there seems to be a reference to the ἄνθος χαλκοῦ of Hippocrates (Kühn, vol. xxii. p. 756).

<sup>10</sup> See p. 7. <sup>11</sup> Bart. p. 14, 'Cassilago, i. semen jusquiami.'

<sup>12</sup> Corrupted apparently from ἡμεροκατάλλακτος a name of ἡμεροκαλλίς, in Diosc. iii.

127. <sup>13</sup> Diosc. iii. 11, δίψακος . . . 'Ρωμαῖοι λάβρουμ βένερις, οἱ δὲ κάρδουμ βένερις. See post, Matrona.

<sup>14</sup> App. 'Secacul, i. eryngium.' Bart. p. 38, 'Setacul sigillum Sanctæ Mariæ vel yringi secundum quosdam.'

<sup>15</sup> ἥριγγιον, Diosc. iii. 21. App. 'Eryngium, i. centum capi at:' i.e. centum capita, Plin. Hist. Nat. xxii. 8.

<sup>16</sup> Bart. p. 14, 'Carica est ficus sicca.'

App. 'Caricae, i. ficcus siccae.'

<sup>17</sup> κιχώριον, Diosc. ii. 159.

<sup>18</sup> The carob tree or St. John's Bread (Gerarde, p. 1429). It is the κεράτιον of Diosc. i. 158.

<sup>19</sup> This strange distortion represents the θεῖον ἄπυρον of Diosc. v. 123; See App. Fubapiron, Girapiron and Tibaiarum.

<sup>20</sup> χρυσῆτις. Bart. p. 40, 'Spuma argenti est litargirum.'

**Cauliculus agrestis**, respice in scutum<sup>1</sup>.  
**Cathium**<sup>2</sup>, respice in agricola.  
**Caulis non transplantatus**, brasica  
5 idem.  
**Cardebanis**<sup>3</sup>, respice in yryngi.  
**Cardo fullonum**<sup>4</sup>, tribulus idem.  
**Cassia, xilea**<sup>5</sup> idem.]  
**Classa**<sup>6</sup> genus est lapidis. [Respice in  
10 bernix.]  
**Camphora**<sup>7</sup> est herba similis nostre  
camphere sed magis est aromatica.  
**Canna**<sup>8</sup> est sicer triticum ascendens  
et folia similia tritico.  
15 **Cantabrum**<sup>9</sup> i. furfur tritici. an<sup>ce</sup>e.  
wren.  
**Cancerena**<sup>10</sup> dicuntur uulnera nondum

morta, pauxillum uite *sensus quasi retinencia*.  
**Capnos**<sup>11</sup>, fumaria idem. Similis est 20  
coriandro sed mollis et alba et  
cinerosa, florem habens purpureum.  
**Cappara**<sup>12</sup>, kynosbiton<sup>13</sup>, caprion idem.  
Frutex est spinosa et sparsa super 25  
terram.  
**Capsia**<sup>14</sup> herba est uel radix nobis ignota ut in Viatico<sup>15</sup>. Alii dicunt  
quod est radix centaurie.  
**Capparis**<sup>16</sup> uel **capparis** frutex crescit 30  
in saxis et est similis edere terrestri  
in foliis sed habet folia rotundiora  
et pinguiora et aliquantulum oblonga. [Phillis idem.]

<sup>13.</sup> est sicut. <sup>16.</sup> bren. <sup>21.</sup> coruandro. <sup>24.</sup> kynosbyton. <sup>25.</sup> aspera. <sup>29.</sup> centauree.  
30. frutex est. <sup>31.</sup> terestri. <sup>34.</sup> add radicibus utimur.

<sup>1</sup> See post, Sturcium.

<sup>2</sup> κάτινον, Diosc. i. 136. Sim. Jan. ‘Cathin seu cathinon secundum Dya. ca. de agrilea, quidam oleastrum vocant.’

<sup>3</sup> See ante, Cardo panis

<sup>4</sup> Carduus fullonum, or fullers’ teasle is a different plant from the τρίβολος of Diosc. iv. 15.

<sup>5</sup> ξυλίνη. Cf. Bart. p. 14, ‘Cassia quando simpliciter lignea intelligitur.’ ib. p. 44, ‘Xilocassia, i. cassia lignea.’

<sup>6</sup> Glaze. Bart. p. 16, ‘Classa vel glassa, i. vernix vel bernix, viz. gummi iuniperi.’

<sup>7</sup> Platearius, circ. inst. ‘Hec autem herba multum est similis nostre camphorate, sed magis est aromatica.’

<sup>8</sup> Sim. Jan. ‘Canna Dya. est sicut triticum ascendens et folia similia tritico habens semina sibi desuper duo iuncta &c.’ Apparently from Diosc. ii. 116, where the old text was βρῶμος κάλαμός ἐστι πυροῖς ὄμοιος καὶ τοῖς φύλλοις (see Sprengel’s note).

<sup>9</sup> Platearius, circ. inst. ‘Est autem cantabrum idem quod furfur tritici.’ Bart. p. 14, ‘Cantabrum, i. furfur, quando simpliciter triticinum.’ App. ‘Cantabrum, i. furfur.’ Bran. Probably of Celtic origin.

<sup>10</sup> Gangrene. γάγγραινα, Galen (Kühn, vol. xi. p. 135). <sup>11</sup> Diosc. iv.

108, καπνὸς βοτάνιον ἐστι θαμνοειδές, κορίφη έουκός, τρυφερὸν πάνυ τὰ δὲ φύλλα λευκότερα καὶ τεφρόειδη, πολλὰ πανταχόθεν ἀνθος πορφυροῦν. Sim. Jan. ‘Capnos . . . coriandro similis vel corio herbe sed mollis et alba et cinerosa et multum florem habens purpureum.’ Fumitory.

<sup>12</sup> Diosc. ii. 204, κάππαρις θάμνος στὸν ἀκανθώδης, ἐπὶ γῆς γυροειδῶς ἐστρωμένος. E. P. N. p. 10, ‘Capparis, þ is wudubend.’ p. 60, ‘Hec caperis, i. herba frutex spinosus.’ Caper.

<sup>13</sup> Diosc. ii. 204, οἱ δὲ κυνόσθατος. <sup>14</sup> See Tapsia. <sup>15</sup> Breviarium Constantini dictum Viaticum,

printed with Rasis, 8<sup>o</sup>. Lyons, 1510. <sup>16</sup> Bart. p. 14, ‘Capparis frutex est crescens in saxis et est similis ederæ terrestri in foliis.’

<b>Capsellula</b> <sup>1</sup> , herba sanguinaria <sup>2</sup> , [radicibus utimur], bursa pastoris idem. Florem facit album. Gallice burse à pastur, a <sup>ce</sup> . pursewurt.	<b>Cardamus agrestis</b> <sup>10</sup> nascitur in locis <sup>15</sup> aquosis, folia eius assimilantur foliis cardomami sed sunt maiora.
<b>5 Cardo benedictus</b> <sup>3</sup> , carduncellus <sup>4</sup> , [cressiones], senecio idem, senechion <sup>5</sup> , a <sup>ce</sup> . gowndeswilie <sup>6</sup> . [Respice in labrum ueneris et in senecio.]	<b>Carnopodion uel sinopodion</b> <sup>11</sup> , pes ceruinus idem. <i>Herba est.</i>
<b>10 Carpolbalsamum</b> <sup>7</sup> , id est semen bal-	<b>Crassula maior</b> <sup>12</sup> , faba silvestris idem, <sup>20</sup> subalba est et spissa habet folia. Gallice orme <sup>13</sup> , anglice alsuurt <sup>14</sup> .
sami. <b>Caropos mirice</b> <sup>8</sup> , fructus geneste idem.	<b>Crassula minor</b> <sup>15</sup> similis est ei sed multo minor, crescit [super] lapi-
<b>Cardamen</b> <sup>9</sup> , i. semen narstucii.	dem et uomitum prouocat. a <sup>ce</sup> . <sup>25</sup> tecesorite <sup>16</sup> . Respice in uermicularis minor.

3. bourse a pastour. 4. perswort. 6. senechon. 7. gowndeswyle. 10. i. semen.  
17. cardomomi. 18. cynopodicon. add, cardiomomum est succus cuiusdam arboris uel potius semen; per x. annos potest seruari. 20. saba. 22. orpyne. 26. tecesdirte.

<sup>1</sup> App. ‘*Dapellula*, i. sanguinaria, florem facit album.’ So called from its little pods.

<sup>2</sup> Bart. p. 38, ‘*Sanguinaria*, bursa pastoris idem.’ E. P. N. p. 32, ‘*Polygonus et sanguinaria*, δετ is unfortredde.’ There seems to be a confusion between Shepherd’s Purse and Knot-grass (*Polygonum aviculare*). <sup>3</sup> Bart. p. 14, ‘*Carduus benedictus*, i. senecion.’ <sup>4</sup> Cf. the It. cardoncello. <sup>5</sup> Fr. seneçon. <sup>6</sup> Groundsel. E. P. N. p. 46, ‘*Iregerontis*, cenesuns, grundeswilie.’ ib. p. 5, ‘*Senecio*, þ is Grundes wylige.’ Prof. Skeat derives *groundsel* from A. S. *grund*, ground, and *swelgan*, to swallow, and makes it mean ‘the ground-swallowe.’ Fuchs, however (H. S. p. 321), gives the name *Grindtkraut*, and the associations of the plant seem rather to point in the direction of *grau* and *greis*; cf. Ger. *Bald-greise* and *Greiskraut* for *Erigeron* (Grassmann p. 129).

<sup>7</sup> καρπὸς βαλσάμου, Diosc. i. 18. Bart. p. 14, ‘*Carpobalsamum*, i. fructus balsami.’ App. ‘*Carpobalsamum*, id est semen balsami.’

<sup>8</sup> καρπὸς μυρίκης, Diosc. i. 116. <sup>9</sup> Bart. p. 14, ‘*Cadamus*, i. nasturcium.’ ib. p. 13, ‘*Cartamum*, i.

semen croci ortensis.’ κάρδαμον, Diosc. ii. 184. <sup>10</sup> The description resembles Diosc. ii.

205, ἶβηρις, ήτοι καρδαμαντική, ἔχει τὰ φύλλα παρόμοια καρδάμῳ ἐν ἔαρι εὐθαλέστερα . . φύεται δὲ

ἐν ἀγεωργήτοις τόποις. <sup>11</sup> See post, Cinopedicon. <sup>12</sup> Bart. p. 17, ‘*Crassula major*,

aurum ualet, an orpin.’ App. ‘*Crassula maior*, id est faba silvestris.’ Fuchs, H. S. p. 877,

‘τηλέφιον ἡ ἀείσων ἄγριον Græcis, Telephium et Illecebra Latinis, officinis et vulgo crassula

major, alias minor appellatur.’ <sup>13</sup> Orpine. See ante, Barba iouis. <sup>14</sup> Perhaps a

form of *halswyrt*, from its use in king’s evil. Gerarde, p. 518. ‘It wasteth away hard kernels,

and the king’s evill if it be laid unto them.’ <sup>15</sup> Bart. p. 17, ‘*Crassula minor*, vermicularis,

an. stancroppe.’ App. ‘*Crassula minor* similis est ei, sed multo minor.’ <sup>16</sup> Read *tête*

*de souris* (cf. Nemnich, s. v. *Sedum album*), see post, ‘*Vermicularis maior*, tetroselion idem. g.

tatesoriz, ang. andrede uel musedode.’ <sup>17</sup> Platearius, circ. inst. ‘Est autem fructus

cuiusdam arboris vel potius semen . . per decem annos potest servari.’

- arboris uel pocius semen, per x.  
annos potest seruari.]
- Crama matris**<sup>1</sup> siue **crania matris**,  
i. uinum herbatum siue nectar, ut  
5 in Alexandro.
- Castamiora** similis est castanole<sup>2</sup> sed  
tam [bene redolet.]
- Castoreum**<sup>3</sup> testiculus cuiusdam ani-]  
malis quod castor appellatur.
- 10 **Cassia fistula**<sup>4</sup>, fructus est cuiusdam  
arboris.
- Cassa linguea**<sup>5</sup> cortex est cuiusdam  
fructus nascentis iuxta confinia Ba-  
bilonis. [Respice in oxilacassia<sup>6</sup>.]
- Catapucia**<sup>7</sup> semen est spurge maioris. 15  
[Respice in elacterium, et in lac-  
terides, et in titimallus.]
- Cathanance**<sup>8</sup> folia habet minuta si-]  
milia coriandro.
- Cathima**<sup>9</sup> est uena terre de qua elicitor 20  
aurum uel argentum.
- Catharacta**<sup>10</sup> morbus est oculi, et inter-  
pretatur fluxus, quia fit de fluxu.
- Cassilago**<sup>11</sup>, iusquiamus idem.
- Cardus assininus**<sup>12</sup> } respice in ca- 25  
**Cardus uarius**<sup>13</sup> } melionta nigra.
- Cardus coagulatus**<sup>14</sup>, respice in ca-  
melionta alba.

3. crama cramatis siue croma cromatis. 6. castaneole sed non tam. 12. cassea. 13. fruticis.  
15. cathapucia.

<sup>1</sup> κράμα, κράματος. <sup>2</sup> App. ‘*Castaneola*, species est, in India oritur.’ <sup>3</sup> ὄρχεις  
κάστορος ὄνομάζουσι καστέριον, Galen (Kühn, vol. xii. p. 337). Platearius, circ. inst. ‘Est autem  
testiculus cuiusdam animalis quod castor appellatur.’ Bart. p. 14, ‘*Castor* animal est, i. bever.’  
ib. p. 42, ‘*Testiculi ueneris* (i. e. beueris) i. *castoreum*.’ App. ‘*Castoreum*, i. testiculus boueris.’  
<sup>4</sup> Bart. p. 14, ‘*Cassia firenga* (i. e. σύριγγα), i. *cassia fistula*.’ App. ‘*Cassia syringa*, i. *cassia*  
fistu.’ Cf. Diosc. i. 12. <sup>5</sup> Cassia lignea. Platearius, circ. inst. ‘Est autem  
cassia lignea cortex cuiusdam arboris vel fruticis nascentis juxta confinia Babilonie.’  
<sup>6</sup> That is ξυλοκασία. <sup>7</sup> Bart. p. 14, ‘*Catapucia*, semen spurgie.’ καταπότια,  
cf. Diosc. iv. 162, δθεν δὲ καταπότια περιπλάττειν κηρῷ. <sup>8</sup> Sim. Jan. ‘*Catanance*  
folia habet minuta similia coriandro aut coronopodio,’ &c. Diosc. iv. 132, κατανάγκη . . .  
ἔχει φύλλα μακρὰ ὡς κορωνόποδος. <sup>9</sup> καδμεία, Diosc. v. 84. Bart. p. 14, ‘*Cathima* est  
minera de qua elicitor aurum vel argentum.’ App. ‘*Cathinabotho*, id est metallum uel cuprum.’  
<sup>10</sup> καταρράκτης, Cataract. <sup>11</sup> Bart. p. 14, ‘*Cassilago*, i. semen jusquiamis.’ App.  
‘*Iusquiamus*, casilago, simpliciaca, verutaria, canicularis idem est.’ <sup>12</sup> Diosc. iii. 11,  
δίψακος . . . οἱ δὲ χαμαιλέων, οἱ δὲ ὄνοκάρδιον. <sup>13</sup> Diosc. iii. 8, χαμαιλέων λευκὸς . . . Ρωμαῖοι  
κάρδους οὐαρίους . . . ἀποκτείνει καὶ κύνας καὶ ὄν καὶ μύας. Fuchs, H. S. p. 963, ‘χαμαιλέων λευκὸς  
Græcis, chamæleon albus, carduus suarius et varius Latinis, officinis et barbaris cardopatiū  
appellatur, quod nomen haud dubie corruptum est . . . Suarius autem carduus dictus est, quod  
sues, si in polenta exhibeatur, perimat, ob quam etiam causam Eberwurz Germanis nuncupatam  
puto.’ Apuleius, de Virt. Herb. c. 110, ‘Latinis carduus varia, carduus lactea, carduus nigra.’ It  
is the Carline Thistle. <sup>14</sup> App. ‘*Chamæleonta alba*, et *cardus coagula* idem est, foliis  
utimur,’ ib. ‘*Berec uel beseon*, i. fixa cardi unde coagulatur lac.’ cf. Diosc. iv. 187, κνίκος . . .  
πήσσει δὲ καὶ γάλα δ χύλος τοῦ σπέρματος.

- Caprion**<sup>1</sup>, respice in cappara.  
**Cauda porcina**<sup>2</sup>, respice in granum solis.  
**Carduncellus**<sup>3</sup>, respice in cardo benedictus.]  
<sup>5</sup> **Celidonia**<sup>4</sup>, i. herba petiginaria<sup>5</sup> et glaucia<sup>6</sup>. gall. et angl. celidoigne<sup>7</sup>.  
**Celidonia agrestis**<sup>8</sup>, memita<sup>9</sup>, glaucium uel glaucus [a]grestis idem. Et est alia celidonia viz. domestica  
<sup>10</sup> celidonia, lac emittit croceum<sup>10</sup>. gall. celydoine.  
**Celidonia indica** radicem habet citrinam.  
**Celidonia maior**<sup>11</sup>, quam multi glau-  
<sup>15</sup> ciam appellant, uirgam habet unius cubiti longam, teneria [est] et tenuis tanquam *fenugreci*, florem habet auresum.  
**[Cepula marina]**, bulbum respice.
- Cinopodium**, respice in carnopodium. <sup>20</sup>  
**Ceruaria** } respice in elefo-  
**Cerui ocellus** } boscos.  
**Celtica**<sup>12</sup>, fascigallicum.  
**Centifolium**, respice in millifolium.  
**Cestros**<sup>13</sup> uel **cestrum** uel **cestroni-**  
<sup>25</sup> dum, i. betonica. Respice.  
**Cersula**<sup>14</sup>, respice in camedrios et campeiteos.]  
**Celidonia minor**<sup>15</sup>, quam multi taurion uel piron agreste dicunt, herba est <sup>30</sup> minutus uirgas *habens* et folia similia edere sed obrotunda et minora et pingua et mollia, nascitur in locis aquosis et in pratis.  
**Cedrus**<sup>16</sup> harbor unde fit pix cedrina <sup>35</sup> que est parua atque spinosa.  
**Cepa**<sup>17</sup> uel uirtutem habet incisiuam. gall. et angl. eyngnon<sup>18</sup>.

3. add Cauda pulli, crescit in aquis, angl. paddepipe. Cauda equina, cauda caballina idem, ang. schauegres. 5. uel glaucia. 11. celedoigne. 12. celydoygne. 14. glaucium. 16. tenera. 18. aurosum. 37. uel cepe. incisiuam. 38. oynoun.

<sup>1</sup> Perhaps κάπριον. <sup>2</sup> Bart. p. 14, ‘*Cauda porcina*, i. milium solis, gromil idem.’ Cf. the name Pig-tail (Oxfordshire) for *Lithospermum*. <sup>3</sup> Sim. Jan. ‘*Carduncellus* in Antidotario universalis in unguento Martiaton.’ <sup>4</sup> App. ‘*Celidonia*, i. herba petiginaria, uel glantia.’ <sup>5</sup> Perhaps *impetiginaria* which represents the English name Tetterwort (Gerarde, p. 1070). <sup>6</sup> Bart. p. 23, ‘*Glaucia*, i. celidonia.’ <sup>7</sup> E. P. N. p. 59, ‘*Hec celidonia*, celydoun.’ <sup>8</sup> Bart. p. 15, ‘*Celidonia agrestis*, memithe idem.’ <sup>9</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dxxxix, ‘*Memitan*, *Memiten*, i. memithe, et est planta frigide nature, ex cuius succo fluant sief memithe qui vocantur in libris de greco translati glutium in quo et apud Dias. capitulo de glaucio.’ <sup>10</sup> Diosc. ii. 211, χυλὸς δὲ κροκώδης. <sup>11</sup> Diosc. ii. 211, χελιδόνιον μέγα . . . οἱ δὲ γλαύκιος . . . καυλὸν ἀνίσηι πηχυνῶν. <sup>12</sup> Matth. Silv. c. ccvi, ‘*Fassis gallicus*, i. spica celtica;—sic vocatur eo quod a Gallia in fasciculis defertur.’ See App. ‘*Celtica*, *sialiola*.’ ib. ‘*Fassigallicus*, id est elisagus uel saluim.’ <sup>13</sup> κέστρον, Diosc. iv. 1. App. ‘*Ceston*, i. betonica.’ <sup>14</sup> Quercula. <sup>15</sup> Diosc. ii. 212, χελιδόνιον τὸ μικρόν, οἱ δὲ πυρὸν ἄγριον ἐκάλεσαν, βοτάνιον ἔστιν ἐκ μόσχων ἀνηρτημένον . . . φύλλοις κισσοειδέσι, περιφερεστέροις δὲ μᾶλλον καὶ μικροτέροις καὶ τριφερωτέροις καὶ ὑπολιπάροις περιεχόμενον . . . φύεται δὲ παρ’ ὕδασι καὶ τέλμασιν. <sup>16</sup> Diosc. i. 105, κέδρος δένδρον ἐντὶ μέγα, ἐξ οὗ ἡ λεγομένη κεδρία συνάγεται. E. P. N. p. 20, ‘*Cedrus*, cedar-beam. *cedria*, his saep.’ <sup>17</sup> Platearius, circ. inst. ‘*Cepa* uirtutem habet incisiuam.’ <sup>18</sup> Onion. E. P. N. p. 43, ‘*Cepa*, oingnun, kue-lek.’ ib. p. 24, ‘*Ungio* (i. e. unio), yne-leac.’ ib. p. 13, ‘*Cepa*, ennelec.’

- Cerusa**<sup>1</sup>, i. album plumbum uel flos plumbi siue gerse<sup>2</sup> appellatur.  
[Respice in prosmeticum<sup>3</sup>.]  
**[Cauda pulli** crescit in aquis. angl. 5 padpipe<sup>4</sup>.  
**Cauda equina**, cauda caballina idem est. angl. schauegres<sup>5</sup>. Respice in hircina.]  
**Celia**<sup>6</sup>, i. *ceruisia* calefacta.  
**10 Cenapium**<sup>7</sup>, gall. ceneue<sup>8</sup>, angl. war- ich<sup>9</sup>, uel mustard.  
**Celsus**<sup>10</sup>, morus maior idem.  
**Celsa**<sup>11</sup> quam multi sicaminum dicunt uel mora, arbor est cuius fructus

10. walrich. 15. cachostomacus. 17. This and the next are reversed.  
21. deklinantem. 25. nartan. 28. centum capita.

- cache stomachus est et uentris<sup>15</sup> fluū, i. solutorium.  
**Centaurea minor**<sup>12</sup>, quam multi limp- nesiam<sup>13</sup> dicunt, fel terre<sup>14</sup> idem, unum habet stipitem erectum, in campis crescit, florem<sup>15</sup> habet in- 20 dum ad rubedinem declinantem, coniungit folia iuxta stipitem<sup>16</sup> et sunt minuta et oblonga sicut ruta.  
[Respice in ysion<sup>17</sup>.]  
**Centaurea maior**<sup>18</sup>, quam multi mar- 25 tam uel gencianam dicunt idem, florem habet croceum.  
**Centum**<sup>19</sup>, hermodactilis, affodillus

<sup>1</sup> Bart. p. 15, ‘*Cerusa*, plumbum album.’ Platearius, circ. inst. ‘*Cerusa*, flos plumbi, siue gersa alio nomine appellatur.’ <sup>2</sup> Bart. p. 22, ‘*Gersa* est quoddam album quod fit de radice brioniæ, cucumeris agrestis et similiūm.’ ib. p. 24, ‘*Iersa*, autem proprie fit de iaro et serpentaria, cerusa vero de plumbo.’ Cath. Anglicum (E. E. Text Soc. 1881) ‘Blek, attramen, attramentum, gersa, blacta:’—with a note just before it ‘*Gerso*=fucare faciem’ from the Medulla Grammatica. See post, *Gersa*. <sup>3</sup> ψιμάθιον, Diosc. v. 103. <sup>4</sup> Paddock-pipe or Toad-pipe, a name for Horsetail, *Equisetum*: cf. Wright, Prov. Dict. Toad-pipes; and see ante, *Boletus*. <sup>5</sup> Gerarde, p. 1116, ‘in English Horse-taile, Shave-grasse.’ <sup>6</sup> Orosius, v. 7, ‘Succo tritici per artem confecto, quem succum a calefaciendo celiam vocant.’ Plin. Hist. Nat. xxii. 25, ad fin. Florus, ii. 18. See Du Cange, in voc. <sup>7</sup> σίνηπι, Diosc. ii. 183. <sup>8</sup> Fr. sénevé. <sup>9</sup> E. P. N. p. 51, ‘*Hoc sinapium*, warkecok.’ <sup>10</sup> App. ‘*Celsus*, i. morus.’ E. P. N. p. 45, ‘*Celsi*, murer, mur-berien,’ whence our word *mulberry*. Gerarde, p. 1508, ‘in shops morus celsi.’ <sup>11</sup> Matth. Silv. c. cxlvii, ‘*Celsa*, i. mora celsi.’ App. ‘*Celsa*, i. mora domestica.’ Diosc. i. 180, μορέα ἡ συκαμινέα δένδρον ἐστὶ γνώριμον, ἡς ὁ καρπὸς λυτικὸς κοιλίας, εὔφθαρτος, κακοστόμαχος. <sup>12</sup> Diosc. iii. 7, κενταύριον τὸ μικρὸν καὶ λεπτὸν ὅ τινες λιμνήσιον καλοῦσιν, ἐπειδὴ ἐνίκμους φιλεῖ τόπους. <sup>13</sup> Which seems to be truncated into ‘*Nesia*, i. centaurea.’ App. <sup>14</sup> Bart. p. 15, ‘*Centaurea major*, fel terræ idem.’ E. P. N. p. 37, ‘*Fel terre*, uel *centauria eordæ*-gealle.’ App. ‘*Fel terræ, febrifuga*, i. *centaurea minor*.’ <sup>15</sup> Diosc. iii. 7, ἄνθη ἐν τῷ φοινικῷ ὑποπόρφυρα, . . . φύλλα μικρὰ ὑπομήκη ὥσπερ πηγάνον. <sup>16</sup> App. ‘*Centaurea major* contingit folia juxta stipitem.’ <sup>17</sup> See post, *Ision*. <sup>18</sup> Diosc. i. 6, κενταύριον μέγα, οἱ δὲ νάρκην καλοῦσι. Matth. Silv. c. cxlix, Diosc. ca. *centaurea secundum translationem nostram*, ‘*Centaurea major* quam multi narcam alias narcen aut gentianam dicunt, &c.’ <sup>19</sup> Centum capita, Plin. Hist. Nat. xxii. 8. Bart. p. 15, ‘*Centum capita*, affodillus idem, an. clansing gresse.’ Cf. Brit. Mus. Add. MSS. 15236, where *clansing gras* is given as a name for spurge.

- idem. Similis est amarusce, nodulos habet superius.
- Centinodium**<sup>1</sup>, populus uel popluus, longam habet hastam et gracilem et folia longa. angl. swynegrege<sup>2</sup> uel cattesgres. [Respice in lingua passeris et in poligonia.]
- Centineruia**, quinquenerium, plantago minor idem. gall. la[u]n-cele<sup>3</sup>, anee. ribuurt<sup>4</sup>.
- Centonica**<sup>5</sup>, secundum quosdam absincium ponticum idem. Splani-ter interficit uermes in uentre. gall. centonicle.
- Centrum galli**<sup>6</sup>, uel **centum grana**, galliticum, gallicresta, caride<sup>7</sup>, nux muscata, oculus Christi<sup>8</sup> idem, nomine uulgari dicitur herba cancri<sup>9</sup>.
- Cerfolium**<sup>10</sup>, gallice cerfoil<sup>11</sup>, aee. che-refelle<sup>12</sup>.
- [**Cestrus**<sup>13</sup>, respice in gladiosum.
- Centum grana**, respice in centrum-galli.
- Celena**<sup>14</sup>, respice in cicuta. 25
- Cauda pecorina**, } respice in milium solis et in peuce-  
**Cauda porcina**, } danum.
- Chimolea**<sup>15</sup>, est terra inuenta sub mola fabri ut uidetur per Rogerum<sup>16</sup> 30 capitulo de inflacione testiculorum. Respice in thisterile<sup>17</sup>.

3. ppulus uel populeus. 5. swynesgresh. 6. catesgres. 10. rybwert. 12. specialiter.

<sup>1</sup> Marcellus Empiricus, c. 31, 'Plantaginis folia et radices et herbam centinodium.' Bart. p. 15, 'Centinodium longam habet hastam equalem et stricta folia et longa.' Acc. to Fuchs, H. S. p. 676, *centinodia* is the πολύγονον ἄρρεν of Diosc. iv. 4. <sup>2</sup> Gerarde, p. 565, 'in shops centumnoda and corrigiola,—in English, Knof-grasse, and Swines-grasse; in the North, Bird's-tongue.' <sup>3</sup> Fr. lancéolé. <sup>4</sup> Ribwort Plantain. <sup>5</sup> Bart. p. 15, 'Centonica quidam dicunt quod est absinthium ponticum.' *Centonica* is from Σαντόνιον, Diosc. iii. 25.

<sup>6</sup> Bart. p. 15, 'Centrum galli, galliticum, oculus Christi idem.' Matth. Silv. c. cli, 'Centrum galli, galliticum, gallichista, i. gerebotanum.' Matth. Silv. c. cli, 'Centum grana est herba cancri.' Gerarde, p. 770, 'Clarie is called of the Apothecaries, Gallitricum; it is likewise named Oruala: ... of others, ... Centrum Galli ... in French Oruale.' <sup>7</sup> *Caride nux muscata*, seems to be an intruding gloss. <sup>8</sup> Gerarde, p. 772, 'Wilde Clarie is called after the Latine name Oculus Christi, of his effect in helping the diseases of the eies.'

<sup>9</sup> Gerarde, p. 336, of Tornesole, 'the Grecians call it Heliotropium ... of Ruellius, Herba Cancri ... some think it to be Herba Clytiæ into which the Poets feign Clytia to be metamorphosed, whence one hath these verses, Herba velut Clytiæ semper petit obvia solem, Sic pia mens Christum, quo prece spectet habet.' Matth. Silv. c. cli, 'Centum grana est herba cancri.' <sup>10</sup> χαιρέψυλλον, cf. Plin. xix. 54. <sup>11</sup> Fr. cerfeuil. <sup>12</sup> Chervil. cf. E. P. N. p. 33, 'Cerfolium, cerfelle.' ib. p. 44, 'Cerfolium, cerfoil, villen.' Bart. p. 15, 'Cerfolium, i. villes.'

<sup>13</sup> Diosc. iii. 151, λοτχίτης, οἱ δὲ κέστρον ἡ Μηδοῦσα; acc. to Sprengel *Serapias Lingua*. Matth. Silv. c. cliv, 'Cestrus i. gladiolus.' <sup>14</sup> Matth. Silv. c. cxlvii, 'Celena, id est cicuta.' <sup>15</sup> γῆ κιμωλία Dio. v. 175, a sort of fuller's earth. <sup>16</sup> Glossulæ Quatuor Magistrorum super chirurgiam Rogerii et Rolandi (ed. Daremberg, Naples and Paris, 1854), p. 111. <sup>17</sup> See post, 'Tisterile, i. chimolea, quedam terra, an. cley.'

**Creta maria**<sup>1</sup>, respice in cretaicus.  
**Citeranium**, } respice in ciclamen.  
**Ciclamum**, } respice in ciclamen.  
**Ciceria**<sup>2</sup>, respice in elitropia et in  
5      mira solis.  
**Coniza**<sup>3</sup>, } respice in cicuta.  
**Conium**<sup>4</sup>, } respice in cicuta.  
**Citre**<sup>5</sup>, pomum citrinum.  
**Cicutaria**<sup>6</sup>, respice in gamon.  
10 **Citrat**<sup>7</sup>, herba est similis capillo ueneris  
     sed habet folia longiora.  
**Cicer domesticum**, respice in pali-  
     uris<sup>8</sup>.]  
15 **Cressiones**<sup>9</sup>, cardo benedictus<sup>10</sup>, seni-  
     cio idem, crescit in locis pin-  
     guibus. gall. seneschon, angl.  
     growndeswylie.

**Cressiones**, gallice cressouns<sup>11</sup>, an<sup>ce</sup>.  
     cressen<sup>12</sup>.  
**Cretanus**<sup>13</sup>, i. creta marina, herba est. 20  
**Cyclamen**<sup>14</sup> uel **ciclamum**, siue cite-  
     ranum, panis porcinus, malum  
     terre<sup>15</sup> idem. angl. dilnote. [Respice  
     in calsamus<sup>16</sup>.]  
**Cinoglossa**<sup>17</sup>, lingua canis idem. gall. 25  
     lange de chien, an<sup>ce</sup>. houndes-  
     tongue<sup>18</sup>.  
**Cyperus**<sup>19</sup>, iunconis triangularis idem.  
     Crescit in locis aquosis. Ra-  
     dicibus utimur. Respice in ga- 30  
     langa.  
**Cicuta**, celena<sup>20</sup>, incubus<sup>21</sup>, coniza<sup>22</sup> uel  
     conium<sup>23</sup>, herba benedicta<sup>24</sup> idem.  
     gall. chanele uel chanelire<sup>25</sup>,

14. senecio.  
28. iunctus.

16. seneschoun.  
34. chanelerye.

17. groundeswilie.

18. cressons.

26. chen.

<sup>1</sup> See post, Cretanus.    <sup>2</sup> κιχόριον, Diosc. ii. 158. Bart. p. 15, 'Cicorea, i. solsequium incubum idem.'    <sup>3</sup> κόνυζα, Diosc. iii. 126.    <sup>4</sup> κάνειον, Diosc. iv. 79.    <sup>5</sup> κίτρον.    <sup>6</sup> Gerarde, p. 1039, gives cicutaria as a name for Chervil.    <sup>7</sup> Matth. Silv. c. cliv, 'Cetarach id est citrac.'

<sup>8</sup> παλιόνερος, Diosc. i. 121.    <sup>9</sup> This term seems to have been misapplied to Senecio; cf. Fuchs, H. S. p. 322, 'Errant toto caelo qui Senecionem Nasturtium esse garriunt.'    <sup>10</sup> See ante, Cardo benedictus.    <sup>11</sup> Fr. cresson.    <sup>12</sup> E. P. N. p. 43, 'Nasturtium, kersuns, cressen.'

<sup>13</sup> Matth. Silv. c. clxxxv, 'Cretanus marinus quid est l. critimon.'    <sup>14</sup> κυκλάμινος, Diosc. ii. 193. Bart. p. 15, 'Cyclamen, panis porcinus idem, an. herthenote.' Our Sow-bread.

<sup>15</sup> App. 'Cyclamen, i. malum terræ.' E. P. N. p. 73, 'Cyclaminos, eortheppel uel slite uel attorlathe.'    <sup>16</sup> App. 'Cassamum, malum terræ, panis porcinus.'    <sup>17</sup> κυνόγλωσσον, Diosc. iv. 127. Bart. p. 15, 'Cinoglossa, lingua canis idem.' App. 'Cynoglossa, id est lingua canina.' ib. 'Cynoglossa id est lingua canis triangularis diessequi, radice utimur:' from which it would appear that in the last mentioned place this gloss and the next have been run together.

<sup>18</sup> E. P. N. p. 45, 'Lingua canis, chen-lange, hundes-tunge.'    <sup>19</sup> κύπειρος, Diosc. i. 4. Bart. p. 15, 'Ciperus, juncus triangularis.' App. 'Cyperum, id est, juncus triangulatus.'

<sup>20</sup> Apparently a name for cucurbita which has slipped out of its place from the similarity of σίκυος to cicuta, see post, Gelena.    <sup>21</sup> E. P. N. p. 52, 'Hic tipus, homelok:' ib. p. 26, 'Septiphilos, hymelic.' Cath. Angl. 'an Humlok, cicuta, herba benedicta, intubus.'    <sup>22</sup> κόνυζα

... Ρωμαῖοι ἴντουβον, Diosc. iii. 126.    <sup>23</sup> κάνειον, Diosc. iv. 79.    <sup>24</sup> E. P. N. p. 46. 'Herba benedicta, herbe beneit, hemeluc.'

25 Cf. E. P. N. p. 47, 'Jusquiamus, chenille, hennebone.'

angl. hemelok <sup>1</sup> uel hornwistle <sup>2</sup> .	in foliis et facit florem croceum et redolet ut resta bouis.
<b>Cicuta nigra</b> , herba mortifera est. a <sup>ce</sup> . hornwistel.	
<b>5 Ciminum ethiopicum</b> <sup>3</sup> similis est acutelle <sup>4</sup> in foliis, gith idem. [Respice in acrimulatum.]	<b>Cipressus</b> <sup>11</sup> arbor est cuius poma et folia <sup>20</sup> medicine competitunt [in medicinis].
<b>Cuminum dulce</b> <sup>5</sup> , anisum <sup>6</sup> idem. gall. et a <sup>ce</sup> . anyse.	<b>Cinamomi</b> <sup>12</sup> duo sunt genera, grossum et spissum; grossum cortex est cuiusdam fruticis. [Respice in kufordasin.] <sup>25</sup>
<b>10 [Citranglum]</b> <sup>7</sup> , respice in citromilum et in oxitromilum.	<b>Cinopedicon</b> <sup>13</sup> , pes ceruinus idem. a <sup>ce</sup> . hertesfet <sup>14</sup> .
<b>Citrago</b> <sup>8</sup> , <b>Citrangula</b> , <b>Curringula</b> , } respice in mellisa <sup>9</sup> .]	<b>Citria</b> <sup>15</sup> , mellissa idem. anglice med-sweate <sup>16</sup> uel bonrefair <sup>17</sup> .
<b>15 Ciminella</b> , piper album idem. [Respice in carui agreste.]	<b>Citromilum</b> <sup>18</sup> , citrangulum pomum <sup>19</sup> , <sup>30</sup> araunge <sup>20</sup> uel aconge idem. [Respice in arange.]
<b>Cicer erraticus</b> <sup>10</sup> similis est reste boui	<b>Cisson</b> <sup>21</sup> , i. edera, cuius gummi dicitur opocissi <sup>22</sup> .

1. hornwistle. 8. ciminum. anysum. 17. craticus. 20. cypressus. 24. cuiusdam arboris. g. et an. canele est cortex cuiusdam fruticis. 27. hertesfot. 28. citraria. 29. bourfaire. 30. citrangulum. 31. arange.

<sup>1</sup> Hemlock. E. P. N. p. 15, *hemlic*: p. 28, *hymelic*: pp. 58, 63, *humlok*. Gerarde, p. 1061, 'of Homlocks or herb Bennet,'—'in English, Hemlocke, Homlock, Kexe, and herb Bennet.'

<sup>2</sup> E. P. N. p. 28, 'Cicuta, wode-pisele.' Hornwistel may perhaps recall the offensive smell of the plant. See Grassman, Pfl. namen, p. 107.

<sup>3</sup> αιθιοπικὸν ὅπερ Ἰπποκράτης βασιλικὸν ἐκάλεσε, Diosc. iii. 61. <sup>4</sup> App. 'Cynimum Ethiopicum simile est ancucelæ, fo. et semine utimur.' *Acutella* (Gerarde p. 1323) is a name given to Rest-harrow.

<sup>5</sup> Bart. p. 16, 'Ciminum dulce, i. anisum.' (*ἄνισον*, Diosc. iii. 58.) <sup>6</sup> Bart. p. 15, 'Citrangulum pomum, orenge.' <sup>8</sup> Citrago, Pallad.

<sup>9</sup> Melissa. <sup>10</sup> App. 'Cicer erraticus similis i. 37, 2. Cf. κιτράγω, Diosc. iii. 108. <sup>11</sup> Platearius,

est reste bouis in foliis et facit crocum florem, et redolet, sed resta bouis non.' Diosc. ii. 126, γίνεται δὲ καὶ ἄγριος ἐρέβινθος, ὄμοιος τοῖς φύλλοις τῷ ἡμέρᾳ, δσμῇ δρυμός.

<sup>12</sup> κιννάμωμον, circ. inst. 'arbor est cuius poma lignum et folia medicinæ competitunt.'

Diosc. i. 13. Platearius, circ. inst. 'Duo sunt genera cinamomi, grossum et spissum et parum cavatum quod cortex est cuiusdam arboris.'

<sup>13</sup> Perhaps κυνοπόδιον, see ante Carnopodium. Hart's-foot.

<sup>15</sup> Sim. Jan. 'Citraria ab odore citri, mellissa a melissofilos greco.'

Gerarde, p. 692, 'Bawme is called . . . in Latine Melissa, Apiastrum, and Citrago: . . . in Italian Cedronella and Arantiata.'

<sup>16</sup> Meadow-sweet. Gerarde, p. 1043, 'it is called of the later age Regina Prati . . . in English Meads-sweet, Medow-sweet, and Queen of the Medowes.'

<sup>17</sup> Probably a corruption of bee-wort. E. P. N. p. 11, 'Apiago, beo-wyrt.' See post, Mellissa.

<sup>18</sup> κιτρόμηλον. <sup>19</sup> Bart. p. 15, 'Citrangulum pomum, orenge.'

<sup>20</sup> See ante, Arange.

<sup>21</sup> κισσός, Diosc. ii. 210. <sup>22</sup> Bart. p. 32, 'Opocissi, i. gummi ederæ.' δπὸς κισσοῦ.

<b>Cimbalaria</b> <sup>1</sup> , colitidos <sup>2</sup> uel colitidon uel scolidos, [statimcelli, cimba- lion <sup>3</sup> ], umbilicus ueneris <sup>4</sup> idem. angl. penigres <sup>5</sup> uel penywyd <sup>6</sup> .	eius bibitum lac mulieris pro- uocat.
<b>5 Cinorodoxa</b> <sup>7</sup> , i. gula canina, i. caninus appetitus.	<b>Crispula</b> <sup>8</sup> habet minuta folia et alta, ut absinthium, ang. maghewrt <sup>10</sup> .
<b>Circea</b> <sup>9</sup> siue <b>dircea</b> similis est paritarie. Nascitur in locis saxosis et solanis, folia habet strugno similia uel lu- pinis et ramulos infinitos. Semen	<b>Crispa malua</b> <sup>11</sup> , gall. crispemauue. <sup>15</sup> <b>Crisolocanna</b> <sup>12</sup> , sive <b>cato</b> <sup>13</sup> , atriplex agrestis idem.
10	<b>Crision</b> <sup>14</sup> uirga est mollis, et duobus longa cubitis, trium angulorum, folia mollia similia buglosse sed <sup>20</sup>

1. collitidos. collitidon.      4. penywert.      7. diroca.      9. stringno.      14. abscinethum.  
maghewrt.

<sup>1</sup> Bart. p. 15, ‘Cimbalaria, i. umbilicus veneris.’ <sup>2</sup> Diosc. iv. 90, κοτυληδάν, οἱ δὲ σκυτάλιον, οἱ δὲ κυμβάλιον, οἱ δὲ κῆπος Ἀφροδίτης, οἱ δὲ γῆς ὄμφαλός, οἱ δὲ στίχις, οἱ δὲ στέργηθρον, ‘Ρωμαῖοι οὐμβιλίκουμ βένερις. E. P. N. p. 4, ‘Cotyledon, þ is umbilicus ueneris.’ App. ‘Corillidion, i. cymbalaria.’ <sup>3</sup> Bart. p. 38, ‘Scatuncella est umbilicus veneris.’ ib. p. 41, ‘Statumcellus, umbilicus veneris idem.’ App. ‘Vscatumcelli, cymbalaria idem est.’ Matth. Silv. c. dxxix, ‘Scatuncella vel scatuncelli, i. umbilicus veneris, cimbalaria.’ Gerarde, p. 530, ‘Jacobus Manlius nameth it Scatum Cæli and Scatellum; . . . in French Escuelles (i. e. écuilles) . . . in English, Penniwoort, Wall-Penniwoort, Ladies Navell, Hipwort and Kidney-woort.’ If the reference be to the annotations of Joannes Jacobus de Manliis printed at the end of Otho Brunfels, Herbarum Vivæ Eicones, Argentorat. 1532 fol., the word is merely *Scatuncellus*. The name *écuelle* (from Lat. *scutella*, a dish) has been given to the plant like *Acetabulum* from its saucer-like shape, so that in Diosc. iv. 90 we may suppose σκυτάλιον to be for σκυτέλλιον, or else a dim. of σκυτάλη in the sense of dish. <sup>4</sup> Bart. p. 43, ‘Umbilicus veneris, cimbalaria idem, i. penigresse.’ App. ‘Umbilicus veneris, cotylidones.’ <sup>5</sup> E. P. N. p. 60, ‘Hec valmaria, penegrysse.’ Penny-grass. <sup>6</sup> Penny-wort. <sup>7</sup> Sim. Jan. ‘Cinodoseos, g. caninus appetitus ut Alex.’ Matth. Silv. c. clxv, ‘Cinodoseos, kinodoseos, grec. id est caninus appetitus, Alex.’ Renzi, Collect. Salernit. iii. p. 284, ‘Cinodoroxa, id est canina gula vel caninus appetitus.’ <sup>8</sup> Diosc. iii. 124, κύρκαια, οἱ δὲ διρκαῖαν καλοῦσι. τὰ μὲν φύλλα ἔχει στρύχνῳ δύοια κηπαῖφ, παραφυάδας δὲ πολλὰς . . . μάλιστα δὲ ἐν τισι πετρώδεσι φύεται τόποις, εὐπνοίοις καὶ εὐηλίοις. δὲ καρπὸς γάλα κατασπᾷ ἐν ροφήμασι λαμβανόμενος. So also Sim. Jan. <sup>9</sup> Sim. Jan. ‘Crispula in unguento Marciaton minuta habet folia et alba ut absinthium, et dicitur herba cancri.’ App. ‘Crispula habet.’ See ante, Centrum galli. <sup>10</sup> Mug-wort, see ante, Archemisia. <sup>11</sup> See ante, sub Bismalua. <sup>12</sup> χρυσολάχανον, Diosc. ii. 145. Bart. p. 17, ‘Crisolocanna, atriplex.’ App. ‘Chrysolocanna, i. atriplex.’ <sup>13</sup> App. ‘Catones, i. atriplices.’ Gerarde, ‘Catef, i. atriplex.’ Parkinson, p. 749, ‘it is called by the Arabians *Cataf* and *Caraf*.’ <sup>14</sup> Diosc. iv. 117, κύρσιον κανλός ἐστιν ἀπαλός, ὡς δίπηχυς, τρίγωνος, . . . τὰ δὲ φύλλα βουγλώσσω φύεται, δασέα μετρίως καὶ μικρότερα, ὑπόλευκα, ἀκανθώδη τοῖς πέρασι.

asperiora et minora et subalba et spinosa.

**Crisocolla**<sup>1</sup> que ascrin<sup>2</sup> [?] dicitur uirga est duarum palmarum in qua 5 capitellum est simile ysopo, radix similis eleboro nigro, nascitur in locis saxosis.

**Crisogo[n]**<sup>3</sup> uel **crisantum**<sup>4</sup> uel **amarantum**, uirga eius est alba recta, 10 folia habens angusta in circuitu sicut abrothanum.

**Crinicon**<sup>5</sup> frutex est sarmentosa, nascitur in locis saxosis.

[**Clinopodium**<sup>6</sup> frutex est sarmentosa, 15 nascitur in locis saxosis, folia habet

similia serpillo et florem prassio subsimulanten.]

**Coriandrum agreste**<sup>7</sup> similis est pepano, sed pepanus facit flores albos et multos, coriandum uero<sup>20</sup> purpureos et raros sicut urtica mortua. gall. et anglie coliaundre<sup>8</sup>.

**Corallus**<sup>9</sup> est quedam terra substantia que reperitur in locis marinis et maxime in locis cauernosis in mari<sup>25</sup> existentibus. gall. et angl. coral.

**Colophonia**<sup>10</sup>, i. pix greca uel pix presia<sup>11</sup>. Item colophonia est quedam gumma. [Respicere in erice<sup>12</sup>.]

**Columbina**<sup>13</sup> florem habet similis uiole,<sup>30</sup>

3. arifoni dicitur. 5. similiter. 12. add folia habet similia serpillo et florem prassio sublimantem. 18. simile. 23. terrea. 27. colofonia. persica. 30. similem.

<sup>1</sup> Sim. Jan. ‘*Crisocolla aristin*, Dya. virga est duarum palmarum in qua est capitellum simile ysopo, radix est illi aspera et tenuis similis elleboro nigro . . . nascitur in locis umbrosis.’ Diosc. iv. 55, χρυσοκύμη [οἱ δὲ χρυσῆτις κ. τ. λ.] θάμνοι ἔστι σπιθαμαῖον, ἔχον κόμην κορυμβοειδῆ δμοίαν ὑσσώπῳ, βίζαν δασέαιν λεπτήν ἀς ἐλλεβόρου μέλανος . . φύεται ἐν παλισκίοις καὶ πετρώδεσι.

<sup>2</sup> Perhaps χρυσῆτις. <sup>3</sup> χρυσόγονον, Diosc. iv. 56. <sup>4</sup> Sim. Jan. ‘*Crisogonium*

aut *crisantum* dicunt et amaracum multi vocant. Virga est recta et alba, folia habens angusta in circuitu sicut abrotanum. &c.’ Diosc. iv. 57, ἐλίχρυσον, οἱ δὲ χρυσάνθεμον, οἱ δὲ καὶ τοῦτο δμάραντον καλοῦσιν. βάβδιον λευκόν, χλωρόν, δρθόν, στερεόν. φύλλα στενὰ ἐκ διαστημάτων ἔχον πρὸς τὰ τοῦ ἀβροτόνον.

<sup>5</sup> Perhaps κρίθμον, Diosc. iv. 156. Matth. Silv. c. clxxxv, ‘*Crincon*, *Critimon*, *Cretanus*, Diosc.’ But cf. Bart. p. 23, ‘*Grinicus*, euscute idem.’ ib. p. 13, ‘*Bruncus*, rasta lini idem.’

<sup>6</sup> Sim. Jan. ‘*Clinopodium*, Dya. frutex est sarmentosa . . . nascitur locis saxosis, folia habet similia serpillo et florem prassio similantem.’ Diosc. iii. 99, κλινοπόδιον, θαυμίον ἔστι καὶ τοῦτο φρυγανῶδες, δισπίθαμον, φυόμενον ἐν πέτραις, ἔχον φύλλα ἐρπύλλῳ παραπλήσια.

<sup>7</sup> Diosc. iii. 64, κύριον ἡ κορίαννον. App. ‘*Coriandrum agreste*, flores facit purpureos.’

<sup>8</sup> E. P. N. p. 57, ‘*Hoc caliandrum*, a caliawndyre.’ <sup>9</sup> κοράλλιον, Diosc. v. 138. Bart. p. 16, *Corallus*. Platearius, circ. inst. ‘Est autem quedam substantia terrea que reperitur in locis maritimis et maxime in cavernosis montibus in mari existentibus.’

<sup>10</sup> Diosc. i. 92, ἀπὸ Κολοφῶνος πάλαι ποτὲ ἐκομίζετο, ἐνθεν καὶ τὴν ἐπωνυμίαν ἔσχε Κολοφωνία κληθεῖσα. Bart. p. 16, ‘*Colofonia*, pix greca idem.’ App. ‘*Colophonia*, i. pix greca.’ Matth. Silv. c. clxxv, ‘*Colofonia frixa*, pix erica, pix brutia . . . latine pix greca et resina fusa.’

<sup>11</sup> Perhaps for *grecia*, or possibly *bruttia*: cf. Diosc. i. 97. <sup>12</sup> ἑρείκη, Diosc. i. 117.

<sup>13</sup> E. P. N. p. 50, ‘*Hoc columbina*, colybyn.’ p. 57, ‘*Hec columbina*, a columbyne.’

sed v. flores ad modum columbe  
ad stipitem uertentes. gall. et  
angl. columbine. [Respice in per-  
isteron<sup>1</sup>.]

<sup>5</sup> **Columbaria**<sup>2</sup>, peristereon<sup>3</sup>, uerbena  
idem. gall. uerueyne<sup>4</sup>, angl. fleg-  
guurt<sup>5</sup>, bona herba ueneris<sup>6</sup>.

<sup>10</sup> **Coloquintida**<sup>7</sup> crescit ad modum sepe,  
pomum est cuiusdam fruticis [in]  
transmarinis partibus nascentis.  
[Respice in gelena<sup>8</sup>.]

<sup>15</sup> **Colidion**<sup>9</sup> similis est camelente nigre,  
nascitur in locis saxosis, radi-  
cem habet longam et grossam,  
[in] odore uiscidam sicut cardomo-  
mum.

[**Colen**<sup>10</sup>, i. humor in colera rubea, i.  
ille humor.]

**Coniza**<sup>11</sup> tres habet species, viz. coniza  
lata uel armentalalis, secunda liba-<sup>20</sup>  
notis siue pix marina, media coniza  
cephaleos uel thimus minor. Maior  
et minor coniza *folia* habent similia  
oliue sed aspera et pinguia.

**Coconidium**<sup>12</sup>, i. semen laureole. <sup>25</sup>

[**Colimbrum**<sup>13</sup>, i. maiorana. Respice  
in amaracus.

**Colomen**, respice in calamentum aqua-  
ticum.

**Colitidos**<sup>14</sup> } respice in sinbalaria<sup>15</sup> et <sup>30</sup>

**Colitidon** } in umbilicus ueneris.

**Crisantum**<sup>16</sup>, respice in crisogon<sup>17</sup>.

6. flegewort.  
25. cokonidium.

8. cepe.  
lauriole.

12. collidion.

camelunte.

15. cardamomum.

<sup>1</sup> περιστερέων, Diosc. iv. 60.

<sup>2</sup> App. 'Columbaria, i. uerbena, uel peristerionon.'

δοκεῖ δὲ ἀνομάσθαι ἐκ τῶν τὰς περιστερὰς ἡδέως διατρίβειν ἐν αὐτῇ, Diosc. iv. 60. <sup>3</sup> Bart. p. 33, 'Peristerion, i. vervena.' App. 'Peristereon, i. uerbena.' E. P. N. p. 5, 'Peristereon, þ is Berbena.' περιστερέων, Diosc. iv. 60. <sup>4</sup> E. P. N. p. 58, 'Hec verveta, a verveyn.'

<sup>5</sup> Flea-wort. <sup>6</sup> Perhaps from the dove being sacred to Venus. <sup>7</sup> κολοκυνθίς, Diosc. iv. 175. App. 'Coloquinthida, id est cucurbita sarracæna.' Platearius, circ. inst. 'Coloquintida pomum est cuiusdam arboris vel fruticis nascentis in transmarinis partibus circa regionem Hierusalem.'

<sup>8</sup> App. 'Gelena uel cucurbita alexandrina, i. colocynthis.' See Cassius Felix (ed. Rose) s. v. Gelela. <sup>9</sup> Sim. Jan. 'Codilion, Dya. similis est cameleonte nigre.'

Matth. Silv. c. clxxxi, 'Dia. ca. cordilion, cordilion herba est que nascitur in Sicilia: ejus frutex est sarmentosa semen habens rotundum et duplex sicut sunt fabe, viscidum et odoratum.'

<sup>10</sup> Probably χολή: cf. Renzi, Collect. Salernit. iii. 285, 'Colen, id est humor, inde colera rubra: illa humor et hic colera, horum colorum id est melancolia, melan niger interpretatur,' &c. Matth. Silv. c. clxxvi, 'Colon, i. humor, s. cholera rubea.' <sup>11</sup> Diosc. iii. 126, κόνυμα μεγάλη οἱ δὲ κυνοζεματῖτις . . . οἱ δὲ πίσσαν . . . ἀμφότεροι δὲ προσεοίκασι τοῖς φύλλοις ἐλαίᾳ . . . ή δὲ λεπτῇ . . . οἱ δὲ λιβανωτὶς . . . καὶ κεφαλαλγίας καταπλαστομένη λάται. Sim. Jan. 'quarum parva appellata est coniza lata sive vanitatis vel ut latini armentalalis'—he adds 'Dixit mihi greca herbaria quod ista est pollicaria.'

<sup>12</sup> Diosc. iv. 160, ἐκ ταύτης (θυμελαίας) ὁ κνίδειος κόκκος, καρπὸς ᾄν, συλλέγεται. Bart. p. 16, 'Coconidium, semen laureolæ.' App. 'Cocognidium, id est se.

laureolæ.' See Cassius Felix (ed. Rose), p. 208. <sup>13</sup> See ante, 'Amaracus, maiorana, persa

sansucus, colimbrum idem.' <sup>14</sup> κοτυληδών. <sup>15</sup> Cymbalaria. <sup>16</sup> χρυσάνθεμον.

<sup>17</sup> χρυσόγονον.

<i>Colubrina</i> <sup>1</sup>	} respice in dragontea.	<i>Corimbrum</i> <sup>12</sup> , respice in timiamam <sup>13</sup> .
<i>Cocodrilla</i>		<i>Cilinum</i> <sup>14</sup> , respice in fenugrecum.
<i>Corigiola</i> <sup>2</sup> ,	respice in uolubilis et in	<i>Centrix</i> <sup>15</sup> , respice in consolida media. <sup>15</sup>
	pepe spermata et in proserpinata.	
5 <i>Cochinum</i> <sup>3</sup> ,	mala aurea idem.	<i>Confita</i> <sup>16</sup> , i. thimiamam, respice in
		storax.]
	<i>Coccana</i> <sup>4</sup> , respice in mala citonica.	<i>Comos</i> <sup>17</sup> hastam habet nodosam sicut
		maratrum, folia similia ferule sed
	<i>Cimila</i> <sup>5</sup> ,	agusta et grauis odoris, flores albos, <sup>20</sup>
	} respice in mala citonia.	semen simile anniso sed album.
		<i>Cotilidon</i> [i] <sup>18</sup> siue <i>simbalion</i> <sup>19</sup> , um-
	<i>Citonia</i> <sup>6</sup> ,	bilicus ueneris idem. aee. pen-
		gres <sup>20</sup> .
10 <i>Corona regia</i> <sup>8</sup> ,	respice in matris silua <sup>9</sup> .	
	<i>Colena</i> <sup>10</sup> , respice in origanum et in po-	
	ligonia <sup>11</sup> .	

20. angusta.

21. annyso.

22. cymbalion.

23. penigres.

<sup>1</sup> Bart. p. 16, 'Colubrina, Cocodrilla idem, i. serpentaria.' ib. p. 23, 'Herba colubrina, serpentaria idem.' Macer, 'Herba draconteiam Graecorum quam vocat usus, Hæc eadem vulgi linguâ colubrina vocatur.' Apuleius, de Virt. Herb. c xiv, 'Dracontea, . . . alii Corcodrillion . . . Itali herbam Draconteam et Columbrium.' Bart. p. 16, 'Cocodrilla, basilica idem.'

<sup>2</sup> Bart. p. 17, 'Corrigiola, volubilis minor.'<sup>3</sup> E. P. N. p. 54, 'Hec coccinus, quoyné-tre,' p. 55, 'Hoc coccinum, quoyné:' i.e. quince.<sup>4</sup> Bart. p. 16, 'Cottana, citonia idem.'<sup>5</sup> A truncation of κοκκύμηλον (cuckoo-apple), which is rather the damson than the quince: cf. E. P. N. p. 20, 'Coquimella vel prunus vel nixa, plum-treow.' App. 'Coccimella, i. prunella.'

<sup>6</sup> κυδάνια, Diosc. i. 160.<sup>7</sup> The reference seems to be to Diosc. i. 161, μελίμηλα . . .

καλεῖται δὲ ὑπό τινων γλυκύμηλα.<sup>8</sup> Bart. p. 17, 'Corona regia, i. semen melleoti.'

Gerarde, p. 1206, 'Melilotus . . . of Cato, Serta Campana which most doe name Corona regia.'<sup>9</sup> That is Periclymenum.<sup>10</sup> Bart. p. 23, 'Golena, i. origanum.' App. 'Goletia, i. origanum.' Matth. Silv. c. clxxiv, 'Colena, i. origanum, li. antiquo de sim. medi.' Diosc iii.

29, ὄριγανος ἡρακλεωτική, οἱ δὲ κονίλην καλοῦσι. E. P. N. p. 24, 'Horidanum, elone.' ib. p. 30, 'Orianthum, eolone.' ib. p. 79, 'Origanum, curmelle vel elene.'

<sup>11</sup> Probably a mistake for Pulegium: cf. E. P. N. p. 45, 'Origanum, puliol real, wde-minte.' Bart. p. 32, 'Origanum, secundum quosdam idem est quod pulegium majus, videlicet regale.'<sup>12</sup> App. 'Tuniana, i. cozumbrum.' Sim. Jan. 'Cozumbrum dicitur quod est fex storacis liquide, quidam timiamam vocant.'

<sup>13</sup> θυμίαμα.<sup>14</sup> τήλινον, Diosc. i. 57.<sup>15</sup> App. 'Centris, i. consolida media.'

'Confita, i. laudanum.'<sup>16</sup> Bart. p. 17, 'Confita rubea, i. storax rubeus.' Matth. Silv. c. clxxxii.

'Confita, i. laudanum.'<sup>17</sup> Sim. Jan. 'Conios, g. cicuta, Dya. conios habet astas nodosas sicut maratrum, folia similia ferule sed angusta et gravis odoris supra quæ sunt capitella rotunda ubi flores sunt albi in quibus est semen aneto simile sed album.' Diosc. iv. 69, κάνειον, κανδὸν ἀνίσιοι γονατώδη, ὡς μάραθρον, μέγαν, φύλλα δὲ νάρθηκι ἐμφέρη στενώτερα δὲ καὶ βαρύστατα ἐπ' ἄκραν δὲ ἀποφύσεις καὶ σκιάδια ἀνθος ὑπόλευκον σπέρμα ἐμφερὲς ἀνίσφ, λευκότερον.

<sup>18</sup> κοτύληδῶν, see ante Cimbalaria.<sup>19</sup> κυμβάλιον.<sup>20</sup> Pennygrass or Pennywort.

**Coleico**<sup>1</sup>, uel bulbus agrestis, que[m] dicunt effemeros, nascitur in fine autumpni, florem habet album, hastam duabus palmis longam, rufam, et radicem subnigram.

**Consolida maior**<sup>2</sup>, anagalicum<sup>3</sup>, anangalla uel anagallum, symphicum<sup>4</sup> idem, longa habet folia et flores subalbos. gall. et anglie com- filie<sup>5</sup>. [Respice in uenti maior.]

**Consolida media**<sup>6</sup>, centrix<sup>7</sup> idem, unum habet stipitem, florem album

latum et durum, similem camomille sed maiorem. gall. blauerole<sup>8</sup>, aee. whit-bothel<sup>9</sup> uel seynt Mary<sup>10</sup> maythe<sup>11</sup>.

**Consolida minor**<sup>11</sup>, primula ueris<sup>12</sup> idem, ossa fracta<sup>13</sup> consolidat. gallice, le petite consoude, angl. waysegle<sup>14</sup> uel bonwort<sup>15</sup> uel brose- wort<sup>16</sup>. [Respice in uenti minor].

**Coccus infectivus**<sup>17</sup>, frutex est sarmentosa habens in ipsis uirgis baculas rotundas sicut lenticula.

7. anagalla. simplicum. 9. cornsilie.  
17. primula idem ueris. 18. confacta.

15. withbothel. seimte marie march.  
19. la petite. 20. dayesegh. bonwrt.

bruswert. 24. coccus.

<sup>1</sup> Sim. Jan. ‘Colcico, Dya. bulbus agrestis quem dicunt effemero: nascitur in fine autumni, florem habens album similem flori croci . . . hastam habet duobus palmis longam, rufam radicem et subnigram.’ Diosc. iv. 84, κολχικόν, οἱ δὲ ἐφήμερον, οἱ δὲ βολβὸν ἄγριον, λήγοντος τοῦ φθινοπώρου ἀνίστα ἀνθος ὑπόλευκον, ὅμοιον κρόκου ἀνθει . . . κανλὸν σπιθαμαιῶν, καρπὸν ἔχοντα πυρῆν, ρίζαν, φλοιὸν ἔχοντα, ἔγκιρφον ἐν τῷ μέλανι. Colchicum autumnale, meadow-saffron. Matth. Silv. c. clxxvii, ‘Colcico, effemero, bulbus agrestis. Diascori. est hermodactili species uenefiosa.’

<sup>2</sup> According to Gerarde *Consolida maior* is Comfrey: *Consolida media*, great daisie or Maudlinwort: and *Consolida minor*, Daisies or Bruisewort, called ‘of Tragus, Primula veris, but that name is more proper unto Primrose; of some Herba Margarita, or Margarite’s Herb.’ (p. 637). So Bart. p. 16, ‘*Consolida major*, consin. *Consolida media*, great dayeseghe. *Consolida minor*, bonworte.’

<sup>3</sup> See ante, Anagalicum. <sup>4</sup> σύμφυτον, Diosc. iv. 10. <sup>5</sup> Comfrey: see p. 9, ‘Confirie vel cornsilie.’ <sup>6</sup> E. P. N. p. 46, ‘*Consolida media*, þundre-clovere.’ Brit. Mus. Add. MS. 15236, ‘*Consolida media*, elferinge wort.’

<sup>7</sup> See Centrix. <sup>8</sup> Cotgrave, ‘Blaveoles: Blew-bottles, Blew blawes, Corne flowers.’ <sup>9</sup> Gerarde, Supplement, ‘White Bothen is great Daisy.’

<sup>10</sup> Bart. p. 24, ‘*Herba Stæ. Mariæ*, i. febrifuga, vel secundum quosdam idem est quod athanasia.’ E. P. N. p. 31, ‘*Obtalon*, mageðe.’ ib. p. 28, ‘*Bucstalinum* (= buostalmum), hwit moegeðe.’ Gerarde, p. 634, Maudlin-wort.

<sup>11</sup> E. P. N. p. 14, ‘*Consolda*, dægesäge.’ ib. p. 36, ‘dæges-eage.’ <sup>12</sup> Formerly the regular name for daisy, though later limited to primrose or cowslip. Bart. p. 35, ‘*Primula veris*, herba St. Petri idem, (i.e. the oxlip) solsequium idem, alia est ab herba paralisi (i.e. the cowslip).’ <sup>13</sup> Hence the name bone-wort.

<sup>14</sup> Read dayeseghe. <sup>15</sup> E. P. N. p. 73, ‘*Consolda*, ban-wyrt.’ ib. p. 17, ‘*Centaurea* (? *Consolida*) *minor*, ban-wyrt.’ ib. p. 30, ‘*Swige*, ban-wyrt.’ ib. p. 44, ‘*Osmunda*, osmunde, bon-wurt.’

<sup>16</sup> Gerarde, p. 637, ‘in English Daisies and Bruisewort.’ <sup>17</sup> Sim. Jan., ‘*Coccus insectivus* unde coccus inficitur, i. tingitur, Dya. frutex est sarmentosa habens in ipsis virgis baculas rotundas sicut lenticula quæ colliguntur et conficiuntur.’ Diosc. iv. 48, κύκκος βαρικὴ θάμνος ἔστι μικρός, φρυγανάδης, φροσκεῖνται οἱ κόκκοι ὡς φακοί.

**Costus**<sup>1</sup>, duplex est maneris viz. costus indicus qui subrufus est, et costus arabicus qui albus est quo utimur.  
**5 Cordilion**<sup>2</sup> uel sescliti creticum idem, frutex est [nascens] in Scicilia.  
**Cordumen**<sup>3</sup>, carui agreste idem, [respice ibi.]  
**Croci**<sup>4</sup> sunt due species s. ortensis et orientalis. gall. et ace. saffron.<sup>5</sup>  
**Currago**, persicaria<sup>6</sup> id. gallice culrage, ance. arsmerte.

[**Cornu seruimum**<sup>7</sup>, gall. et angl. erbeyue.]  
**Cuscute**<sup>8</sup>, podagra lini<sup>9</sup>, [uel rasta lini<sup>10</sup>] grinicu<sup>11</sup>, bruncus idem. angl. doder.  
**Cucurbita Alexandrina**, uel **cucurbita agrestis**, bronia idem. Gal-<sup>20</sup> lice et anglie, gourde, [respice in gelena<sup>12</sup> et in sicides<sup>13</sup>.]  
**Cucumeris agrestis** cuius semen simile est ozime sed paulo magis et longiora habet folia, nascitur in campis<sup>25</sup> et in locis arenosis<sup>14</sup>. [Respice in

1. videlicet. 5. seseliti. 10. saffran. 13. ersmertte. 17. gruncus. 23. add, Cucube  
fructus est cuiusdam arboris in transmarinis partibus nascens. 24. ortine. maius.

<sup>1</sup> Platearius, circ. inst. ‘Est costus duplicitis maneriei, s. indicus qui subrufus est . . . et arabicus qui s. albus est et temperatior, quo utimur.’  
<sup>2</sup> Sim. Jan. ‘*Codilion*, Dya. similis est cameleonte nigre.’ ib. ‘*Cordilion*, Dyascori. multi siseleos creticum vocant, nascitur in Sicilia.’ Diosc. iii. 56, τορδύλιον, οἱ δὲ τόρδυλοι, ἔνοι δὲ σέσελι κρητικὸν καλοῦσι, φύεται ἐν τῷ κατὰ Κιλικίαν Ἀμανῷ. *Hart-wort*.  
<sup>3</sup> Sim. Jan. ‘*Cordumeni* arabice est a greco extortum . . . Joannes Serapion in descriptione Tyria exponit quod est carui agreste.’  
<sup>4</sup> Platearius, circ. inst. ‘Croci due sunt species, ortensis . . . et orientalis . . .’  
<sup>5</sup> E. P. N. p. 52, ‘*Hic crocus*, safurroun.’ ib. p. 64, ‘*Hic crocus*, safrym.’  
<sup>6</sup> Bart. p. 33, ‘*Persicaria minor*, an. colerage. E. P. N. p. 64, ‘*Hoc anisum*, a culrayge.’ Gerarde, p. 447, in English, Water-Pepper, Culrage, and Arse-smart.  
<sup>7</sup> Bart. p. 17, ‘*Cornu cervi*, i. herbive.’ E. P. N. p. 46, ‘*Ostragium*, herbyve, lige-wurt.’ Gerarde, of Bucke-horne Plantaines, or Harts-horne; . . . and of many, Herbe Ivy or Herbe Eve.  
<sup>8</sup> Bart. p. 17, ‘*Cuscute*, i. podagra lini, doder.’ ib. p. 15, ‘*Cuscute*, i. podagra lini, doder idem.’ App. ‘*Cuscuta*, i. podagra lini.’  
<sup>9</sup> The French *Goutte de lin*. Bart. p. 34, ‘*Podagra lini*, cuscuta idem, an. doder.’  
<sup>10</sup> Bart. p. 13, ‘*Bruncus*, rasta lini idem.’ Sim. Jan. ‘*Cuscute*, rasca lini, podagra lini eo quod linum necat: gruncus lini, i. planta lino infesta.’ Nemnich among the French names for *Cuscuta* has *rasque*. Cf. Cotgrave, ‘*Rasque*, the scurfe of a scould head,’ so that *rasta lini* or *rasca lini* may represent the French name, *Teigne de lin*. Cf. Bart. p. 42, ‘*Tinea* nomen est equivocum ad vermem et ad scabiem capitis.’  
<sup>11</sup> Bart. p. 23, ‘*Grinicus*, cuscute idem.’ Jo. Jac. de Manliis (Brunfels, Nov. Herb. 1531, vol. 2. p. 169), ‘*Cuscuta* id est *podagra lini* . . . vocatur etiam *Gringus*.’ Matth. Silv. c. ccc, ‘*Grungus lini*, cuscute, podagra lini.’ Ib. c. cc, ‘*Cuscute*, rasca ligni, podagra lini, bruncus, draascus idem.’ Renzi, Collect. Salernit. has *bruscus*, *grucus*, *gruncus*, *grinicus*.  
<sup>12</sup> See ante, Celena. It appears to be a Semitic word.  
<sup>13</sup> σίκυς ἄγρος, Diosc. iv. 152.  
<sup>14</sup> Diosc. iv. 152, φύεται ἐν οἰκοπέδοις καὶ ἀμάδεστοι τόποις.

elacterium<sup>1</sup> et in sicides uel si-  
cida.]

**Custos orti**<sup>2</sup>, pendactilis i. gira solis  
uel palma Christi idem. [Sucube<sup>3</sup>  
fructus est cuiusdam arboris in  
transmarinis partibus nascentes.

**Cabulum**<sup>4</sup>, morella<sup>5</sup>. Respice in uua  
lurina<sup>6</sup>.

**Custos orti**, respice in pentadactilus.

**Consolida minor**, uicetaxicon<sup>7</sup>, herba  
uenti idem. Secundum Tedoricum  
capitulo de antrace.]

**Daucus creticus**<sup>8</sup>, i. pastinaca domes-  
tica. ge. dauk. Respice in carei  
pontici.

15

**Daucus asininus**<sup>9</sup> assimilatur pe-  
trocillino<sup>10</sup> sed folia eius sunt  
pilosa, in. dampnidis<sup>11</sup> uel damp-  
nis<sup>12</sup>, i. laurus. Inde dampleon<sup>13</sup>  
i. oleum laurinum. Item damp-  
nochoche siue dampnococti<sup>14</sup>  
bacce lauri idem [et daucus a-  
grestis].

16. petrosilino. 18. pilosa dicitur etiam daucus agrestis dampnidis uel dampnis. 19. damp-  
nilion. 20. dampnocheche. 21. dapnoccii. 22. idem est.

<sup>1</sup> ἐλατήριον, Diosc. iv. 152. <sup>2</sup> App. ‘*Custos orci*, petendactylis, id est grana solis. ib. ‘*Pentadactylus*, custos horti.’ Bart. p. 33, ‘*Palma Christi*, grana solis idem.’ In addition to the references given in the notes to the Appendix add Parkinson, Theat. Bot. p. 182, ‘*Ricinus sive Palma Christi*: *Ricinus* sive *cataputia major* vulgatior; ‘the leaves . . . are very broad and divided into five or seaven or into more divisions (representing the hand of a man with the fingers spread abroad).’ ib. p. 183, ‘it is called by Dioscorides in Greek κίκι ή κρότων; . . . of some *Pentadactylus*, by Mesues *Granum Regium*: *Cæsalpinus* from the Italian name *Girasole* took it to be *Heliotropium Dioscoridis*, but most commonly it is called *Ricinus* and *Palma Christi*, and in the Apothecaries’ shops *Cataputia major*.’ From a comparison of the name *custos horti* and the glosses in App. ‘*Ciriogon*, i. grana solis,’ (cf. note, ‘*Ciriougon*, i. giria solis.’) ‘*Ragarius*, i. grana solis,’ with the gloss ‘*Diatricum*, i. custos duarum dierum,’ there can be no doubt that this plant was called *κηπουρός* or *κηπωρός*, ‘keeper of the garden.’ <sup>3</sup> Perhaps *cubeba*: cf. Platearius, circ. inst. ‘Est autem fructus cuiusdam arboris in transmarinis partibus nascentis.’

<sup>4</sup> Plin. Hist. Nat. xxvii. 8, ‘*Cucubali* . . . quidam hanc alio nomine strumum appellant, alii Graece strychnon.’ Apuleius de Virt. Herb. c. 22, ‘alii cecabon.’ Probably from Diosc. iv. 72, ἔστι καὶ ἔτερον στρύχον δὲ ἴδιας ἀλικάκαβον καλοῦσιν, οἱ δὲ φυσαλίδα.

<sup>5</sup> Bart. p. 30, ‘*Morella* sive *Maurella*, solatrum, uva lupina, strignum idem sunt.’ <sup>6</sup> Lupina:—

the words have been corrupted into *Walupia*, E. P. N. p. 83, ‘*Walupia*, electre.’ <sup>7</sup> Vin-

cetoxicon. <sup>8</sup> Bart. p. 17, ‘*Daucus* quandoque sumitur pro *pastinaca*.’ App. ‘*Daucus creticus*, id est *pastinaca domestica*.’ Cf. Diosc. iii. 76. <sup>9</sup> Matth. Silv. c. ccl, ‘Et dicitur asininus quod est cibus asinorum.’

<sup>10</sup> Diosc. iii. 76, δέ τις αὐτῶν ἔστι σελίνῳ ἀγρίῳ παραπλήσιος.

<sup>11</sup> Apparently δάφνης. App. ‘*Diaphnidos*, i. laurus.’ <sup>12</sup> ib.

‘*Daphnis*, i. laurus.’ Bart. p. 17, ‘*Damphius*, laurus idem.’ <sup>13</sup> δαφνέλαιον, Diosc. i. 49.

App. ‘*Daphneleon*, i. oleum laurinum.’ <sup>14</sup> Apparently δαφνόκοκκοι. See ante, Bacce lauri.

<b>Da[m]pne<sup>1</sup></b> , quam alii Alexandrinam uocant uel ypoglosson, folia habet eximursine similia sed maiora et albidiora et molliora; semen in medio foliorum est.	[Dampnococci <sup>8</sup> , i. bacce lauri.      15 Dircea <sup>9</sup> , respice in circea. Dactilus <sup>10</sup> , respice in finican <sup>11</sup> . Dampnis <sup>12</sup> , i. laurus. Dactilus indicus <sup>13</sup> , respice in oxife- nacia.]		
<b>Dafnoydes<sup>2</sup></b> uel pentalon aut came- dafne, dura folia habet lauro simi- lia sed maiora et duriora, gustu calido gula exasperancia, flores albos et semen nigrum.	<b>Dragantum<sup>14</sup></b> , uitriolum <sup>15</sup> , calcantum <sup>16</sup> , [floresis] <sup>17</sup> idem.		
<b>Draguncea<sup>3</sup></b> , asclepias, uiperina <sup>4</sup> , pen- taria, serpentilla, colubrina, basi- lica <sup>5</sup> , cocodrilla <sup>6</sup> , idem. gallice et anglice, dragaunce <sup>7</sup> .	<b>Dragantum<sup>18</sup></b> gummi cuiusdam a[r]bo- ris est cuius triplex est maneris s. dragantum album per melidem si <sup>25</sup> clarum fit et purum, item sub- rufum et citrinum. [Respice in ianeia.]		
3. oxymyrsino. 23. dragantum	7. dicta folia. 25. album quod melius est. sit.	9. gulam. 12. serpentaria.	21. uitreolum. 27. cytrinum.

<sup>1</sup> Sim. Jan. ‘*Dafne*, Dya. quam multi alexandrinam aut ydeam, aut danaen aut ypoglossam aut zalam aut stephanum dicunt, folia oximisino similia habet, sed majora et albiora, semen in medio foliorum ejus.’ Diosc. iv. 145, δάφνη ἀλεξανδρία, οἱ δὲ ιδαῖαι, οἱ δὲ Δανάην, οἱ δὲ ὑπόγλωττον (? ἵππόγλωττον, compare Horse-tongue: Gerarde, p. 909), οἱ δὲ ζάλειαι, οἱ δὲ στεφάνην, φύλλα δέξυμαρσίνη ὅμοια ἔχει, μείζονα δὲ καὶ μαλακώτερα καὶ λευκότερα· καρπὸν δὲ ἐν μέσοις ἐρυθρόν.

<sup>2</sup> Diosc. iv. 146, δαφνοειδὲς . . . οἱ δὲ εὐπέταλον, οἱ δὲ χαμαιδάφνην . . . φύλλα δάφνη ξουκτά, μαλακώτερα δὲ καὶ λοσχνότερα . . . δάκνοντα καὶ πυροῦντα τὸ στόμα καὶ τὴν φάρνηγα, ἄνθη λευκά, καρπὸν δὲ μέλανα: so Sim. Jan.

<sup>3</sup> Bart. p. 18, ‘*Dragantea*, serpentaria, herba colubrina idem.’ App. ‘*Draguntea*, i. asclepia.’ Apuleius, de Virt. Herb. c. 14, ‘*Dracontea*, aliis Asclepias . . . alii cocodrillion . . . et columbrium.’

<sup>4</sup> Apuleius, de Virt. Herb. c. 5, ‘Latini hinnulam, uiperinam, serpentariam et radicem Macedonicam nominant.’

<sup>5</sup> App. ‘*Basiliscus*, serpentaria, dragum, uel hortulana.’ Bart. p. 12, ‘*Basilica*, i. serpentaria.’ In the sense of basilisk.

<sup>6</sup> In the sense of cockatrice: *cocodrilla* being a perversion of *crocodilus*. See Skeat’s Dict. s. v. cockatrice.

<sup>7</sup> Gerarde, p. 832, ‘in English Dragons, and Dragonwort.’ <sup>8</sup> δαφνόκοκκος.

<sup>9</sup> κίρκαια, οἱ δὲ διρκαίαν καλοῦσι, Diosc. iii. 124.

<sup>10</sup> δάκτυλος. <sup>11</sup> φοῖνιξ, Diosc. i. 143. <sup>12</sup> See ante, *Daucus asinus*. <sup>13</sup> Gerarde,

p. 1607, ‘Tamarinds were not knowne to the antient Greeks, but to some of the later, as Actuarius, and that by the name of *Oxyphænicæ*, that is, soure Dates, drawne as it may seeme from the Arabicke appellation *Tamarindi*, that is Indian Date.’

<sup>14</sup> Bart. p. 18, ‘*Dragantum*, i. uitreolum, calcantum idem.’ <sup>15</sup> Bart. p. 42, ‘*Vitreolum viride*, i. coperosa, calcantum idem.’ See ante, Attramentum.

<sup>16</sup> χάλκανθον, Diosc. v. 114. Bart. p. 14, ‘*Calcantum*, i. vitreolum.’ <sup>17</sup> Flos eris, a translation of χάλκανθον. Bart. p. 21, ‘*Flos eris*, i. cuperosa.’

<sup>18</sup> Platearius, circ. inst. ‘*Dragagantum* . . . est autem gummi cuiusdam arboris in ultramarinis partibus nascentis.’ Diosc. iii. 20, ἔστι δὲ ἡ τραγάκανθα δάκρυον τῆς βίζης. Gum Tragacanth.

**Draconea**<sup>1</sup> interpretatur asperitas palpebrarum, inde collirium draconaticum<sup>2</sup> ut in Alexandro de oculis.

**5 Den leonis**<sup>3</sup>, capud monachi idem, cui folium lactessit in fractione. galle. dent de lion, anglice doloroune<sup>4</sup>.

**Dens equinus**<sup>5</sup> uel **dens equi**, sulphuraca<sup>6</sup> herba, muscus<sup>7</sup> de capo idem. Stipitem habet rubeum, crescit ad modum ciceris et habet folia minuta sicut trifolium et florrem croceum. angl. tynt[h]are.

**Dendrolibanum**<sup>8</sup>, libanotidos<sup>9</sup> uel libantus, ros marini [idem]. ḡce. et 15 ace. Ros[e]maryn<sup>10</sup>.

[**Dens cabellinus**<sup>11</sup>, respice in iusquamus<sup>12</sup>.

**Derta** i. serpigo, respice in zerna<sup>13</sup>.]

**Deronica**<sup>14</sup> uel **ueronica** radix est 20 parua utroque capite gracilis, in medio uero lacior.

**Derma**<sup>15</sup> i. cutis, inde **ostrocoderma**<sup>16</sup> i. piscis degens in conchis uel habens durum corium. 25

**Dentale**<sup>17</sup> lapis est.

1. Dracoma. 3. dracomanticum. 5. dens. 6. cuius folium. lactescit. 7. lyon.  
9. campo. 14. libanotitos. 15. ros marinus. 21. gracilis et medio.

<sup>1</sup> Bart. p. 18, 'Dracoma dicitur asperitas palpebrarum, inde collirium draconaticum.' *τράχωμα.* <sup>2</sup> κολλούριον *τραχωματικόν*, Alex. Trall. (ed. Puschmann), vol. ii. p. 49.

<sup>3</sup> Gerarde, p. 291, 'Dens Leonis or Dandelion . . . also called . . . in shops Taraxacon, Caput monachi, Rostrum porcinum and Urinaria.' <sup>4</sup> E. P. N. p. 6, 'Perdicalis, þ is Dolhrune.' Parkinson, Theat. Bot. p. 781, 'they . . . suppose it (Dandelion) to be the . . . Perdion (rather Perdicion) of Theophrastus.'

<sup>5</sup> Bart. p. 17, 'Dens equinus, sulphuraca idem.' Renzi, Collect. Salernit., 'Dens equinus, sulfurica herba, muscus de campo (var. muscus triangularis vel cyperus) idem.' Sim. Jan. 'Dens equinus a quibusdam vocatur sulfuraca, planta juxta pluvios nascens.' <sup>6</sup> Sim. Jan. 'Sulfuracha a quibusdam vocatur dens equinus. Paulus ca. de pleuresi.' Matth. Silv. c. dclix, 'Sulfurata est species trifolii habens odorem sulfuris, l. handachacha' i.e. lotus or trifolium.' cf. Diosc. iii. 113, and Plin. Hist. Nat. xxi. 9. Perhaps the *Trifolium bituminosum* of Gerarde, p. 1187; or his *Trifolium odoratum*, p. 1195. <sup>7</sup> Probably from the smell: see post, Muscus.

<sup>8</sup> δενδρολίβανος. Bart. p. 17, 'Dendrolibanum, i. ros marinus.' App. 'Dentrolibanum.'

<sup>9</sup> λιβανωτής. Cf. Diosc. iii. 79. Bart. p. 28, 'Libanotides, i. ros marinus.' App. 'Libarutidos, i. ros marinus.'

<sup>10</sup> Gerarde, p. 1293, 'Rosemary is called in Greek λιβανωτής (sic) στεφανωματική . . . in French and Dutch, Rosemarin.'

<sup>11</sup> Gerarde, p. 355, 'Henbane is called . . . of Matthæus Sylvaticus, Dens caballinus, Milimandrum, Cassilago.'

<sup>12</sup> ὕδε κνάμος, Diosc. iv. 69. <sup>13</sup> Cass. Felix, (ed. Rose), c. 11, 'Impetigines quas Græci lichenas vocant, Latini vulgo zernas appellant:' ib. p. 258, where it is compared with the Spanish *Sarna*.

<sup>14</sup> Apparently a corrupt form of *Beronica*.

<sup>15</sup> δέρμα. <sup>16</sup> δστρακόδέρμα, Arist. Hist. Anim. iv. 1. 4: cf. Bart. p. 33, 'Ostrea, piscis degens in concha.'

<sup>17</sup> The *buccinum* of Plin. Hist. Nat. ix. 36. See ante, Antale. Bart. p. 17, 'Dentale, lapis est.'

**Dexeris**<sup>1</sup> aut ceteris a Romanis gladiosum dicitur, folia habet similia iridi sed laciiora et acuciora, semen eius rotundum et nigrum, gustu 5 viscidum.

**Dionisia**<sup>2</sup> flos cicorie idem.

**Diatricum**<sup>3</sup>, i. custos duarum dierum.

**Diagridium**<sup>4</sup>, scamonia idem. Succus est cuiusdam herbe in transmarinis 10 partibus nascentis.

**Diapton**<sup>5</sup>, polipodium<sup>6</sup> idem. g. polypodie. a<sup>e</sup>. oefarn<sup>7</sup>.

[**Diaforesis**<sup>8</sup>, i. por[r]orum apercio,

inde diaforeticum, i. por[r]orum apertuum, et sudor dia[f]oreticus<sup>15</sup> que fit de por[r]orum apercione nimia.

**Dianicalabon**<sup>9</sup>, i. uertellum ut in Alex. de auro<sup>10</sup>.

**Diamiconium**<sup>11</sup>, i. electuarium de mi-<sup>20</sup> cone<sup>12</sup>, et oppomiconium<sup>13</sup>, i. succus miconis ut in Alexandro.

**Dirisis**<sup>14</sup>, i. diuisio.

**Diami[f]ragia**<sup>15</sup>, id est accumina.

**Diptamnis uel ditanus**<sup>16</sup>, gall. et angl.<sup>25</sup> ditayne.]

1. tetris. 6. cicoree. 7. Dyatricum. 8. Dyagridium, scamonea. 12. ocfarn.  
14. diaforetica. 15. aperituum. 16. apercione. 17. dyanicalabon. uertebellum.  
23. Diresis. 24. i. a.

<sup>1</sup> Sim. Jan. ‘*Dexeris*, Dya. aut cestris a Romanis gladiolus dicitur, habet folia iridi similia sed latiora et acutiora . . . semen rotundum et nigrum, gustu viscidum.’ Diosc. iv. 22, ξυρίς, οἱ δὲ ἵριν ἀγρίαν . . . Ρωμαῖοι γλαδίολουμ . . . τὰ μὲν φύλλα ἔχει ἵριδι δύμαια, πλατύτερα δὲ καὶ ἐξ ἄκρου δέξια . . . καρπὸς . . . στρόγγυλος, ἐρυθρός, δριμύς. <sup>2</sup> Bart. p. 18, ‘*Dionisia*, flos cicoreæ.’ Matth. Silv. c. cxxiv, ‘*Dianisia*, i. flos cicorie.’ <sup>3</sup> Bart. p. 18, ‘*Diatrium*, i. spacium trium dierum.’ i.e. διὰ τριῶν ἡμερῶν. Cf. Alex. Trall. ii. p. 95. *Duarum* is due to some mistake: and *custos* probably comes from confusing ὥρα (hora) with ὥρος or ὥρης (custos). See ante, *Custos* orti.

<sup>4</sup> Bart. p. 18, ‘*Diagridium*, i. scamonia cocta.’ App. ‘*Diagridium*, i. scammonea cocta.’ Matth. Silv. c. cxxiv, ‘*Acridium* antiquitus dicebatur scamonea.’ Gerarde, p. 868, ‘*Diagridium*, as though they should say δακρύδιον which signifieth a little tear.’ δακρύδιον is frequent in Alex. Trall. Platearius, circ. inst. ‘Est autem succus cuiusdam herbe nascentis in transmarinis partibus que est species titimalli.’ <sup>5</sup> App. ‘*Diaptem*, i. polypodium.’ δρυοπτερίς, Diosc. iv. 186. <sup>6</sup> πολυπόδιον, Diosc. iv. 185. <sup>7</sup> Oak-fern, see Gerarde, p. 1136.

<sup>8</sup> διαφόρησις, διαφορητικός, Galen (ed. Kühn, vol. x. p. 919). Bart. p. 18, ‘*Diaforesis* dicitur pororum apercio, et inde diaforeticum i. pororum aperitivum et sudor.’ These definitions in Bart. as here, seem to be introduced as an afterthought and to be taken from a common source.

<sup>9</sup> Du Cange. s. v. ‘*Vertibella*, forfex medicinalis’—as a gloss on Alex. Iatrosophista, lib. i. *Passionum*, ‘et iatrolabon i. vertibella, facile trahitur.’ Bart. p. 42, ‘*Vertebellum* instrumentum est carpentariorum, i. terebellum, et simili instrumento in quibusdam operibus utuntur cyrurgici.’ <sup>10</sup> Aure: so Renzi, Collect. Salernit. <sup>11</sup> διὰ μῆκαντον.

<sup>12</sup> μῆκαν. <sup>13</sup> δύον μῆκανος, Alex. Trall. vol. i. p. 425 (ed. Puschmann). <sup>14</sup> διαίρεσις.

<sup>15</sup> Matth. Silv. c. cxxvi, ‘*Dimfragia*, i. agrimonie.’ δριμυφαγία, Diosc. ii. 33. Cf. Reinesius, Var. Lect. pp. 513, 514. <sup>16</sup> E. P. N. ‘*Hic ditamus*, detane.’ id. p. 63, ‘*Hec ditamus*, detany.’

**Diptamnus**<sup>1</sup> radix est cuiusdam herbe que similiter appellatur.  
**Diptannum** multi dicunt pulegium agreste, falia habet lanosa et super omnem fruticem uelut lana, sed nec semen neque florem habet. Creditur quod sit pilocella.  
**Disperas**<sup>2</sup> est genus serpentis cui morsus facit hominem intollerabiliter sitire et inde dicitur a quibusdam ut a Theph.<sup>3</sup>  
**Diabetos**<sup>4</sup> est urine continua emissio eo quod in tali passione homines s[c]iunt multum.  
**Corignum**<sup>5</sup>, quod alii cacabum dicunt, folia habet in colore similia oliue sed paulo longiora et asperiora, florem album et semen orobi, i. aco. thare, varium in folliculis suis.

**Dosis**<sup>6</sup>, i. dacio siue distribucio, inde <sup>20</sup> antitodium<sup>7</sup> quasi contra vicium alicuius egritudinis datum, precipue quod datur per os contra maliciosos humores.

**Dropax**<sup>8</sup> uel draptismus<sup>9</sup>, ruptorium <sup>25</sup> idem.

**Ebanum**<sup>10</sup> lignum est quod de Ethiopia uenit, carbonibus impositum suscipit ignem. Est de India etiam aliud melius est.

**Ebanus** est arbor ut dicunt incremabilis, unde versus: Ebanus est arbor quam non cremat ardor.

**Ebulus** uel **Ebula**, gall. eble<sup>11</sup>, angl. welleuort<sup>12</sup> [uel licheuurt. Respice in cameattis.]

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4. folia. 7. pilosella. Then Diaforesis, Dyanicalabon, Diamiconium, Diresis. Dipsacus frutex est spinosa, uirgam habens longam spinis plenam et foliis in circuitu similia lactuce. Dipteris quam multi polirizon dicunt, herba est sine flore et sine hasta et sine semine, folia sunt in uno copulo diuisa partibus, gustu stiptica, nascitur in locis saxosis et asperis. 8. Disp. cuius. 11. Theoph. 12. Diabetes. 14. multum siciunt. Dissinteria est dissipatio contentorum . . . intestinorum. 15. Dorignum. 19. antare. 25. drapacismus. 28. citius suscipit. 29. et alterum de India sed. 32. nullus concremat ardor. 34. wellewert.

<sup>1</sup> Platearius, circ. inst. 'Diptamnum . . . radix est herbe que simili nomine appellatur.' Sim. Jan. 'Diptatum. Dya. multi dicunt pulegium agreste . . . folia habet majora et lanosa super omnem fruticem velut lana, sed nec florem nec habet semen &c.' Diosc. iii. 34, δίκταμνος ἡν καλοῦσι τινες γλήχωνα ἀγρίαν . . . γναφαλώδη τὰ φύλλα ἔχει, καὶ ἐριώδη τινὰ ἐπίφυσιν οὔτε δὲ ἄνθος, οὔτε καρπὸν φέρει. <sup>2</sup> App. 'Dipsia, i. sciticula.' Matth. Silv. c. ccxvi, 'Dipsas, Dipsades id est serpens cuius morsus sitibundum facit hominem usque mortem.' διψάς, Nicander Theriaca 334; also a kind of thorn, Theophrastus, Hist. Plant. iv. 7. 1. But *disperas* is more likely from διψηρός. <sup>3</sup> ? Theophrastus. <sup>4</sup> διαβήτης. <sup>5</sup> Sim. Jan. 'Dorignum quod alii cacabum dicunt, Dya. folia habet in colore similia olive sed paulo longiora et aspera, florem album, semen velut orobi, varium in folliculis suis &c.' Diosc. iv. 75, δορύκνιον Κρατένας ἀλικάκαβος ἡ καλέαν καλέει . . . φύλλα δὲ τῷ χρώματι ἐλαίη παραπλήσια μικρότερα δὲ καὶ στερβότερα . . . ἄνθος λευκὸν . . . θυλάκια ὥσπερ ἐρεβίνθου. <sup>6</sup> δόσις. <sup>7</sup> ἀντίδοτον. Bart. p. 11, 'Antidotum, quasi contra vitium aliquod datum, praecipue quod datur per os.' <sup>8</sup> δρῶπαξ, Alex. Trall. (ed. Puschmann) ii. 359. <sup>9</sup> δρωπακισμός. <sup>10</sup> Diosc. i. 129, ἔβενος κρατίστη ἡ αἰθιοπικὴ . . . τεθεῖσα ἐπ' ἀνθράκων . . . διὰ τὴν λιπαρίαν ἀνάπτεται . . . ἔστι δέ τις καὶ ίνδική . . . πλὴν βελτίων ἡ πρώτη. <sup>11</sup> Fr. ièble. <sup>12</sup> E.P.N. p. 13, 'Ebulum, wal-wyrt.'

- Edera arborea**<sup>1</sup>, gall. yre<sup>2</sup>, angl. yuy.  
[Respice in allacium.]
- Edera terrestris**, paulina idem, angl. alehoue<sup>3</sup>.
- Edera siluestris**, angl. groundyuy.
- Ediosmus**<sup>4</sup>, menta idem, herba est omnibus nota.
- Effemeron**<sup>5</sup>, yrion agreste idem, folia habet et hastam similia lilio sed 10 tenera, flores albos et minores, et semen molle, nascitur in locis umbrosis et silvis. [Respice in collcico.]
- Egilops**<sup>6</sup>, herba est folia habens triticeis foliis similia sed mollia.
- Egilopa**<sup>7</sup> est quedam infirmitas oculi

cum angulis rotundatur intus crescente carne. Similis est in oculo capre cuius angulus exterior est materiore, unde etiam dicitur egilopa ab ege quod est capra et thalmos<sup>8</sup> quod est oculus, sed agrilopa ut in Alexandro<sup>9</sup> de oculis.

**Elleborus albus**<sup>10</sup>, yeratrum<sup>11</sup>, adorasta<sup>12</sup> idem, folia habet similia<sup>25</sup> arnoglosse aut bete agresti sed breuiora et modicum obrufa. [Respice in adorasta et in uelatrum.]

**Elleborus niger**<sup>13</sup>, radicula, poliorion, uel melampolion idem, folia habet platano similia sed minora sicut

1. yere. 5. grondyuy. 12. siluestribus. 18. simile. 20. maior interiore.  
22. agrilopa est inueterata egilopa. 30. polorizon. 31. melanpolyon.

<sup>1</sup> Bart. p. 18, 'Edera arborea crescit super arbores et parietes domorum, i. yvi.' <sup>2</sup> E. P. N. p. 46, 'Hedera nigra, iere, oerj-ivi.' Fr. lierre, i.e. l'ierre: cf. Brachet, s. v. <sup>3</sup> Alehoof. Gerarde, p. 856, 'The women of our Northerne parts, especially about Wales and Cheshire, do turne the herbe Ale-hoof into their Ale . . . being tunned up in ale and drunke, it also purgeth the head.' The word *ale-hoof*, like *tun-hoof* (see post, *Pes pulli*), has probably arisen from a false etymology. The old name is *hay-hove*, i. e. hedge-hoof: cf. Bart. p. 18, 'Edera nigra, edera terrestris idem sunt, i. hayhof.'

<sup>4</sup> ήδύοσμος, οἱ δὲ μίνθην ἡ καλαμίνθην, γνώριμον βοτάνιον, Diosc. iii. 36. <sup>5</sup> Diosc. iv. 85, ἐφήμερον, οἱ δὲ τριῶν ἀγρίαν, φύλλα καὶ καυλὸν ὅμοια ἔχει κρίνω, λεπτότερα δέ ἄνθη λευκά, μικρά καρπὸν δὲ μαλακόν . . . φύεται ἐν δρυμοῖς καὶ παλισκίοις. So Sim. Jan. <sup>6</sup> Diosc. iv. 137, αἰγίλωψ βοτάνιον ἐστι φύλλα πυρῷ ἔχον ὅμοια μαλακώτερα δέ. Sim. Jan. 'Egilops herba est folia habens similia triticeis foliis sed molliora.'

<sup>7</sup> Bart. p. 18, 'vel sic, Egilopa est quaedam infirmitas oculi cum minus angulus rotundatur intus crescente carne.' <sup>8</sup> αἰγ-όφθαλμος. <sup>9</sup> Alex. Trall. (ed. Puschmann) ii. 67. <sup>10</sup> Diosc. iv. 148, ἐλλέβορος λευκός, φύλλα ἔχει ὅμοια τοῖς τοῦ ἀρνογλώσσου ἡ σεύτλου ἀγρίου, βραχύτερα δὲ καὶ μελάντερα καὶ ἐρυθρὰ τὴν χρόαν. Sim. Jan. 'habet folia similia plantaginis uel betae silvestris sed minora et plus ad nigredinem et rubedinem declinantia.'

<sup>11</sup> Veratrum, Plin. Hist. Nat. xxv. 21. 5. <sup>12</sup> See ante, Adarasia. <sup>13</sup> Diosc. iv. 149, ἐλλέβορος μέλας, οἱ δὲ μελαμπόδιον, οἱ δὲ ἔκτομον, οἱ δὲ πολύριζον . . . ἔχει δὲ τὰ φύλλα χλωρὰ πλατάνῳ προσεμφερῆ ἐλάττονα δὲ πρὸς τὰ τοῦ σπονδύλιον (note Sprengel, ἀσφοδέλον legit Serap.) . . . καὶ μελάντερα καὶ ὑποτραχέα . . . φύεται ἐν τραχέσι καὶ γεωλόφοις καὶ καταξήροις τόποις. Sim. Jan. 'folia habet similia platano, viridia sed minora sicut folia affodili.'

affodillum et nigriora et aspera,  
nascitur in locis asperis et siccis.

**Elleborus** quando simpliciter ponitur  
albus intelligitur. [Respice in si-  
5 samus.]

**Elena campana**<sup>1</sup> uel **enula**<sup>2</sup>, ortolana  
et campana *differunt*, ortolana  
maior, elena campana minor, sca-  
biosa maior idem. angl. horshelne<sup>3</sup>.  
10 **Eleutropia**<sup>4</sup>, incuba<sup>5</sup>, sponsa solis<sup>6</sup> uel  
mira solis, solsequium<sup>7</sup>, cicoria<sup>8</sup>  
idem, a<sup>e</sup>. et g<sup>e</sup>. cicoree<sup>9</sup>, cuius flos  
dionisia<sup>10</sup> uocatur.

3. pro alio. 6. enula campana similis est consolide maiori sed minus aspera habet  
folia, enula ortolana et. 8. enela. 9. horselle. 11. cycorea. 17. et ymo.  
20. pluribus. 25. elacterides.

**Eliotropium magis**<sup>11</sup> multi scorpion  
dicunt eo quod flores similes sint<sup>15</sup>  
figure scorpiorum, cursum solis semper  
respicit, folia habet azimo similia  
sed asperiora et nigriora, hastas v.  
uel vi. ex una radice cum ramulis  
quamplurimis.<sup>20</sup>

**Eliotropion minus**<sup>12</sup> locis nascitur  
cultis et in pratis, semen habet ro-  
tundum et pendens.

**Elacterium**<sup>13</sup> succus cucurbite agrestis  
idem, sed **electerides** sunt cuci-<sup>25</sup>  
meres agrestes, tam fructus eorum

<sup>1</sup> ἐλένιον, Diosc. i. 27. See post, *Ellenium*.

<sup>2</sup> Inula, Plin. Hist. Nat. xix. 29. 1.

<sup>3</sup> E. P. N. p. 16, ‘*Helena*, hors-helene;’ ib. p. 44, ‘*Enula*, alne, hors-elne.’ Gerarde, p. 793, ‘in English, Elecampane and Scab-woort, and Horse-heale.’  
<sup>4</sup> ήλιοτρόπιον. See App. *Elionos*.

<sup>5</sup> Intubum, whence *endive*: cf. Bart. p. 25, ‘Incuba, solsequium, cicoreaque sponsaque solis.’

<sup>6</sup> See App. *Sponsa solis*. Gerarde, p. 283, ‘others, as *Gulielmus Placentinus* and *Petrus Crescentius* terme it *Sponsa solis*.’  
<sup>7</sup> E. P. N. p. 12, ‘*Solsequium uel heliotropium*, solsece vel sigel-  
hwerse;’ ib. p. 32, ‘*Solsequia*, golde;’ ib. p. 63, ‘*Hoc solsequium*, a rode,’ where the reference seems  
to be not to the endive, but to the sun-flower.

<sup>8</sup> See ante. <sup>9</sup> Fr. *chicorée*,  
our succory. <sup>10</sup> Bart. p. 18, ‘*Dionisia*, flos cicoreae.’

<sup>11</sup> Diosc. iv. 190, ήλιοτρόπιον τὸ

μέγα, ὃ ἔνιοι ἐκάλεσαν σκορπίουρον ἀπὸ τοῦ περὶ τὸ ἄνθος σχήματος, ήλιοτρόπιον δὲ ἀπὸ τοῦ συμπερι-  
τρέπεσθαι τὰ φύλλα τῷ τοῦ ήλιον κλίσει· ἔχει δὲ τὰ φύλλα ὡκίμῳ παραπλήσια δασύτερα δὲ καὶ  
λευκότερα καὶ μείζονα· κλωνία ἀπὸ τῆς βίσης ὅσον γ' ή δ' ή ε', καὶ ἐκ τούτων μασχάλας πλείους. This  
passage may serve as a test of the different translations of Dioscorides. Sim. Jan. (circ. 1300) has  
'Eliotropium maius multi scorpioron dicunt eo quod flores similes sint figure scorpiorum, eliotropion  
vero idcirco nomen accepit quod cursum solis semper respicit, folia habet ozomo similia sed  
asperiora et nigriora, hastas ex una radice sex aut quinque ramis quam plurimis.' It appears in  
Vincent of Beauvais (circ. 1250) thus, 'Eliotropium maius scorpion dicitur a multis eo quod eius  
flores similes sint figure scorpiorum, ex hoc autem nomine Eliotropium accepit quod semper cursum  
solis respicit, habet folia ocimo similia sed asperiora et nigriora, hastas habet ex una radice quin-  
que vel sex cum ramulis quamplurimis.'

<sup>12</sup> Diosc. iv. 191, ήλιοτρόπιον τὸ μικρόν, οἱ δὲ  
σκορπίουρον, φύεται ἐν τελματώδεσι . . . καρπὸν στρογγύλον, ἀποκρεμαμένον.

Diosc. iv. 155. Bart. p. 18, ‘*Elacterium* est succus cucumeris asinini. *Elasteris* est cucumer  
agrestis. *Elacterides* secundum quosdam sunt cucumeres, tam fructus eorum quam ipsa herba.  
*Elacterides* ut quidam volunt sunt catapucie.’

<sup>13</sup> ἐλατήριον,

quam ipsa herba. Item lacterides<sup>1</sup>  
sunt cathapucie.

**Electrum**<sup>2</sup> multos habet stipites, folia  
uiridia, et flores croceos.

**Elatmo**<sup>3</sup> folia habet similia elixine  
sed minora et rotunda et aspera,  
hastastenues, duobus palmis longas,  
nascitur in locis cultis et in agris.

**Elio speragus**<sup>4</sup>, i. teneritas ramorum  
speragi, et dicitur ab eleos quod  
est sol, quod sicut sol radios sic  
speragus emittit.

**Elpha**<sup>5</sup> [uel **elpheon**], gall. elphone,  
angl. fone, crescit in locis aquosis.

**Ellenium**<sup>6</sup> multi simpitum uocant uel  
batum aut flomnum, Latini autem  
ynulam dicunt. Folia habet flomo  
similia, angusta et molliora et  
oblonga, non in altum crescentia,

radix ingens et adorabilis<sup>7</sup>, rufa et 20  
uiscida, frutex est similis lilio.

**Elophaboscus**<sup>8</sup> herba est quam alii  
elafion dicunt, Latini cerui ocel-  
lum, i. ceruaria, uirgam habens  
feniculo aut rori marino similem, 25  
nodis plenam<sup>9</sup>. Hanc herbam  
cum cerui comedunt cornua de-  
ponere dicuntur<sup>10</sup>.

**Electuarium**<sup>11</sup> dicitur eo quod fit de  
electis speciebus. 30

**Elilifagus**<sup>12</sup> siue **lilifagus** aut **fagnon**  
frutex est oblonga, multas habens  
quadas et albas, folia similia malis  
citoniis sed oblonga, minora, as-  
pera, albidiora, odorata et subrubea, 35  
nascitur in locis asperrimis, salvia  
agrestis idem, anglice wyldesauge.

**Elchinus**<sup>13</sup>, ericius, erinacius<sup>14</sup> idem.

5. elyxine. 9. elyo. 10. elyos. 11. quia. 12. amittit. 17. flomno. 22. Elefoboscus.  
24. uircam habet. 27. cerui cum comedenterint. 31. leliffacus. 33. quadras.  
37. wildesauge.

<sup>1</sup> Diosc. iv. 164, λαθυρίς, οἱ δὲ καὶ ταύτην τιθύμαλον καλοῦσι.

<sup>2</sup> E. P. N. p. 13, 'Electrum,

elestre.'

<sup>3</sup> Diosc. iv. 40, ἐλατίνη τὰ μὲν φύλλα ἔχει ὅμοια τῷ ἐλέφηνῃ, μικρότερα δὲ καὶ

στρογγυλώτερα, δασέα κ.τ.λ. So also Sim. Jan. and Matth. Silv. <sup>4</sup> ἐλειοσπάραγον (or  
ἐλαιοσπάραγγον), Boissonade, Anecd. iii. p. 418. Sim. Jan. 'Elios asparagus, Pau. ca. de frigida  
epatis distemperantia. Item Alexander, Eliosperagus sunt summitates spargi que comeduntur.  
Hujus nominis imitatione dicunt arabes alium.'

<sup>5</sup> See post, Folium Elphion.

<sup>6</sup> Diosc. i. 27, ἐλένιον, οἱ δὲ σύμφυτον . . . οἱ δὲ βάτον ιδαῖαν, οἱ δὲ φλόμον ιδαῖον καλοῦσι . . . οἱ δὲ  
ῆνουλα καμπάνα . . . φύλλα ἔχει φλόμῳ τῷ στενοφύλλῳ παραπλήσια κ.τ.λ. So Sim. Jan. and  
Matth. Silv. The latter (c. ccxxxix) says 'Ellenium, Dia. ca. de Ellenio secundum translationem  
nostram, Ellenium multi simpitum vocant &c.'

<sup>7</sup> Sim. Jan. odorabilis. εὐάδη, Diosc. i. 27.

<sup>8</sup> Diosc. iii. 73, ἐλαφόβοσκον, οἱ δὲ ἐλαφικὸν . . . 'Ρωμαῖοι κέρβει δικέλλουσι ή κερβίνα . . . κανλός ἔστι  
λιβανωτίδι ή μαράθρῳ ἐμφερής, γεγωνιωμένος.'

<sup>9</sup> Sim. Jan. 'que virga nodis est plena.'

<sup>10</sup> Sim. Jan. 'sic vocatur quod dicitur ipsam herbam a cervis comedti et sic cornua deponunt.'

<sup>11</sup> Diosc. iii. 35, ἐλελίσφακον . . . οἱ δὲ φαγρὸν . . . θάμνος

<sup>11</sup> Rather from ἐκλείχειν. <sup>12</sup> θάτην ἐπιμήκης, πολύκλανος, βάθδον τετραγάνον καὶ ὑπολεύκοντος ἔχων κ.τ.λ. So Sim. Jan. and  
Matth. Silv.

<sup>11</sup> Erinaceus, hedgehog. Bart. p. 20,

<sup>13</sup> ἔχῖνος, Diosc. ii. 2. <sup>14</sup> 'Erinacius sive hericinus animal est spinosum cuius duas sunt species, s. aquaticus et terrestris qui  
nobilior est.'

animal est spinosum cuius due sunt species, s. aquaticus et terrenus que nobilior est, ut in Alexander in principio Echini, i. ericium terestri, gall. hirison<sup>1</sup>, angl. hirichoun<sup>2</sup>.

**Elacha**<sup>3</sup> dicitur uirtus attractiva siue apperitiua, **elcho** enim trapho<sup>4</sup> dicitur, inde **caceltica**<sup>5</sup> uirtus, i. subtractiva, s. retinencia uirtus que statim sequitur post appetitiuam, sed **alliatica**<sup>6</sup> uirtus dicitur digestiva et interpretatur minutans.

**Elitridium**<sup>7</sup> gumi arboris est.

[**Elaflion**<sup>8</sup>, respice in elofoboscis.

**Ericius,** } respice in Elchinus.  
**Erinacius,** } respice in Elchinus.

**Elphion**<sup>9</sup>, i. elfa.

**Elpim**<sup>10</sup>, respice in scoria argenti.]

20

**Elitrodamum**<sup>11</sup>, matris silua idem, ut in Alexandro.

**Elixemum**<sup>12</sup>, i. lily, ut in Alexandro [de la] de dolore capitinis.

**Emblici**<sup>13</sup> sunt fructus crescentes ultra mare, purgant flegma et malen-coliam, et est species mirabolnorum.

**Emathites**<sup>14</sup> lapis est quod in oriental[i] et occidentali parte recipitur, 30 habet uirtutem stringendi fluxum sanguinis, et dicitur ab emath quod est sanguis et tesis<sup>15</sup> posicio quasi i. cistens sanguinem.

**Emach**<sup>16</sup>, i. sanguis, inde **enagogum**<sup>17</sup> 35 quasi ducens sanguinem, bogos enim ductor dicitur, inde etiam **emoroyda**<sup>18</sup> ab emach quod est

5. terrestris. hiricoun. yrlichoun.  
tropho. 9. calceltica. 10. retentiuia.  
lapis est qui. 30. reperitur. 31. constringendi.  
i. sistens. 36. Gogos.

7. Elcicha decitur. 8. appetitiua.  
26. fleuma. 29. Ematithes  
33. thesis. quasi ponens

<sup>1</sup> Hérisson. <sup>2</sup> Our *urchin*. <sup>3</sup> ἐλκτικὴ δύναμις. Sim. Jan. ‘*Eltica virtus* grece attractiva, Alexander capi. de ciliaca ex debilitate epatis.’ Cf. Alex. Trall. (ed. Puschmann) ii. 397. <sup>4</sup> Traho. <sup>5</sup> καθεκτικὴ δύναμις, Alex. Aphr. Prob. 2. 60 (ed. Sylburg, p. 319).

<sup>6</sup> ἀλοιωτικὴ δύναμις. Ib. cf. Galen (ed. Kühn), vol. ii. p. 13. For minutans read immutans: (cf. Bodl. MS. Ashm. 1470, f. 267).

<sup>7</sup> Renzi, Collect. Salernit. ‘*Elidrinum* (var. *Elidrum*) gumma populi arboris.’ <sup>8</sup> ἐλαφικόν, Diosc. iii. 73. <sup>9</sup> See Foliolum Elphion.

<sup>10</sup> Perhaps ἐλκυσμα, Diosc. v. 101. Sim. Jan. ‘*Elpis*, Dya. multi scoriam argenti vocant.’ App. ‘*Elcisma*, i. plumbum ustū.’ <sup>11</sup> Sim. Jan. ‘*Elidrium*, Alexan. ca. ad aureos capillos faciendo, putatur quod sit electrum et ab aliis vernix.’ Cf. Alex. Trall. (ed. Puschmann), i. 457.

<sup>12</sup> Perhaps ἐλαιον ἴρυον, Alex. Trall. i. 475. <sup>13</sup> Platearius circ. inst. ‘*Emblici* fructus sunt crescentes ultra mare, purgant phlegma et melancholiam.’

<sup>14</sup> Diosc. v. 143, αἱματίτης λίθος. Platearius circ. inst. ‘*Ematites*, . . . lapis est qui in occidentali plaga et orientali reperitur . . . virtutem habet constringendi sanguinem unde dicitur ematites ab ema &c.’ <sup>15</sup> θέσις. <sup>16</sup> αἷμα. This passage, with slight variations, occurs also in Matth. Silv., and must be taken from some common source.

iii. 127. <sup>17</sup> αἱμαγωγός, Diosc. ‘*Emoroides*, i. ficus.’

sanguis et [roys quod est fluxus  
et **emorosogya**<sup>1</sup> ab emach quod  
est sanguis et] chitin quod est  
potio<sup>2</sup> dicitur emachites quasi  
ponens sanguinem, i. sistens san-  
guinem. Item ab emach et dosis  
dicitur **emodosis**<sup>3</sup> i. secunda de-  
gestio<sup>4</sup>. Item etiam **emoptoys**<sup>5</sup>  
et **emoptoyca**<sup>6</sup> passio et multa  
similia; sed ab ago—is quod est  
duco—is [et] dicitur **flemnago-  
gum**<sup>7</sup> i. agens siue ducens flegma,  
et **cologogum**<sup>8</sup> **melancteron** di-  
citur quasi melancoliam terens s.  
medicina purgans melancoliam.

**Embreoca**<sup>9</sup> interpretatur infusio quam  
nos fomentum dicimus.

**Embamat**<sup>10</sup> interpretatur incisiones,  
i. salmenta ut in Alexandro.

**Empina**<sup>11</sup> i. sputum saniosum, inde<sup>20</sup>  
**empieus**<sup>12</sup> et **empiscus** quasi  
habens uulcus saniosum in pul-  
mone, et tales sunt thisici<sup>13</sup>.

**Emis**<sup>14</sup> semis idem uel medietas, inde  
**emigmatica**<sup>15</sup> passio que medie-<sup>25</sup>  
tatem carnis occupat, et **emi-  
cidus**<sup>16</sup> et **emiplenum**<sup>17</sup> et multa  
similia et **exemfracticum**<sup>18</sup> i.  
opilacionem soluens.

[**Emitrida**<sup>19</sup>, respice in gemiale.]<sup>30</sup>

7. digestio. 8. emopodis. 9. emopotica. 11. fleumagogum. 13. elegogum.  
16. embroca. quod. 22. uulcus. 24. Emys. 25. quia. 27. emiperum.  
28. similia, Emfraxis interpretatur opilacio inde emfracticum i. opilatiuum et exemfracticum.

<sup>1</sup> *αιμορραγία*, cf. Bart. p. 19, 'Emorosagia est fluxus sanguinis.'

repeat *posicio* above, so that *chitin* is probably a repetition of *tesin*.

<sup>2</sup> Potio seems to

<sup>3</sup> Perhaps *αιμάτωσις*.

<sup>4</sup> Constantinus Africanus, Loci Medici (1539) vi. 27. 'Digestio est triplex; in stomacho, cum cibus factus est chilosus, quod prima digestio vocatur: secunda in epate, cum cibi succus mutatur in sanguine, et secunda digestio vocatur: tertia in membris est totius corporis, cum mutatur sanguis in naturam uniuscujusque membra, et tertia digestio nuncupatur.'

<sup>5</sup> Bart. p. 19,

'Emoptoris est emissio sanguinis per os.' <sup>6</sup> *αιμοπτοϊκός*, Diosc. i. 81. Bart. p. 19, 'Emoptoica passio, i. sputum sanguinis.'

<sup>7</sup> *φλεγμαγωγόν*, Galen (ed. Kühn), xi. 325.

<sup>8</sup> *χολαγωγόν*, Galen, ib. Bart. p. 16, 'Colagogum, medicina laxativa educens co.'

<sup>9</sup> *ἐμβροχή*.

Bart. p. 19, 'Embroca ut quidam dicunt est quelibet madida infusio. Embrocacio . . . quod nos fomentum dicimus.' Matth. Silv. c. ccxl. 'Embroca, i. infusio.'

<sup>10</sup> *ἐμβάμματα*. Renzi,

Collect. Salernit. 'Embamat' (var. *Embrotha*) interpretatur intinctiones id est salsamentum ut Alexandro.' Sim. Jan. 'Embasmata, Alexan. ca. de medicis ad frigidum stomachum . . . sunt inunctiones seu salsamenta in quibus morselli intinguntur.' Matth. Silv. c. ccxl. 'Embalsama, i. salsamenta vel inventiones emanica.'

<sup>11</sup> *ἐμπύημα*. Bart. p. 19, 'Empima,

i. sputum saniosum.' Matth. Silv. c. ccxl. 'Empima est sputum saniosum, inde empicus.'

<sup>12</sup> *ἐμπυκός*, Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. i. 9.

<sup>13</sup> *φθισικός*.

<sup>14</sup> *ἡμι-*.

Paul. Aeg. iii. 5. Bart. p. 19, 'Emigranea passio dicitur quae medietatem cranei sive capitis occupat,' whence the corrupt *carnis*.

<sup>15</sup> *ἡμικρανικός*,

Cur. M. Acut. i. 6. <sup>16</sup> Perhaps *ἡμίκυκλος*. <sup>17</sup> *ἡμιπλήρης*, Aretaeus,

<sup>18</sup> *ἐξεμφρακτικόν*.

<sup>19</sup> See post, 'Gemiale oleum, enutrida idem.'

Reinesius, Var. Lect. p. 540, corrects *oleum gremiale* into *oleum gramineale* in Theod. Prisc. i. 3, (where the edition of 1532 reads, in i. 2, *in oleo fremiali infundes*). Cf. Diosc. i. 29. *ἀμοτριβές*.

**Eminoda**<sup>1</sup>, respice in orminon.]

**Enancium**<sup>2</sup>, i. flos uitis agrestis, ueretri uulnera ad sanitatem reducit.

**Endiuia**<sup>3</sup>, alio nomine scariola, simile est lactuce agresti sed habet pilos in dorso foliorum, gall. et anglice, endyue. [Respice in lactuca et in troxima.]

**Endica**, sex uitri idem. gallice, liche.

**Encatisma**<sup>4</sup> interpretatur balneum particulare in quo sedetur usque ad umbilicum uel circiter.

**Enema**<sup>5</sup> interpretatur inieictio uel relaxacio.

**Euxorpina**<sup>6</sup> interpretatur dependens.

**Entera**<sup>7</sup>, i. intestina, inde **Ilyenteria**<sup>8</sup> i. dissenteria, et **exentero -ras**<sup>9</sup>, i. euicero -as.

**Epatica**<sup>10</sup> uel **empatica** crescit in saxis ut [in] pulmonia, et uidetur <sup>20</sup> quasi frustula membrane inherentia; foliis [utimur]. gallice, eupatik<sup>11</sup>; anglice, a liureuert<sup>12</sup>.

**Epithinum**<sup>13</sup> appellamus folia que nascuntur super thimum; nascuntur <sup>25</sup> etiam super alias herbas et frutices, sed eo magis utimur qui super thimum oritur.

**Epimedium**<sup>14</sup> siue iniecta hasta habet non maiorem edere similem, folia <sup>30</sup> x aut duodecim, carens flore et semine, radix tenera et nigra cum odore graui.

**Epithimum**<sup>15</sup> flos est thimi similis timbre sed capitella levia et rotunda <sup>35</sup> caudas habentia. gall. epytyme<sup>16</sup>.

<sup>2</sup>. Enantium.

<sup>18</sup>. euiscero -ras.

<sup>24</sup>. Epithimum.

<sup>4</sup>. Endyua, similis.

<sup>19</sup>. Eupatica.

<sup>29</sup>. hastam.

<sup>15</sup>. Euxorima.

<sup>21</sup>. membrana.

<sup>36</sup>. epithime.

<sup>16</sup>. Ilyenteria et.

<sup>22</sup>. eupatike.

lyurewert.

<sup>1</sup> Matth. Silv. c. ccxli, 'Eniola la. vel aurigea vel aurigalis vel reiecialis, gre. vero orminon.'

<sup>2</sup> Diosc. v. 5, οινάνθη καλέται δ τῆς ἀγρίας ἀμπέλου καρπός, ὅποτε ἀνθεῖ. <sup>3</sup> Gerarde, p. 283,

'in Latine *Intybum sativum*, of some *Endivia*, . . . of the Italians *Scariola*, which name remaineth in most shops, also *Seriola*, as though they should fitly call it *seris*.'

<sup>4</sup> ἐγκάθισμα, Diosc. iii. <sup>117</sup>. Bart. p. 20, 'Encatisma est balneum particulare, &c.'

<sup>5</sup> ἔνεμα, Diosc. ii. 144. <sup>6</sup> Matth. Silv. c. ccxli, 'Enorma, i. pendens malum. Theoph. commen. xiv. reg. acutorum.' Renzi, Collect. Salernit. 'Encorrimas (var. *encorrimia*) interpretatur dependens.'

<sup>7</sup> ἔντερα. <sup>8</sup> λειεντερία. <sup>9</sup> ἔξεντερίζουαι. <sup>10</sup> App. 'Epatica crescit in saxis ut pulmonaria, et videtur quasi fistula membranae habentia, foliis utimur.' Gerarde, p. 1565, 'It is called of the Grecians Δειχήν (cf. Diosc. iv. 53) . . . it is named in shops *Hepatica*.'

<sup>11</sup> Cotgrave, 'Epatique, the hearbe Trinitie, or noble Agrimonie.' <sup>12</sup> Bart. p. 19, 'Epatica, an. liverwort.'

<sup>13</sup> ἐπίθυμον, Diosc. iv. 176. Bart. p. 19, 'Epithumi fila quedam sunt quæ nascuntur super thimum. Nas-

cuntur etiam super alias herbas et frutices, sed eo magis utimur quod super thimum.'

<sup>14</sup> Diosc. iv. 19, ἐπιμήδιον . . . 'Ρωμαῖοι οὐανδίκτα, κανλός ἐστιν οὐ μέγας, κισσῷ παραπλήσια ἔχων φύλλα

ὅσον ἐ ή ιβ', οὔτε δὲ καρπὸν οὔτε ἄνθος φέρει, βίζαι δὲ λεπταὶ, μέλαιναι, βαρύστοι.'

<sup>15</sup> Diosc. iv. 176, ἐπίθυμον θύμου ἐστὶν ἄνθος, σκληροτέρουν καὶ θύμβρᾳ ἑουκότος. ἔχει δὲ κεφάλια λεπτὰ,

κοῦφα οὐραχοὺς ἔχοντα.

<sup>16</sup> Cotgrave, 'Epithin, the weed Dodder.'

<b>Epilatum</b> <sup>1</sup> dicitur medicamentum per os sumptum, ab epi quod est supra, et fero, fers.	<b>Erus</b> , respice in erbus.
<b>Epiplatica</b> <sup>2</sup> , i. uulnus carne repletum, ut in Diascorides.	<b>Esbrium</b> <sup>3</sup> , flos lilifagi, respice in majorana.
<b>Epifora</b> <sup>3</sup> dicitur ab epi quod est supra et fero, fers, i. reuma a superioribus descendens.	<b>Eraclion</b> <sup>10</sup> , respice in lithospemon. <sup>20</sup>
<b>Epichia</b> <sup>4</sup> dicitur supra positum sed male <sup>5</sup> emplastrum.	<b>Eradia</b> <sup>11</sup> , respice in mecon affrodis.
<b>Epichos</b> , phillis <sup>6</sup> idem, ut quidam dicunt.	<b>Eraclia</b> <sup>12</sup> , respice in sideritis.]
[ <b>Epis</b> , respice in felicteron <sup>7</sup> .	<b>Epiploten</b> <sup>13</sup> , omentum idem.
<b>Erisogus</b> <sup>8</sup> , respice in camedreos.	<b>Epigeroton</b> <sup>14</sup> , amentum idem. <sup>25</sup>
<b>Eruca goratina</b> , respice in erismon.	<b>Epichima</b> <sup>15</sup> , emplastrum uiolarum.
	<b>Eruca</b> <sup>16</sup> multum comesta uenerem stimulat.
	<b>Erimola</b> <sup>17</sup> tam semen quam herba est, bissona uel bussaria <sup>18</sup> , piganium <sup>19</sup> , ruta agrestis idem. <sup>30</sup>
	<b>Erice</b> <sup>20</sup> , i. colofonia, quedam gumma.

<sup>1</sup>. Epispatica sunt medicamina claudentia uulnus.<sup>5</sup>. Dyascorides.

9. s. male.

<sup>25</sup>. Epigereton. <sup>32</sup>. erite.<sup>1</sup> Sim. Jan. 'Epilata g. medicine laxative per os sumpte ut Alex. ca. de splene.' <sup>2</sup> ἀπουλωτή, Diosc. i. 48: cf. also ἐπουλωτικός, Cass. Felix, c. 40.<sup>3</sup> ἐπιφορά, Galen. xii. 749

(ed. Kühn). Sim. Jan. 'Epifora, g. superinfusio reumatis descendantis ad oculos, ut Pau. proprio ca. item Ori.' Cf. Bart. p. 20, 'Epifore oculorum sunt apostemata quae nascuntur super oculos.'

<sup>4</sup> ἐπίθεμα. Cf. Cass. Felix, c. 76, 'Epithima dicunt Græci medicamentum quod stomacho et præcordiis simul et ventri superponatur, cum fuerit panno inunctum.' Bart. p. 19, 'Epitima est molle emplastrum:' and the verse 'Est autem epithima de succis unctio pura.' <sup>5</sup> Read molle.<sup>6</sup> See ante, Capparis. <sup>7</sup> θηλυπτερίς, Diosc. iv. 184; see post, Felioteron. <sup>8</sup> Trixago or trissago. See App. Trissago maior.<sup>9</sup> Bart. p. 20, 'Esbrium, saltica, lilifagus, eupatorium idem.' ib. 'Esbrium secundum quosdam i. majorana.' App. 'Esbrium, i. flos salviae.'<sup>10</sup> Diosc. iii. 148, λιθόσπερμον . . . οἱ δὲ ἡράκλειαν. <sup>11</sup> Diosc. iv. 67, μήκων ἀφρώδης, ὑπὸ δὲ τίνων Ἡράκλεια κληθεῖσα. <sup>12</sup> Diosc. iv. 33, σιδηρῖτις οἱ δὲ Ἡράκλειαν. <sup>13</sup> ἐπίπλοον.<sup>14</sup> Possibly ὑπεζωκότων: cf. Reinesius, Var. Lect. p. 406. Sim. Jan. 'Epigozotum, Alex. ca. de pleuresi, i. amentum vel cingulum, s. membranum quod circumdat latera in que fit vera pleuresis, &c.' Alex. Trall. (ed. Puschmann), ii. 229, τοῦ τὰς πλευρὰς ὑπεζωκότος ὑμένος.<sup>15</sup> ἐπίθεμα. <sup>16</sup> Diosc. ii. 169, εὖσμον . . . πλεῖστον βραθὲν συνουσίαν παρορμᾶ. <sup>17</sup> ἄρμαλα,Diosc. iii. 46. The words *tam semen quam herba* seem to belong to Eruca; see Bart. p. 20. Diosc. iii. 46. <sup>18</sup> βησασᾶ, Diosc. iii. 46. See ante, Bissona. <sup>19</sup> πῆγανον. <sup>20</sup> Perhaps ἐρείκη;

see ante, Colophonia, though the explanation seems insufficient.

**Erismon**<sup>1</sup>, quam alii erucam<sup>2</sup> goratinam dicunt, nascitur in muris et in ortis; folia habet et uirgam eruce agresti similia, florem nigellum, semen simile cardamamo.  
5 [anglice, *tynthare*<sup>3</sup>.]

**Erbus**<sup>4</sup> uel **erbicus**, erus, orobus<sup>5</sup> idem.

**Eritridanum**<sup>6</sup> uel **eritrodanum**, rubea  
10 maior idem, quo utimur tintores, angl. mader<sup>7</sup>.

**Erusim** herba est nobis ignota, ut in  
Alexandro<sup>8</sup>.

**Erugo**<sup>9</sup> quando simpliciter ponitur pro  
15 erugine eris uel cupri uel auricalci intelligere.

**Eritron**<sup>10</sup>, i. rubicundum, inde yperitron<sup>11</sup> i. subrubicundum.

**Erisilipa**<sup>12</sup> interpretatur sacer ignis uel acer uel execrabilis uel ignis<sup>20</sup> infernalis uel ignis persicus.

**Erinausius**<sup>13</sup>, eschinus idem. gall. hirichon.

**Eracles**<sup>14</sup>, magnetes<sup>15</sup>, magnes idem.

**Ercinos**<sup>16</sup> nascitur in fluuiis et circa  
25 puteum, folia habens ozimo similia et oblonga et divisa in summo, hastas v. uel vi. duabus palmis longas et flores albos.  
30

**Erifcium**<sup>17</sup> herba est que in summis montibus inuenitur, folia habet

1. gorarinam. 7. Erbum.  
17. ypertron. 22. Erinacius.  
minibus. 27. sed oblonga.

8. idem, an. tyntare. 10. utuntur. 12. Erusimus.  
23. hirecoy. 24. Erades. 25. Eritinos. flu-

<sup>1</sup> Sim. Jan. ‘*Erismon*, Dya. quam alii erucam gorgonam dicunt, nascitur &c.’ Diosc. ii. 187, ἐρύσιμον φύεται περὶ τὰς πόλεις καὶ οἰκόπεδα καὶ ἐν κήποις φύλλα δὲ ὅμοια εὐζώμῳ ἀγρίῳ ἔχει . . . ἀνθη μηλίσοντα . . . σπερμάτια μικρά, καρδάμῳ παραπλήσια. Apparently the Banke Cresses of Gerarde (p. 254).

<sup>2</sup> Gerarde, p. 246, ‘There is another kind of Rocket, thought . . . to be a kind of Cresses, if not Cresses it selfe.’ Sim. Jan. ‘*Eruca* grogona apud Dya. vocatur gre. *eresimon* ut supra in alio exemplari goroginam reperiit.’

<sup>3</sup> It would seem that *tynthare* has slipped out of its place, and that it is properly a gloss on *erbus*. See ante, *Dens equinus*.

<sup>4</sup> *Ervum*, *ɔ̄roβos*, Diosc. ii. 131. <sup>6</sup> ἐρυθρόδανον, Diosc. iii. 150. <sup>7</sup> E. P. N. p. 14, ‘*Rubia*, mæddre.’

<sup>8</sup> Perhaps Alex. Trall. ii. 465 (ed. Puschmann). <sup>9</sup> ἵδην ξυστὸν, Diosc.

v. 91. Bart. p. 20, ‘*Erugo*, multæ sunt eru(gru)gines, sed quando simpliciter de erugine eris vel cuperi vel auricalci intelligitur.’

<sup>10</sup> ἐρυθρόν. <sup>11</sup> ὑπέρυθρον. <sup>12</sup> ἐρυσίπελας,

Bart. p. 20, ‘*Erisipila* interpretatur sacer ignis, i. execrabilis.’

<sup>13</sup> See ante, *Elchinus*.

<sup>14</sup> Ἡρακλεῖα, Plato, Tim. 80 C. <sup>15</sup> μάγνητος, Diosc. v. 147. <sup>16</sup> Diosc. iv. 29,

ἐρινος φύεται παρὰ ποταμοῖς καὶ κρηνᾶς, φύλλα ἔχει ὀκτὼμοις ὅμοια . . . ἐπεσχισμένα ἐκ τῶν ἀνωθεν μερῶν, κλωνία δὲ εἴ ή σ' σπιθαμαῖα, ἀνθη λευκά.

<sup>17</sup> Sim. Jan. ‘*Erifitium*. Dya. est herba que in summis montibus invenitur, folia habet similia apio et tirsum oblongum habens in summitate sua violaceum florem intrinsecus retinentem semen, radicem vero majorem et vastam in modum cepe, tenuem, &c.’ Cf. E. P. N. p. 30, ‘*Eripheon*, lið-wyr.’

- similia appio, florem uiolacium  
intrinsecum, semen recentem.
- Esula**<sup>1</sup> quedam species est titimal[<sup>11</sup>].  
gallice, yesele. [Respice in ox-  
5 poris et in titimallus]: uersus,  
Esula lactessit, linaria lac dare  
nescit<sup>2</sup>.
- Es ustum** alio nomine dicitur calcute  
cuminon<sup>3</sup>; uirtutem habet dissol-  
10 uendi et consolidandi.
- Esarbera**<sup>4</sup> i. bona carnositas.
- Escaton**<sup>5</sup> uel **eucaton** interpretatur  
centum habens proprietates.
- Escarra**<sup>6</sup> dicitur scrusta que fit de
- scabie siue de combustione siue<sup>15</sup>  
de uulnere nata.
- Eupatorium**<sup>7</sup>, liliagus<sup>8</sup>, salvia agrestis,  
ambrosia<sup>9</sup> idem. gallice ambrose  
et anglice eufrasie<sup>10</sup>.
- Euforbiu**<sup>11</sup>, gummi cuiusdam arboris<sup>20</sup>  
in yndia.
- Eunodis**<sup>12</sup> interpretatur bene olens et  
dicitur ab eu quod est bonum [et  
sarcos quod est caro]: inde **euthi-**  
**mus**<sup>13</sup> et **eustomacicus**<sup>14</sup> et<sup>25</sup>  
**eucrasis** et **eucrasia**<sup>15</sup> [**eucra-**  
**ticum**] et **infortunium**<sup>16</sup> et **in-**  
**fortinatus**: inde **eusabera**<sup>17</sup> uel

1. similia habet uiolaceum intrinsecus. 4. yasle. 6. lactescit. 8. cal-  
coecumnon. 10. consu<sup>11</sup>. 12. Eschaton. 13. potestates. 18. ambrosie.  
19. wildschauge. add. Eufragia, Eufrasia idem, g<sup>o</sup>. et an. eufrasye. 22. cibens.  
27. eufortunium et eufortunatus.

<sup>1</sup> Parkinson, Theat. Bot. p. 195, 'It seemeth to have taken the name from *Pityusa*, being derived thereof, and made *adiminitive*, as if it were *Pity usula*, a short *Viusula* or *Esula*, as a small *Pityusa* or Pine Spurge.' Torriano, fol. 1688, 'Esula, the herb Devil's Milk or petty spurge.' Bart. p. 42, 'Titimallus, hujus tres sunt species quibus utimur, s. anabulla, esula et catapucia.' Gerarde, p. 501, 'There is a kinde of Tithymale called *Esula major*, which Martinus Rulandus had in great veneration . . . in his booke entituled *Centuriæ Curationum Empiricarum*.' App. 'Esula similis est minori tithymallo.' Math. Silv. c. ccxlv, 'Esula latine, arab. scebram, grec. vero pinas vel peplus.'

<sup>2</sup> Sim. Jan. 'Esula lactescit, sine lacte linaria crescit.' The line apparently is from the 'Flos medicinæ' of the Schola Salernitana (cf. Renzi, Collect. Salernit. i. 464).

<sup>3</sup> κεκαυμένος χαλκός, Diosc. v. 87. Platearius, Circ. Inst. 'Es ustum alio nomine calcucecumnon appellatur.'

<sup>4</sup> εύσαρκια. Matth. Silv. c. ccxlv, 'Ersabea id est bona carnositas.'

Bart. p. 20, 'Escarra est crusta sive de scabie sive de combustione nata.' Cf. Cass. Felix, c. 67, 'cum scara, quam nos crustam dicimus.'

<sup>5</sup> έκατον. <sup>6</sup> ἔσχάρα.

<sup>7</sup> Cf. Diosc. iv. 41, εὐπατώριον, which seems to point to *Agrimonia Eupatorium*. Bart. p. 20, 'Eupatorium, i. salvia agrestis.'

<sup>8</sup> ἐλειφάκον, Diosc. iii. 35. See ante, Elilifagus.

<sup>9</sup> Bart. p. 10, 'Ambrosia, wilde sauge.'

<sup>10</sup> It would seem that *Eufrasie* does not belong here, but to *Eufragia*, which has dropped out.

<sup>11</sup> εὐφόρβιον, Diosc. iii. 86. Bart. p. 20, 'Euforbiu gummi est cujusdam arboris.' Platearius,

Circ. Inst. 'Euforbiu gummi est cujusdam arboris in India nascentis.'

<sup>12</sup> εὐώδης.

<sup>13</sup> εὐχυμος.

<sup>14</sup> εὐστόμαχος. Matth. Silv. c. ccxlix, 'Eustomatica, i. bona sto.'

<sup>15</sup> εὐκρασία.

<sup>16</sup> Perhaps representing ἀτυχία and ἀτυχής.

<sup>17</sup> εύσαρκια. See ante, Esarbera.

**euscarcrea** ad eu quod est [bonum] et sarcos quod est caro.

**Euisseus**<sup>1</sup>, altea idem. gallice et anglice, Seynt Cutbertscole<sup>2</sup>.

**5 Exagodras**<sup>3</sup>, i. in timore positas.

**Exarchimeta**<sup>4</sup>, i. resilicio uel dislocatio ossis ut in Tesin<sup>5</sup>, sed **exantimata**<sup>6</sup> est quod uitium in capite et alibi, ut in Alexandre de capite.

**10 Faba lupina**<sup>7</sup>, marsuillum<sup>8</sup> idem; similis est eleboru nigro, differunt tamen.

**Faba egipciaca**<sup>9</sup>, lupinus idem: fructus eius ualet ad maturacionem apostematum.

15

**Faba**<sup>10</sup> est herba que dicitur faberia inversa<sup>11</sup>, uel fabaria aquatica. angl. Brolemoderwort<sup>12</sup> uel lempke<sup>13</sup>. [Respic in ppozima<sup>14</sup>.

**Faba**<sup>15</sup> . . . , sumpta inflaciones prestat<sup>20</sup> et indigestabilis est.]

**Falangion**<sup>16</sup> siue **falangitis** uirgas habet duas aut tres aut plures, flores albos similes lilio cum multa diuisura.

25

1. ab eu. 2. sacros. 4. Saint Cuthbertescole. 7. Tegni. 8. quoddam.  
11. eleboro. 16. fabaria. 18. Brokmoderwrt uel lemek.

<sup>1</sup> ιβισκος, Diosc. iii. 153. <sup>2</sup> See ante, Caulus Sti. Kutberti. <sup>3</sup> Probably ἔξοχάδας. Matth. Silv. c. ccxlii, 'Exagoras, id est in tumore repositus.' Renzi, Coll. Salernit. 'Exagodras (var. Esagodras) id est timore (var. interiore) positas.' Gargilius Martialis (ed. Rose, 1875), c. 42, 'papulae eminentes quas cacoethes (codd. exacodas) medici vocant.' <sup>4</sup> ἔξαρθρήματα, Galen (ed. Kühn), vol. xviii. pt. 1, p. 670. Matth. Silv. c. ccxlii, 'Exarchimata sunt dislocationes complete.' <sup>5</sup> Tegne, Galen's τέχνη λατρική. <sup>6</sup> ἔξανθηματα. Matth. Silv. c. ccxlii, 'Exantimata, Alex. ca. de psidracia.' Alex. Trall. (ed. Puschmann) ii. 459. <sup>7</sup> Gerarde, p. 355, 'Henbane is called . . . *Faba suilla* . . . of the Tuscans, *Fabulonia* and *Faba lupina*.' <sup>8</sup> Sim. Jan. 'Faba lupina similis planta eleboro nigro . . . hec et marsilium vocatur.' Matth. Silv. c. ccli, 'Faba lupina lati. grec. marifilum.' Bart. p. 29, 'Marcilia, i. folia (? faba) lupina.' App. 'Marisilion, i. faba lupina, fere similis est elleboro nigro.' <sup>9</sup> αιγύπτιος κίναμος, Diosc. ii. 128. Bart. p. 20, 'Faba Egypciaca, i. lupinus.' <sup>10</sup> Bart. p. 20, 'Faba inversa herba est.' Matth. Silv. c. ccli, 'Faba inversa lati. grec. mentastrum, et romani vocant eam fabariam.' <sup>11</sup> Gerarde, p. 519, 'The second kind of Orpyne is called in shops *Crassula*, and *Crassula Fabaria* and *Crassula major* . . . it is named also *Fabaria*, and the plate represents common orpyne, with the names *Crassula sive faba inversa*. <sup>12</sup> Brook motherwort. <sup>13</sup> Bart. p. 13, 'Berula, fabaria idem, levick.' ib. p. 20, 'Fabaria, faueroi idem, an. levike.' Cf. E. P. N. p. 43, 'Favida, favede, leomeke.' ib. p. 11, 'Fasida, leomue.' ib. p. 75, 'Fafida, leomoc.' ib. p. 76, 'Grassula, hleomuc.' Probably Brooklime; see ante, sub Berula. The word may be related to *Glümeke*, a name of Veronica Beccabunga (Grassmann, Pflanzen-namen, p. 171), who compares *Lünecke Lünick*, and *Lanken*. Nemnich, s. v. Veronica Beccabunga, gives *Glümecke*, *Lünekraut*, *Lünecke*, and Dan. Lemmike, Ledmye. Cf. also MS. Sloane 282, 'Yposilia, fabaria, lemyk, fauerolle.' <sup>14</sup> Probably ιπποσέλινον. See post, *Fabaria* respice in yposelina, and *Iposmia*. <sup>15</sup> Diosc. ii. 127, κίναμος ἐλληνικός πνευματώδης, φυσσώδης, δύσπεπτος. <sup>16</sup> Diosc. iii. 112, φαλάγγιον, οἱ δὲ φαλλαγγίτοι . . . κλῶνες εἰσὶ δύο ἡ τρεῖς ἡ πλείονες . . . ἀνθη λευκὰ παραπλήσια κρίνφ, ἐντομᾶς πολλὰς ἔχοντα. So Sim. Jan.

**Fagin**<sup>1</sup>, interpretatur comedere, inde uene fagitides dicuntur que sunt in carnositate faciei iuxta extremitates oris, uel magis proprie ille que sunt sub lingua.

5 [Fagnon<sup>2</sup>, respice in ellifagus.]

**Fabaria inuersa**, } respice in faba.

**Fabaria aquatica**, } respice in yposelina<sup>3</sup>.

10 **Fabaria**, respice in yposelina<sup>3</sup>.

**Fagasnion**<sup>4</sup>, respice in xision<sup>5</sup>.

**Faciens uiduas**<sup>6</sup>, respice mezereon.]

15 **Faufel**<sup>7</sup>, melanopiper, [i.] piper nigrum idem.

**Farcellus**<sup>8</sup>, herba sancti Pauli idem, similis est archemesie nostre, sed habet minora folia.

20 **Far** per genus mo[1]lucionis fit de quolibet grano panifico si solum re-

tundetur exesis capitibus et decorticetur, sed **far**, quando simpliciter <sup>20</sup> ponitur de farre spaelte frumenti intelligitur.

**Farmacon**<sup>9</sup> uel **farmacum** interpretatur mumunctans<sup>10</sup>, inde **farmacan**, omnis medicina, sed <sup>25</sup> quando ponitur in angustia significacione pro medicina laxativa sumitur; et **farmacodes** medicina que multum minutat<sup>11</sup> quocunque modo minutacionis<sup>12</sup>.

30

**Forago** cibus est equorum, s. forage.

**Fasci gallicum**<sup>13</sup>, i. celtica.

**Fraxinus**<sup>14</sup> quedam arbor est, gall. fresne<sup>15</sup>, angl. assch.

25 **Fraxinaria**<sup>16</sup>, ameos agreste idem; <sup>35</sup> similis est sambuco iuueni.

12. Fausel. 15. artemesye. set. 18. sed. 21. spaelte uel fonti. 24. minutans.  
farmacia. 26. angusta. 31. Farrago. 34. fresne. ass. 35. Flaxinaria.

<sup>1</sup> Sim. Jan. ‘*Fagin* grece comedere, *fagetide* vene sunt juxta fauces intra os que flebotomantur vice venarum que sunt sub lingua, Alex. ca. d. floīa in squinantia.’ Cf. Alex. Trall. (ed. Puschmann, ii. 143, περὶ φλεβοτομίας), οἵδια δὲ καὶ τὰς σφαγίτιδας ποιήσας τημθῆναι φλέβας. Bart. p. 20, ‘*Fagin*, i. comedere, et inde venæ fagitidæ s. veneæ que sunt in carnositate faciei iuxta extremitates oris, vel sunt veneæ sub lingua ut in Rogero c. de squinancia.’ φαγεῖν. <sup>2</sup> φαγνόν, <sup>3</sup> ἵπποσέλινον, Diosc. iii. 71. <sup>4</sup> φάσγανον, Diosc. iv. 20. <sup>5</sup> ξιφίον, ib. Diosc. iii. 35. <sup>6</sup> Widow-wail, a name of spurge-olive, Gerarde, p. 1401. See ante, sub Anabulla major.

<sup>7</sup> Wid. p. 20, ‘*Faufel*, i. piper nigrum.’ See App. ‘*Fufulabiat*, i. piper nigrum.’ <sup>8</sup> See post, ‘Herba Sancti Pauli, farcellus (var. sarcellus) idem.’ <sup>9</sup> φάρμακον. Cf. Bart. p. 20, ‘*Farinacia*, i. medicina laxativa.’ Sim. Jan. ‘*Farmakon* medicamentum maxime compostum, nos autem laxativis appropriavimus hoc nomen.’ Matth. Silv. c. ccvi, ‘*Farmacon*, *farmacum* interpretatur immutans se.’ <sup>10</sup> Immutans. <sup>11</sup> Immutat. <sup>12</sup> Immutationis.

<sup>13</sup> See App. ‘*Fasigallicum*, i. celtica.’ Sim. Jan. ‘*Fassis gallicus*, i. celtica . . . sic vocatur quod gallia in fasciculis deferatur.’ Matth. Silv. c. ccvi, ‘*Fassis gallicus*, i. spica celtica; . . . sic vocatur eo quod a gallia in fasciculis defertur.’ Cf. Diosc. i. 7. 8, where the name θυλακήτης is said to refer to its being brought out of Cilicia in leathern bags (Parkinson, Theat. Bot. p. 119).

<sup>14</sup> E. P. N. p. 17, ‘*Fraxinus*, æsc.’ <sup>15</sup> Cotgrave, ‘*Fresne*, an ash tree.’ <sup>16</sup> See ante, ‘*Ameos agreste*, similis fraxinarie, anglice wodewhisgle.’ The plant meant would seem to be one of the umbelliferæ, such as Chervil or perhaps Gout-weed (*Ægopodium*).

- Fragaria**<sup>1</sup>, gall. fresere, angl. stauberie,  
cuius succus uel fructus ualet contra  
telam<sup>2</sup> in oculo.  
**Flaura**<sup>3</sup>, pauca leonis idem. Herba est  
5 ualde amara, facit multos [multos]  
ramos, et super singulos habet tria  
folia, et folia ut species trifolii :  
effecatissime prouocat<sup>4</sup>, et habet  
uum dissoluendi.  
**Flammula**<sup>5</sup> longam habet hastam, ut  
uolubilis rotundam ; masticata lin-  
guam comburit et est similis uite  
albe ; pulsus munctris florem  
facit.  
**Fenugreoum**, siled<sup>6</sup> idem, simile est  
melliloto sed minores habet ua-

- ginas, et grossius habet semen,  
semine utimur.  
**Fenugrecum** semen est cuiusdam herbe  
que similiter appellatur, sed oleum<sup>20</sup>  
quod inde elicitor dicitur cilinum<sup>7</sup>,  
loco eius utimur semine lini.  
**Febrifuga** quasi fugans febres : *angl.*  
*fetherfoye*<sup>8</sup>.  
**Feniculus Sancte Marie**<sup>9</sup> similis est<sup>25</sup>  
amarusce. Multum ualet eius  
semen contra fluxum uentris.  
**Feniculus porcinus**<sup>10</sup>, [fenicularis],  
poucedanum idem. Respice in  
masmatum<sup>11</sup> et in peucedanum.<sup>30</sup>  
**Fenicula**<sup>12</sup> herba est longa et gracilis  
que nascitur in aquis et in agris.

1. Fragaria. strabery. 4. Flama, planta. Feniculus, marastrum hues, tam semen quam  
herba est. g. fenoyl. 8. effecatissime. 12. uiti. 13. inunctus febrem. 15. sileos.  
20. oliuum. 29. peucedanum. 31. Feniculata est herba. 32. uel in agris.

<sup>1</sup> Bart. p. 22, ‘Fragaria, fraser, an. strauberry.’ Sim. Jan. ‘Fragaria, herba ferens fraga ;  
Ovidius Metamorphoseos, montanaque fraga legebant.’<sup>2</sup> That is, Web (spot) in the  
eye. See Halliwell’s Dict. s. v. ‘Pin and Web.’<sup>3</sup> Bart. p. 21, ‘Flaura, planta leonis.’  
Perhaps flaura may represent the φλάμμουλα of Diosc. iv. 129, while *planta leonis* should rather  
be *pauca leonis* or *pata leonis*, a translation of λεοντοπόδιον. Cf. Gerarde, p. 949, ‘Alchimella, and  
of most *Stellaria*, *Pes Leonis*, *Pata Leonis*: . . . in French, *Pied de Lion*; in English, Ladies  
Mantle, Great Sanicle, Lyon’s foot, Lyon’s paw; and of some, Padelyon.’ Sim. Jan. ‘Flaura  
. . . species quedam trifolii que planta leonis vocatur.’<sup>4</sup> ‘Provocat menstrua,’ Renzi, Coll.  
Salernit. iii. 292. <sup>5</sup> App. ‘Flammula longam facit hastam, ut volubilis rotundam, masticata  
linguam comburit et est similis viti albæ, nisi quia non habet folia incisa sicut vitis alba.’ Ap-  
parently the κληματὶς ἑτέρα of Diosc. iv. 7. Cf. Gerarde’s *Flammula urens*, p. 888. The name is  
also applied to *Ranunculus Flammula* (Bart. p. 21, *Flammula*, i. sperwort). Sim. Jan. ‘Flamula hoc  
nomen multis plantis attribuitur, potius tamen speciei cuiusdam plante que serpit super sepes, cuius  
flores sunt in globo sicut capilli albi, in quorum capilorum radices sunt semina adurentia gustum  
fortiter simul collecta in racemum, hanc greca herbaria parmiokadi vocabat, quidam vitem albam  
vocant.’ So Matth. Silv. <sup>6</sup> Diosc. ii. 124, τῆλις, οἱ δὲ τῆλεως καρπὸς . . . ‘Ρωμαῖοι φάίνουμεν γραίκονυμι.  
App. ‘Fenugrecum simile est melliloto, sed tamen minores facit vaginas, et crassius habet semen  
quo utimur.’<sup>7</sup> ἔλαιον τῆλινον, Diosc. i. 57. <sup>8</sup> Gerarde, p. 653, ‘in English Fedderfew  
and Feverfew, taken from his force of driving away agues.’<sup>9</sup> Bart. p. 21, ‘Feniculus Sanctæ  
Marie, an. tadefenel. Similis est amarusce.’<sup>10</sup> Bart. p. 21, ‘Feniculus porcinus, peucedanum  
idem.’ Diosc. iii. 82, πευκέδανος κανλὸν ἀνίησιν ισχυὸν μαράθρῳ ὄμοιον. App. ‘Fenicularis uel  
feniculus porcinus idem est.’<sup>11</sup> μάραθρον. <sup>12</sup> Bart. p. 21, ‘Feniculata herba longa  
gracilis que nascitur in aquis.’

**Ferula**<sup>1</sup>, apium risus, herba [est] scelerata idem, cuius semen dicitur cancreos<sup>2</sup>. [Respice in apium risus et in asar.]

**5 Felioteron**<sup>3</sup> aut nimphon aut epio dicitur, folia epteridi similia habet, et multos capriolos et longos habet, radices sunt illi late et longe et rufe et subnigre.

**10 Feces, fecum**, multe sunt species sicuti de uino uel aceto uel de similibus.

**Fetida**<sup>4</sup>, id est amarusca.

**15 Fel terre**<sup>5</sup>, centaurea idem, gall. et angl. centorye<sup>6</sup>.

**Felix**<sup>7</sup>, fex uini idem.

**Ferrugo**<sup>8</sup>, limatura<sup>9</sup>, squama ferri<sup>10</sup> idem.

**Ferrarium**<sup>11</sup> est quod inuenitur in trunco in quo faber refrigerat forcipes, unde illa *aqua* dicitur ferarria, et illa aqua mundata ualet contra opilaciones splenis et epatis cum herbis contra illam egritudinem coctis.

[**Feniculus agrestis**, respice in mas- matum<sup>12</sup>.]

**Faciens uiduas**<sup>13</sup>, respice in mezereon.

**Feniculus rusticus**, respice in ypoma- ratrum<sup>14</sup>.

**Fisalidos**<sup>15</sup>, i. filipendula, et respice.

**Felix**<sup>16</sup>, fillis, respice in pateos<sup>17</sup>.]

5. scinifon an epio.

15. centorie.

16. Ferlix.

17. Ferrarium.

23. epilaciones.

<sup>1</sup> The νάρθηξ of Diosc. iii. 81. But the description is confused: *cuius semen dicitur cancreos* seems based on Diosc. iii. 75, φέρει δὲ σπέρμα κάχρι ὅμοιον, or on iii. 79, οὐδὲ καρπὸς κάχρις καλεῖται, whence no doubt the reference to *Asar*; while *apium risus* and *herba scelerata* seem to be suggested by a confusion of *ferula* with *flammlula*. See ante, *Apium risus*, *herba scelerata*, . . . *ferula* idem. <sup>2</sup> κάχρι, cf. Diosc. iii. 88.

<sup>3</sup> Diosc. iv. 184, θηλυπτέρις οἱ δὲ νυμφαίαν πτέριν ὀνομάζουσι, τὰ μὲν φύλλα πτέριδι ὅμοια πολλὰ ἔχοντα ἀποφύσεις καὶ ὑψηλοτέρας βίσαι δὲ ὄπεισι μακρά, πλατεῖαι ὑπόδανθοι ἐν τῷ μέλανι, τίνες δὲ ἐρυθραί.

<sup>4</sup> The *cotula fetida* opposed to *anthemis*: cf. App., ‘*Fenda*, i. amarusca.’ E. P. N. p. 44, ‘*Cotula fetida*, ameruche, miwe.’ id. p. 14, ‘*Herba putida*, mægða,’ and see ante, *Amaracus*, and *Camamilla*.

<sup>5</sup> Diosc. iii. 6, κενταύριον μέγα . . . ‘Ρωμαῖοι φιερρέι, οἱ δὲ οὐνεφέρα, οἱ δὲ φελλερά. E. P. N. p. 37, ‘*Felterre vel centauria, eorð-gealle*.’ ib. p. 72, ‘*Centauria, eorth-gella, vel hyrd wyrt, vel curmelle*.’ App.

‘*Felterre, febrifuga i. centaurea minor*.’ <sup>6</sup> E. P. N. p. 43, ‘*Centauria, centoire, hurdréve*.’

ib. p. 60, ‘*Hec centaria, centarye*.’ <sup>7</sup> App. ‘*Fedis*, i. foemina nini.’ Matth. Silv. c. ccviii,

‘*Feda*, i. fex vini.’ ib. ccxi, ‘*Felix vini*, i. fex vini antiq.’ Renzi, Coll. Salernit. iii. 291, ‘*Ferlis*, fex vini veteris idem.’ <sup>8</sup> Bart. p. 21, ‘*Ferrugo*, sinder.’ <sup>9</sup> Renzi, Coll. Salernit.

iii. 291, ‘*Ferrugo*, limatura, squamma ferri idem.’ <sup>10</sup> Schmidt, das Medicinisch-

Botanische Glossar von Siena (in Hermes, vol. xviii. part 4. p. 521 sqq.) n. 337, ‘*Jus calcu, lepetis calcu, spuma (read squama) ferri*’ so. n. 369, ‘*Lepitis calco, spuma ferri*.’ <sup>11</sup> Bart. p. 21,

‘*Ferrarium* est id quod invenimus in trunco in quo faber refrigerat forcipem.’ <sup>12</sup> μάραθρον.

<sup>13</sup> See ante, p. 62. <sup>14</sup> ἵππομά-ραθρον, Diosc. iii. 75. <sup>15</sup> φυσαλλίς, Diosc. iv. 72.

<sup>16</sup> Filix. <sup>17</sup> πτερίς.

**Ferrum, ferrugo, uel ferruga et squama ferri eiusdem sunt uirtutis.**  
**Fermentum**<sup>1</sup>, spersum idem, ut in Alexandro. angl. leueyne<sup>2</sup>.  
**5 Fren**<sup>3</sup> interpretatur pellicula, unde antiqui ante tempus Platonis uocabant frenes quod nos hodie dicimus diafragma, et dicitur Plato<sup>4</sup> fuisse inuentor huius nominis diafragma. Item dicuntur due pellicule que obuoluunt cerebrum frenes, s. pia mater et dura mater. Et inde dicitur **frenesis**<sup>5</sup> apostema factum in eis, et declinatur hic fren, nesis.

**Flectidos**<sup>6</sup> uel **flectidon**, pes columbinus idem.  
**Flechteria**<sup>7</sup>, bulla idem. gall. bayloun<sup>8</sup>.  
**Flema**<sup>9</sup>, huius sunt v. species<sup>10</sup>.  
**Fleubotomia**<sup>11</sup> est recta incisio<sup>12</sup>.  
**Flegmon**<sup>13</sup> dicitur quasi flammon et est apostema rematicum ut in Iohannicis<sup>14</sup>.  
**Fincon indi** uel **oxifenicia**<sup>15</sup>, i. tamarindus, **finichon**<sup>16</sup> pachilus<sup>17</sup>, palma [frincan] sed **finicon balemon**<sup>18</sup> [dactulus] qui glandi assimilatur.  
**Frincan** dactilus palme idem, et **tincen balanion** dactilus *idem*.

4. beueyne. 10. diafragma 11. obuolunt. 15. frenis. 18. Flectena. beyllun.  
 20. Fleuma. quinque. 21. Fleubothemia. 23. reumaticum. Iohannicio.  
 25. Fincon indie. tamarinda. 26. parachilus. 27. balonion. 28. quia. 29. Finican.  
 finicon balonion.

<sup>1</sup> App. 'Germion, i. fermentum.' Matth. Silv. c. cclxv, 'Fermentum la. grec. zemi vel zima vel sparsum, arab. chamix.' Alex. Trall. (ed. Puschmann) ii. 117, τὸ διά γύρεως. <sup>2</sup> Leaven.

<sup>3</sup> φρῆν. <sup>4</sup> Cf. Plato, Timaeus, 70 A, τὰς φρένας διάφραγμα εἰς τὸ μέσον αὐτῶν τιθέντες.

<sup>5</sup> φρένησις. <sup>6</sup> App. 'Flectios, i. pes columbinus.' Ib. 'Sletio, i. pes columbinus.' See post, 'Splecton, i. pes columbinus.' Whatever this word may be, it apparently represents πελανήτης in Diosc. iii. 121, for which πελαργήτης has been conjectured (ed. Sprengel, note). The word may however contain πελειάδος. According to Gerard, p. 938, the plant is Dove's-foot Cranebill.

<sup>7</sup> φλύκταινα, a blister, a bubble. Sim. Jan. 'Filektene, Cornelius Cel. grece dicuntur pustule.' <sup>8</sup> Cotgrave, 'Bouillon, a boyling, bubling or buble.' <sup>9</sup> φλέγμα.

<sup>10</sup> Namely, *salsum, dulce, acre, vitreum* and *frigidum*. Cf. Johannicus, Argent. per Hen. Sybold, 8°.

<sup>11</sup> φλεβοτομία. Sim. Jan. 'Flebotomia vene incisio.' Renzi, Coll. Salernit. iji. 292, 'Flebotomia est recta vene incisio.'

<sup>12</sup> Cf. Bart. p. 10, 'Anothomia est cujuslibet corporis recta divisio.'

<sup>13</sup> Perhaps φλεγμονή. <sup>14</sup> Joannicus, an Arab physician (b. A.D. 809, d. 873 or 877), known as the author of the *Isagoge ad artem parvam (s. techni) Galeni*. Argent. 8°. 1534. See Choulant.

<sup>15</sup> Bart. p. 32, 'Oxifenicia, i. tamarindi, i. dactalus acetosus.' Gerard, p. 1607, 'Tamarinds . . . were not knowne to the antient Greeks, but to some of the later as *Actuarium*, and that by the name of *Oxyphoenica*, that is soure Dates, drawne as it may seeme from the Arabicke appellation, *Tamarindi*, that is Indian Date.'

<sup>16</sup> φοινίκων. This gloss seems to be a confused repetition of the succeeding one. Sim. Jan. 'Finichion, g. et finikos dactilus, finikes dactili, et finikes etiam palme.'

<sup>17</sup> δάκτυλος. <sup>18</sup> φοινικοβάλανος, Diosc. i. 148.

**Filipendula**<sup>1</sup>, phisalidos<sup>2</sup>, patrision<sup>3</sup>, uiscago<sup>4</sup> idem; *similis est in foliis saxifrage*<sup>5</sup>, cuius radix ualet contra lapidem, habet multos testiculos in radice<sup>6</sup>.

**Filix quercina**<sup>7</sup>, pollipodium idem. g. feugre<sup>8</sup>, angl. obfarn<sup>9</sup>. [Fellcula idem.]

**Filex poireos**<sup>10</sup> sunt ut quidam dicunt, epitheos idem.

**Filon**<sup>11</sup> interpretatur folium, inde **pentafolian**<sup>12</sup> et quidam cicutam dicunt **leptaflon**<sup>13</sup> quod habet minuta folia et acuta.

**Filionum**<sup>14</sup> opiate est et interpretatur<sup>15</sup> nouus amicus.

**Filoantropos**<sup>16</sup> interpretatur amans hominem.

[**Filago**<sup>16</sup> habet folia ad modum rute, sed non ita redolet].<sup>20</sup>

**Figella**<sup>17</sup> dicitur apostema factum de colera naturali et malencolia *naturali* et dicitur a fingo, [fin]gis.

**Fima**<sup>18</sup> est apostema de sanguine et fleumate, et dicitur fima a fimo eo<sup>25</sup> quod de facili putrescit.

**Fimus**<sup>19</sup>, huius sunt multe species scilicet fimus caprinus, asininus et similia.

5. radicibus. 6. Filex porcina. 7. fugere. 8. okfarm. 9. ptires. 11. pentafilon.  
13. quia. 15. Filionum. 21. Figelta. 24. add Ficida, galla idem. s. fimus.

<sup>1</sup> Apparently Drop-wort, or water Drop-wort, said to be the *ολύνθη* of Diosc. iii. 125: cf. Parkinson, Theat. Bot. p. 435, 'It is called of all moderne writers *Filipendula*, quod numerosi illi in radice bulbilli, quasi ex filo pendere videantur.'

<sup>2</sup> φυσαλλίς, Diosc. iv. 72. Bart. p. 21, 'Filipendula, fusalidos idem, similis est millefolio.' App. 'Fosalidos, i. herba tuscagia.'

<sup>3</sup> Matth. Silv. c. cclxxi, 'Fosalidos, i. vesikago, vesicaria, vesicago, patrision:' ib. c. cclvii, 'Filipendula fusalidos, patrisciria, viscago idem.' Sim. Jan. 'Fosalidos, vesikago, kekengi, cacabum idem, species est solatri... hanc quidam patrisyon vocant.'

<sup>4</sup> Vesicago, or vesicaria: cf. Glossar von Siena (Hermes, xviii. 538), n. 286, 'Fosalida, iscaria' (i.e. vesicaria). Cassius Felix (ed. Rose), c. 45, note: Sim. Jan. s. fusalidos *ex Alex. lat. ed. Pap. f. 101<sup>b</sup>*: phisalidos quam latini vesicaginem vocant. ib. 'Herbæ fysalidos quam Romani vesicariam appellant.'

<sup>5</sup> Gerarde, p. 1060, 'of some *Saxifraga rubra* and *Millefolium sylvestre*'.<sup>6</sup> Diosc. iii. 125, μίζαν μεγάλην κεφαλὰς ἔχουσαν πλεῖονas.<sup>7</sup> Bart. p. 21, 'Felix quercina, i. polipodium'; cf. Diosc. iv. 185.

<sup>8</sup> The French *fougère*. Bart. p. 21, 'Feuger, i. ferne, filix idem.'

<sup>9</sup> Gerarde, p. 1136, 'it (Dryopteris) is named in English Oke Ferne, Petty Ferne.'

<sup>10</sup> See ante, Felioteron.

<sup>11</sup> φύλλον.

<sup>12</sup> πεντάφυλλον.

<sup>13</sup> λεπτόφυλλον.<sup>14</sup> φάρμακον Φιλώνειον: cf. Galen, vol. xvii. pt. 2, p. 331 (ed. Kühn); also Alex. Trall. (ed. Puschmann) ii. 235. Cassius Felix (ed. Rose), c. 51, 'Filonium antidotum in potionē dabīs.'

Matth. Silv. c. cclxix, 'Filonion est quedam opiate et interpretatur amans hominem.'

<sup>15</sup> Diosc. iii. 94, ἀπαίνη . . . οἱ δὲ φιλάνθρωπον καλοῦσιν. E. P. N. p. 10, 'Philantropos, jis Man-lufigende.'

<sup>16</sup> Bart. p. 21, 'Filago, i. chauvet.'<sup>17</sup> Matth.

Silv. c. cclxxiv, 'Fugille sunt apostemata de genere apostematum glandulosorum.' φύγεθλα.

<sup>18</sup> φῦμα.<sup>19</sup> See Diosc. ii. 98.

**Ficus**, alia agrestis, alia usualis.  
 [**Ficus fatua**<sup>1</sup>, sicomorus.  
**Filoflores**<sup>2</sup>, prassium idem.  
**Folicula**<sup>3</sup>, respice in polipodium uel in  
 5 flex.  
**Furfures**, respice in proptiria sira<sup>4</sup> et  
 in puposis<sup>5</sup>.  
**Flos lupini**, respice in bulbus scu-  
 dius.  
 10 **Floresis**<sup>6</sup>, i. calcantum<sup>7</sup>, respice ibi.  
**Flos siriacus**<sup>8</sup>, }  
**Flos orni**, } idem.  
**Flos malue**, }  
**Folium paradisi**<sup>9</sup>, malabatum idem.]  
 15 **Ficatus**<sup>10</sup>, huius sunt multe species, s.

ficatus caprinus, ficatus hirci, [ca-  
 pri,] et similia.  
**Fillire** solis<sup>11</sup> stiptica sunt et similia  
 oleastro stipitis rebus necessarie  
 mescetur. 20  
**Fisticus**<sup>12</sup> fructus est testam habens et  
 nucleus.  
**Fricus**<sup>13</sup> lapis est. iii. habet species;  
 una est metallitica que in Cipro  
 nascitur, altera fex est craminis,<sup>25</sup>  
 tertia uero species sic conficitur,  
 lapis qui quandiu sanguineum  
 colorem faciat, et collectus repo-  
 nitur.  
 Folii agrestis<sup>14</sup> duo sunt genera, viz. 30

16. hyrci. 18. solum. 20. miscetur. 22. nudeum. 23. tres. 24. cypro.  
 25. eraminis. 27. lapis qui dicitur pirites colligitur et in fornace componitur et ut calx  
 comburitur quamdiu. 30. Follii.

<sup>1</sup> Bart. p. 21, 'Ficus fatua, i. sicomorum,' as though συκόμωρος (fig-mulberry) were συκόμωρος.  
<sup>2</sup> Diosc. iii. 109, πράσινον . . . οἱ δὲ φυλλόφαρες. <sup>3</sup> Filicula, Plin. xxvi. 37. <sup>4</sup> πιτυρίασις,

Galen(ed. Kühn), vol. xiv. p. 322. <sup>5</sup> Perhaps πιτυράδης. <sup>6</sup> Flos aeris. <sup>7</sup> χάλκανθον, Diosc.  
 v. 114. <sup>8</sup> Bart. p. 21, 'Flos Syriacus, flos malvae, sed ros syriacus est flos orni.' <sup>9</sup> Bart. p. 21,  
 'Folium paradisi, malabatum idem.'

<sup>10</sup> If the reading is correct, the reference will be to  
 Diosc. ii. 48, τὸ τοῦ κάπρου ἥπαρ. The word *ficatus* is the original of the It. *fegato* and the Fr.  
*foie*, and originally seems to have denoted the liver of a goose fattened on figs; Horat. Sat. ii. 8.  
 88, 'ficus pastum jecur anseris albæ.' Marcell. Empir. c. 22, 'ficatum lupi integrum' : cf. the Greek  
 συκωτόν, and see Reinesius, Var. Lect. p. 394. The term *succotrinum*, as applied to the Aloe, is  
 therefore liable to cause confusion, being on the one hand regarded as equivalent to *epaticum*, and  
 on the other as referring to that species which is brought from Socotra. <sup>11</sup> Read

*Philyra folia*. Cf. Diosc. i. 125, ταύτης τὰ φύλλα στύφει ὡς ἀγριελαία, ποιοῦντα πρὸς τὰ στύφεως  
 δεέμενα.

<sup>12</sup> Bart. p. 21, 'Fisticus fructus est testam habens et nucleus.' πιστάκια,

Diosc. i. 177. <sup>13</sup> Sim. Jan. 'Frigius lapis apud Dya. et sera. Dya. tres habet species :  
 una est metallitica que in Cipro nascitur et de profundo lacu ascendit que et terrosa est, et post  
 hoc sole siccatur, postea ponitur in medio circuit. faremento et comburitur. Altera vero species  
 est fex eraminis ut jam dictum est et de eraminis fece, et hec colligitur gustum habens eri  
 tusto similem. Tertia vero species conficitur sic, lapis qui dicitur pirites colligitur et in fornace  
 componitur et ut calx comburitur quamdiu colorem sanguineum facit, et collectus reponitur.'

<sup>14</sup> Diosc. iii. 130, φύλλον οἱ δὲ ἐλαιόφυλλον, οἱ δὲ βρυωνίαν καλοῦσι φύεται ἐν πέτραις, τὸ μὲν  
 θηλυγόνον λεγόμενον, ὁσπερὲ βρύον, κ.τ.λ.

masculinus et femina. Femina in saxis locis nascitur ut brio sed uiridiora habet folia sicut oliua et uirgam tenerem et breuem, radices tenuem, florem album; semen [ilius] album et minutum sicut miccono[n], *masculus* uero omnia sunt similia, praeter semen quod est simile oliue florenti et *botruosum*<sup>1</sup>.  
 5 **Folium**<sup>2</sup>, folia sunt herbe que [in] yndya nascuntur, locis humidis et paludosis.  
**Folium** est leue albidum uiscidum et suauiter olens in modum spice, gustum *nardi* referens.  
 15 **Folium elphion**<sup>3</sup>, elpha. ge. elphone, ae. fane.

**Folium**<sup>4</sup> quando simpliciter ponitur de folio gariofilorum intelligitur.  
**Flos siriacus**, flos orni, flos malue idem.<sup>20</sup>  
 [Furfur tritici, cantabrum.  
**Fumaria**, respice in capnos.  
**Flomnum**<sup>5</sup>, respice in elenium.  
**Filtrum**, respice in flosmus.  
**Fuga demonum**, ypericon idem.]<sup>25</sup>  
**Flos**<sup>6</sup> interpretatur lux, inde farrum<sup>7</sup> et fungus<sup>8</sup> et fornax et focus.  
**Flosmus**<sup>9</sup>, filtrum, tapsus barbatus maior<sup>10</sup>, herba luminaria<sup>11</sup>, pantiflagos idem.<sup>12</sup> anglice, feltwort<sup>13</sup> uel<sup>30</sup> cattestayl, sed pontiflagos<sup>14</sup> etiam quedam fuligo que pendet in dominibus ubi funduntur metalla.  
**Flosmos**<sup>15</sup> quam Latini barbastum di-

1. masculus. 2. saxosis. 11. yndea. 17. phane. 19. gariophilorum.  
 30. feltwert. 31. cattestayl. 10. pontifilagos est quedam.

<sup>1</sup> Diosc. iii. 130, ἔχει γὰρ ὅμοιόν τι τῷ ἀρτὶ ἐξηγηθηκίας ἑλαῖας βοτρυῶδες. <sup>2</sup> Gerarde, p. 1535, *Tamalapatia* is called of the Indians in their mother tongue, especially of the Arabians *Cadegi Indi* or *Ladegi Indi* that is *Folium Indicum* or *Indum*, the Indian leafe: but the Mauritanians doe call it *Tembul*. Sim. Jan. ‘*Folium uel folia* sunt ex herba que in India nascitur locis humidis et paludosis . . . est autem folium optimum quod est leve et albidum et viscidum et suaviter olens in modum spice, gustum *nardi* referens.’ <sup>3</sup> See ante, Elpha. The word *fane* may perhaps be cognate to the Ger. *Fahne*. According to Gerarde, (Supplement), Fane is the white Flower de luce. <sup>4</sup> Bart. p. 21, ‘*Foliorum* quando simpliciter ponitur in receptis, folia sunt gariofili.’ <sup>5</sup> Diosc. i. 27, ἐλένιον . . . οἱ δὲ φλόμον ἰδαῖον καλοῦσι. <sup>6</sup> φλόξ. <sup>7</sup> φανός. <sup>8</sup> φέγγος.  
<sup>9</sup> φλόμος. <sup>10</sup> Gerarde, p. 774, ‘Mullein is called in Greek φλόμος; in shops, *Tapsus Barbatus*; of divers, *Candela Regia*, *Candelaria* and *Lanaria* . . . in English, Mullein or rather Woollen, Higtaper, Torches, Longwort and Bullocks Longwort, and of some Hare’s beard.’ <sup>11</sup> E. P. N. p. 17, ‘*Fromos*, vel *lucernaris*, vel *insana*, vel *lucubros*, candel-wyrt.’ Cf. λυχνῖτις, Diosc. iv. 102. Bart. p. 23, ‘*Herba luminaria*, tapsus barbastus idem.’ <sup>12</sup> Bart. p. 34, ‘*Ponfil[igos . . . os]mus*, secundum quosdam.’ <sup>13</sup> E. P. N. p. 5, ‘*Verbascus*, þis feld wyrt.’ <sup>14</sup> πομφόλιξ, Diosc. v. 85. Bart. p. 34, ‘*Ponfiligos*, i. batitura eris, vel fuligo de fornace eris.’ <sup>15</sup> The extract is taken from Diosc. iv. 102, φλόμος, οἱ δὲ φλόνον, ‘Ρωμαῖοι βερβάσκλονμ, οἱ δὲ φημινάλη, τὴν μὲν ἀνωτάτω διαφοράν ἔχει διττήν, κ. τ. λ.

cunt, duo sunt *genera* masculina et  
femina. Femina uero folia habet  
similia caulinco et asperiora et  
longiora et hastam longam cubito  
uno, albam et asperam, flores ui-  
ridos et albos et semen nigrum;  
radix est illi dura, pollicis grossitu-  
dinem habens, nascitur in campis.  
Masculinus folia habet oblonga et  
angusta, hastam tenuem et semen  
tenue, nigra uero in omnibus est et  
alta. Agrestis autem flosmos uir-  
gas habet longas in se et arberosas  
et foliis saluie similibus, circa uir-  
gas flores auroso habet aut mel-  
linos sunt prassum<sup>1</sup>, folia sunt  
aspera circa terram et obrotunda.  
Est alterum genus flosmis quod  
lignitis<sup>2</sup> dicitur at triallis, folia  
habens iii. aut ivi. aut plurima,

pingua et aspera et grossa, quibus  
multi in lucerna utuntur.

**Flon**<sup>3</sup>, purum aurum idem.

**Fu**<sup>4</sup>, ualeriana, amantilla<sup>5</sup>, ueneria,  
portentilla<sup>6</sup> uel marturella<sup>7</sup>, bene-<sup>25</sup>  
dicta idem. **Fu**<sup>8</sup> multi nardum  
agreste appellant: nascitur in Pon-  
to: folia habet berule similia uel  
selino siue ap[p]io siluatico: hasta  
est ei lenis et mollis, subpurpurea et 30  
nodosa, crescens de terra cubito uno  
aut amplius, flores narcissi similes<sup>9</sup>,  
factura colore ueluti purpureo.

[**Fumulus**, respice in fumus terre.]

**Fumus terre**, fumulus idem. angl. et 35  
gall. fumetere<sup>10</sup>.

**Fuligo**<sup>11</sup>, gall. soeff[e]<sup>12</sup>, angl. sooth<sup>13</sup>.

**Fulful ebiat**<sup>14</sup>, piper album idem.

**Fulful ebet**<sup>15</sup>, fausel<sup>16</sup> melanon, piper  
nigrum idem. 40

- |                             |  |  |              |                  |
|-----------------------------|--|--|--------------|------------------|
| 1. masculus.                | 4. sed hastam.                                   | 5. uirides.                            | 9. Masculus. | 11. est et lata. |
| 13. arborosas.              | 15. habet auroso.                                | 16. sicut prassii, folia autem aspera. |              | 21. qui multi.   |
| 25. martera uel marturella. | 28. similia anglice billeres uel similia selino. |  |              | 36. fymerie.     |
| 37. sooth.                  |  |  |              |                  |

<sup>1</sup> Diosc. iv. 102, ὁσπερ πράσιον. <sup>2</sup> Ib. λυχνῖτις, ὅπδο δέ τινων θρυαλλίς. <sup>3</sup> Matth.

Silv. c. cclxxii, 'Flom, i. purum.' Renzi, Collect. Salernit. iii. 292, 'Flon, pirus amarus (var. purum aurum) idem: flon enim pirus (var. purum) interpretatur.' <sup>4</sup> App. 'Fu, valeriana, maturella, benedicta idem est.' Gerarde, p. 1078, 'of certaine in our age, *Marinella, Amantilla, Valentiana, Genicularis, Herba Benedicta* and *Theriacaria*.'

<sup>5</sup> Bart. p. 10, 'Amantilla, valeriana idem.' <sup>6</sup> Bart. p. 34, 'Potentilla, valeriana idem.' <sup>7</sup> Bart. p. 29,

'Martha, i. valeriana.' <sup>8</sup> Diosc. i. 10, φοῦ, οἱ δὲ καὶ τοῦτο ἀγρίαν νάρδουν καλοῦσι;

γεννᾶται μὲν ἐν Πόντῳ, φύλλα δὲ ἐλαφοβόσκῳ ἡ ἵπποσελίνῳ παραπλήσια ἔχει, κ. τ. λ. <sup>9</sup> Diosc.

i. 10, ἀνθη πρὸς τὰ τῆς νάρδου (where the MSS. have ναρκίσσου) . . . καὶ ἐν τῷ ὑπολεύκῳ διαπόρφυρα.

<sup>10</sup> E. P. N. p. 45, 'Fumus terre, fumetere, cunthoare.' <sup>11</sup> The ἀσβόλη of Diosc. v. 181,

<sup>12</sup> Cotgrave, 'Suye, soot of a chimney.' <sup>13</sup> Soot; cf. Wright's Vocabularies (ed. Wücker),

23, 38, 'Fulgine, sooth.'

<sup>14</sup> App. 'Fulful abati, i. piper album.' Bart. p. 22, 'Fulfel, i. piper usuale.'

Matth. Silv. c. cclxxi, 'Fifulabiat, i. piper album.'

<sup>15</sup> App. 'Fufulabiat, i. piper nigrum.'

Matth. Silv. c. cclxxi, 'Fisulesbech, i. piper nigrum.'

<sup>16</sup> Bart. p. 21, 'Fausel, i. piper nigrum.'

**Fulsus**<sup>1</sup> fructus est quercus similis glandi in uirtute, durus in substantia, ponticus in sapore et uirte, unde secundum quosdam idem  
5 est quod galla.

**Fungus**<sup>2</sup> agaricus crescit in arboribus. gall. moscherones<sup>3</sup>, a<sup>e</sup>. paddoc-  
stol<sup>4</sup>. Item alius fungus crescit in pratis.

**Fungus**, boletus idem, tam bomus quam malus.

**Furca**<sup>5</sup> fit de ordeo que est diuretica sed uerius contraria.

**Gariofilata**<sup>6</sup>, sanamunda, pes leporis,  
15 auencia idem. gall. et anglice,  
auence, [pes leporis, zimus.]

**Gariophilus agrestis**<sup>6</sup>, asarus idem, [respice in uulgago.] Item **gario-**  
**philus**<sup>7</sup> fructus est cuiusdam ar-  
boris. [Respice in anchofili.] <sup>20</sup>

**Galanga**<sup>8</sup>, ciperus babilonicus<sup>9</sup> idem.  
gall. et angl. galyngele.

**Galac**<sup>10</sup>, i. lac, inde **oxialac**<sup>11</sup>, i. lac  
acetosum.

**Gagathos**<sup>12</sup> siue **gaganthos** lapis est <sup>25</sup>  
que trahit ad se peleas tritici.

**Garus**<sup>13</sup> quod sit dicitur dietas particu-  
lares dicitur.

**Galiobsis**<sup>14</sup> aut **galiolidon** frutex est  
minor cui uirga est et folia similia <sup>30</sup>  
urtice sed tenuiora; nascitur circa  
ortos et in uiis et super tecta s.  
teglanta, folia et hasta eius duricia  
soluunt et cancros mamillarum.

- |                |                          |                 |                             |                       |
|----------------|--------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Fulful.     | 7. mocherouns.           | paddestol.      | 14. Gariofilata.            | 19. est fructus.      |
| 22. galingale. | 23. Gallac.              | oxigalac.       | 25. Gagathes sive gagantes. | 26. qui.              |
| paleas.        | 27. quid sit sub dietas. | 29. galiobidon. | 30. cuius.                  | est urtice sed folia. |
| 33. tegulata.  | duricias.                |                 |                             |                       |

<sup>1</sup> Bart. p. 22, 'Fulful fructus est similis in virtute glandi, durus, ponticus in sapore, frigidus et siccus in secundo gradu.' Matth. Silv. c. clxxiv, 'Fulful fructus est similis glandi in virtute durus, et ponticus in sapore.'

<sup>2</sup> Bart. p. 22, 'Fungus abietis, agaricus idem.'

<sup>3</sup> See Diosc. ii. 109, ζύθος σκενάζεται ἐκ τῆς κριθῆς, ἔστι δὲ διουρητικός.

ante, Boletus.

<sup>4</sup> Diosc. ii. 109, ζύθος σκενάζεται ἐκ τῆς κριθῆς, ἔστι δὲ διουρητικός. Sim. Jan. 'Furca, Dya. scribit foca.' Ib. 'Focha vel fucha ut Arabes est potus factus ex ordeo et aliis rebus, et cerevisia est species ejus, Dyascorides furca vocat. Fit, inquit, ex ordeo: fit ex ea elephas quod dicitur ordeum infusum, &c.'

<sup>5</sup> Bart. p. 22, 'Gariofilata, avancia idem.' App. 'Garyophyllata, i. sana mundi.' See ante, Avencia. Sim. Jan. 'Gariofilata . . . radix odorem habet gariofilorum.'

<sup>6</sup> Bart. p. 22, 'Gariofilus agrestis, i. asarum.'

<sup>7</sup> καρυόφυλλον, the clove. Galen (ed. Kühn), vol. xiv. p. 462.

<sup>8</sup> App. 'Galagana, i. fructus maris.' ib. 'Galgania, i. iunci radix.'

<sup>9</sup> Bart. p. 15, 'Ciperus babylonicus, i. galanga.'

<sup>10</sup> γάλα. i. κύπειρος, Diosc. i. 4.

<sup>11</sup> δξύγαλα. <sup>12</sup> Jet. Bart. p. 22, 'Gagates, lapis est qui trahit paleas et cortices tritici, i. geet.'

Diosc. v. 145, καλεῖται δὲ ὁ τόπος καὶ διπαμὸς Γάγας παρ' οὐ τῷ στόματι εὑρίσκονται οὗτοι οἱ λίθοι.

<sup>13</sup> γάρος.

<sup>14</sup> Diosc. iv. 93, γαλίωψις, οἱ δὲ γαλεόβδολον . . . δλον τὸ θαυμίον σὺν τῷ κανδῷ

καὶ τοῖς φύλλοις ἐμφερέσι ἔστι κνίδη, λειότερα δὲ τὰ φύλλα, κ. τ. λ.

**Galion**<sup>1</sup> aut **gelirion** dictum est ab eo quod lac coagulet, folia habet et hastam similia apparine sed erecta, bibitum *fluxum* sanguinis et sudorem abstinet.

**Gamos**<sup>2</sup> est genus uel semen, inde **gomorrea**<sup>3</sup>, i. fluxus seminis uel spermatis, **roys**<sup>4</sup> enim fluxus dicitur; inde **genos**<sup>5</sup> dicitur genus, 10 inde **trocicus triganus**<sup>6</sup>, et **eptagonus**<sup>7</sup> et sic [de]inceps.

[**Galielni**, respice in iria.]

**Grandix**, respice in tallus.

**Glans**, respice in balanen<sup>8</sup>.

15 **Glossa**<sup>9</sup>, respice in smirtus.

**Gladiolus segetalis**, respice in xision<sup>10</sup>.]

**Gallictricum**<sup>11</sup>, galli crista, centrum galli idem, [oculus Christi idem.]

**Galbanum**<sup>12</sup> quedam gumma, [albe- 20 sardi<sup>13</sup>.]

**Galla** est fructus cuiusdam arboris s. querci, a<sup>e</sup>. okappli<sup>14</sup>. [Respice in alapsa et in fulsis<sup>15</sup>.]

**Gallianus**<sup>16</sup> est quedam confectio ex 25 aromaticis speciebus *in* musco.

**Gallia**<sup>17</sup> est que[dam]confectio que quia muscum recipit dicitur allianus.

**Gardo**<sup>18</sup> similis est persicarie, sed folia habet albiora, herba tinctoris est. 30

**Glaucium**<sup>19</sup> **agreste**, celidonia agrestis idem. [Respice in celidonia, glaucus idem.]

**Gladiolus**<sup>20</sup> iuxta aquas crescit, cuius

1. Galerion. 10. tressciscus trigonus. 18. cresta. 23. okappel. 28. dal-lianus. 29. persicarre.

<sup>1</sup> Diosc. iv. 94, γάλιον, οἱ δὲ γαλέριον, οἱ δὲ γαλάτιον, ἀνόμασται δὲ ἀπὸ τοῦ γάλα πηγυνέειν· τὸ δὲ κλωνίον καὶ τὰ φύλλα ἔχει ἐμφερέστατα ἀπαρίν; so that the text from which this translation was made must have agreed with the famous Vienna Codex (Sprengel's C.) in omitting ἀντὶ πυτίας αὐτό.

<sup>2</sup> γόνος.

<sup>3</sup> γονόρροια.

<sup>4</sup> βούς.

<sup>5</sup> γένος.

<sup>6</sup> τροχίσκος

τρίγανος.

<sup>7</sup> ἐπτάγανος.

<sup>8</sup> See ante, Balanon. See ante, Beronica.

<sup>10</sup> ξίφιον . . . 'Ρωμαῖοι γλαδίολουμ, οἱ δὲ σεγετάλεμ . . . φύεται δὲ μάλιστα ἐν ἀρούραις, Diosc. iv. 20.

<sup>11</sup> Gallitricum: see ante, Centrum galli. Bart. p. 22, 'Gallitricum, galli crista, i. centrum galli, i. oculus Christi.' Sim. Jan. 'Gallitricum . . . cuius quedam est domestica que nostro vulgari vocatur bosomo.'

<sup>12</sup> χαλβάνη, Diosc. iii. 87.

<sup>13</sup> See ante,

Albesardi.

<sup>14</sup> Oak-apple.

<sup>15</sup> See ante, Fulsus.

<sup>16</sup> App. 'Gallia muscata,

i. trochisci de musco confecti.' Sim. Jan. 'Gallia muscata est quedam confectio que describitur in antidotario Nicolai.' Platearius, Circ. Inst. 'Gallia muscata . . . est autem confectio ex aromaticis et musco.'

<sup>17</sup> So MS. Ashm. 1470.

<sup>18</sup> Gaisdo, woad: cf. Fr. *guède*,

Medieval Lat. gaida, gaisda, gaisdo, and guasdium; cf. *ἴσατις*, Diosc. ii. 215. Sim. Jan. 'Gaisdo, herba fulonum qua tinguntur panni, que osatis grece dicitur.' Matth. Silv. c. celxxvi, 'Gaisdo, guaisdo id est herba fullonum vel saponaria que osatis gre. dicitur, lege borich, burith, Macer.'

<sup>19</sup> γλαύκιον, cf. Diosc. iii. 90. Bart. p. 22, 'Glaucum agreste, i. celidonia agrestis.' App. 'Glaucia, i. chelidonia.'

<sup>20</sup> See ante, Acorus. App. 'Gladiolus, i. ireos.'

flos crocius est, radix que uocatur  
acorus rubea est. Gladiolus gallice  
glaiol<sup>1</sup>, anglice leure<sup>2</sup>. [Respice  
in uriolus<sup>3</sup> et in xiridia<sup>4</sup> et in  
xision<sup>5</sup>,] unde uersus<sup>6</sup>:

Gladiolus croceum, sed spatula fetida  
nullum.

**Glabes** uel **glabries**<sup>7</sup>, i. tinea.

**Glaucosis**<sup>8</sup> est glaucedo siue in oculis  
siue alibi in corpore, inde glauco-  
aptalma<sup>9</sup>, i. alba optalma.

**Gladiosum**<sup>10</sup>, quam alii cestris dicunt,  
folia habet yridi similia et latiora  
et acuciora.

**Gratia dei**<sup>11</sup> maior et minor. Maior<sup>15</sup>  
habet stipitem cum sex angulis et  
habet folia ad modum canabi et  
ualet contra quartanam, auctoritate  
Magist. J. [Stephani] de Monte  
Pessolano. Minor habet stipitem<sup>20</sup>  
quadratum et rubeum, crescit in  
locis aquosis.

**Granum solis**<sup>12</sup>, milium solis<sup>13</sup>, cauda  
porcina<sup>14</sup> idem, gallice et anglice,  
gromel<sup>15</sup>, et est aliud genus ut<sup>25</sup>  
agreste.

**Granum diureticum**<sup>16</sup>, anglice liche-  
wal<sup>17</sup>.

1. croceus. 2. rubra. 3. glaeyl. 8. Glables. 9. i. glaucedo. 10. glaucoptalmia.  
11. obtalmia. 13. sed latiora. 20. Pesselano. 21. rubrum. crescent. 25. gromoyl.  
27. lichelwal.

<sup>1</sup> Glaieul. See ante, sub Acorus, 'Gladiolus, anglice boure (*read leure*) uurt, gallice glaribus.'

<sup>2</sup> E. P. N. p. 19, 'Pirus (*read papyrus*), gladiolus læfer.' <sup>3</sup> See post, Vreos. <sup>4</sup> Either ξυρίδιον or ξιφίδιον, perhaps the former.

<sup>5</sup> είφιον, Diosc. iv. 20. <sup>6</sup> See Bart. p. 25, 'Tinea nomen Yris: and ante, sub Acorus.'

<sup>7</sup> Bart. p. 22, 'Glabries, i. tinea.' ib. p. 42, 'Tinea nomen Yris: and ante, sub Acorus.'

<sup>8</sup> γλαύκωσις. <sup>9</sup> γλαυκόφθαλμα: cf. Diosc. i. 179, γλαυκοφθάλμων παιδίων.

<sup>10</sup> Diosc. iii. 151, λογχέτης, οἱ δὲ κέστρον ἡ Μηδοῦσα . . . ἔχει φύλλα πράσφ καρτφ ὅμοια, πλατύτερα δὲ καὶ ὑπέρυθρα.

<sup>11</sup> Gerarde, p. 582, 'Hedge Hyssope is called in Latine *Gratiola* and *Gratia Dei*, or the Grace of God; notwithstanding there is a kinde of *Geranium* or Storks Bill called by the later name.'

<sup>12</sup> Bart. p. 23, 'Granum solis, i. milium solis, i. gromil.' Parkinson, Theat. Bot. p. 433, 'It is called in Greek λιθόσπερμον . . . and of Phisitions and Apothecaries for the most part *Milium Solis* and *Granum Solis*, ab aliquibus ita dici putatur, quod semen candore solis et lucis splendore fulgeat.'

<sup>13</sup> Gerarde, p. 610, 'of the Arabians *Milium soler*, in shops and among Italians, *Milium solis*.'

Parkinson, Theat. Bot. p. 433, 'Serapio saith from the authority of *Aben Julia* that it should be called *Milium Soler*, because (the seeds being as small as *Milium*) it grew upon the mountains called *Soler*'

<sup>14</sup> See ante, Cauda porcina. <sup>15</sup> Gromwell. Bart. p. 23, Gromil; ib. p. 30, 'Milium solis, palma Christi, gromil idem.'

Gerarde, p. 610, in French, 'Grémil and Herbe aux perles, in English Gromell, of some Pearle plant, and of others Lichwale.' Cf. French grémil.

<sup>16</sup> Gerarde, p. 610, 'The seed of Gromel pound and drunke in white wine breaketh, dissolveth, and driveth forth the stone.'

<sup>17</sup> Lichwale: Parkinson, p. 433; Gerarde, p. 610.

**G[r]appasis**<sup>1</sup>, incuruatio, unde grip-  
posis unguium percisis<sup>2</sup> est sig-  
num.  
**Graffagia**<sup>3</sup>, scriptura idem. Inde ma-  
5 **langrafficum**<sup>4</sup> quod interpretatur  
nigrum scriptum.  
**Gramen**<sup>5</sup> est nomen cuiusdam herbe,  
tamen specialiter accipitur in medi-  
cina contra humores [et] uiscosos  
10 sicut in quartana, cuius radix usu-  
aliter ponitur in aximelle [et multis  
aliis]. gramen, angl. quich<sup>6</sup>.  
**Genistus** similis [est] stringno sed  
habet folia albiora et unum stipi-  
15 tem.

**Gelena**<sup>7</sup>, i. coloquintida, cucurbita  
Alexandrina, [cuius poma sunt  
sperule.]  
**Genesteola**<sup>8</sup> stipitem habet ut liliu-  
m et flores indos plures in summi- 20  
tate.  
**Genesteola**<sup>9</sup>, mirica, genesta idem;  
florem habet croceum. gall. ge-  
neste, angl. brom<sup>10</sup>.  
**Geniculata**<sup>11</sup>, polionia idem, [respice 25  
ibi].  
**Ge cretica**<sup>12</sup>, i. terra que affertur de  
Samos insula.  
**Gema**<sup>13</sup> quedam confectio est, et inter-  
pretatur expertum. 30

2. prisis. 4. Grafagia. melangraficum. 7. nomen est. 12. Add Genestula . . .  
angl. wolde. 16. Genela. 20. sed flores. 22. Genestreola. 24. broom.  
27. Ge creticum est terra.

1 *γρύπωσις*. Cœl. Aurel. de Morb. Acut. ii. 32. Cass. Felix, c. 40, 'cum obunctione  
unguium, quam Græci gryposin vocant.' Sim. Jan. 'Gripposis, g. incurvatio, inde gripposis  
unguium est signum ptiseos.' 2 Read *phthisis*. 3 *γραφὴ ἄγια*. Matth. Silv.

c. ccxcix, 'Graffagia, i. scriptura, inde melangraphicum id est nigrum scriptum.' ib. c. ccc.  
'Graffia, i. scriptura.' 4 *μέλαν γραφικόν*. Cf. Diosc. v. 182, *μέλαν φεγάρομεν*.

5 Bart. p. 23, 'Gramen est nomen cuiuslibet herbæ, tamen specialiter accipitur in medicina pro  
quadam herba cuius radix usualiter ponitur in oximelle et in multis aliis, an<sup>ce</sup>. quikes.'

6 Gerarde, p. 24, 'in English, Couch-grasse, Quitch-grasse and Dogs-grasse.' Compare the colloquial names Squitch, Scutch, Twitch, and Wicks. 7 App. 'Gelena vel cucurbita

Alexandrina, i. colocynthis.' ib. 'Gilella vel gilea, i. colocynthis.' Cf. Cass. Felix (ed. Rose),  
p. 237, sub *gelela*: where the forms *gelda*, *gelona*, *gelela*, *gella*, *gilea*, *galalai* are quoted, and  
reference made to the Spanish *jalea*. To which add *genelea*, Matth. Silv. c. cclxxxi. 8 The  
description seems to recall Broom-rape (Orobanche) which Gerarde, p. 1312, classes with Genista.

9 Bart. p. 22, 'Genesta, genestula idem, i. mirica, reubis agrestis idem.' 10 E. P. N. p. 18, 'Gen-  
ista, brom.' 11 Bart. p. 22, 'Geniculata, polionia idem.' The plant meant is apparently

Polygonum aviculare: see ante, Centinodium. Sim. Jan. 'Geniculata, centinodia, polionia,  
proserpinata, sanguinaria, virga pastoris idem.' 12 Renzi, Coll. Salernit. iii. 293, 'Ge

creticum id est terra quæ affertur de Creta. *Ge samia* id est terra quæ affertur de Samos insula.'

13 Matth. Silv. c. cclxxxi, 'Gema, i. parva: et gemma est quedam confectio: et interpretatur ex-  
perta.' Cod. Ashm. 1470 (Bodl.), 'Gemma confectio quedam et interpretatur expertum.'

**Gelatinia**<sup>1</sup> est piscium siue carnium quedam muscillago coagulata que nascitur de illis post alexaconnum seruantur infrigidata in aceto.

**5 Geminale**<sup>2</sup> oleum, enutrida<sup>3</sup> idem.

**Gerabotonum**<sup>4</sup> quod multi peristerion<sup>5</sup> aut uerbenam dicunt. g.e. ueruayne<sup>6</sup>, a.e. flegheuurt.

**10 Geranion**<sup>7</sup> siue oxifollon uel ut Latini pneumonia cicutaria. Herba est folia habens similia ammionu, diuisa et oblonga, radix est ei rotunda et dulcis.

**15 Gersa**<sup>8</sup> est quoddam album quod fit de radicibus brionie et cucurbitae

agrestis. Gersa sic fit, radix iari uel draguntie conteruntur et succus exprimitur et aqua apposita iterum residere permittatur et sic ter uel quater fit, tandem limosum quod remanet desiccatur ad solem et dicitur gersa. Eius usus est ad facies dealbandas.

**20 Germandrea maior**, camepitheos<sup>9</sup>, quercula maior idem.

**25 Germandrea minor**, camedreos<sup>10</sup>, quercula minor idem.

[**Genicularis**<sup>11</sup>, respice in lichitis.

**Genesta**<sup>12</sup>, myrica idem.

**Glio**, respice in sordicies<sup>13</sup>.

25

30

3. quand post elixationem.

11. annuoun.

24. camephitees.

7. uerueyne.

16. iari et.

18. apposita

8. fleghuert.

10. cicutarium.

dimitittur residere et quod liquidius

22. uisus.

supernatat abicitur et alia aqua apposita et iterum residere permittatur.

24. camephitees.

1 Matth. Silv. c. cclxxx, 'Geltina piscium est quando pisces coquuntur in aceto et postea congelatur acetum cum quo coquuntur, et eodem modo fit cum carnibus.' Cod. Ashmole, 1470, 'Gelantina piscium sive carnium est quedam muscillago coagulata que nascitur de illis quando post elixationem servantur infrigidati.' Renzi, Coll. Salernit. iii. 293, 'Gelatina est piscium sive carnium quedam mucilago coagulata quæ nascitur de illis quando post alixationem servantur infrigidata in aceto.' Cf. the French *gélantine* and *galantine*, both of which are referred to *gelatus*: see Brachet, Etym. French Dict.

2 Sim. Jan. 'Gremiale oleum et expensarum et onfancinum idem et est quod fit ex olivis immaturis que colliguntur in gremio caduce ante alias.' <sup>3</sup> See ante, Emitrida. Cf. Diosc. i. 29, ἔλαιον . . . ἀριστον τὸ ὁμοτριβές, δὲ καὶ δημφάκινον καλεῖται. Enutrida may possibly represent ὁμοτριβές.

4 Ieroθοάνη or ιερὰ βοτάνη, Diosc. iv. 61. E. P. N. p. 14. 'Gerobotana vel verbena vel sagmen, bispoc-wyrtil.' Sim. Jan.

5 'Gerolotanum est dictum sacra herba.' Matth. Silv. c. cclxxxv, 'Gerebotanum, Ierebotanum vel peristeron gre. . . latine vero berbena vel sacra herba.'

6 Fr. *verveine*, Eng. *verbain*. <sup>7</sup> Diosc. iii. 121, καὶ ἔτερον γεράνιον, οἱ δὲ δεύφυλλον . . .

8 'Ρωμαῖοι πολυμενία, οἱ δὲ κικοτρία: and τὸ μὲν φύλλον ἔχει ὅμοιον ἀνεμάνη, ἐσχισμένον, μακρότερον, βίσαν δὲ ὑποστρόγγυλον, γλυκεῖαν.'

9 Bart. p. 22, 'Gersa est quoddam album quod fit de radice brioniae, cucumeris agrestis et similiu.'

10 'χαμαίδρυς, Diosc. iii. 102. Bart. p. 22, 'Germandrea major, quercula major, camepiteos idem sunt.'

11 Bart. p. 22, 'Germandrea minor, quercula minor, camedreos idem sunt.'

12 'χαμαίδρυς, Diosc. iii. 104, Bart. p. 22, 'Germandrea minor, quercula minor, camedreos idem sunt.'

13 'χαμαίδρυς, Diosc. iii. 104, Bart. p. 22, 'Germandrea minor, quercula minor, camedreos idem sunt.'

14 'χαμαίδρυς, Diosc. iii. 104, Bart. p. 22, 'Germandrea minor, quercula minor, camedreos idem sunt.'

15 'χαμαίδρυς, Diosc. iii. 104, Bart. p. 22, 'Germandrea minor, quercula minor, camedreos idem sunt.'

16 'χαμαίδρυς, Diosc. iii. 104, Bart. p. 22, 'Germandrea minor, quercula minor, camedreos idem sunt.'

17 'χαμαίδρυς, Diosc. iii. 104, Bart. p. 22, 'Germandrea minor, quercula minor, camedreos idem sunt.'

18 'χαμαίδρυς, Diosc. iii. 104, Bart. p. 22, 'Germandrea minor, quercula minor, camedreos idem sunt.'

19 'χαμαίδρυς, Diosc. iii. 104, Bart. p. 22, 'Germandrea minor, quercula minor, camedreos idem sunt.'

20 'χαμαίδρυς, Diosc. iii. 104, Bart. p. 22, 'Germandrea minor, quercula minor, camedreos idem sunt.'

21 'χαμαίδρυς, Diosc. iii. 104, Bart. p. 22, 'Germandrea minor, quercula minor, camedreos idem sunt.'

22 'χαμαίδρυς, Diosc. iii. 104, Bart. p. 22, 'Germandrea minor, quercula minor, camedreos idem sunt.'

23 'χαμαίδρυς, Diosc. iii. 104, Bart. p. 22, 'Germandrea minor, quercula minor, camedreos idem sunt.'

24 'χαμαίδρυς, Diosc. iii. 104, Bart. p. 22, 'Germandrea minor, quercula minor, camedreos idem sunt.'

25 'χαμαίδρυς, Diosc. iii. 104, Bart. p. 22, 'Germandrea minor, quercula minor, camedreos idem sunt.'

- Glaucus**, respice in glaucium.

**Grana paradisi**<sup>1</sup>, i. mellegete idem,  
secundum Thedericum in fractura cerebri.

5 **Gluten romanum**<sup>2</sup>,  
mastix, } secundum  
**Gluten alliotinum**<sup>3</sup>, i. } Serapion.  
terebentina,

**Gigarus**<sup>4</sup>, respice in iarus.

10 **Gingelide**<sup>5</sup>, respice in lauriola.

**Gingion**<sup>6</sup>, respice in lepidum.

**Guriaga**<sup>7</sup>, persicaria idem.

**Gliconium**, glutinum, respice in sар-  
коas<sup>8</sup>.]

**Genciana**<sup>9</sup> herba est allogallica, in 15  
campis et in montibus nascens.  
[Respice in basilicus, centaurea  
maior. i.]

**Gicenum commune**<sup>10</sup> refrigerantes  
habet uirtutes [et] ut chimolea<sup>11</sup> 20  
illitum medetur.

**Gira solis**<sup>12</sup>, pendactilis<sup>13</sup>, custos orti  
idem<sup>14</sup>. [Respice in palma Christi  
et in pendactilis.]

**Gnicus**<sup>15</sup>, crocus ortensis uel orien- 25  
talisch<sup>16</sup> idem.

**Gith**<sup>17</sup>, agrimulatum<sup>18</sup>, melancium  
idem<sup>19</sup>. Gith unum<sup>20</sup> habet stip-

27. acrimulatum vel agrimulatum mellantium.

<sup>1</sup> Gerarde, p. 1542, 'The first and largest sort are called of some *Mileguetta* and *Milegetta*, in English, Grains and Grains of Paradice.' Parkinson, Theat. Bot. p. 1577, 'Some supposing the *Melegueta* or *grana Paradisi* which we call usually Graines or Ginney Graines to be the *Grecians Cardamomum*.'  
<sup>2</sup> Gerarde, p. 1433, 'the Rosin is called ... in shops mastin'. Cf.

<sup>2</sup> Gerarde, p. 1432, 'the Rosin is called . . . in shops mastix.' Cf.  $\beta\eta\tau\pi\eta\sigma\chi\nu\pi\eta$ , Diosc. i. 90. Matth. Silv. c. dxlii, 'Gal. 7. sim. phar. cap. de mastice alba. et est illa que dicitur gluten romanum.' ib. c. ccxviii, 'sed sciendum quod quando ponitur gluten absque determinatione debet intelligi mastix.' <sup>3</sup> Sim. Jan. 'Gluten albotin, i. terebentina.' See ante, Albocyn. <sup>4</sup> Gerarde, p. 834, 'The common cuckow-pint is called in Latine

<sup>4</sup> Gerarde, p. 834, 'The common cuckow-pint is called in Latine,  
<sup>5</sup> Perhaps a corruption of *Angelica*.  
<sup>6</sup> Diosc.

<sup>7</sup> Apparently formed from its French name.

<sup>8</sup> σαρκοκόλλα, Diosc. iii. 89. <sup>9</sup> Diosc. iii. 3, γεντιανή, οἱ δὲ κενταύρεος

<sup>19</sup> Sim. Ios. (*Gentiana*, *anaglaia*, *comitialis*, *lutea*, *caerulea*, *alba*)

See ante, *Allogallica*.<sup>10</sup> Sim. Jan. ‘*Gicenon*, grece lutum commune, latini cenum dicunt.’ Matth. Silv. c. cclxxxix, ‘*Giceron, Gicion*, grece i. lutum, cenum. *Giceon*. *Diasco*.’ Perhaps γῆ κοινή i.e. communis, or *cenum commune*.<sup>11</sup> κυνοδία, Diosc. v. 175.<sup>12</sup> From the Italian.

<sup>12</sup> From the Italian *girasole*. <sup>13</sup> πενταδάκτυλος. <sup>14</sup> See ante, sub *Custos Ortii*. <sup>15</sup> κυνίκος, *Diosc.* iv. 187. *Sim. Jan.*

<sup>16</sup> See ante, Croci. <sup>17</sup> Bart.

p. 22, *Ginn* est nomen equivocum s. ad ciminum *Ethiopicum* et ad nigellam.<sup>18</sup> For κύμανον αιθοπικόν, see *Diosc.* iii. 61, and for μελάνθιον (nigella), *Diosc.* iii. 83.

extremely puzzling. See ante, Acrimulatum vel agrimulatum, and Ciminum Ethiopicum. App. 'Aginilac vel melanthium i. git' Matth. Sily a serceu 'Git acrimulatum vel melanthium i. git'

<sup>4</sup> *A ginital, vel melanthium, i. git.* Matth. Silv. c. ccxcv, ‘*Git, agrimolatum vel melanchium.*’ It may be some corruption of ἄμμη, Diosc. iii. 83, or of μήκωνα ἄγριον καλοῦσι μέλανα, Diosc. iii. 83.

<sup>20</sup> See ante, sub Acrimulatum, ‘uiridem habet stipitem aliquantulum grossum, folia circumdatum; in extremitate distinguitur flumen’.

aliquantulum grossum, foliis circumdatum, in extremitate divisum et flores albos.'

item aliquantulum grossum, multis  
foliis circumdatum, [et] in extremi-  
tate diuisiones et flores albos.  
[Respicere in ciminum Ethiopi-  
cum.]

<sup>5</sup> **Glicoricia**<sup>1</sup>, [glicoma], glicericia, gli-  
cia, succoricia, liquiricia<sup>2</sup> idem.  
Gallice lagarice<sup>3</sup>, anglice licorys<sup>4</sup>.  
**Glicoriza**<sup>5</sup> aut squicia<sup>6</sup> aut adipsa<sup>7</sup>  
<sup>10</sup> nascitur in Capadocia aut in  
Ponto<sup>8</sup>, frutex est; habet uirgas  
longas duorum cubitorum, radices  
sunt illi buxei coloris et longe sicut  
genciane, constructe et dulces.

**Gliconium**<sup>9</sup>, pulegium regale idem. <sup>15</sup>

**Glicida**<sup>10</sup>, pionya idem. Et **glicida**  
proprium est nomen cuiusdam  
confectionis et interpretatur dulce  
per contrarium.

**Glis**<sup>11</sup>, animal [est], **glis** terra tenax, <sup>20</sup>  
glis lappa vocatur.

[**Glicostoma**<sup>12</sup> interpretatur dolor sto-  
machi.]

**Gipsus**<sup>13</sup>, plastrum, terra glutinosa  
idem, cuius quedam species est <sup>25</sup>  
lucida et hoc dicitur specula-  
[ris].

**Gipsa terreos**<sup>14</sup>, i. terrea astiata,

<sup>2</sup>. floribus. <sup>6</sup>. Glicorize. <sup>8</sup>. ragarice. <sup>11</sup>. habens uirgans. <sup>14</sup>. con-  
stricta. <sup>15</sup>. Galiconium. <sup>16</sup>. pyonia. <sup>17</sup>. nomen est. <sup>24</sup>. Gippus. <sup>28</sup>. terrees  
i. terra astrata.

<sup>1</sup> Bart. p. 23, 'Glicoricia, i. liquoricia.' Diosc. iii. 5, γλυκυρρίζη . . . οἱ δὲ γλυκήρατον . . . οἱ  
δὲ σκύθιον, οἱ δὲ ἄδηφον. <sup>2</sup> Gerarde, p. 1302, 'The apothecaries call it by a corrupt  
word *Liquiritia*; the Italians *Regalitia*; . . . in French, *Rigolisse*, *Raigalisse*, and *Reglisso* . . .

Pliny calls it *Scythica herba*: it is named *Scythice*, of the country *Scythia*, where it groweth.'

<sup>3</sup> The French *régisse*. <sup>4</sup> Liquorice. <sup>5</sup> Diosc. iii. 5, γλυκυρρίζη . . . οἱ δὲ σκύθιον,  
οἱ δὲ ἄδηφον . . . ἔστι δὲ θαμνίσκος, φάρδος ἔχων διπήχεις . . . βίσαι μακρά, πυξοειδεῖς ἀσ γεντιαῆς,  
ἰπόστρυφνοι, γλυκεῖαι. <sup>6</sup> σκύθιον, ib. <sup>7</sup> ἄδηφον, ib. <sup>8</sup> These

words occur in the Latin translation of Dioscorides given by Sprengel, but not in the Greek  
text.

<sup>9</sup> γλήχων . . . 'Ρωμαῖοι πολέοντο, Diosc. iii. 30. Bart. p. 22, 'Glicon, Gliconium  
idem sunt, i. pulegium regale:' i.e. pennyroyal, which is doubtless a corruption of *Puliol royall*,  
as it is called by Gerarde, p. 672. App. 'Glyconium, i. pulegium.'

<sup>10</sup> γλυκυσίδη, Diosc. iii. 147. Sim. Jan. 'Glicidis et gliciscidis est peonia. Theo. Prisc.' Bart. p. 23, 'Glicida, i.  
pionia.'

<sup>11</sup> This line, which occurs also in Bart. p. 22, and is quoted so frequently  
with others indicative of the gender and declination of the several words, may be traced to  
the Synonyms of John de Garlandia (about 1040), and possibly further.

<sup>12</sup> Matth. Silv. c. ccxvii, 'Glipostoma, i. dulce stomacho.' γλυκυστόμαχος. <sup>13</sup> Bart. p. 22, 'Gipsus  
plastrum, terra glutinosa cujus quedam species est lucida, et hoc dicitur specular.' γύψος, Diosc.

v. 133. Matth. Silv. c. ccxciii, 'et dicitur speculum.' <sup>14</sup> Sim. Jan. 'Gisastereos est dictum  
stella terre vel lutum stelle.' ib. sub Gisania, 'aster platodes est dictum stella lata vel plana g.

talk vocatur aut gisastereos i. terra astrea.' Matth. Silv. c. cclxxxviii, 'Gesasterios id est gessamia.'

ib. c. ccxciii, 'Gisasteras Gisasteros, i. creta argenti, et est gessamia: stella terra, lutum stelle.'

ib. c. cclxxxvii, 'Gesaffeb, gerestreos, i. terra arastræ, et interpretatur rubea, et est bolus armenus.'

App. 'Gifarestenos, vel bulbus i. i. cera rubea, quæ in armenia reperitur.'

- i. rubeus bolus armenicus<sup>1</sup>  
idem.  
**Gipsum**<sup>2</sup> genus est lapidis nitro  
similis, fluxum sanguinis et sudo-  
rem a[b]stinet.  
**Gisanna**<sup>3</sup> alba ualde est eligenda et  
leuis, fluxum mulieris fringit.  
**Geserichnias**<sup>4</sup> est alia alba, [alia]  
cinerea, leuis et mollis.  
**Gischia**<sup>5</sup> gleba est alba et lata et non  
ualde candida, efficaciter stringit  
cutem pingat et extendit et splen-  
didam facit.  
**Gisampelitus**<sup>6</sup> genus est crete uel  
terre nigri coloris ut aspaltum.  
**Gys ex hirundinum nidis**<sup>7</sup> construc-  
tive est uirtutis.

- Gis melia**<sup>8</sup> est colore spodii cinereo,  
dura gustu animosa atque siccans  
linguam. <sup>20</sup>  
**Gis qua pictores utuntur**<sup>9</sup> sumitur  
ex uitarum caminis uel forna-  
cibus.  
**Giter**<sup>10</sup> herba est que in segetibus crescit  
habens semen nigrum et minutum, <sup>25</sup>  
suaui menstrua et uentos prouocat.  
**Gruncus**<sup>11</sup>, bruncus, cuscute, rasta lini,  
podagra lini idem.  
**Golena**<sup>12</sup> id est origagorum.  
**Gyndium**, coconidium <sup>13</sup> idem. <sup>30</sup>  
**Gummi Arabicus** est arbor que in  
Arabia inuenitur, cuius triplex est  
maneries s. album, quod melius  
est, citrinum, et subrufum.

- |                               |   |                   |                                      |
|-------------------------------|---|-------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 6. Gimasia.                   | 7. stringit.                            | 8. Gyserichirias. | 9. cinerea sed probabilior accipitur |
| cinerea.                      | 12. purgat.                             | 14. Gaampelitus.  | 16. hyrundinum. constrictive.        |
| 18. Gys melea.                | 22. uitreriorum.                        | formacibus.       | 26. menstrua et urinam prouocat.     |
| 27. Gruncus &c. after Golena. | 29. Golena i. organum. an. cherchewert. |                   | 30. Gindium.                         |
| 34. cytrinum.                 |   |                   |                                      |

<sup>1</sup> See ante, Bolus Armenicus.

<sup>2</sup> Diosc. v. 133, γύψος δύναμιν ἔχει στυπτικήν, ἐμπλα-  
στικήν· αἱμορραγίας τὲ καὶ ἰδρώτων ἐφεκτικήν.

<sup>3</sup> γῆ σαμία. Cf. Diosc. v. 171, τῆς δὲ  
σαμίας γῆς τὴν ἄγαν λευκὴν προκριτέον καὶ ἐλαφρὰν . . . ἵστησι δὲ αἴματος ἀναγωγὴν καὶ ρουκᾶς  
δίδοται γυναιξί.

<sup>4</sup> Diosc. v. 170, τῆς ἐρετράδος γῆς ή μὲν ἐστι λευκή ἐπιτεταμένως, η δὲ  
σποδοειδῆς.

<sup>5</sup> γῆ χία. Diosc. v. 173, πλακώδης δέ ἐστι καὶ λεπτή (vulgo λευκή) . . . τετανὸν  
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<sup>6</sup> Diosc. v. 170, τῆς δὲ ἀμπελίτιδος γῆς . . . τὴν μέλαιναν προκριτέον. Sim. Jan. ‘Gisampelitis g. Dya. est genus crete  
vel terre nigri coloris ut aspaltum.’

<sup>7</sup> Matth. Silv. c. cxcii, ‘Gu vel gi, i. terra nidi hirun-  
dinis quae secundum Diosc. est constrictive virtutis: medetur denique vitia tumentium faucium et  
globosas adunctiones pelliculi sive mammarum siccando.’

<sup>8</sup> Diosc. v. 179, η δὲ μηλια τὴν  
μὲν χρῶν καὶ αὐτή ἐστιν ἐμφερῆς ἐρετριάδι τῇ σποδοειδεῖ . . . ἀναξηραίνει δὲ καὶ τὴν γλῶσσαν πραέως.

<sup>9</sup> Diosc. v. 181, ἀσβόλη η οἱ ζωγράφοι χρῶνται λαμβάνεται μὲν ἐκ τῶν ὑελουργέων.

<sup>10</sup> Sim. Jan. ‘Git et nigella ejusdem generis sunt, differunt parum in forma et virtute, multum in odore. Dya. diversa facit capi. giter inquit herba est que in segetibus crescit habens semen nigrum et amarum et odore suavi, &c.’

Diosc. iii. 83, μελάνθιον . . . σπέρμα μέλαν, δριμύ, εὐώδες . . . ἔμμηνα  
καὶ οὐρα καὶ γάλα ἄγει.

<sup>11</sup> Sim. Jan. ‘Groncus lini, podagra lini, cuscute idem,’ which  
seems to suggest θρόχος. Matth. Silv. c. ccc, ‘Grungus lini, cuscute, podagra lini.’ See ante,  
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<sup>12</sup> Possibly a corruption of κονίλη, Diosc. iii. 29. See ante,  
Colena. Gerarde (Supplement or Appendix unto the Generall Table), gives ‘Churchwort, Penny-  
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<sup>13</sup> App. ‘Cocognidium, id est se. laureolæ.’ See ante, Coconidium.

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royall.’

<sup>13</sup> App. ‘Cocognidium, id est se. laureolæ.’ See ante, Coconidium.

**Hilon** uel [h]yalon<sup>1</sup>, uitrum idem.  
Inde **epialafe**<sup>2</sup> ab epi quod est supra, quia uitreus humor in exterioribus corporis partibus est in hac.  
5 Inde etiam dicitur **fiala**<sup>3</sup>, h. mutata in f. et **hialoide**<sup>4</sup> i. uetreum flegma.  
**Herba Sancti Johannis**<sup>5</sup>, ypericon<sup>6</sup>, scopa regea<sup>7</sup>, triscalamus, herba 10 perforata<sup>8</sup>, fuga demonum<sup>9</sup> idem.

g<sup>e</sup>. herbe Johan<sup>10</sup>; anglice, Seynt Jones uurt<sup>11</sup>.  
**Herba Christofori**<sup>12</sup> est arnoglosse similis sed minora habet folia et albiora, florem habet croceum et 15 durum.  
**Herba Sancti Petri**<sup>13</sup>, herba paralesis<sup>14</sup> idem, plures habet flores. g<sup>e</sup>. maierole<sup>15</sup> [uel bonele<sup>16</sup>], an- 20 glice coussloppe<sup>17</sup>.

2. epy. 6. hyaloyde. 11. herbe Ion. 13. similis est  
arnoglosse. 17. paralisis. 20. coussloppe.

<sup>1</sup> ὑάλος. <sup>2</sup> A corruption of *Epiala febris* (*ἡπίαλος πύρεος*), which is falsely derived from ὑάλος. Bart. p. 19, ‘*Epiala feb[ris]*, est in qua vitreus humor in exterioribus partibus corporis est.’ Matth. Silv. c. ccclxvi, ‘*Hyalon, Hyalen*, i. vitrum: inde empiala febris ab epi &c. . . . unde dicitur epiale humor mutatus in flegma, et hialodo vitreum flegma.’ <sup>3</sup> φιάλη.  
<sup>4</sup> ὕαλοειδής. <sup>5</sup> Bart. p. 23, ‘*Herba Sancti Johannis, Herba perforata* idem, i. ypericon.’  
<sup>6</sup> Diosc. iii. 161, ὑπερικόν, οἱ δὲ ἀνδρόσαιμον, οἱ δὲ κέριον, οἱ δὲ χαμαπίτυν. <sup>7</sup> Bart. p. 38, ‘*Scopa regia*, i. herba Sti. Johannis secundum quosdam.’ App. ‘*Epircum*, i. scopa regia.’ ib.  
<sup>8</sup> ‘*Hypericon, scopa regia* idem est.’ <sup>9</sup> So called from the many minute punctures in the leaves. Gerarde, p. 541, ‘in Latine *Hypericum*, in shops *Perforata*, of divers *Fuga dæmonum* . . . in French *Mille Pertuys*, in English S. John’s wort, or S. John’s grasse.’ Fuchs, Hist. Stirp. p. 909, ‘*Vulgus herbariorum Perforatam vocat quod folia soli objecta innumeris foraminibus scatere, et omni ex parte punctis quibusdam pertundi videantur.’ <sup>10</sup> Bart. p. 22, ‘*Fuga demonum*, herba Sancti Johannis.’ Cf. It. *caccia diavoli*. Fuchs, H. S. p. 909, ‘Fugam dæmonum aliqui quod superstitione quadam inducti fugare posse dæmones crediderint appellaverunt.’ <sup>11</sup> Herbe de S. Jean, Cotgrave. <sup>12</sup> Bart. p. 44, ‘*Xpofora sive herba de S. Jean*,’ <sup>13</sup> Bart. p. 23  
<sup>14</sup> Xpofori folia habet rotunda aliquantulum ut pisa.’  
<sup>15</sup> Herba Sancti Petri, primula veris idem.’ ib. p. 35, ‘*Primula veris* herba St. Petri idem, solse-  
<sup>16</sup> quiū idem, alia est ab herba paralisi:’ the variation being caused by the fact that *primula veris* is applied to the *daisy* as well as to the *cowslip*. Gerarde, p. 782, ‘The greater sort, called for the most part Oxlips or Paigles, are named of divers *Herba S. Petri*.’ Matth. Silv. c. ccclii,  
<sup>17</sup> ‘*Herba Sancti Petri*, l. empeturum, id est paralesis, primula veris.’ <sup>18</sup> Gerarde, p. 782, ‘They are commonly called *Primula veris* . . . they are also named *Arthritica*, and *Herbae paralisis*, for they are thought to be good against the pains of the joints and sinues.’ Bart. p. 23, ‘*Herba paralisis*, i. coustlop, alia est a *primula veris*.’ <sup>19</sup> See ante, *Consolida media*, where the French name is *blauerole*. <sup>20</sup> This name too seems to be appropriated to the *daisy*; see ante, *Con-  
<sup>21</sup> solidia minor*, which is glossed *wayseghe* (*dayeseghe*), *uel bonwort uel brosewort*. <sup>22</sup> Bart. p. 23, ‘*Herba paralisis*, i. coustlop.’ E. P. N. p. 60, *Hoc ligustrum*, a *cowslowpe*.’ ib. p. 63, ‘*Hoc ligustrum*, a *cowyslepe*.’*

- Herba Sancti Pauli**<sup>1</sup>, fartellus idem,  
similis est artemesie nostre sed  
minora habet folia.  
**Herba Sancti Pauli**<sup>2</sup>, spergula idem,  
similis est persillio nisi quod habet  
5 folia albiora et est amara, et di-  
citur persillum insipidum [alio  
nomine.]  
**Herba fortis**<sup>3</sup>, abscint[h]ium idem.  
10 gallice aloyne, a<sup>e</sup>. wermode.  
**Herba catholica**<sup>4</sup>, allipiados idem,  
[respice ibi].  
**[Hasta regia]**<sup>5</sup>, respice in rasta regia  
et in nepta.  
15 **Herba uenti**<sup>6</sup>, uicetoxicōn<sup>7</sup>, consolida

- minor<sup>8</sup> idem, secundum Thed.  
capitulo de antrace.  
**Herba pulicum** est idem quod eupa-  
torium secundum quosdam, ut  
recitat J. Mesue in medicinis laxa-<sup>20</sup>  
tiuis, capitulo de eupatorio.  
**Herba scelerata**<sup>9</sup>, i. apium risus, re-  
spice ibi. Et uocatur herba mirti-  
lana siue brutacea<sup>10</sup>.  
**Herba paralesis**<sup>11</sup>, respice in herba<sup>25</sup>  
Petri.  
**Hilla**<sup>12</sup>, respice in mescara.  
**Herba cancri**<sup>13</sup>, respice in centum  
galli.  
**Herba benedicta**<sup>14</sup>, respice in cicuta. <sup>30</sup>

1. sarcellus. 2. archemesie. 4. alio modo Herba Sancti Pauli. 9. Herba fortis after  
Herba catholica. 10. weremod.

<sup>1</sup> Sim. Jan. 'Herba Sti. Pauli in antidotario universalis in quodam unguento ad plagas.'

<sup>2</sup> Matth. Silv. c. clxiii, 'Aspergula, spargula, sic vocatur, a quibusdam rubea minor.' See post, Spergula minor. This may be the plant described by Gerarde, p. 1125, 'called *Saginæ spargula* or Spurry, which is sown in Brabant, Holland, and Flanders, of purpose to fatten cattel and to cause them to give much milke.' *Persillum* may be for *psyllium*.

<sup>3</sup> Bart. p. 23, 'Herba fortis, i. absinthium.' See ante, Absinthium.

<sup>4</sup> Sim. Jan. 'Herba

*catholica* vocatur a quibusdam laureola.' Matth. Silv. c. cccl, 'Herba catholica, id est meze-  
reon, vel alimpiados, laureola.' Bart. p. 23, 'Herba catholica, i. laureola.' See ante, Allipiados.

<sup>5</sup> Bart. p. 23, 'Hastula regia, i. woderove.' ib. p. 12, 'Astula regia, woderove idem.' ib.  
p. 24, 'Herba muscata, i. hastula regia, woderove.' See ante, Asta regia. Gerarde, pp. 94,  
96, gives *hastula regia* as one of the names of *aspodel*, and it certainly would seem to be  
more applicable to it than to *woodruff*. Perhaps some manuscript confusion may have arisen  
between the words *aspodelus*, *asperula*, and *astula*. In this gloss it seems also to be identified  
with *nepeta*, or *cat-mint*.

<sup>6</sup> Matth. Silv. c. cccli, 'Herba venti major, scatumcellum,  
id est paritaria (which must here mean not *pellitory*, but *wall penny-wort*, or *Cotyledon Umbilicus*),  
sed herba venti minor est consolida minor.' Bart. p. 24, 'Herba venti, i. scabiosa secundum  
quosdam.' ib. p. 43, 'Venti minor, i. consolida minor.'

<sup>7</sup> Bart. p. 43, 'Vicetoxicōn

herba est que valet contra toxicum.'

<sup>8</sup> See ante. <sup>9</sup> Sim. Jan. 'Herba scelerata,

supra in botrachium.' Bart. p. 34, 'Herba scelerata, i. apium risus.'

<sup>10</sup> See ante,

Botrachion. <sup>11</sup> Herba paralysis. <sup>12</sup> That is *sausages*.

<sup>13</sup> Sim. Jan.

'Herba cancri, supra in crispula.' See ante, Centrum galli. <sup>14</sup> This term is also applied  
to avens, which is called *Herb Bennet*. Matth. Silv. c. cccl, 'Herba benedicta quid est lege fu, vel  
gariofilata.'

<b>Herba mortifera</b> , i. cicuta nigra.	<b>Herba pigmentaria</b> <sup>12</sup> , melissa idem, [respice ibi.]
<b>Herba yue</b> <sup>1</sup> , respice in cornu cer-	<b>Herba policaria</b> <sup>13</sup> maior et minor fetet, ualet contra epilepsiam.
uinum.	<b>Herba fullonis</b> <sup>14</sup> , borich idem. Re-
<b>Herba scripta</b> <sup>2</sup> , respice in lingua	spice in borax.
ceruina.	<b>Herba occasionis</b> , similis est rubie <sup>25</sup> minoris. Quidam dicunt quod illa
5 <b>Hermico communis</b> <sup>3</sup> , respice in mi-	sit. Flores habet croceos minutos
conium.	in stipite et inter singulos ordines
<b>Herba muralis</b> <sup>4</sup> , paritaria idem.	foliorum habet spacium trium digi-
<b>Hynnula campana</b> <sup>5</sup> ], semperiuua	torum in stipite.
10 idem. gall. jubarbe <sup>6</sup> , a.e. syngrese <sup>6</sup> .	<b>Herba hircina</b> <sup>15</sup> , i. tetrahit, fetet ut
<b>Herba muscata</b> <sup>7</sup> maior et minor.	hircus et est similis matris silue,
<b>Herba cerui</b> <sup>8</sup> , scolopendria <sup>9</sup> , lingua	foliis utimur. anglice swan[n]es-
ceruina idem. g.e. cerflange, a.e.	tongue.
[hertestonge].	<b>Herba ereclea</b> , peruinca idem. gall. et 35
15 <b>Herba luminaria</b> <sup>10</sup> , flos[s]mus <sup>11</sup> ,	a.e. peruenke <sup>16</sup> .
tapsus barbatus [maior], filtrum	
idem. anglice cattestail uel feld-	
wort. [Respice in flosmus.]	

10. syngrese.

13. cerlaunge.

17. feldwert.

19. melilla.

25. rubee.

29. digitorum trium.

30. stipitem.

Add Herba rofaginis, ypoquistidos idem.

31. hircyna.

35. erachea.

36. paruenke.

<sup>1</sup> Bart. p. 17, 'Cornu cervi, i. herbive.' See ante, Cornu servinum. <sup>2</sup> Sim. Jan. 'Herba scripta, infra in scolopendria.' Matth. Silv. c. cedlii, 'Herba scripta, i. lingua cervina, scolopendria.' The name no doubt is due to the marks on the back of the leaves. <sup>3</sup> See post, Miconium. The reading may perhaps be *haec mico-conis*. μηκάνιον. <sup>4</sup> Peltitory of the Wall. Gerarde, p. 331, 'it is commonly called *Parietaria*, or by a corrupt word *Paritaria*, because it groweth neere to walls, and for the same cause it is named of divers *Muralis*.' <sup>5</sup> Enula campana; see ante, Elena campana. The gloss has apparently got out of its right place: perhaps it was intended to explain *Esula*. <sup>6</sup> See ante, Ayzon.

<sup>7</sup> Bart. p. 24, 'Herba muscata, i. hastula regia, woderove.' <sup>8</sup> Gerarde, p. 1139, 'in shops Lingua Cervina, and falsly *Scolopendria* . . . in French *Langue de cerf*, in English *Hart's tongue*.'

<sup>9</sup> Diosc. iii. 141, σκολοπένδριον . . . φύλλα ἔχει σκολοπένδρα τῷ θηρίῳ ὄμοια (i.e. the milliped).

<sup>10</sup> Bart. p. 23, 'Herba luminaria, tapsus barbastus idem.' <sup>11</sup> φλόμος, Diosc. iv. 102. See ante, Flosmus. <sup>12</sup> Bart. p. 23, 'Herba pigmentaria, melissa idem.' <sup>13</sup> Pulicaris. App. 'Psylion, i. policaria.' See post, Persillium. Gerarde, p. 587, 'Fleawort is called in Greek φύλλιον; in Latine *Pulicaria* and *Herba Pulicaris* . . . not because it killeth fleas, but because the seeds are like fleas.'

<sup>14</sup> Sim. Jan. 'Herba fullonis, supra in borit.' Bart. p. 23, 'Herba fullonis, borith idem.' App. 'Saponaria, burit, herba fullonis idem est.'

<sup>15</sup> Bart. p. 24, 'Herba judaica, tetrahit idem.' ib. p. 42, 'Tetrahit, herba judaica est, rubea minor.' App. 'Hyrcina, id est retrahit, foetet ut hircus.' Gerarde, p. 689, 'There is a kinde of Bawme called

'Herba Judaica, which Lobel calls *Tetrahit*.' <sup>16</sup> E. P. N. p. 63, 'Hec pervica, a perwynke.'

**Herba sanguinaria**<sup>1</sup>, bursa pastoris  
idem. g<sup>e</sup>. crisbone, a<sup>e</sup>. purs[e]-  
uu[o]rt.

5 **Herba Walteri** habet stipitem rectum  
aliquantulum et diuisionem foli-  
orum per gradus diuisam [?], redo-  
let ut muscum. gall. muge de boys<sup>2</sup>.

10 **Herba Roberti**<sup>3</sup> similis [similis est]  
aquilarie<sup>4</sup>, fetet et habet stipitem  
tortum et rubeum et geniculatum  
et flores et spinas ad modum acus  
muscate minoris<sup>5</sup>, et ualet contra  
cancrum et fistulam.

15 **Herba acetosa**, ascedula<sup>6</sup> idem. g<sup>e</sup>.  
sorele<sup>7</sup>, anglice sourdok<sup>8</sup>.

**Herba pedicularis**, staphisagria<sup>9</sup>  
idem, interficit pediculos.

20 **Herba meretricum**, meretricaria idem,  
habet radicem rubeum, flores et  
folia similia lingue hircine.

**Herbum**<sup>10</sup> siue, ut alii dicunt, orob-  
bum<sup>11</sup> nascitur ut lenticula, seri-  
tur etiam, cuius aliud est pallidum,  
aliud subrufum, et aliud album,  
uires habet acres et diureticas<sup>25</sup>  
ualde. [Et] herbum elixum et  
datum boves pinguescere facit<sup>12</sup>.

25 **Herpillum**<sup>13</sup>, serpillum, [timbra<sup>14</sup>  
idem,] pulegium montanum, g<sup>e</sup>.  
serfoil, a<sup>e</sup>. brothuurt<sup>15</sup>.

30

2. tresbone. 15. surele. sourdokke. 19. et flores. 20. consimilia. 21. orobum  
dicunt. 29. montanum idem. 30. brotheruurt.

<sup>1</sup> Bart. p. 38, 'Sanguinaria, bursa pastoris idem.' The plant referred to is Shepherd's Purse (*Capsella Bursa Pastoris*): but *Sanguinaria* is more properly applied to knot-grass (*Polygonum aviculare*). E. P. N. p. 32, 'Pilagonus et sanguinaria, ðæt is unfortredde.'

<sup>2</sup> E. P. N.

p. 46, 'Hastula regia, muge de bois, wuderove.' See ante, *Asta regia*. With regard to woodruff there seems to be some difficulty. It is hard to see how it came to be called *Hastula regia*. Perhaps the confusion may be due to the fact that the French *Muguet* was applied both to *woodruff* and the *Lily of the Valley* (Gerarde, p. 386). Both are scented, but only the latter could be appropriately called *Hastula regia*. In that case the reason of the name would probably be found in the shape of the leaf: cf. the name *gar-lie* (A. S. *gar*, a spear). The name *woodruff* is probably a translation of *Asperula* (the little rough one): at any rate, the name *woodrowell* (Gerarde, p. 1126), suggesting Fr. *rouelle*, is very much later than the name *wuderofe* (E. P. N. p. 12), which occurs in a vocabulary of the tenth century. Nemnich gives as the Dutch name for Woodruff, *Welriekend Ruuwkruid*: and as *ruuw* is the word for *rough*, the inference is that the Dutch *Ruuwkruid* and the English *woodruff* derive their name from the roughness of the plant. *Herba Walteri* seems to recall the German name *Wald-meister*. <sup>3</sup> Herb Robert. Gerarde, p. 939, 'it is called in High Dutch *Ruprecht's kraut* . . . and thereupon it is named in Latine . . . *Robertii herba*.'

<sup>4</sup> See ante, Aquilaria. <sup>5</sup> See ante, *Acus Muscata*. <sup>6</sup> Acedula. E. P. N. p. 24, 'Accitulium, jaces-sure.'

<sup>7</sup> Cotgrave, 'Surelle, sorrell.' <sup>8</sup> Sour-dock. <sup>9</sup> σταφίς ἀγρία, Diosc. iv. 153. <sup>10</sup> Ervum. <sup>11</sup> ὄροβος, Diosc. ii. 131. <sup>12</sup> Diosc. ii. 131, Boüs δὲ λιπάνει εἰ βρωθεῖν (vulgo λιπάνει ἐφθὸς παρατιθέμενος).

<sup>13</sup> ορπυλλός, Diosc. iii. 40. <sup>14</sup> θύμβρα, Diosc. iii. 39. <sup>15</sup> E. P. N. p. 42, 'Pollegia, broðer-wyrt, hæl-wyrt, dweorges drostle.' Gerarde, Supplement, 'Brotherwort Puliol Mountain.'

**Herpentaria**, serpentaria<sup>1</sup>, colubrina,  
dragancia<sup>2</sup> idem. gall. et angl.  
dragance<sup>3</sup>.

**Hermodactilis**<sup>4</sup>, centum capita idem.  
5 [Respic in bisala et in zirin-  
ga.]

**Hemecocalles**<sup>5</sup>, cathalepton, uel bul-  
lus ematicus, folia habet et hastam  
simile[m] lilio in initio, cum se-  
10 perit se aperire, flores lili i sundere  
solet iii uel iiiii, sed postquam flo-  
ruerit uiridem facit colorem, bonum  
et odoratum.

**Hircina**<sup>6</sup>, hyposita, hipoas uel hiporis<sup>7</sup>,  
15 cauda equina, cauda caballina

idem. Herba aspera est, qua so-  
lent polliri pectines et archus et  
cippi. anglice, schafwort<sup>8</sup>.

**Hyerob**<sup>9</sup> herba est porrecta uirgultis  
ultra cubitum cum geniculosis foliis<sup>20</sup>  
per interualla distantibus, tanquam  
quercus incisis et subalbidis.

**Hipporis**<sup>10</sup> aut anabis nascitur in locis  
humidis et mont[u]osis, hastas  
habet rufas et asperas et nodosas,<sup>25</sup>  
folia sunt acuta tenera et iuncto  
similia. [Respic in hyrcina.]

**Hynos**<sup>11</sup> uel **hymom** uinum, inde  
hyonomella<sup>12</sup>, i. confectio uini  
et mellis. <sup>30</sup>

2. draguntena. 4. Hermodactilis before Herpentaria. 9. ceperit. 10. ostendere  
solet. 14. yposata, hypoas uel hyporis. 16. solet. 17. arcus. 18. scherwrt.  
28. hymon uinum idem inde hyonemella.

<sup>1</sup> Bart. p. 39, 'Serpentaria, dragantea, cocodrilla, columbrina idem.' <sup>2</sup> See ante,  
Draguncea. <sup>3</sup> Dragons, Gerarde, p. 832. <sup>4</sup> Gerarde, p. 161, 'the true Hermodactill  
of the shops, which probably by all is adjudged to this tribe (meadow-saffron) though none  
can certainly say what floures or leaves it beares: the Roots are onely brought to us, and from  
what place I cannot tell: yet I conjecture from some part of Syria or the adjacent countries.'

E. P. N. p. 17, 'Hermodactyla, crawan-leac.' ib. p. 37, 'Hermodoctula, uel tidolosa, crawan-leac.'

<sup>5</sup> Diosc. iii. 127, ήμεροκαλλίς, οἱ δὲ ήμεροκατάλλακτος, . . . οἱ δὲ βολβὸς ὁ αἰματικός, φύλλα ἔχει καὶ  
καυλὸν ὄμοια κρίνων ἀνθη δὲ ἐν αὐτῷ καθ' ἑκάστην ἀπόφυσιν γ' ή δ' τὴν σχίσιν τῷ κρίνῳ ἐοικέτα ὅταν  
ἀρέγηται χαίνειν, τὴν δὲ χρόαν ἵσχυρῶς ὡχράν (var. ἑναθῆ). Sim. Jan. 'Hemerocalles aut catalepton  
vel bulbus ematicus, Dya. folia habet, &c.'

<sup>6</sup> Perhaps a corruption of equina, as hyposita  
almost certainly is of equisetum. <sup>7</sup> ἵππουρις, Diosc. iv. 46. App. 'Hiperois, id est capda  
caballina.'

<sup>8</sup> Gerarde, p. 1116, 'in English, Horse-taile, Shave-grasse and in some places  
Joynts. Shave-grasse is not without cause named Asprella, of his ruggednesse, which is not un-  
knowne to women who scour their pewter and wodden things of the kitchen therewith.' Cf. MS.

Sloane 282, 'Hironia uel yronea, hiposita, cauda equina, cauda caballina ys a rowȝ herb wȝ  
which men polisshen combes, bowes and cuppes.'

<sup>9</sup> Sim. Jan. 'Hierob, Dya. virga est porrecta  
virgultis ultra cubitum, &c.'

<sup>10</sup> Sim. Jan. 'Hyporis, g. aut anabasis, Dya. nascitur, &c.'

Diosc. iv. 46, ἵππουρις . . . οἱ δὲ ἀνάβασις . . . φύεται ἐν τόποις ἐφύδροις καὶ τάφροις, καυλία ἔχει κενά,

ὑπέρυθρα, ὑποτραχέα, στερεά, γόνασι διειλημμένα . . . περὶ δὲ αὐτὰ σχοινώδη φύλλα πυκνά, λεπτά.

<sup>11</sup> οἶνος. Matth. Silv. c. ccclxvi, 'Hynon, i. vinum, inde hynomel i. vini confectio.'

<sup>12</sup> οἰνόμελι.

Hymiotida <sup>1</sup> , saporifera idem.	Herba pullicaris uel } respice in per-
Hypomelidos, quedam poma sorbis similia.	Herba pollicaris } cillum <sup>6</sup> .
Hues maratrum <sup>2</sup> , feniculus idem, g <sup>e</sup> .	Herba nucaria, respice in spondilion. <sup>15</sup>
5 fenoyl <sup>3</sup> , a <sup>e</sup> . fenkele.	Herba trutannorum <sup>7</sup> , tapsia.
[Herba perforata, respice in Herba Johannis.	Herba judaica <sup>8</sup> , respice in tetrahith.]
Hipoas, respice in hircina.	
Herba terrestris, pes pulli idem.	
10 Herba calida, pes millui <sup>4</sup> , cattracta.	
Herba bona ueneris, respice in columbelua <sup>5</sup> .	
	Iacea nigra <sup>9</sup> , gall. mathfelonn <sup>10</sup> , a <sup>e</sup> .
	Bulwed <sup>11</sup> uel hardhaw <sup>12</sup> .
	Iacea alba, scabiosa <sup>13</sup> id. g <sup>e</sup> . scabiose <sup>14</sup> , 20 a <sup>e</sup> . scabwort <sup>15</sup> .
	Iacinctus <sup>16</sup> herba est florem habens

1. saporifera. 2. Hypomellidos. 4. fenkele. 18. Mathefelonn. 19. hardhakke.  
20. idem. scabiouse. 21. schabwrt.

<sup>1</sup> ὑπνωτικά. Sim. Jan. ‘*Ipnotica*, g. sunt quæ somnum uel soporem faciunt. Ga. ad Paternianum.’ Matth. Silv. c. ccclxvi, ‘*Hyponotica*, *hypnotinca*, i. saporifica. Ga. in dinamidiis.’ ὑπνωτικῶς, Galen, Lex. Hipp. p. 584. <sup>2</sup> ἵδε μάραθρον. <sup>3</sup> Cotgrave, ‘*Fenoil, m. as fenouil, fennell.*’ E. P. N. p. 44, ‘*Feniculum*, fanuil, fenecl.’ <sup>4</sup> Pes milvi. See ante, Catrarca. <sup>5</sup> See ante, Columbaria. <sup>6</sup> ψύλλιον. <sup>7</sup> Bart. p. 41, ‘*Tapsia*, i. herba trutannorum, de qua trutanni (i.e. beggars) solent facies suas aspergere ut leprosis assimulentur, et postea cum succo maratri et acetato se lavant et tota deletur infectio. Tapsia enim inflat vultum terentis.’ Gerarde, p. 1030, ‘if a man do stand where the winde doth blow from the plant, the aire doth exulcerate and blister the face and every other bare or naked place that may be subject to his venomous blast and poisonous quality.’ <sup>8</sup> Gerarde, p. 689. ‘There is a kinde of Bawme called *Herba Judaica* which Lobel calls *Tetrahit*.’ Bart. p. 24, ‘*Herba judaica*, tetrahit idem.’ <sup>9</sup> Bart. p. 24, ‘*Jacia nigra*, matfelonn.’ Gerarde, p. 729, ‘it is called also *Materfillon* and *Matreffilen*: in English, Matfellon, Bulweed, and Knapweed.’ <sup>10</sup> Compare the Welsh *Madfelen*. See Stow, Survey of the Cities of London and Westminster, fol. 1755, ii. 44, on the Church of St. Mary Matfelon. He relates that the murderer of a certain widow was set upon by the wives of the Parish who slew him out of hand: ‘and for this fact it hath been said that Parish purchased that name of *Mary Matfelon*.’ Strype, however, thinks it more probable that *Matfelon* is a word of Hebrew or Syriac extraction, ‘signifying as much as *quaæ nuper enixa est*,’ and so fitly applied to St. Mary: and that the church was founded by some knight that had dwelt in the Holy Land and dedicated to St. Mary with the Babe in her arms, which in those Eastern countries was called *Matfelon*. <sup>11</sup> Bullweed, or perhaps Bullhead. <sup>12</sup> Hardhead is one of the popular names for Knapweed. Gerarde, Appendix, gives *Hardhow* as a synonym of *Marygold*. <sup>13</sup> The scaly appearance of the under surface of the plant probably marked it out as a cure for cutaneous diseases. <sup>14</sup> Scabieuse. <sup>15</sup> Gerarde, p. 793, gives Scab-woort as a name of Elecampane. <sup>16</sup> Diosc. iv. 63, ὕάκινθος φύλλα ἔχει ὅμοια βόλβῳ . . . κόμην ἐπικειμένην κυρτὴν ἀνθους πλήρη πορφυροειδοῦς, βίσαν καὶ αὐτὴν ἐμφερῆ βολβῷ, ἥτις σὺν οἴνῳ καταπλασθεῖσα λευκῷ ἐπὶ παιδῶν ἀνήθους τηρεῖν πεπίστευται.

purpureum et radicem similem  
bullo, pueros a pubertate retinet.

Item **Jacintus** est quidam lapis.

**Iarus**<sup>1</sup>, gigarus<sup>2</sup>, barba aron, [alcon,]<sup>3</sup>  
pes uituli<sup>4</sup>, [respice in] saturion,  
rasga<sup>5</sup> idem. gallice iaruse, ae.  
cokkowespitte.

**Iauri**, flos eius uitis agrestis.

**Iasir**<sup>6</sup>, i. seminis minutti.

**Iancia**, illafeos<sup>7</sup>, lappa maior, lappa  
lappago, bardana<sup>8</sup>, diaglitis  
idem, gallice, gletonere<sup>9</sup>, anglice  
clote<sup>10</sup>.

**Ion**<sup>11</sup>, folia habet minora quam edera  
et nigriora in corio, hastam<sup>15</sup>  
in medio in qua capitellum  
et flos odoratus et purpureus,  
nascitur in locis umbrosis et asperis.

[**Iuncus triangularis**, i. ciperus<sup>12</sup>.] <sup>20</sup>

**Iusquiamus**<sup>13</sup>, caniculata<sup>14</sup>, simplicia<sup>15</sup>, cassilago<sup>16</sup>, dens caballinus<sup>17</sup>  
idem. gall. henesbane<sup>18</sup> uel henne-  
dewole<sup>18</sup>. Respice in canicula-<sup>25</sup>  
lata.

**Imix**<sup>19</sup>, uacca iuuenis idem.

2. bulbo. 6. iarouse. 9. Iafir. 11. dyaglitis. 14. *Jovis barba*, themolus,  
sticados citrinum idem. minora habet. 23. an. hennebane uel henedewole. 26. Jimix  
after Juniperus.

<sup>1</sup> See ante, Barba Aaron.

<sup>2</sup> Gigarus seems to have been produced out of Iarus, as Gerobotana out of Hierobotane (E. P. N. p. 14) and Gerarchia out of Hierarchia, and thus to betray an Italian origin.

<sup>3</sup> See ante, Alcon.

<sup>4</sup> From the shape of the leaf.

Gerarde, p. 834, 'in shops *Iarus* and *Barba Aron*, of others *Pes Vituli* :—in Italian *Gigora*—in French *Pied d' veau*.'

<sup>5</sup> Ante, 'Barba Aaron, iarus, basga idem: angl. cokkowespitte.'

<sup>6</sup> App. 'Iausir. i. opopanax.' Sim. Jan. 'Iausur, ara. opopanax.' Matth. Silv. 'Iasir, Iasiri, i. semen iunci.'

<sup>7</sup> Bart. p. 25, 'Ilafeos, i. bardona sive lappa inversa quod idem est.'

App. 'Ilafeos, bardana, id est lappa inversa.' <sup>8</sup> Gerarde, p. 810, 'in shops *Bardana* and *Lappa major*; . . . in French *Glouteron*; in English, Greate Burre, Burre Docke, or Clot Burre.'

<sup>9</sup> Cotgrave, 'Gleteron as Glatteron, The Clote Burre.' <sup>10</sup> E. P. N. p. 46, 'Lappa, bardane, clote.' ib. p. 37, 'Lappa, clate οδύς clif-wyrt.'

<sup>11</sup> Diosc. iv. 120, ίον πορφυροῦν φύλλον ἔχει μικρότερον κίσσουν καὶ λεπτότερον, μελάντερον δὲ καὶ οὐκ ἀνόμοιον καυλίον ἀπὸ τῆς βίζης ἐφ οὐν ἀνθήλιον σφόδρα εὐώδες πορφυροῦν φύεται ἐν παλισκίοις καὶ τραχέσι τέποις.

Diosc. i. 4. Bart. p. 15, 'Ciperus, junctus triangularis.' <sup>12</sup> κύπειρος, Diosc. iv. 69.

App. 'Iusquiamus, casilago, simpliciaca, verutaria (marg. verrucaria), canicularis idem est.'

<sup>14</sup> See ante, Caniculata. E.P.N. p. 47, 'Iusquiamus, chenille, hennebone.' Gerarde, p. 355,

'Henbane is called . . . Insana, Alterculum, Symphoniaca, and Calicularis, . . . of Matthæus Sylvaticus, Dens Caballinus, Miliandrum, Cassilago.' Apuleius, de Virt. Herb. c. iv, 'alii sym-

phoniacam, alii calicularem appellant, alii dentariam.' <sup>15</sup> Perhaps συμφωνισκή. Bart. p. 40,

'Symphoniaca, i. iusquiamus.' <sup>16</sup> Bart. p. 14, 'Cassilago, i. semen iusquiamini, canicularis idem.' <sup>17</sup> Diosc. iv. 69, 'Ρωμαῖοι ινσάρα, δεντάρια.

<sup>18</sup> See ante, Caniculata. <sup>19</sup> Bart. p. 26, 'Jumex, i. vacca juvenis.' Matth. Silv. c. ccclxxvi, 'Iunis, i. vacca iuuenis.'

- Iuniperus**, gall. geneure<sup>1</sup>, angl. gos<sup>2</sup>.  
[Respic in alchionoidos<sup>3</sup> et in  
amis<sup>4</sup> et in arciotide<sup>5</sup> et in uernix<sup>6</sup> et in agnus.]
- 5 Iusquiamatido-tizas**<sup>7</sup> idem est quod  
inicio, inicis, unde iusquiamatismus.
- Ius col[1]ex**<sup>8</sup> est genus cuiusdam  
collirii, fragile et subrubeastrum.  
[i. iniection.]
- 10 Iuscalcus**<sup>9</sup> acram habet in se qual-  
itatem et euentoriam et purgatiuam.
- Iuiube**<sup>10</sup> est fructus quidam maior  
fabis.
- Ibiseus**<sup>11</sup>, altea idem.
- 15 Ictiocolla**<sup>12</sup>, qui dicitur uenter techi<sup>13</sup>
- piscis, emplastris cephalicis neces-  
sariis miscetur confectionibus.
- Icerdatei**, iringe idem, radices sunt  
herbe nascentes in losis saxosis  
habentes folia sicut cardus spinosa,<sup>20</sup>  
et ex illis conficitur, et in conditum  
loco ipsarum possunt poni pasti-  
nasce ortenses.
- Idiosmum**<sup>14</sup>, menta idem.
- Igia**<sup>15</sup> sanitas interpretatur, opia est.<sup>25</sup>
- Igroscopi**<sup>16</sup>, stercus caprinum idem.
- Ilex** frutex est quasi geneste uel sauine  
sed mollior, flores facit albos.
- Ilaphe[o]s**<sup>17</sup>, sapa idem.
- Illaficos**, bardana, lappa inuersa idem.<sup>30</sup>

5. Iusquiamatizo. 6. iusquiamantissimus i. iniection. 11. euentoriam. purgatoriam.  
12. fructus quidam est maioris. 14. altera. 18. Icerdatal. 19. nascentis. locis  
20. habentis. 21. 3<sup>5</sup> conditum.

<sup>1</sup> App. ‘Juniperi, i. zeneuer.’ French *genièvre*, *genève*.  
(perhaps *areuthinetum*), gos<sup>2</sup>. A. S. *gorst*, our *gorse*.

<sup>3</sup> See ante, Alcheozoidos.

<sup>4</sup> See ante, Amis. <sup>5</sup> See ante, Arceotide. ἄρκευθος, Diosc. i. 103. <sup>6</sup> Gerarde,

p. 1373, ‘the gum of the Juniper tree is usually called of the Apothecaries vernix.’ Bart. p. 16,  
*Classa vel glassa*, i. vernix vel bernix, viz. gummi juniperi.’ <sup>7</sup> Sim. Jan. ‘Inquimatizare,

i. linire, Alexan. de oculis primo capitulo. Item pro iniicere, Oribasius Capitulo de ulceribus  
matricis.’ ἐγχυματίζω, ἐγχυματισμός, cf. Alex. Trall. (ed. Puschmann) ii. 7. <sup>8</sup> λὸς σκάληξ,

Diosc. v. 92. Sim. Jan. ‘Ius collex, Dyascorides est genus collirii fragile et subrubeastrum.’  
<sup>9</sup> λὸς χαλκοῦ. Glossar von Siena (Hermes, vol. xviii. p. 540), ‘Juscalcu, lepetis calcu, spuma  
ferri.’ Cf. Paulus Ægineta. *Iniection* must be intended to explain *iusquiamatismus*. <sup>10</sup> Bart.

p. 26, ‘Jujube, i. poma Sancti Johannis.’ <sup>11</sup> Sim. Jan. ‘Ibiscus, eviscus, althea idem.  
Cas. Fe. in antidotario.’ Ιβίσκος, Diosc. iii. 153. See ante, Eviscus. <sup>12</sup> Sim. Jan.

‘Ictiocolla grece apud Dyascori. Ictiocolla quod dicitur venter est ceti piscis.’ Diosc. iii. 92,  
ἢ δὲ ιχθυόκολλα λεγομένη κοιλία ἡστὴν ιχθύος κητῶν . . . ὀφελεῖ δὲ εἰς τὰς κεφαλικὰς ἐμπλάστρους.

<sup>13</sup> Read *ceti*. <sup>14</sup> ἥδνοσμος, Diosc. iii. 36. App. ‘Idiosmium, i. mentha.’ <sup>15</sup> Sim. Jan.

‘Igia grece quedam confectio in antidotario universalis et est dictum sanitas.’ ίγεια or ίγίεια.

<sup>16</sup> Bart. p. 20, ‘Erascopos, i. carprarum fimus.’ Compare αἴγανος σπύραθοι, Diosc. ii. 98. Renzi,  
Coll. Salernit. ‘Igyoscopi, stercus caprinus idem.’ <sup>17</sup> Sim. Jan. ‘Illafeos quidam exposuerunt  
bardanamque et lappa major in antidotario universalis in mitridatico magno vocatur.’ Bart. p. 25,

‘Illafeos, i. bardona sive lappa inversa quod idem est.’ App. ‘Ilafeos, bardana, id est lappa  
inversa.’ Here *sapa* seems to be a misreading for *lappa*; and the gloss to be confused with the  
next. Renzi, Coll. Salernit. ‘Ilafeos, lapa (var. sapa) idem.’

**Imbis**<sup>1</sup> i. pes ciconie.

**Inantis**<sup>2</sup> uel **inanti**, flos uitis agrestis  
uel uue agrestis idem.

**Iu**<sup>3</sup> uiola alba idem, et est alia rubea.

**Incuba**<sup>4</sup>, sponsa solis<sup>5</sup>, kalendula<sup>6</sup>  
idem. a<sup>e</sup>. goldwort<sup>7</sup> uel rodeuert<sup>8</sup>.  
Respice in elitropia<sup>9</sup>.

**Inanantium** uel **inantum**<sup>10</sup>, i. flos  
lambrusse<sup>11</sup>.

**Inule**<sup>12</sup> gall. escaylonnes.

**Inicion**,<sup>13</sup> i. coscini.

2. flos uite. 6. goldewert. ruduuert. 9. lambrusce. 10. *Inube*. *eschaloynes*.  
11. costum. 12. Iunube. 16. Ipozima. yposcellina.

**Imnile canales.**

**Incubus**<sup>14</sup> nomen est morbi, et nomen  
demonis, et inde succubus id quod  
sicutu.<sup>15</sup>

**Iposmia** uel **yposellina**<sup>16</sup>, herba  
aquatica est nascens in locis aquo-  
sis, habet folia foliis fabe similia,  
unde a vulgo dicitur fabaria, ad tu-  
mores ualet. a<sup>e</sup>. lemeke uel lemoke.<sup>20</sup>

**Ipoquistidos**<sup>16</sup> i. succus fungi qui  
crescit ad pedes rose canine.

<sup>1</sup> App. ‘*Iraber*, pes ciconiae idem est.’

<sup>2</sup> οινάνθη καλέσται δ τῆς ἀγρίας ἀμπέλου καρπὸς  
ὄποτε ἀνθεῖ, Diosc. v. 5. Matth. Silv. c. ccclxviii, ‘*Iantiflas*, i. flos uve vitis agrestis.’ App.

‘*Iantis flos*, id est flos uue agrestis.’

<sup>3</sup> *Iov*, Diosc. iv. 120. App. ‘*Io*, i. viola alba.’  
<sup>4</sup> *Intubum*, endive. App. ‘*Intiba*, i. *cichorea*.’ Bart. p. 25, ‘*Intuba*, solsequium, cicoreaque  
sponsaque solis.’

<sup>5</sup> App. ‘*Sponsa solis*, elitropia, solsequia, *cichorea*, intyba idem est.’

<sup>6</sup> Bart. p. 14, ‘*Calendula*, i. solsequium.’ ib. p. 26, ‘*Kalendula* est herba crescents in hortis portans  
florem rubeum vel croceum, de quibus floribus faciunt sibi juvenculæ coronas, solsequium idem.’

Gerarde, p. 741, ‘The marigold is called *Calendula*, it is to be seene in floure in the Calends  
almost of every moneth: . . . in English, Marigolds and Ruddes.’  
<sup>7</sup> E. P. N. p. 32, ‘*Solsequia*,  
golde.’  
<sup>8</sup> E. P. N. p. 63, ‘*Hoc solsequium, a rode*?’  
<sup>9</sup> See ante, Eleutropia.

<sup>10</sup> Matth. Silv. c. ccclxxiv, ‘*Inantium* id est flos lambrusce.’ See ante, Inantis. App. ‘*Inantis*,  
flos solificii.’ ib. ‘*Inantes*, i. flores qui silfio vocantur.’  
<sup>11</sup> Gerarde, p. 871, ‘Blacke

Bryonie is called . . . *Vitis sylvestris*, . . . notwithstanding it much differs from *Labrusca* or *Vitis  
vinifera sylvestris*, that is the Wild Vine.’ E. P. N. p. 11, ‘*Labrusca*, wingerd.’ ib. p. 46,  
‘*Labrusca*, hundes-berien.’  
<sup>12</sup> E. P. N. p. 57, ‘Hec *hinnula*, a scalyone.’ MS. Ashm. 1470,

‘*Innule*, scalones.’ Cotgrave, ‘a scallion, oignonnette, oignon sectil, oignon fendu, sive.’ ib.  
<sup>13</sup> ‘*Oignonnette*, a Scallion, or a wild onyon.’ ib. ‘*Sive*, a Chiboll, hollow leek, Scallion.’ ib.

‘*Eschallotte*, a cive or chive.’ Gerarde, p. 170, gives *Ascalonitides*, Scallions: and we have in  
E. P. N. p. 24, ‘*Ascolonium*, cipa,’ and ib. p. 27, ‘*Ascoloma*, cipe.’ ib. p. 33, ‘*Scolonia*, cipe.’ ib. p. 81,

‘*Scalonia*, cype leac,’ all apparently from Ascalon.  
<sup>14</sup> Renzi, Coll. Salernit. ‘*Inicion*,  
id est costom (var. costum).’  
<sup>15</sup> Bart. p. 24, ‘*Incubus* nomen est morbi.’

<sup>16</sup> σέλινον, Diosc. iii. 61. The description is that of Brooklime (Veronica Beccabunga). See ante,  
*Faba*.

<sup>17</sup> Platearius, Circ. Inst. ‘*Ipoquistidos* fungus est qui reperitur circa pedem rosæ  
caninæ.’ Sim. Jan. ‘*Ipoquistidos* . . . est succus barbe ircine secundum Avicennam que est fungus  
qui nascitur in radice rosa canine.’ Bart. p. 25, ‘*Ipoquistidos* est succus fungi qui nascitur ad pedem  
rosæ caninæ.’ According to Gerarde (p. 1281), the Holly Rose is called in Greek κίστος or κίσθος,  
and of divers *rosa canina*, though not properly. The fungous excrescence growing from its root is  
called ὑποκιστίς, and from it is extracted (p. 1275) a juice called in shops Hypocistis.’

Ipopia<sup>1</sup> uel ypepiosa, tenebrositas  
idem.  
Ipotesis, i. cataracta in oculis.  
Ipogias, i. uiridis.  
5 Iria maior et minor Galieni, ysopus  
idem.  
Irungi aut iringion<sup>2</sup> aut nux agrestis,  
secacul<sup>3</sup>, cardobanis<sup>4</sup> idem. Herba  
est spinosa, crescens iuxta mare,  
10 folia habet ad modum holin<sup>5</sup>,  
cuius radices ponuntur in electu-  
ariis. [Respice in icerdate.]  
[Innoticum<sup>6</sup> i. sompniferum, secun-  
dum Platearium in iusquiamo et  
15 mandragora.

Illafeos, respice in iancia.  
Interficiens patrem<sup>7</sup>, respice in pes  
uituli.  
Inpitigo<sup>8</sup>, respice in serpigo.  
Ixion<sup>9</sup>, respice in camelionte alba.]  
10 Ision<sup>10</sup>, i. centaurea, cuius duplex est  
species, maior et minor. Maior  
facit florem croceum, minor sub-  
rubeum.  
Isacotidis uel isacotidix<sup>11</sup> salix idem.  
20 a<sup>o</sup>. salgh<sup>12</sup>.  
Isculi<sup>13</sup>, uermes siue lumbrici terreni  
idem. Mirabiliter consolidant ner-  
uos incisos. angl. angeltwychches<sup>14</sup>  
uel maddokkes<sup>15</sup>.  
30

1. ypopiosa. 5. Galieni. 7. yrngion. 10. holinis? 21. Isyon. 23. fecit.  
crecum. 25. ysacotidix, silex. 29. angletwiche. 30. maddokk.

<sup>1</sup> ὑπώπιον. Sim. Jan. ‘*Ippopios vel ypopia* secundum Pau. est sanies collecta sub cornea oculi.’  
<sup>2</sup> ἡρύγγιον, Diosc. iii. 21. <sup>3</sup> Bart. p. 38, ‘*Setacul*, i. sigillum Sancte Marie vel yrngi secundum quosdam.’ App. ‘*Secacul*, i. eryngium.’ <sup>4</sup> Sim. Jan. ‘*Irringus*, dicitur a quibusdam cardopanis.’ Glossar von Siena (Hermes, vol. xviii. pt. 4), p. 537, no. 251, ‘*Eringio*, cardupan;’ and ib. p. 541, no. 356, ‘*Iringio*, pane calido.’ See ante, Cardo panis. <sup>5</sup> Its regular name is Sea Holly; cf. E. P. N. p. 39, ‘*Ulcia*, holen.’ <sup>6</sup> ἥπωτικός. Platearius, circ. Inst. ‘*Iusquiamus*, . . . virtutem habet enoticam.’ ib. ‘*Mandragora* . . . virtutem ymotoicam habet, i. soporiferam.’ <sup>7</sup> Matth. Silv. c. ccclxxvi, ‘*Interfector patris sui*, quid est l. sathimon, comarus.’ ib. c. clxxviii, ‘*Comarus*, grec. arab. catilabinch, vel hautanchi, lati. strangulator patris sui, vel ficus lupi vel suborbito.’ κόμαρος, Diosc. i. 185. <sup>8</sup> Impetigo. Bart. p. 25, ‘*Inpetigo* est scabies sicca.’ <sup>9</sup> Diosc. iii. 8, ιξίαν . . . ἐκάλεσαν διὰ τὸ ἐν τοῖς τόποις ιξέν εὑρίσκεσθαι πρὸς τὰς μέζας αὐτοῦ, φέ καὶ ἀντὶ μαστίχης χρῶνται αἱ γυναῖκες. <sup>10</sup> Apparently a corruption of *limnesion* (λιμνήσιον, Diosc. iii. 7). See ante, Centaurea minor. <sup>11</sup> Matth. Silv. c. ccclxxvi, ‘*Iscia*, i. salix.’ Renzi, Coll. Salernit. (iii. 295), ‘*Isacotidis, vel isacodinx* (var. *isacondix*) id est, siler.’ This gloss may perhaps be explained by that immediately below, ‘*Isacodis*, idem similiter,’ (*ισαχῶς*, i. similiter). The last syllable of *ισαχῶς* may have been misunderstood, and confused with *cos*, *cotis*, a flint, whence the reading of Sloane, ‘*ysacotididix*, silex.’ *Silex* then becomes confused with *salix*, and we have the extraordinary jumble in the text, which is increased by the Greek name for *salix*, *ιτέα*, Diosc. i. 135. <sup>12</sup> Our *sallow* (Gerarde, p. 1391). <sup>13</sup> Bart. p. 26, ‘*Ysculi* sunt vermes terræ, i. lumbrici.’ App. ‘*Iusculi* sunt vermes terranei.’ <sup>14</sup> Wright’s Vocabularies (ed. Wüller), i. 122, ‘*Lumbricus*, renwyrm vel angeltwicce.’ ib. p. 320, ‘*Lubricus*, angeltwicca.’ <sup>15</sup> Ib. p. 594, ‘*Lumbricus*, an<sup>co</sup>. a maddock.’ Bart. p. 15, ‘*Cinices*, an. mazekes.’

**Isita**, serpens idem.

**Isacodis**<sup>1</sup> idem similiter.

**Kalendula**<sup>2</sup>, sponsa solis<sup>3</sup>, incuba<sup>4</sup> idem. anglice golduurt<sup>5</sup> uel rodes<sup>6</sup>.

[**Katariacum**<sup>7</sup>, i. rasura cornu cervini.]

**Kacabre**<sup>8</sup>, i. genus uernicis.

**Karmesit**<sup>9</sup>, i. fructus tamarisci.

**Keisim**<sup>10</sup>, i. leuisticus.

**Kufordafin**<sup>11</sup>, i. cinamomum.

**Kitran**<sup>12</sup> id est pix.

**Kist**<sup>13</sup>, i. mensura.

**Kieirdei**, i. ordeum fractum.

**Kyceec**<sup>14</sup>, i. frutex cuiusdam gummi,<sup>15</sup> dragantum.

**Kromios**<sup>16</sup> uel **caromios** idem, calidam et extenuatoriam habet substantiam, unde emoroydas apperit imposita.

20

**Labulla**<sup>16</sup> uel **anabulla**<sup>17</sup> idem. Genus est titimalli maioris cuius lac expellit serpentem et aufert verucas manibus frequenter intinctis, lac dico desiccatum a sole quod dicam 25 uniuersos expellit lumbricos.

2. i. similiter. 4. golduert. 5. rudewert. 8. Kakabre. 10. Keysim. 12. i.  
pix. 14. Kycider. 17. Kronios uel caromios karannos aut karamios. 19. aperit.  
23. auffert verrucas.

<sup>1</sup> See ante, Isacotidis. <sup>2</sup> Bart. p. 14, 'Calendula, i. solsequium.' ib. p. 26, 'Kalendula est herba crescens in hortis portans florem rubeum vel croceum . . . solsequium idem.' App. 'Calendula, i. solsequia nostra.' <sup>3</sup> See ante, Eleutropia. <sup>4</sup> See ante, Incuba.

<sup>5</sup> E. P. N. p. 32, 'Solequia, golde.' <sup>6</sup> Ib. p. 63, 'Hoc solsequium, a rode.' <sup>7</sup> MS. Sloane. 282 (Bray), 'Kateriacum, rasura cornu cervini, shauyng of an herteshorne.' App. 'Catariorori, id est rasura cornu cervini.' 'Cataricon, i. rasura de cornu cervino.' <sup>8</sup> Sim. Jan. 'Karabe vel ut quidam kakabre est gummi arboris secundum Avicennam.' Bart. p. 14, 'Cacabre vulgo dicitur lambra' (i. e. amber): ib. p. 26, 'Kacabre, i. lambre. Karabe, i. vernix.' App. 'Cecabre, i. genus vernicis.' <sup>9</sup> Sim. Jan. 'Karmezith exponit Avicenna quod est fructus tamarisci.'

<sup>10</sup> Sim. Jan. 'Keisim, ara. levisticum ut patet ex concordia Dya(scridis) et Avi(cennæ).' Bart. p. 26, 'Keysim, i. levisticum.' <sup>11</sup> Matth. Silv. c. ccclxxxi, 'Kufordasin, i. cinamomum vel species ejus.' App. 'Cheufeudafu, i. cinnamomum.'

dicit kidria vel kedria . . . latine cedrian dicunt, gummi cedri . . . est Kitran vel alkiran notum apud nos.' Bart. p. 9, 'Alchitram, i. pix.' ib. p. 10, 'Alquitran, pix liquida idem.' <sup>12</sup> Sim. Jan. 'Kitran, a. grecus' 'Kist, ara. nomen mensure . . . auctoritate Gal. que ex ea est Romana est libra una et semis. Bart. p. 26, 'Kyst, i. st. i et ss.' Renzi, Coll. Salernit. iii. 296, 'Kist est pondus libræ semis.'

<sup>13</sup> Sim. Jan. 'Kromyon, grece cepe.' App. 'Cromium, i. cepa canina.' ib. 'Cromon, i. cæpa.' ib. 'Charaminon, i. cæpe.' ib. 'Chiromidion, i. cæpe.' <sup>14</sup> Sim. Jan. 'Labula species est titimalorum.' App. 'Labula, id est genus tithymalli maioris, cuius lac expellit serpentes.' <sup>15</sup> κρόμυον, Diosc. ii. 180. Sim. Jan. 'Anabulla maior.'

<sup>17</sup> See ante,

**Labar**<sup>1</sup> nascitur circa aquam et in ipsa  
aqua, habet folia pusilla et rotunda  
et flocculum exalbidum.

5      **Ladanum**<sup>2</sup> uel **ladanus** dicitur nasci  
de rore celi, et restringit reuma  
capitis. Confortat etiam cor et  
cerabrum adorando; manna<sup>3</sup> simi-  
liter nascitur ex diuersis arboribus  
super quas cadit ros, inde recipit  
10     hanc proprietatem.

**Labrum ueneris**<sup>4</sup>, cardo<sup>5</sup> idem, folia

habet lata et maculas albas in foliis,  
ualet contra opilacionem splenis et  
epatis, semine utimur, anglice sough  
thistil<sup>6</sup>. [Respice in camelionta.] 15

**Labana**, i. grossus pannus laneus.

**Lana succida**<sup>7</sup>, i. lana non lota.

5      **Lagopas**<sup>8</sup> dicitur a similitudine pedis  
leporis, nascitur in pratis et locis  
ubi oлиue abundant. 20

**Lagana**<sup>9</sup> de pasta fiunt [et sunt]  
azima<sup>10</sup> et lota, a<sup>e</sup>. pankakus<sup>11</sup>.

2. rotundula. 3. floscellum.

7. cerebrum odorando.

14. foghtistel.

18. leporis pedis.

22. lata. campastes.

<sup>1</sup> Sim. Jan. ‘*Labar*, Dyas. nascitur circa aquas et in ipsa aqua, &c.’ E. P. N. p. 8, ‘*Sion*, þ is laber.’ Diosc. ii. 153, Σίον τὸ ἐν ὕδαισιν, . . . οἱ δὲ λαονέρδε.’ Matth. Silv. c. ccclxxxiii, ‘*Labar*, i. lentigo que nascitur juxta aquas, folia habet rotunda et flocculum exalbidum.’ <sup>2</sup> Bart. p. 27,

‘*Ladanum* dicitur nasci de rore celi.’ λάδανον, Diosc. i. 128; Plin. Hist. Nat. xxvi. 30.

<sup>3</sup> Bart. p. 29, ‘*Manna* est quoddam dulce quod fit de rore cadente super quasdam herbas vel arbores certis temporibus.’ Plin. Hist. Nat. xii. 32. 4, ‘Micas concussu elisas mannam vocamus.’

<sup>4</sup> The name *labrum Veneris*, like ‘Αφροδίτης λουτρόν, belongs to the Teasel, and, like δίψακος, is due to the water standing in its leaves. Teasel is also called χαμαιλέων (Diosc. iii. 11), and hence arises a certain confusion between it and the χαμαιλέων λευκός and μέλας of Diosc. iii. 8, 9.

<sup>5</sup> E. P. N. p. 52, ‘*Hic cardo*, cardoun.’ ib. p. 59, ‘*Hic cardon -nis, media correpta*, thystalle.’ Wright’s Vocabularies (ed. Wüller), p. 570, ‘*Cardo*, an<sup>e</sup>. a thystell, or a tesell.’ ib. p. 733, ‘*Cardonis* est herba multum fullonibus apta.’ <sup>6</sup> See ante, Cameleonta alba, ‘Folia habet albedine maculata, angl. southistel (*var. foghtistel*).’ Bart. p. 27, ‘*Labrum Veneris*, an. wokethistel.’

ib. p. 27, ‘*Lactucella*, endivia, scariola, sowethistel idem sunt secundum quosdam.’ ib. p. 37, ‘*Rostrum porcinum*, an. sowethistel.’ ib. p. 38, ‘*Scariola*, lactucella, lactuca agrestis idem, an. sowethistel.’ Wright’s Vocabularies (ed. Wüller), p. 608, ‘*Rostrum porcinum* an<sup>e</sup>. sowthystell.’

Catholicon Anglicum (ed. Herttage), ‘*Fawthistelle*, labrum Veneris.’ The suggestion there made (p. 124) that *fawthistelle* might represent A. S. fāhpistel (coloured thistle) would suit the description *maculas albas in foliis* and also the name *Carduus varius*. Cf. Wright’s Vocabularies, p. 163, ‘*varius vel discolor, fah.*’ Gerarde, p. 1161, ‘The Blacke Chamæleon is called in Greeke χαμαιλέων μέλας . . . in English the Chamæleon Thistle, or the Thistle that changeth it selfe into many shapes and colours.’ <sup>7</sup> Bart. p. 26, ‘*Lana succida*, i. non lota.’ Varro, De Re Rustica, ii. 11, 6, ‘tonsuræ tempus inter equinoctium vernum et solstitium, cum sudare cœperint oves, a quo sudore recens lana tonsa succida est appellata.’ App. ‘*Lana succida*, i. mollificata, et ab animali recenter educta.’ <sup>8</sup> Diosc. iv. 17, λαγάποντος . . . φύεται δὲ ἐν τρασιάσ. <sup>9</sup> λάγανον. App.

‘*Libana*, i. lagana.’ Wright’s Vocabularies (ed. Wüller), p. 591, ‘*Langanum*, an<sup>e</sup>. a pancake.’ <sup>10</sup> ἄγνυα.

<sup>11</sup> Catholicon Anglicum (ed. Herttage, 1881), ‘a Pancake, opacum, *laganum*.’ ib. ‘Cramkake, collirida, *laganum*.’

**Lapis calamariis**<sup>1</sup>, emachites<sup>2</sup>, quo uel magnes<sup>3</sup> et guit idem.

**Lapis magnetis**<sup>4</sup> inuenitur in India in litore maris oceanii, [serdene] idem. Respice in eracles et in magnes.]

**Lapis lincis**<sup>5</sup> dicunt quidem quod fit de urina lincis tempore petulancis, qui induratur et transit in lapidem.

**Lapis armenicus**<sup>6</sup> a regione illa sic nominatus est.

**Lapis agapis**<sup>7</sup> siue lazuli<sup>8</sup> blauii est colore satis bonus idem fit azurium<sup>9</sup>.

**Lapis pirites**<sup>10</sup> lapis est a quo per alisionem *calibis* uel alterius duri corporis euolat ignis, sed G. in epistolis ad Glauconem exponit lapis pirites, i. lapis miluaris<sup>11</sup>, quem

1. calaminabis. emachithes. 2. giro. 3. Yndia. 4. littore. 7. quidam.  
8. lyncis. petulancie. 11. armenis. 13. lapis lazuli. 14. coloris. inde fit.  
20. quod.

<sup>1</sup> Sim. Jan. ‘*Lapis calaminaris* supra in cadimia, et infra in ponfolinx et in tutia.’ Cotgrave, ‘*Calaminaire, pierre calaminaire*, a yellowish Minerall, or stone, whereby copper is turned into brasse.’ ib. ‘*Calomite*, the Adamant, Loadstone or Magnes stone; also a kind of Cadmia, or the stiffe that cleaves unto the yron rods wherwith melting copper is stirred.’ Information on precious stones will be found in The Natural History of Gems or Decorative Stones, by C.W. King, Lond. 1867.

<sup>2</sup> Plin. Hist. Nat. xxxvi. 25. 3, ‘Hæmatites magnes sanguinei coloris.’ Cf. Galen (ed. Kühn), vol. xii. p. 204.

<sup>3</sup> App. ‘*Lapis magnetis*, i. gyro uel calaminaris.’ Renzi, Coll. Salernit. iii. 296, ‘*Lapis magnetis* et calaminaris et guir idem.’ <sup>4</sup> μαγνήτης λίθος, Diosc. v. 147. <sup>5</sup> App. ‘*Lapis lyncis* fit de urina lupi ceruini.’ Bart. p. 27, ‘*Lapis lincis* dicunt quidam quod fit de urina lincis tempore petulantie, que induratur in lapidem.’ Matth. Silv. c. ecccxliv, ‘*Lapis linceis*, Evax, fit de urina lupi ceruarum micta et in montibus coagulata.’ Diosc. ii. 100, τὸ δὲ τῆς λυγγός, δὴ λυγγούριον καλεῖται, ἀμα τῷ ἔξουρηθῆναι λιθοῦσθαι πεπίστευται. Cf. MS. Sloane 282, ‘*Lapis lincis* comej of þe ureyne of a wolf y pissed, and on þe hylles and munteynes cruddled.’ Cf. Plin. Hist. Nat. xxxvii. 11, 4, and viii. 57, 2. Evax is said to have been a king of Arabia, and to have written a book on gems. There is a prose work on the names of gems, professing to be by him (Bodl. MS. Hatton, formerly 100, now 76), while that in verse (the *Lapidarium* quoted by Vincent of Beauvais) is really the work of Marbodus or Marbodeus of Rennes, who died in 1123 (see Fabricius, Bibl. Græc. vol. xiii. pp. 154, 155). See Marbodei Dactylotheca, 8<sup>o</sup>. Basle, 1555. Theophrastus, De Lapid. c. 52.

<sup>6</sup> Bart. p. 27, ‘*Lapis armenicus* dicitur a regione illa.’ Αρμένιος, Diosc. v. 105.

<sup>7</sup> De Laet, de Gemmis, Lugd. Bat. 1647, p. 195. ‘Agapis lapis, nomen corruptum est ex Achate.’

<sup>8</sup> Perhaps the κυανός of Diosc. v. 106. <sup>9</sup> Fr. azur, corrupted from *lazur* through *l'azur*, the name being derived from *Lajwurd*, where the *lapis lazuli* is found (cf. Skeat's Dict. sub *azure*).

<sup>10</sup> Sim. Jan. ‘*Lapis pirites* apud Dya. et Gali. in Epistola ad Glauconem est marchasita.’ πυρίτης λίθος, Diosc. v. 142. Plin. Hist. Nat. xxxvi. 30. 2, ‘Clavo vel altero lapide percussi scintillas edunt.’ Galen (ed. Kühn), vol. xii. p. 199.

<sup>11</sup> With *milvaris* compare Plin. Hist. Nat. xxxvi. 30. 1, ‘Molarem quidam pyriten vocant, quoniam sit plurimus ignis illi.’ Cf. Theophrastus, De Lapid. c. 19 and 40.

quidam dicunt de lapide lato supra quem solet ignis construi<sup>1</sup>.

**Lapis molipddides**<sup>2</sup> similem uirtutem habet scorio plumbi et lauatur similiter.

[**Labrusca**, respice in ampelion et inana<sup>3</sup>.

**Lacancemon**, respice in pacemon.]

**Lapis frigius**<sup>4</sup> quo in frigia interfec-  
tores utuntur, unde et nomen ac-  
cipit, utilis est colorem uiridem  
habens.

**Lapis gacatus**<sup>5</sup> inuenitur in Licia  
circa ripam fluminis qui gauces  
appella[n]tur, colore niger et  
aridus.

**Lapis celidonius**<sup>6</sup> inuenitur in uentre  
irundinum, cuius due sunt genera-  
s. niger et rufus qui tolluntur

capitibus pullorum hirundinum ex 20  
nido et fissis eorum uentribus in-  
ueniuntur.

**Lapis electorius**<sup>7</sup> inuenitur in uen-  
tribus gallorum gallinaceorum,  
cristallo similis uel aque limpide, 25  
hunc qui<sup>8</sup> secum habuerit invictus  
erit. Mulieribus prodest portare  
qui uolunt place[re] uiris.

**Lapis crisolitus**<sup>9</sup> lucidissimus est  
similis auro.

**Lapis exebonus**<sup>10</sup> albus est et speciosus  
que solent aurifaces aurum limpi-  
dare.

**Lapis lazuli**<sup>11</sup> uena terre est de qua fit  
lazulum quod multum assimulatur 35  
[in aspectu] celesti coloris. [Re-  
spice in lapis agapis.]

**Lapis phireus**, qui miniscus [dicitur],

<sup>2</sup>. quam.      <sup>3</sup>. molipddides.  
<sup>17</sup>. uentribus hyrundinum.  
<sup>32</sup>. quo.      <sup>38</sup>. saphireus.

<sup>10</sup>. accepit.      <sup>13</sup>. gagatis.  
<sup>21</sup>. confassis.      <sup>23</sup>. allectorius.

<sup>14</sup>. quod gautis.  
<sup>28</sup>. que uolunt.

<sup>1</sup> Renzi, Coll. Salernit. iii. 296, *constitui*.

ἀνάλογον ἔχει τὴν δύναμιν τῇ σκωρίᾳ πλένεται δὲ ὅμοιας.

<sup>2</sup> Diosc. v. 98, καὶ ὁ μολυβδοειδῆς δὲ λίθος

See ante, Iancia.

<sup>4</sup> Diosc.

v. 140, λίθος φρύγιος ᾧ οἱ βαφεῖς ἐν Φρυγίᾳ χρῶνται ὅθεν καὶ ὀνόμασται . . . ἄριστος δὲ ὁ χρός. Sim.

Jan. *infectores*.

<sup>5</sup> γαγάτης, Diosc. v. 145, γεννᾶται ἐν Δυκίᾳ κατά τινα ποταμὸν εἰσρυσιν . . . καλέται δὲ ὁ ποταμὸς Γάγας.

<sup>6</sup> Read *captis pullis* with Sim. Jan. *capitibus pullorum*, Evax in Bodl. MS. Hatton, 76. Diosc. ii. 60, χελιδόνος νεύσσους τοὺς ἐκ τῆς πρώτης νεοσσούσις, αὐξο-  
μένης τῆς σελήνης, ἀνατέμων εὐρήσεις ἐν τῇ γάστρι λίθους, ἐξ ᾧ δύο λαβὰν ἔνα ποίκιλον καὶ τὸν

ἔτερον καθαρόν, κ.τ.λ.

<sup>7</sup> Plin. Hist. Nat. xxxvii. 54. 5, ‘Alectorias vocant in ventriculis gallinaceorum inventas, crystallina specie, magnitudine fabae; quibus Milonem Crotoniensem

usum in certaminibus invictum fuisse videri volunt:’ cf. ἀλέκτωρ, ἀλεκτρυνάν.

<sup>8</sup> Matth. Silv.

c. ccxcxi, ‘qui secum habuerit invictus erit ut multis probatum est . . . mulieribus proderit portatus qui volunt placere viro.’

<sup>9</sup> Sim. Jan. ‘*Lapis crisolitus*, lucidissimus est et colore auri.’ Cf.

Plin. Hist. Nat. xxxvii. 42.

<sup>10</sup> Plin. Hist. Nat. xxxvii. 58. 1, ‘Exhebenum Zoroastres speciosam et candidam tradit qua aurifaces aurum poliunt.’ It is thought by De Laet (p. 128) to be the same as *lapis Samius*.

<sup>11</sup> Platearius, Circ. Inst. ‘*Lapis lazuli*, vena terre est de qua

fit lazulum . . . est autem lapis lazuli qui multum assimilatur colori celestino.’

corpora præbet integra et boni coloris et sudorem multum fluentem compescit.

**Lapis epistiten**<sup>1</sup> rubicundus et dilucidus nascitur in Corintho.

**Lapis galactides**<sup>2</sup> color est cinereus et gustu dulcis, hic post balneum ieunie datus cum mulso uel aqua copiam lactis ministrat.

**Lapis medus** est niger sed *tritus* emittit croceum colorem, est autem duplicitis potencie, bone et male, nascitur apud fluum ffasin.

**Lapis berillus**<sup>3</sup> lucidus est et clarus, similis oleo.

**Lapis smaragdus**<sup>4</sup> portatus<sup>5</sup> auget substantiam pecunie<sup>6</sup>.

**Lapis alabastrites**<sup>7</sup> uirtutis est laxitiui.

**Lapis corallus**<sup>8</sup> maximas habet uirtutes, nam qui portat nunquam capietur ab ullo medicamine, nec a fulminea umbra.

**Lapis cristallus**<sup>9</sup>, uires habet stipticas.

**Lapis asius**<sup>10</sup> in Alexandria tantummodo inuenitur, optimum est ad usum medicine.

**Lazarum**<sup>11</sup>, i. asafetida, [respice in asar].

**Lasar lacrinum** est herba que silifer appellatur, que in multis locis in similitudine ferule crescit, folia habens cretase maiora quasi appium.

**Lacura**<sup>12</sup> crissiculum habet oblongum

3. compeccit. 4. episciten. 6. colore. 8. lemne. 13. Fasium. 14. est  
oleo. 25. Alexandria. 29. lacrimum. similiter. 31. similitudinem. 32. circa se.  
quam appium. 34. Lactura.

<sup>1</sup> Albertus Magnus, De Lapidibus (Ven. 1542), p. 184, ‘Epistrites lapis est natus in mari rutilans et rubicundus.’ Matth. Silv. c. ccccxx, ‘Lapis epistites secundum Albe. est lapis in mari natus rutilans et rubicundus, nascitur in Corintho.’

<sup>2</sup> Diosc. v. 149, ὁ δὲ γαλακτίτης . . . ἐντεφρος τὴν χρόαν, γλυκὺς πρὸς τὴν γεῦσιν. Plin. Hist. Nat. xxxvii. 59. 1, ‘in educatione nutricibus lactis fecunditatem . . . facere dicitur.’

<sup>3</sup> Matth. Silv. c. cccxcviii, ‘Lapis berillus secundum Diosc. proprio cap. lucidissimus et est clarus, similis oleo.’ Plin. Hist. Nat. xxxvii. 20. This word is supposed to be the origin of the French *briller*, our *brilliant*, and the Ger. *Brille*, spectacles. See Brachet, *briller*, and Skeat, *beryl*.

<sup>4</sup> σμάραγδος. Cf. Plin. Hist. Nat. xxxvii. 17. It was thought to be good for the eyes, and therefore seals made of it were worn: Theophrast. De Lapid. c. 44.

<sup>5</sup> Albertus Magnus, De Lapidibus Preciosis (Ven. 1542), ‘ferunt etiam quod auget opes et in causis dat verba persuasoria.’

Galeñ (ed. Kühn), vol. xii. p. 204. <sup>6</sup> Evax (Bodl. MS. Hatton 100, now 76), ‘Corallus lapis maximas habet vires . . . portans autem eum nunquam capietur ab aliquo medicamento nec a fulminea umbra immissa.’ κοράλλιον, Diosc. v. 138; Theophrastus, De Lapid. c. 67.

(Bodl. MS. Hatton 76), ‘Cristallus lapis uires habet stipticas.’ <sup>7</sup> ἀλαβαστρίτης, Diosc. v. 141.

<sup>8</sup> Evax (Bodl. MS. Hatton 100, now 76), ‘Corallus lapis maximas habet vires . . . portans autem eum nunquam capietur ab aliquo medicamento nec a fulminea umbra immissa.’ κοράλλιον, Diosc. v. 138; Theophrastus, De Lapid. c. 67.

<sup>9</sup> Evax (Bodl. MS. Hatton 76), ‘Cristallus lapis uires habet stipticas.’ <sup>10</sup> Ασσιος λίθος, Diosc. v. 141. <sup>11</sup> Laser the juice of the *laserpitium*, Plin. xix. 15. I. <sup>12</sup> Diosc. iv. 164, λαθυρίς, οἱ δὲ καὶ ταύτην τιθύμαλον καλοῦσι. καυλὸν ἀνίστι πήχεως τὸ ὕψος, κενόν, πάχος δακτύλου ἐπ' ἄκρου δὲ αὐτοῦ μασχάλαι φύλλα δὲ τὰ μὲν ἐπὶ τοῦ καυλοῦ ἐπιμήκη δομοῖς τοῖς τῆς ἀμυγδάλης, πλατύτερα δὲ καὶ λειώτερα . . . καρπὸν δὲ ἔχει ἐπ' ἄκρων τῶν κλάδων τρίχωρον, περιφερῆ, ὥσπερ κάππαριν. See post, Lacteris. For *crissiculum* read *thyrsiculum*.

uastitate digiti unius, cauum, et in summo gerit ramulum diffusum et folia oblonga, fructum in summitate ramorum habens triangulum et  
 5 subrotundum in modum capparis.  
**Lavendula**<sup>1</sup>, gall. et angl. lauendre.  
**Lactuca**, huius sunt due species<sup>2</sup>, s. domestica et agrestis, endiuia agrestis idem, anglice et gall. endyue[t].  
 10 **Lactuca domestica**, gall. et angl. latewes<sup>3</sup>.  
**Lacterides**<sup>4</sup>, cathapucium<sup>5</sup>, nomen est herbe et seminis eiusdem, et est genus titimalli. Lacterides, quando simpliciter ponitur, pro semine intelligitur.  
 15

**Lacta**<sup>6</sup> alio nomine dicitur orobus orobonis, gumma est de qua urina [et] humana fit per carminum.  
**Lactanea**, id est tepida. 20  
**Lax**<sup>7</sup> simpliciter bonum est solutorium uentris et bonos *nutriens* humores.  
**Lacteris**<sup>8</sup> multi istam lacteridem putant, hastam habet in longitudinem cubiti sed inanem, in grossitudine 25 digitii unius, in qua capitellum rotundum, folia in hasta sunt oblonga sicut amigdale sed oblongiora et leuiora.  
**Lanceolata**<sup>9</sup>, quinquenerium<sup>10</sup>, plantago minor idem est. g[e]o. launcele<sup>11</sup>, a[e] ribuurt<sup>12</sup> uel fanuurt<sup>13</sup>.

8. endyua.	11. letuse.	18. et urina humana.	20. i. tepida.	21. Lac
simplex.	31. lancele.	32. ribwert.	fauwert.	

<sup>1</sup> E. P. N. p. 45, ‘*Lavendula*, lavendre.’ <sup>2</sup> The θρίδαξ ἡμέρος and ἀγρία of Diosc. ii. 164,  
 165. <sup>3</sup> E. P. N. p. 57, ‘*Hec lactuca*, letys.’ ib. p. 65, ‘*Hec letusa*, letuse.’ <sup>4</sup> λαθυρίς.

<sup>5</sup> καταπότιον. Cf. Diosc. iv. 164, τὰ σπέρματα . . . λαμβανόμενα ἐν καταποτίῳ. <sup>6</sup> Bart.

p. 27, ‘*Lacca* est gumma herbæ.’ Sim. Jan. ‘*Lacca* est gummi rubicundum quo tincture fiunt.’ Renzi, Coll. Salernit. iii. 296, ‘de qua cum urina umana fit carminum.’ Bod. MS. Ashm. 1470, ‘*Lacca* orobo orobonis alio nomine gumma est de qua et urina humana fit carminum’ (*in a later hand* pictores utuntur). *Carminum* seems to be our *carmine*, which is said to come to us through the Low Latin *carmesinus* (cf. French *cramoisî*) from the Arabic *kermes*. See Du Cange, s. v. *Carmesinus*, and Skeat’s Dict. *Carmine* and *Crimson*. Cotgrave, ‘*Lacque*, sanguine, rose or rubie colour. The true *Lacca* is an Armenian gumme used in the dyeing of Crimsons, and afterwards, (grown artificiall) employed by Painters.’ Bailey, ‘*Lacca* a gum or rather wax (made as some say by a kind of winged ants) hard, brittle, clear, and transparent, brought from India, &c., and used in painting, varnishing, &c. Also a certain red gum issuing from certain Trees in Arabia of which the best hard sealing wax is made.’ Gerarde, p. 1534, ‘Indian Lacke is called in shops *Lacca*, in Italian *Lachetta* . . . Paulus and Dioscorides (call it), as some have thought, *Cancamum*.’ (Diosc. i. 23.) See ante, *Bovis lacta*. <sup>7</sup> Diosc. ii. 75, γάλα κοινῶς μὲν πᾶν εὔχυμον, τρόφιμον, μαλακτικὸν κοιλίας. <sup>8</sup> See ante, *Lacura*. <sup>9</sup> E. P. N. p. 44, ‘*Lanceolata*, launceleie, ribbe.’

<sup>10</sup> Bart. p. 36, ‘*Quinquenervia*, lanceolata, plantago minor idem.’ <sup>11</sup> Cotgrave, ‘*Lancelée*, Ribwort Plantaine, Lambestongue.’ <sup>12</sup> Ribwort Plantain. <sup>13</sup> This word seems to be allied to the Ger. *Fahne*, and to refer to the pennon-shaped leaf of the plant. Compare the name *fane* (see ante, *Elpha* and *Folium Elphion*), which, according to Gerarde, Supplement, is given to the white flour de luce. In this case the name seems to have been replaced by that of *flag*. Another allied word is *bemerfan*; see ante, *Atanasia* (marg. and note).

<b>Langra</b> <sup>1</sup> , i. <i>pomum siluestre</i> .	<b>Lappacium ortolanum</b> , pacienza <sup>14</sup>
<b>Lappacium acutum</b> <sup>2</sup> , parella <sup>3</sup> , paradella idem. gē. parele <sup>4</sup> , anglice reddokke.	idem, folia habet ad modum lap- <sup>20</sup> pacii aquatichi.
5 [Lappacium maius <sup>5</sup> , personacia idem. Lapis erathus <sup>6</sup> , } respice in magnes. Lapis adamas <sup>7</sup> , } Lactucella <sup>8</sup> , respice in sacrofularia <sup>9</sup> . Lanceolata aquatica, respice in 10 boryth <sup>10</sup> . Lappago, respice in ianca <sup>11</sup> .]	<b>Lappa caprina</b> <sup>15</sup> similis est equine sed tamen folia eius multo sunt maiora. [Respice in glis.]
Lappacium rotundum <sup>12</sup> et singula- tum idem, crescit in terris aquosis. Lappacium aquaticum, i. lappacium 15 maius, angl. waterdokke uel edokke <sup>13</sup> . [Respice in unguila caballina.]	<b>Lappula</b> <sup>16</sup> quasi cicuta est sed habet flo- <sup>25</sup> rem album minutum, et heret pannis. <b>Lappa inuersa</b> <sup>17</sup> lata habet folia ad- modum admodum scuti. [Respice in barba elexis et in iancia et in illafricos.]
<b>Lappacium ortense</b> [uel]	<b>Lapparia</b> <sup>18</sup> interpretatur liquidum, inde <b>allumen lapparis</b> , i. allumen liquidum, de lappario <sup>19</sup> insula ab- latum. Item Alexander exponit lapparia <sup>20</sup> pro confectione de <sup>35</sup> oleo et aqua coagitatis insimul.

4. rededokke. 12. scingulatum. 19. patientia. 24. minora. 27. Lappa  
inuersa after Lapitos. 33. aulatum.

<sup>1</sup> Renzi, Coll. Salernit. iii. 296, ‘*Langa*, i. id est pinum sylvestre.’  
<sup>2</sup> δέντρα θάμνον, Diosc. ii. 140. <sup>3</sup> Wright’s Vocabularies (ed. Wülcker), p. 600, ‘*Parella*, an<sup>ce</sup>. dokke.’ ib. ‘*Paradella*, an<sup>ce</sup>. the rede dokke.’ E. P. N. p. 58, ‘*Hec paradilla*, a doke.’ ib. p. 35, ‘*Dilla*, docca.’  
<sup>4</sup> Cotgrave, ‘*Parelle*, the hearbe Dockes, or the sharpe-pointed Docke; also Patience, Monkes Rhubarbe.’ <sup>5</sup> Apparently a confusion of *Lapathum maius* with *Lappa maior*. <sup>6</sup> λίθος  
<sup>7</sup> Ήράκλεια. See ante, Eracles. <sup>8</sup> See ante, Adamans. <sup>9</sup> Bart. p. 27, ‘*Lactucella*, endivia, scariola.’ <sup>10</sup> See post, Scrophularia. <sup>11</sup> See ante, Iancia. <sup>12</sup> Platearius, Circ. Inst. ‘Et herba efficax est lapatum rotundum quod rotunda habet folia.’ <sup>13</sup> Bart. p. 28, ‘*Lilium aquaticum*, an. edocke.’ E. P. N. p. 16, ‘*Nimphea*, ea-docca.’ <sup>14</sup> Gerard, p. 491, ‘The Monk’s Rhubarbe is called in Latine *Rumex sativus* and *Patientia* or Patience, which word is borrowed of the French, who call this herbe *Patience*.’ <sup>15</sup> App. ‘*Lappa caprina* similis unguiae caprine in foliis, sed tamen folia ejus multa minora.’ <sup>16</sup> Gerard, p. 1122, ‘It is named in Greek *Aparine*, in Latine *Liparidum*, i. liquidum, et est alumen limpidum, quidam tamen dicunt quod alumen liparidum dicitur quoniam de leparis insula fertur.’ <sup>17</sup> Gerard, p. 810, ‘The lesser Burre Docke is called in . . . shops *Lappa minor*.’ <sup>18</sup> Λιπαρίας ἔχονσα, Diosc. v. 122. Matth. Silv. c. cccccix, ‘*Liparidum*, i. liquidum, et est alumen limpidum, quidam tamen dicunt quod alumen liparidum dicitur quoniam de leparis insula fertur.’ <sup>19</sup> The island of Lipara. Diosc. v. 122, γεννᾶται δὲ καὶ . . . ἐν Διπάραις. <sup>20</sup> Λιπαρά, a form of plaster.

**Lapitos**<sup>1</sup> interpretatur minucio uel  
**latocare**<sup>2</sup>, i. nux parua.  
**Lassana**<sup>3</sup> similis est rapistro sed habet  
 acuciora folia superius.  
**5 Laurus** alia est laciorum foliorum, alia  
 tenuiorum sed utraque uirtutis  
 feruentis sunt atque recorperatiue.  
 [Respice in anacochi.]  
**[L]aureola**<sup>4</sup>, alipiados<sup>5</sup>, angelica<sup>6</sup>,  
**10** lepidon<sup>7</sup>, [herba catholica<sup>8</sup>], ginge-  
 gelide idem, semen eius dicitur  
 conconidium<sup>9</sup> et est similis lauro

in foliis, cortice et semine utimur.  
 gallice laureole.  
**Laurus**, i. dampnis<sup>10</sup>. Inde **dampno-**  
**cocce**<sup>11</sup> et **dampnelicon**<sup>12</sup>, i.  
 oleum confectum ex oleo et baccis  
 lauri.  
**Laxonatis**<sup>13</sup>, mercurialis, lenochides<sup>14</sup>,  
 calfu idem.  
**Leuiticus**<sup>15</sup>, angl. *louache*<sup>16</sup>.  
**Leporina**<sup>17</sup>, priapismus<sup>18</sup>, saturion<sup>19</sup>  
 idem.  
**Lepida**<sup>20</sup> s. squama, inde **lepidos**

1. Laptos. 2. lactocare. 6. utreque. 7. recorporatiue. 16. dampneleon.  
 24. squama.

<sup>1</sup> Λεπτός. Sim. Jan. ‘Lepton, grece macrum minutum tenue subtile, &c.’ <sup>2</sup> λεπτόκαρυον,  
 Diosc. i. 179. Sim. Jan. ‘Leptocarea, g. avellana arbor, s. leptokareon avellana fructus quasi  
 parva nux.’ <sup>3</sup> λαμψάνη, Diosc. ii. 142. E. P. N. p. 16, ‘Arboracia vel lapsana, cal.’ App. ‘Armo-  
 racia, i. rapistrum.’ <sup>4</sup> Diosc. iv. 147, χαμαιδάφνη . . . ‘Ρωμαῖοι λαυρέολα. <sup>5</sup> See ante,  
 Allipiados. <sup>6</sup> App. ‘Laureola, alipiados, angula, semen eius cocognidium, consimilis lauro  
 in foliis et cortice, semine utimur.’ <sup>7</sup> Lepidon, gingelide idem would seem to be an intruding  
 gloss, in no way related to laureola. Diosc. ii. 166, γιγγίδιον, οἱ δὲ λεπίδιον. <sup>8</sup> Bart.  
 p. 23, ‘Herba catholica, i. laureola.’ <sup>9</sup> Diosc. iv. 170, θυμέλαια . . . ἐκ ταύτης δ κνίδειος κόκκος,  
 καρπὸς ἄν, συλλέγεται. <sup>10</sup> Apparently δάφνης, which comes to be mistaken for a nomi-  
 native form. See ante, Daucus asininus. <sup>11</sup> δαφνόκοκκος. See Bacca Lauri. <sup>12</sup> δαφνέ-  
 λαιον, Diosc. i. 49. <sup>13</sup> Renzi, Coll. Salernit. iii. 296, ‘Laxanatis, mercurialis, linotides,  
 talsum vel talsa idem.’ Gerarde, p. 332, ‘It is called in Greek λινόζωστις . . . the Latines call it  
 Mercurialis, . . . in French, Mercuriale, Vignoble, and Foirelle, quia fluidam laxamve alvum reddit,  
 Gallobelgæ enim foize and foizeus, ventris fluorem vocant.’ <sup>14</sup> Possibly a corruption of  
 λινόζωστις, Diosc. iv. 188. <sup>15</sup> λιγνοτικόν, Diosc. iii. 58. <sup>16</sup> Our Lovage. E. P. N. p. 43,  
 ‘Levisticum, luvesche, luvestiche.’ Bart. p. 11, ‘Apium levisticum, loveache.’ E. P. N. p. 35,  
 ‘Libestica, lufestice.’ <sup>17</sup> Gerarde, p. 225, ‘Apuleius . . . saith it (serapias) is called Entaticos,  
 Panion, and of the Latines Testiculus leporinus.’ Cf. Marcellus, c. 25, ‘qui testiculum leporinum  
 jejonus comederit.’ Apuleius, De Virt. Herb. c. xv, ‘Græcis dicitur Satyron . . . Itali priapiscon,  
 . . . alii testiculum leporinum nominant.’ <sup>18</sup> Bart. p. 35, ‘Priapismus dicitur herba leporina,  
 satirion idem.’ <sup>19</sup> Diosc. iii. 134, σατύριον τὸ ἔρυθρον . . . οἱ δὲ ἐντατικόν, οἱ δὲ πριαπίσκον  
 ἢ μόριον (in the sense of γεννητικὸν μόριον, whence possibly the name Orchis Morio). App.  
 ‘Satyron, i. priapiscus vel testiculi leporis.’ <sup>20</sup> λεπίς, Diosc. v. 89. Bart. p. 27, ‘Lepida,  
 i. squama.’

calcis <sup>1</sup> , i. squina eris uel scoria eris, i. batitura.	Folia sunt similia caulinco agresti, radix nigra rape similis, cuius iniectione sciaticae optimus pro- batur.
Lethes <sup>2</sup> dicitur fluuius infer[n]alis.	
Lites <sup>3</sup> , i. obliuio, inde litergia <sup>4</sup> , i. labor obliuiosus.	Lempnias <sup>10</sup> , i. arsenicum uel auripig- <sup>20</sup> mentum, sed lempnia frigdos <sup>11</sup> terra est sigillata, licet quidam ex- ponunt lempnia frigdos pro auri- pigmento.
Lepidum <sup>5</sup> quam multi gingion appellant herba est cuius folia uirtutem habent uiscidam et uulneranciam.	Lempniscus <sup>12</sup> , tenta idem. <sup>25</sup>
Lepida <sup>6</sup> bina est que ex acutis cypri- nis fit, que et pacia <sup>7</sup> dicitur. Eligenda est solida et rufa <sup>8</sup> . Vir- tus est ei stiptica.	Lemnia fragilis <sup>13</sup> terra est ex elamita sordida ubi miscetur sanguis ca- prinus.
Leontopedium <sup>9</sup> , quam latini bruma- rium uocant, nascitur sepe cum tritico. Tirsis bispalmis et furcosis.	Lantapodium <sup>14</sup> , i. pauca leonis, florem habet rubeum, foliis utimur. <sup>30</sup>

4. Letes.    litergia.    7. est herba.    9. Lepida.    13. Leontopodium.    21. frigides.  
23. frigides.    29. Lentapodium.

<sup>1</sup> λεπίς χαλκοῦ. Bart. p. 27, 'Lepidos calcis, i. squama sive batitura æris.' <sup>2</sup> Λήθη: cf. Plato, Rep. 621 A, εἰς τὸ τῆς Λήθης πέδιον . . . παρὰ τὸν Ἀμέλητα ποταμόν. ib. C, τὸν τῆς Λήθης ποταμὸν εὖ διαβησόμεθα.

<sup>3</sup> Sim. Jan. 'Lethe, q. oblivio, que et envestia (ἀμηστία)

dicitur a lete.' Matth. Silv. c. cccxcv, 'Lethes id est oblivio, inde lethargia id est oblivionis labor, erge i. labor sed ergon opus, inde faregon (πάρεργον) i. extra opus uel ocium.' <sup>4</sup> ληθαργία: cf. Galen (ed. Kühn), vol. ix. p. 409.

<sup>5</sup> Diosc. ii. 166, γιγγίδιον, οἱ δὲ λεπίδιον. <sup>6</sup> Sim.

Jan. 'Dya. Lepida inquit bona est que ex acutis cypriis fit que et patia dicitur aut elitis.' Diose. v. 89, λεπίς δὲ ἡ μὲν ἐκ τῶν κυπρίων χαλκουργικῶν ἥλων παχεῖα, καλουμένη δὲ ἥλατις κάλη. <sup>7</sup> παχεῖα, Diose. v. 89. <sup>8</sup> Diosc. v. 89, ἐγκρίνοντες τὴν παχεῖαν καὶ ἔγκιρρον . . . δύναμιν δὲ ἔχει στυπτικήν.

<sup>9</sup> Apuleius, De Virt. Herb. c. vii. 'Græci leontopodium

dicunt . . . Latini flammulam vocant Veneris, iidem Brumatiam . . . nascitur saepe cum tritico, thyrsis bipalmis, furcosis, foliis caulinco agrestis similibus, radice nigra rape similis.' Cf. Diose. iv. 129.

<sup>10</sup> Diose. v. 113, ἡ δὲ λημνία γεννωμένη γῆ . . . ἀναφερομένη ἀπὸ Δήμου τῆς νῆσου. Bart. p. 27, 'Lempnias, auripigmentum idem.' See App. Lemprenas. <sup>11</sup> Diosc. v. 113, ἡν̄ οἱ ἐκεῖ ἀνθρωπος ἀναπλάσοντες καὶ σφραγίζοντες εἰκόνι αἰγός, σφραγίδα καλοῦσιν αἰγός. Galen (ed. Kühn), vol. xii. p. 169, σφραγίδα Δημνίαν διὰ τὴν ἐπιβαλλομένην αὐτῇ σφραγίδα τῆς Ἀρτέμιδος ιεράν.

The passage in Galen contains a most interesting account of his own personal visit to Lemnos.

<sup>12</sup> Matth. Silv. c. cccxciii, 'Leucus, lannicus, i. tenta.' λημνίσκος,

that is, a tent or roll of lint dipped in some medicament. Cf. Celsus, vii. 28, 'impicitum in longitudinem linamentum (λημνίσκον Græci vocant) in acetō tinctum demittere.'

<sup>13</sup> Sim. Jan.

'Dya. Lemnias frigis terra est ex cloaca sordida ubi miscetur sanguis caprinus.' Diose. v. 113, ἀναφερομένη ἀπὸ Δήμου, τῆς νῆσου ἔχούσης ἑλώδη τόπον, κάκειθεν ἐκλέγεται καὶ μίγνυται αἵματι αἰγείφ.

<sup>14</sup> App. 'Lectapodium, i. planta leonis, florem habet rubeum.'

**Lentigo**<sup>1</sup> natat in aquis, cibus anatis  
est. g<sup>e</sup>. gardre uel ianney, a<sup>e</sup>.  
enedechede<sup>2</sup>.

**Lenticos**<sup>3</sup> interpretatur capcio uel  
5 captiuacio. Inde **epilencia**<sup>4</sup>,  
i. superior capcio, i. cerabri,  
et **analempcia**<sup>5</sup> et **cathalemp-**  
**cia**<sup>6</sup>.

**Lenticula**<sup>7</sup> frequenter comesta cali-  
10 ginem oculis facit et indigestibilis  
est. g<sup>e</sup>. lentillis<sup>8</sup>.

**Leptos**<sup>9</sup> interpretatur minucio, unde  
leptacareon<sup>10</sup>, i. nux muscata s.  
auellana, careon<sup>11</sup> enim nux di-  
15 citur et **leptopericia**<sup>12</sup> diminucio

(i. dock)  
ignis et **leptoneries**<sup>13</sup>, i. subtilis  
substancie medicamen.

**Leptoſili**<sup>14</sup>, [id est] tenuis folii.

**Lepoeta**<sup>15</sup>, i. minuta intestina.

**Lepticos**<sup>16</sup> interpretatur capcio. 20

**Leucopiper**<sup>17</sup>, i. piper album, **leucos**<sup>18</sup>  
enim album interpretatur.

[**Lentisci**<sup>19</sup> semen folia corium et rami  
unam habet uirtutem cum radice, i.  
stipticam.] 25

**Leucoma**<sup>20</sup>, i. albugo oculorum.

**Leucis**<sup>21</sup> in floribus habet distantiam  
quod mellinum et album et purpu-  
reum florem ostendit, sed mellinus  
color medicine necessarius est. 30

2. ramee. 3. enedethe. 5. epilentica s. 6. superiorum captio. cerebri. 7. analempcia.  
cathalempisia. 9. commesta. 11. lentilles. 15. leptoperita. 16. leptomeres.  
18. Leptoſili i. after Lepoeta. 28. quia mellinum.

<sup>1</sup> Bart. p. 27, 'Lentigo super aquam crescit, an<sup>e</sup>. enedmete.' Duckmeat. Diosc. iv. 87, φακὸς  
δὲ ἐπὶ τελμάτων. <sup>2</sup> Read *Enedmete*, and cf. Promptorium Parvulorum, p. 140, 'Lenticula,  
endemete, for dookelyngys.' With *ened* (which is related to *anas*) compare Ger. *Ente*. See Wright's  
Vocabularies (ed. Wüller), p. 131, 'Anas, ened.' The word *drake* (enterik) retains in its initial  
letter a trace of the lost word. <sup>3</sup> ληπτικός. Matth. Silv. c. cccxcv, 'Lepticos interpretatur  
captio, inde *epilesia*, i. superiorum captio vel lesio vel analensia, cathelensia.' <sup>4</sup> ἐπίληψις,  
Hipp. Fœs. p. 216. <sup>5</sup> ἀνάληψις, Hipp. Fœs. p. 743. <sup>6</sup> κατάληψις, ib. <sup>7</sup> Diosc.

ii. 129, φακὸς βιβρωσκόμενος μὲν συνεχῶς ἀμβλωπός, δύσπεπτος. <sup>8</sup> Also in English; cf.

Wright's Vocabularies (ed. Wüller), p. 664, 'Hec lens, a lentylle.' <sup>9</sup> λεπτός. <sup>10</sup> λεπτο-

κάρπον, Diosc. i. 179. <sup>11</sup> κάρπον. <sup>12</sup> Sim. Jan. 'Leptopiresia, g. minute febres.'

App. 'Liptotaria, i. lenta febris.' Perhaps λιπυρία, an intermittent fever. Hipp. Fœs. p. 53.

<sup>13</sup> Sim. Jan. 'Leptomere dicitur id quod est subtilis substantie cuius contrarium est pachimere.'

λεπτομερής, Galen (ed. Kühn), vol. xii. p. 45. <sup>14</sup> λεπτόφυλλος. <sup>15</sup> Renzi, Coll.

Salernit. p. 297, 'Leptaeta seu minuta intestina.'

<sup>16</sup> ληπτικός. See ante, Lenticos.

<sup>17</sup> Bart. p. 27, 'Leucopiper, i. piper album.'

<sup>18</sup> λευκός. <sup>19</sup> Diosc. i. 89, σχῖνος

... στυπτικὸν δόλον, καὶ γὰρ δὲ καρπὸς αὐτῆς καὶ τὸ φύλλον καὶ δὲ φλοίδος τῶν κλάδων καὶ τῆς βίζης  
ἰσοδυναμέει.

<sup>20</sup> Sim. Jan. 'Leucoma, grece albugo,' λεύκωμα.

<sup>21</sup> Sim. Jan.

'Leucis, Dy. duo sub hoc nomine facit . . . in floribus habet distantiam, &c.'

Matth. Silv. c. cccxcv, 'Leucis, leucoin, leucugio, i. viola alba.'

Diosc. iii. 128, λευκόιον γνώριμόν ἔστιν. ἔστι

δὲ αὐτῆς διαφορὰ ἐν τῷ ἄνθει. ἡ γὰρ λευκόν ἔστιν, ἡ μῆλινον ἡ κνανοῦν ἡ πορφυροῦν εὐρίσκεται, ἔστι

δὲ αὐτῶν εὔχρηστον πρὸς τὴν ιατρικὴν χρῆσιν τὸ μῆλινον. See post, Leucis.

[**Leuisticus**<sup>1</sup>, keisim<sup>2</sup> idem. angl. loueache<sup>3</sup>.  
**Lepidon**<sup>4</sup>, respice in laureola.  
**Leo terre**<sup>5</sup>, respice in meserion<sup>6</sup> et in  
5 anabulla.  
**Lesera**<sup>7</sup>, respice in opium quirrinacium<sup>8</sup>.]  
**Leucis**<sup>9</sup>, i. uiola alba, projectorie est  
virtutis et extenuatorie sed flos  
plus. Decoction autem herbe men-  
10 strua prouocat.  
**Leuce**<sup>10</sup>, duo sunt genera, una est mon-  
tana et ortina. [Montana folia  
laciora habet plus quam ortana],  
et hec est uiscida et semen eius  
15 lene et non arcuatum.  
**Lexiuia**<sup>11</sup> in caustica mittitur, et est ad  
usum medicine efficacissima ex  
cinere quercus.

**Lilifagus**<sup>12</sup>, saluia agrestis idem, cuius  
flos uocatur esbrium<sup>13</sup>. [Respicce 20  
in ambrosia et in elilifagus et in  
eupatorium.]

**Lilium agreste**<sup>14</sup> habet stipitem ex-  
celsum ad modum lilii fere, folia  
fissa aliquantulum, florem indum 25  
uergentem in rubedinem.

**Lilium**<sup>15</sup> omnibus est notum, cuius  
uires possunt remollire duricias  
neruorum, folia cocta et imposita  
ad combusta proficiunt loca, et 30  
vexationes serpentum curant.  
[Respicce in elixemum et in lim-  
pheia.]

**Linerinum**<sup>16</sup>, abrotanum<sup>17</sup> idem. g.e.  
averoyne<sup>18</sup>, a.e. sotherwode<sup>19</sup>. 35  
**Libanotidos**<sup>20</sup>, rosmarinus<sup>21</sup>, dendro-

## 20. elbrium.

## 36. Labanotidos.

<sup>1</sup> See ante. <sup>2</sup> See ante, Keisim. <sup>3</sup> Our *lovage*. <sup>4</sup> Probably λεπίδιον,  
from Diosc. ii. 166, wrongly applied to laureola. See ante, Laureola. <sup>5</sup> Probably due to  
a confusion of χαμέλαια, Diosc. iv. 169, with χαμαιλέων.  
and Serapio call Chamelæa or Spurge Olive, *Mezereon*. <sup>6</sup> Gerarde, p. 1401, 'Avicen-  
Plin. Hist. Nat. xix. 3, Laser. <sup>7</sup> Cyrenaicum. <sup>8</sup> Bart. p. 27, 'Lasar, i. asafetida.'  
<sup>9</sup> *Leucis*, i. viola alba projectorie est virtutis et extenuatorie sed flos plus, &c.  
Diosc. i. 109. App. 'Leuci, i. arbor populus.' Sim. Jan. 'Leuce est apud Dya. duo inquit sunt ei  
genera, una est montana et alia ortua, &c. . . . et semen eius lene et non amarum.' <sup>10</sup> λεύκη,  
form of *lixivia* or *lixivium*. Matth. Silv. c. cccccxiii, 'Lissivia inter caustica mittitur et est ad  
usum, &c.' Apparently quoted from Dioscorides. <sup>11</sup> A  
ante, Elilikagus and Eupatorium. Bart. p. 28, 'Lilifagus, salvia agrestis idem.' <sup>12</sup> ἐλελίσφακον, Diosc. iii. 35. See  
ante. <sup>13</sup> Perhaps the ξιφίον of Diosc. iv. 20. <sup>14</sup> Matth. Silv. c. cccccii, 'Lilium  
omnes neverunt cuius vires possunt durities nervorum remollire, &c.' <sup>15</sup> See ante, Abro-  
tanum. It is quite possible that *linerinum* may be a corrupt manuscript variation of *averinum*  
cognate to the French *averoine*. Matth. Silv. c. cccccii, 'Est alia species lilii que dicitur lilium  
convallium et credo quod sit illud quod apud nostros pedemontanos vulgo *lo mughet* dicitur.'  
<sup>16</sup> ἀβρότονον, Diosc. iii. 26. <sup>17</sup> Bart. p. 12, 'Averoyn, i. southrenwode.' <sup>18</sup> Bart. p. 9,  
'Abrotanum, southrenwode.' <sup>19</sup> Diosc. iii. 89, λιβανωτής ἦν 'Ρωμαῖοι καλοῦσι βοσμαρίνουμ  
καὶ οἱ στεφανοπλόκοι χρῶνται βάθδοι εἰσὶ λεπταὶ, κ.τ.λ. <sup>20</sup> Gerarde, p. 1293, 'Rosemary  
is called in Greek λιβανωτής στεφανωματική, in Latine *Rosmarinus coronaria*'

- libanum<sup>1</sup> idem, [et libantus, responce in olibanum.]  
**Libanochis**, i. flos roris marini, [responce in coniza.]  
**5 Lichospermatis**<sup>2</sup>, i. semen saxifragii.  
**Linaria**<sup>3</sup> stipites et folia habet ad modum lini et florem croceum.  
**Liquiricia**<sup>4</sup>, gliconia<sup>5</sup>, glicoricia idem.  
 g.e. regarice<sup>6</sup>, a.e. licoris<sup>7</sup>.  
**10 Litargium**<sup>8</sup> est fex argenti uel auri,  
 siue spuma.  
**Licinum**<sup>9</sup>, lichenum idem, g. lynnoun,

- an. mecche<sup>10</sup> uel wyk<sup>11</sup>.  
**Licium**<sup>12</sup>, i. succus caprifolii, oculus lucidi<sup>13</sup> idem.<sup>15</sup>  
**Lichitis**<sup>14</sup>, mercurialis idem, [respice ibi.]  
**Linelion**<sup>15</sup>, oleum quod fit de semine lini [idem].  
**Liristo**<sup>16</sup>, i. flos eris usci.<sup>20</sup>  
**Lithosmon**<sup>17</sup>, granum solis, milium solis idem. g.e. et a.e. gromel<sup>18</sup>.  
**Lichos**<sup>19</sup> est nomen demonis. [G]lichos<sup>20</sup> grece, lapis latine.

5. saxifragie.      6. stipitem.      8. lycorys.      18. Lyneleon.      20. Lyrisco.  
 21. Lychosmon.      22. gromoyl.      23. et lithos.

<sup>1</sup> δενδρολίβανος.      <sup>2</sup> App. ‘*Lycosperma*, i. semen saxifragie, uel grana solis.’ Bart. p. 23, ‘*Granum solis*, i. milium solis, i. gromil.’ λιθόσπερμον, Diosc. iii. 148.      <sup>3</sup> Bart. p. 28, ‘*Linaria*, wilde flax.’ Gerarde, p. 551, says of Toad-flax, ‘the whole plant before it come to floure so much resembleth *Esula minor* that the one is hardly knowne from the other but by this old verse, *Esula lactescit, sine lacte Linaria crescit.*’ See Estula.      <sup>4</sup> Bart. p. 28, ‘*Liquircia*, i. glicoricia idem.’      <sup>5</sup> See ante, Glicoricia: possibly γλύκωμα (?). App. ‘*Gliconse*, i. liquiritiae.’      <sup>6</sup> Réglisse. Cotgrave, ‘*Regalice*, i. Lickorice.’      <sup>7</sup> Liquorice.      <sup>8</sup> Bart. p. 28, ‘*Lithargirum* est fax auri sive argenti sive eorum spuma.’ λιθάργυρον, Diosc. v. 102.      <sup>9</sup> ἔλλυχνιον. MS. Ashm. 1470, ‘*Licinium* sive *lichenium*.’ Wright’s Vocabularies (ed. Wücker), p. 754, ‘*Hic lichenus, a<sup>ce</sup>. meche.*’      <sup>10</sup> Our match: cf. Cotgrave, ‘*Meiche*, the weeke (or snuffe) of a candle, the match of a lampe;’ and also *mesche*. Italian *miccio*. Torriano, ‘*Miccio, micco*, a gunner’s match, . . . also the wick or cotten of a candle;’ also *miccia*.      <sup>11</sup> Our wick.      <sup>12</sup> λάκιον, Diosc. i. 132.      Bart. p. 28, ‘*Licum* fit de succo caprifolii, sed non fit apud nos.’ Gerarde, p. 1333, says it is ‘a strange thing and knowne to very few: the apothecaries know it not, who in stead thereof do use amisse the juice of the fruit of woodbinde.’      <sup>13</sup> Bart. p. 32, ‘*Oculus licii*, i. volubile majus, i. caprifolium. *Oculus lucidus*, i. licium.’      <sup>14</sup> The name λινόχωστις, Diosc. iv. 188, has been variously corrupted: cf. Bart. p. 28, ‘*Linochides*, i. mercurialis.’ App. ‘*Linotes agria*, i. mercurialis.’ Possibly *lithitis* may be one of these corruptions. One of the names given in Dioscorides is χρυσιτής.      <sup>15</sup> Sim. Jan. ‘*Lineleon*, oleum seminis lini.’ λινέλαιον, formed like δαφνέλαιον.      <sup>16</sup> Possibly a corruption of λεπτὸς χαλκοῦ, cf. Diosc. v. 89.      <sup>17</sup> Sim. Jan. ‘*Lithospermon* . . . et est milium solis apud nos.’ λιθόσπερμον, Diosc. iii. 148. See ante, Lichospermatis, and Granum solis.      <sup>18</sup> Gromwell.      <sup>19</sup> Sim. Jan. ‘*Lithodemon*, lapis demonis i. gagatis.’ App. ‘*Lithodemon*, i. lapis niger, qui de India venit.’ Jet (γαγάτης) is described by Diosc. v. 145. Albertus Magnus, De Lapidibus Preciosis, ii. 7, ‘valet etiam . . . contra fantasmata melancholica quæ quidam dæmones vocant.’      <sup>20</sup> λίθος.

- Ligurrus**<sup>1</sup> uel **ligurnus** lapis est bene dictus.  
**Lipochomia**<sup>2</sup> malefaccio sincopis ex-solucio uulgariter idem quod spasmus, i. defectus motus cordis, in dialipides siue dialipon<sup>3</sup> idem quod defectus.  
**Lien**<sup>4</sup> est quod intestinum quod uocatur iejunum, inde dicitur lienteria<sup>5</sup> ut quidam uolunt uel a leuitate enterorum, i. intestinorum ut dicunt alii, et quidem exponunt lien, i. splen.  
**Lipania**<sup>6</sup>, i. confectio olei et aque.  
**Lirian**<sup>7</sup> interpretatur fluere, inde co-

- lerium<sup>8</sup>, i. medicina quelibet qua utimur in substantia liquida uel etiam quelibet que fluxum mouet ut suppositoria et similia.  
**Lichiasis**<sup>9</sup> interpretatur confirmacio<sup>20</sup> lapidis, et dicitur a lichos quod est lapis, inde lithobridos<sup>10</sup>, i. lapis rotundus, batron enim rotundus dicitur.  
**Lithes**<sup>11</sup> interpretatur obliuio, inde<sup>25</sup> **litaria**<sup>12</sup> est mutata m in s, labor obliuiosus. Ergis enim labor dicitur, sed ergon opus est, inde parergon<sup>13</sup>, i. extra opus, i. ocium.

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1. Ligurus.	6. inde dyalipides.	dyalipon.	9. lyenteria.	10. lemate.
13. spleon.	15. Lyrian.	colirium.	22. lithodridos.	23. batros.
26. litargia.	mutatus.			

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<sup>1</sup> Sim. Jan. ‘*Ligurrus* vocatur a multis urina lincis secundum Dyasc.’ λυγγούριον, Diosc. ii. 100. See ante, Lapis lincis.

<sup>2</sup> Sim. Jan. ‘*Lippotomia*, sincopis, Cas. Fe. defectio animi quam

Græci lippotomiam vocant, &c.’ Cassius Felix, c 21, ‘cum ingenti animi defectu quem lipothy-  
mian vocant.’ λιποθυμία.

<sup>3</sup> διαλεπών.

<sup>4</sup> Matth. Silv. c. cccccci, ‘*Lien*, i. intestinum iejunum, et *lien* i. splen.’ MS. Ashmole 1470, ‘*Lien* i. quoddam intestinum quod jejunum vocatur.’ See post, Meson.

<sup>5</sup> λειεντερία, Hipp. Fœs. p. 522. Bart. p. 27, ‘et dicitur lienteria a levitate interiorum i. intestinorum.’

<sup>6</sup> See ante, Lapparia.

<sup>7</sup> Matth. Silv. c. ccclxxxviii, ‘*Larion* interpretatur fluere, inde collirion est quelibet medicina qua utimur in solida

substantia quæ commovet fluxum ut suppositoria et similia, unde appropriatum est hoc vocabulum ad signandum tamen illud quod ponitur in oculis.’ ib. c. cccccxi, ‘*Lirion* interpretatur fluere, inde

collirium, &c.’

<sup>8</sup> κολλάριον, Diosc. i. 1. Bart. p. 16, ‘*Collirium* est quelibet medicina qua utimur in liquida substantia.’

<sup>9</sup> λιθίασις. Matth. Silv. c. cccccxiv, ‘*Lithiasi*, calculatio,

interpretatur lapidatio a lithos quod est lapis, inde lithopotridus lapis rotundus.’ ib. ‘*Litropotibus*, id est lapis rotundus.’ MS. Ashm. 1470, ‘Inde litubotridos i. lapis rotundus.’

<sup>10</sup> Perhaps λίθος βοτρυοειδῆς from βοτρύς. Cf. the description of Cadmia in Diosc. v. 84, ἔχουσα τὴν ἐπιφά-  
νειαν βοτρυάδην.

<sup>11</sup> λήθη.

<sup>12</sup> ληθαργία. Sim. Jan. ‘*Letargia* . . . est obliuio, si

dicis latargia non differt, nam quæ per ita literam apud grecos scribuntur consueverunt latini in e transferre.’ Bod. MS. Ashm. 1470, ‘*Lethes* interpretatur obliuio, inde litargia e mutata in i, oblivionis labor ergo enim labor sed ergon opus.’

<sup>13</sup> πάρεργον.

**Licraponum**<sup>1</sup>, i. deponens dolorem.  
**Lirirasio**, [id est] assiduo.  
**Lipidos calcis**<sup>2</sup>, i. batitura eris.  
**Lichines**<sup>3</sup>, i. impetigines.  
<sup>5</sup> **Letrofilon**<sup>4</sup>, i. liberans amicus.  
**Liris**, asianus lapis idem.  
**Licena**<sup>5</sup> que supra petram marinam  
nascitur brionie cathaplasmus ad-  
hibita fluxum sanguinis abstinet,  
<sup>10</sup> tumorem compescit.  
**[Linexinum]**<sup>6</sup>, respice in abrothanum.  
**Ligurium**<sup>7</sup>, respice in locium lincis.  
**Linozotis**<sup>8</sup>, } respice in mercurialis  
**Linochides**, } et in thalphi.  
<sup>15</sup> **Limpnesia**<sup>9</sup>, respice in centaurea minor.]  
**Lisimacion**<sup>10</sup> hastas habet maiores et  
tenues et fructuosas circa quarum  
nodos folia minuta habet, salicis  
similia, gustu stiptica, florem pur-

pureum aut aurosum, nascitur [in]  
locis humectis, fluxum matricis  
abstinet.  
**Lithospemon**<sup>11</sup>, eraclion uocatur pro-  
pter fortitudinem seminis, folia habet  
similia oliue sed laclora et oblonga<sup>25</sup>  
et uirgas tenues in grossitudine  
iuncti, nascitur locis altis et asperis,  
virtus est ei minctualis.  
**Licium**<sup>12</sup> eligendus est intus colore rufo  
et de foris nigro, quod diuisum<sup>30</sup>  
brunnum non habet, stipticum est  
et coloris rufi et crocei. Aparet  
cum gustu amaro sicut est indicum  
quod melius est, caliginem [de]  
oculis detergit.  
<sup>35</sup>  
**Licium**<sup>13</sup> unde fit arbor est liceos  
appellata siue exaconton, folia  
habet buxo similia et spinosa,

<sup>2</sup>. i. assiduo.      4. impetigines.      5. Litrofilon.      amicus.      8. cathaplasmis.  
<sup>23</sup>. Lichospermon.      27. iumai.      32. appet.      36. licios appellata.      37. exacaton.

<sup>1</sup> λυσιπόνιον, Galen (ed. Kühn) vol. xii. p. 771.      <sup>2</sup> λεπὶς χαλκοῦ, Diosc. v. 89.      <sup>3</sup> Sim. Jan. ‘Lichenes, idem Cassius impetigines inquit Greci lichenas vocant.’ Cass. Felix, c. 11, ‘Impetigines quas Græci lichenas vocant Latini vulgo zernas appellant.’      <sup>4</sup> Renzi, Coll. Salenit. iii. 298, ‘Litronfilon, id est liberans amicos.’ Possibly a confusion of λεπτόφυλλον with λύτρον φίλων.  
<sup>5</sup> Diosc. iv. 53, λειχῆν ὁ ἐπὶ τῶν πετρῶν, οἱ δὲ βρύον καλοῦσι . . . τοῦτο καταπλασθὲν αἱμοφράγας ἵστησι καὶ φλεγμονὰς παραιτᾶται.      <sup>6</sup> See ante, Linerinum.      <sup>7</sup> See ante, Lapis lincis.      <sup>8</sup> λινόζωστις.      <sup>9</sup> λιμνήσιον, Diosc. iii. 6.      <sup>10</sup> Sim. Jan. ‘Lisimachion, Dyas, hastas habet maiores et tenues et fruticosas, &c.’ Diosc. iv. 3, λυσιμάχιον . . . καυλοὺς ἀνίστι πηχυάλιος ἡ καὶ μείζονας λεπτὸν θαυμάδεις, ἦν παρὰ τὰ γόνατα φύλλων λεπτῶν ἐκφύσεις παραπλησίων τοῖς τῆς ἱέας, στυφόντων ἐν τῇ γεύσει, κ.τ.λ.      <sup>11</sup> Diosc. iii. 148, λιθόσπερμον . . . οἱ δὲ ἡράκλειαν διὰ τὴν περὶ τὸ σπέρμα λοχὴν ὅθεν καὶ λιθόσπερμον καλέεται φύλλα ἔχει ὄμοια ἐλαίας, κ.τ.λ. . . . κλωνία δὲ ὄρθα, λεπτά, πάχος δέξισχουν (note ὡς σχοίνου ut et Serap.) . . . δύναμιν δὲ ἔχει . . . οὐρά ἄγειν.      <sup>12</sup> Diosc. i. 132, ἔστι δὲ κάλλιστον τὸ καιώμενον λύκιον καὶ κατὰ τὴν σβέσιν τὸν ἀφρὸν ἐνερευθῆ ἔχον, ἔξωθεν μέλαν, διαιρεθὲν δὲ κιρρὸν ἀβρωμον, στύφον μετὰ πικρίας, χρώματι κροκάδες, οἰόν ἔστι τὸ ἴνδικον . . . τὰ ἐπισκοτοῦντα ταῦς κόραις καθαίρει. ἀβρωμον means without smell (βρῶμος).      <sup>13</sup> Ib. λύκιον δὲ ἔνιοι πυξάκανθαν καλοῦσι . . . τραχέα δὲ φιλεῖ χωρία.

nascitur locis spinosis. Est autem desiccative uirtutis et ex contrariis sibi compositum.

**Licina**<sup>1</sup>, hanc multi m[edici] coronam ponunt, unde confectio est olei liliaci quod greci susinum<sup>2</sup> uocant, uirtus est illi malactica, casus matricis componens et duricias soluens.

**10 Libanotidis**<sup>3</sup> tria sunt genera, unum profert semen quod canteres uocant, folia habet maratro similia, sed laciora et obrotunda, super terram spansa, uirgam in medio longam amplius cubito et radicem albam odorem habens thuris. Alterum<sup>4</sup> genus libanotidis simile est sibi, sed semen habet latum et nigrum sicut spondilion sed non sic calidum, radix illi de foris nigra, de intus alba. Tercium genus libanotidis quod dicitur

acarpos<sup>5</sup>, i. sine semine est in omnibus, sed nec florem nec uirgam habet, nascitur locis saxosis et asperis. Omnia<sup>6</sup> folia cathaplasmis adhibita, emoroydas prohibent, tumorem iani tollunt, apost[h]ematia curant.

**Ligusticus**<sup>7</sup> multum nascitur in liguria prouincia. Nascitur etiam in Monte uicino Alpibus, sed ciues panacellum uocant quod radix illius alba est et odorata similis panaci, cui uirtus una est cum panace, nascitur in locis altis et asperis.

**Lichitis**<sup>8</sup>, quod latini genicularem, i. bellariam uocant, florem habet similem uiole sed paulo fuluiorem, cuius semen potui datum uentrem mollit.

**Litargirum**<sup>9</sup> nascitur ex arena molipdinis que combusta liquescit et sic refunditur, multi ex argento hoc

1. et autem.  
albam.  
33. quia radix.

6. liliati quam greci suscinum.  
17. libanotidis.  
37. Lichitus quam latini.

11. quam cancreos.  
28. ani.  
44. et plumbo hoc faciunt.

14. medio

32. panacillum.

<sup>1</sup> Diosc. iii. 104, λυχνὶς στεφανωματική. <sup>2</sup> Diosc. i. 62, τὸ δὲ σούσινον δέ ένιοι κρίνινον καλοῦσιν.

<sup>3</sup> Diosc. iii. 79, λιβανωτὶς δισσή, ἡ μέν τις κάρπιμος . . . ἡς δὲ καρπὸς κάχρυς καλεῖται, φύλλα δὲ ἔχει μαράθρῳ δμοια, κ.τ.λ. <sup>4</sup> Ib. ἡ δὲ ἐτέρα κατὰ πάντα ἑουκῆνα τῇ πρὸ αὐτῆς, κ.τ.λ. <sup>5</sup> Ib. ἡ δὲ λεγομένη ἄκαρπος κατὰ πάντα δμοια οὖσα, κ.τ.λ.

<sup>6</sup> Ib. πασῶν δὲ κοινῶς ἡ πόα καταπλασθεῖσα λεία αἱμορροΐδας στέλλει, κ.τ.λ. <sup>7</sup> Diosc. iii. 51, λιγυστικόν, φύεται μὲν πλεῖστον ἐν Λιγυρίᾳ . . . ἐν τῷ καλουμένῳ Ἀπεννίνῳ δρός δὲ ἐστιν δμοροῦν ταῖς Ἀλπεσι· πάνακες δὲ αὐτὸν καλοῦσιν οἱ ἐπιχώριοι οὐκ ἀλόγως, ἐπεὶ ἡ ρίζα καὶ δὲ καυλὸς ἔσικε τῇ τοῦ Ἡρακλεωτικοῦ πάνακος, καὶ ἡ δύναμις δμοία καθέστηκε.

<sup>8</sup> Sim. Jan. ‘Litucus, Dya. herba quam latini genicularem vocant, i. bellariam, florem habet similem viole, &c.’ Diosc. iii. 104, λυχνὶς στεφανωματικὴ . . . οἱ δὲ βαλλάριοι, . . . ‘Ρωμαῖοι γενικούλαρις, οἱ δὲ βαλλάρια, ἀνθος ἐστὶν δμοιον λευκοῖφ, ἐμπόρφυρον δέ.

<sup>9</sup> Diosc. v. 102, λιθάργυρος, ἡ μέν τις ἐκ τῆς μολυβδίτιδος καλουμένης ἄμμου γεννᾶται χωνευομένης ἄχρι τελείας ἐκπυρώσεως, ἡ δὲ ἐξ ἀργύρου, ἡ δὲ ἐκ μολύβδου . . . δύναμιν δὲ ἔχει στυπτικὴν . . . σταλτικὴν.

faciunt et plumbo. Virtus est ei stalтика, i. frigida et stiptica.	gua cerui, herba scripta <sup>7</sup> , splene- tica <sup>8</sup> idem. gall. cerflange <sup>9</sup> , ae. herttonge <sup>10</sup> .
<b>Lignum aloes</b> <sup>1</sup> , lignum amarum idem, [xilocassia, respice in xilon.]	<b>Lingua hircina</b> , folia habet spissa <sup>15</sup> iuxta terram et aspera superius. gallice, lange de cheuvre <sup>11</sup> .
<b>Limphea aquatica</b> <sup>2</sup> , lily aquaticum, neniphar, ungula caballina aquatica <sup>3</sup> idem.	<b>Lingua avis</b> <sup>12</sup> , pigula idem, florem habet album. g <sup>e</sup> . pigule, a <sup>e</sup> . stich[e]- uurt. <sup>20</sup>
<b>Lympha</b> <sup>4</sup> , i. aqua, inde <b>limphaticus</b> , i. lunaticus.	<b>Lingua avis</b> <sup>13</sup> quandoque sumitur pro semine fraxini.
<b>Lingua ceruina</b> <sup>5</sup> , scolependria <sup>6</sup> , lin-	

7. nenuphar.

9. Limpha.

11. scolependria.

13. cerlaung.

14. hertistong.

15. hyrcina.

17. cheure.

19. stichwort.

<sup>1</sup> Bart. p. 28, 'Lignum aloes, i. lignum amarum.' <sup>2</sup> νυμφαία, Diosc. iii. 138, 139. Gerarde, p. 820, 'Water Lillie is called in Greek, νυμφαία, and in Latine also *Nymphaea* . . . the Apothecaries call it *Nenuphar*.' Bart. p. 28, 'Lily aquaticum, an. edocke, flos ejus nenufar.'

<sup>3</sup> Bart. p. 43, 'Ungula caballina est duplex . . . aquatica cujus flos dicitur nenufar.' <sup>4</sup> Sim. Jan. 'Limpha, aqua, inde limphaticus qui aquam timet ut est morsus a cane rabido.' Bart. p. 28, 'Limphaticus, i. lunaticus.'

<sup>5</sup> Hart's-tongue Fern : see ante, Herba cervi. Gerarde, p. 1139, 'It is called in Greek φυλλᾶτις, . . . in shops Lingua cervina, and falsely Scolopendria, for it differs much from the right Scolopendria, or stone Feme, . . . in French Langue de cerf, in English, Hart's tongue.'

<sup>6</sup> Bart. p. 38, 'Scolopendria, i. lingua cervina, spleneon idem.' Gerarde, p. 1139, 'Spleenwort . . . the true Scolopendria hath leaves . . . which when they bee withered are folded up together like a scrole, and hairy without, much like to the rough Bear-worme, wherewith men bait their hooks to catch fish.' The name comes from the resemblance to the σκολόπενδρα or milliped : cf. Diosc. iii. 111, φύλλα ἀνίσιν . . . ἐκ τῶν ὅπισθεν δὲ καθάπερ σκώληκας ἔχοντα ἀπηρτημένους λεπτούς.

<sup>7</sup> No doubt from its being 'upon that side next the ground straked overthwart with certain long rough marks like small wormes hanging on the back side thereof.' Gerarde, p. 1137. <sup>8</sup> Diosc. iii. 151, ἀσπληνον, οἱ δὲ σκολοπένδριον, οἱ δὲ σπλήνιον . . . φύλλα ἔχει σκολοπένδρα τῷ θηρίῳ ὅμοια . . . δύναμιν δὲ ἔχει . . . σπλῆνα τήκειν.

<sup>9</sup> Langue de cerf. <sup>10</sup> Harts-tongue.

<sup>11</sup> Langue de chèvre. <sup>12</sup> Bart. p. 27, 'Lingua avis, i. stichewort, i. pigle.' Brit. Mus. Add. MSS. 15236, 'Lingua avis, gallice pigle, latine vero pigla.' Bart. p. 34, 'Pigle, i. stichewort.' Gerarde, Supplement, 'Pagle, stitchwort.' The name *stitchwort* seems to come from its being good 'against the paine in the side, stitches, and such like' (Gerarde, p. 47). Its name *Holosteum* (ὅλοστεον, Diosc. iv. 11) refers perhaps to its use in afflictions of the bones and joints, and it is at least worthy of remark that the cowslip, which was thought to have similar virtues, is also called pigle, pagle, or paigle.

<sup>13</sup> Sim. Jan. 'Lingua avis est semen fraxini.' Bart. p. 27, 'Lingua avis . . . quandoque accipitur pro semine fraxini.' Compare the Italian *lingua d'uccelli* for the keys of the ash. Gerarde, p. 1472, 'The fruit like unto cods is called of the Apothecaries Lingua avis and Lingua passerina . . . it is termed in English Ask-keyes, and of some Kite-keyes.'

- Lingua passeris**<sup>1</sup>, poligonia, proserpinata, centinodium idem. angl. swynesgarce.
- Linchiasis**<sup>2</sup>, i. lapidacio.
- 5 Lippos** siue **lippes** sunt lippitudines ut in Alexandro.
- Lingua canis**<sup>3</sup>, a<sup>e</sup>. houndestong[e], [uel hareflex, cinoglossa idem.]
- Linguarium**<sup>4</sup>, assimilatur herbe Sti.
- 10 I. in foliis et in stipite sed fetat. gall. lignarie<sup>5</sup>, angl. sulf.
- Lixapericio**<sup>6</sup> dicitur a lixa quod est aqua et pir quod est ignis, quasi adaquans ignem, i. minuens calorem.
- 15 **Locium**, i. urina.
- Locium suum**<sup>7</sup> quisquis biberit per-
- cussum uipere sanat, et uenenis prodest, idropes in inicio curat.
- Locium pueri**<sup>8</sup> bibitum othonomi- 20 noitos curat.
- Locium caprinum** coctum et cum lana pessariis adhibitum dolores stomachicos (?) curat.
- Locium taurinum**<sup>9</sup> mirra addita do- 25 lores aurium mitigat.
- Locium leporinum**<sup>10</sup> cum spica nardi bibitum ydropes curat, infantibus urinam prouocat. Item locium caprinum hec omnia facit. [Respice 30 in arnoglossa et in plantago maior.]
- [**Lingua agni**<sup>11</sup> uel **lingua arietis**.
- Lingua bouis**<sup>12</sup>, buglossa.
- Lunacia**<sup>13</sup>, respice in merula.

3. swinesgras. 4. linthiasis. 10. Johannis. 11. gulf. 12. Lixa periton.  
19. ydropes. 20. pueri inuestis. 10. orthominoycos.

<sup>1</sup> Bart. p. 27, ‘*Lingua passerina*, i. *poligonia vel centinodium*.’ Gerarde, p. 565, ‘Knot-grasse is called in Greeke πολύγονον ἄρρεν (cf. Diosc. iv. 4) . . . in shops *Centumnoda* and *Corrigiola*; of Apuleius, *Proserpinaca*; . . . in English, Knot-grasse and Swines-grasse; in the North, Bird’s-tongue.’

<sup>2</sup> λιθίασις. See ante, Lichiasis.

<sup>3</sup> E. P. N. p. 27, ‘*Canis lingua*, hundes tunge.’

<sup>4</sup> κυνόγλωσσον, Diosc. iv. 127. <sup>4</sup> Bart. p. 28, ‘*Linaria*, i. wilde flax.’ Gerarde, p. 555, ‘Tode-flax is called . . . *Linaria* or Flax-weed and *Urinalis* . . . The same plant is also called *Scoparia* and *Herba Studiosorum* because it is a fit thing to make brooms of, wherwith schollers and students may sweepe their own studies and closets.’ Bart. p. 38, ‘*Scopa regia*, i. herba Sti. Johannis secundum quosdam.’

<sup>5</sup> Cotgrave, ‘*Linaire*, flax-weed, flainewort, wild flax, todeflax.’ <sup>6</sup> Sim. Jan.

‘*Lixoperiton* medicamen fervores aptum lenire.’ Matth. Silv. c. cccccxiv, ‘*Lixopericum*, i. medicamen infrigidativum.’ MS. Ashm. 1470, ‘*Lixoperiton* dicitur a lixa quod est aqua et pir quod est ignis quasi adaquans ignem, s. calorem diminuens.’

<sup>7</sup> Διοσκ. ii. 99, οὐρὸν ἀνθρώπου τὸ ἴδιον ποθὲν πρὸς ἔχειν δῆγματα ἀρμόζει καὶ πρὸς θανάσιμα καὶ ἀρχομένους ὕδρωπας.

<sup>8</sup> Ib. τὸ δὲ τοῦ ἀφθόρου παιδὸς καταρροφούμενον

δρθοπνοίας ἀρμόζει. Read *orthopnoicos*.

<sup>9</sup> Ib. τὸ δὲ ταύρειον σὸν σμύρνη λειανθὲν καὶ ἐνσταγὴν ὀταλγίας παρηγορεῖ.

<sup>10</sup> Ib. αἰγὸς δὲ ὕδρωπα τὸν ὑπὸ σάρκα πινόμενον μετὰ νάρδου στάχυος καθ' ἐκάστην ἡμέραν.

<sup>11</sup> See ante, Arnoglossa. <sup>12</sup> See ante, Buglossa.

<sup>13</sup> Wright’s Vocabularies (ed. Wüller), p. 30. l. 18, ‘*Limax*, snegl,’ ib. p. 31. l. 41, ‘*Marruca*, snegl.’

**Lupipecten**<sup>1</sup>, respice in uirga pastoris.

**Lumbrici**<sup>2</sup>, isculi idem, uermes terrestres.]

**Locium linchis**<sup>3</sup> quod multi ligurium vocant, mox ut minxerit lapis fit quem multi electorum vocant, dolorem stomachi compescit.

**Locium asininum**<sup>4</sup> bibitum nefreticos curat.

**10 Lollium**<sup>5</sup>, zizannia<sup>6</sup>, nigella<sup>7</sup> idem. gall. nele<sup>8</sup>, a.e. kokkel, nascitur intra triticum, uirtus est ei *ut* putredinem uulnerum detergere possit et cancros tollit.

**15 Loniomon**<sup>9</sup> herba est, tirsim habens lilio similem et folia bete similia, semen plurimum rubrum uel subrufum, redarguentis siue stiptice uirtutis.

**20 Lonchites**<sup>10</sup> folia porro habet similia

sed laciora et rufa et multas uirgas super radices spansas super terram, radix similis glauco, nascitur locis asperis et siccis, radix eius cum uino bibita urinam prouocat. Et **25** etiam secundum genus lonchitis<sup>11</sup>, aspera habens folia sicut scolopendria sed asperiora, folia uulneribus imposita tumorem non admittunt, bibita cum aceto splenem desic- **30** cant.

**Lethos**<sup>12</sup> qui in pomeriis nascitur quam multi trifolium dicunt, succus ei melli mixtus et inunctus uulnera oculorum et argemeta et caligine **35** limpidat.

**Lotura plumbi**<sup>13</sup>, uirtus est ei frigida et stiptica et parum plaustica et malactica et plectoria, alta uulnera replens, reuma oculorum abstinentes. **40**

4. quam multi. 10. Lolium. 11. cokkel. 15. Lomoinon. 20. habet porro.  
25. Est etiam. 32. Lothos. 33. eius. 35. argemeta. 38. parem. 39. plettoria.

<sup>1</sup> E. P. N. p. 80, ‘*Pentilupi* (i.e. *pecten lupi*), wulves comb.’ App. ‘*Virga pastoris*, i. lupi pect.’

<sup>2</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dclxiv, ‘*Taratin ara*. lat. isculi vel lumbrici terre.’ See ante, Isculi.

<sup>3</sup> Diosc. ii. 100, τὸ δὲ τῆς λυγγὸς ὁ δὴ λυγγούριον καλεῖται, κ.τ.λ. . . . ἔστι γὰρ τὸ καλούμενον ὑπ’ ἐνίων ἡλεκτρον πτερυγοφόρον. See ante, Lapis lincis.

<sup>4</sup> Diosc. ii. 99, ὃνου δὲ παραδέδοται νεφρετικὸς ὑγιάζειν. <sup>5</sup> Diosc. ii. 122, αἴρα . . . ‘Ρωμαῖοι λύλιουμ. <sup>6</sup> Ζιζάνιον. Bart. p. 28, ‘*Lollium*, *zizannia* idem.’ E. P. N. p. 42, ‘*Zizania*, needle, cockle.’ <sup>7</sup> Gerarde, p. 1086, ‘Gith is called in Greek μελάνθιον, . . . in shops *Nigella*, . . . in French, *Nielle odorante*.’

<sup>8</sup> Cotgrave, ‘*Nielle bastarde*, cockle.’ <sup>9</sup> Diosc. iv. 16, λειμῶνιον τὰ μὲν φύλλα ἔχει ὄμοια τεύτλῳ, καυλὸν λεπτὸν ὄρθιον ἵσον ἀσπερ κρίνου, γέμοντα καρποῦ ἐρυθροῦ, στύφοντος τὴν γεῦσιν.

<sup>10</sup> Diosc. iii. 151, λογχῆτις φύλλα ἔχει πράσφ ὄμοια, πλατύτερα δέ, κ.τ.λ. <sup>11</sup> Diosc. iii. 152, λογχῆτις ἔτέρα, οἱ δὲ λογχῆτιν τραχεῖαν, φύλλα ἀνίσουν ὄμοια σκολοπενδρίῳ τραχύτερα δέ, κ.τ.λ.

<sup>12</sup> Sim. Jan. ‘Item lothos est arbor magna de qua facit aliud ca. scilicet de herba lothos inquit qui in pomeriis nascitur quam multi trifolium dicunt, &c.’ Diosc. iv. 109, λῶτος ἥμερος, οἱ δὲ τρίφυλλοι, φύεται ἐν παραδείσοις, ὃς χυλισθεὶς καὶ μιγεὶς μέλιτι, κ.τ.λ. <sup>13</sup> Diosc. v. 95, ὁ πεπλυμένος μόλυβδος . . . δύναται δὲ φύχειν, στύφειν, παρεμπλάττειν, μαλάττειν, πληροῦν τὰ κοιλώματα, στέλλειν τὰ ἐν τοῖς ὀφθαλμοῖς φεύματα.

**Lothos**<sup>1</sup> quam caligarii ros marinum  
uocant arbor est stiptica et medio-  
criter extenuatoria.

**Lupulus**<sup>2</sup> multum as[s]imilatur rubo  
ferenti mora set spinis caret.

**Lupuli**<sup>3</sup>, lebleue.

**Lupinus**<sup>4</sup>, faba egyptiaca<sup>5</sup> idem, cuius  
ferina cum melle comesta aut  
cum aceto bibita lumbricos ex-  
cludit.

**Ludere semen**, i. cuscute seminis lini,  
i. podagra lini<sup>6</sup>.

**Matricaria**<sup>7</sup>, mater herbarum<sup>8</sup>, arthe-  
mesia<sup>9</sup> idem. gall. la miere de  
herbes uel armoye, a<sup>10</sup>. muguued<sup>11</sup>. <sup>15</sup>

**Matricaria aquatica**<sup>11</sup> secundum  
quosdam azarabaccara idem, cala-  
mentum silvestre<sup>12</sup> idem. angl.  
moderuurt<sup>13</sup>.

**Maratrum**<sup>14</sup> tam semen quam herba  
est, feniculus idem, quidam tamen  
dicunt quod maratrum est semen  
feniculi tantum gall. fenoyl<sup>15</sup>, a<sup>16</sup>.  
fenicle<sup>16</sup>. [Respic in hues.] <sup>20</sup>

4. Lippulus. 7. egyptiaca. 8. farina. commesta. 1 2. podagra. 14. mere  
des herbes. 17. azarabaccara. 23. fenekle.

<sup>1</sup> Sim. Jan. ‘*Lothos arbor* Dya. quam calligarii rosuum vocant, &c.’ Diosc. iii. 89, λιθανωτής ἦν  
‘Ρωμαῖοι καλοῦσι βοσμαρίουν καὶ οἱ στεφανοπλόκοι χρῶνται, κ.τ.λ.

is called in shops and in all other places, *Lupulus*: . . . in French, *Houblon*: in English, Hops.’ With *Houblon* compare E. P. N. p. 34, ‘*Humblonis*, hege-hymele. ib. p. 4, ‘*Pollitricus*, þ is Humele.’ ib. p. 5, ‘*Brionia*, þ is Humele.’ Cf. also the name *Humulus Lupulus*.

<sup>2</sup> Matth. Silv. c. cccccxviii, ‘*Lublet*, i. lupillus.’ ib. ‘*Lulep* est species volubilis, que dicitur lupillus.’ ib. c. ccxxix, ‘*Jeblech* ara, gre. cussus, lat. volubilis.

<sup>3</sup> Diosc. ii. 132, θέρμος ἡμέρας γνώριμος, ὅν τὸ ἀλευρον σὸν μέλιτι ἐκλειχόμενον ἢ μετ’ ὅξους πινόμενον ἔλμυνθας ἐκτινάσσει.

<sup>4</sup> Bart. p. 28, ‘*Lupinus*, faba egyptiaca:’ cf. Diosc. ii. 128, αἰγύπτιος κύαμος.

<sup>5</sup> Dodder of flax: see ante, Cuscute.

<sup>6</sup> Fuchs, H.S. p. 54, ‘Hodie Matricariam . . . quod uteri quem matricem vocant morbis medeatur.’ Diosc. iii. 117, ὁ δὲ ἐξ αὐτῆς χυλὸς . . . ἄγει ἀπὸ μήτρας ὅσα καὶ τὸ ἐγκάθισμα.

<sup>7</sup> Macer, ‘Herbarum matrem dedit Artemisia nomen, Cui Græcus sermo, justum puto ponere primo.’ E. P. N. p. 42, ‘*Artemisia*, mug-wrt, merherbarum.’ Bart. p. 29, ‘*Mater herbarum*, arthemesia idem.’

<sup>8</sup> Bart. p. 11, ‘*Arthemesia*, *Armoysye* idem, muggewede.’ ib. p. 20, ‘*Ermoysye* muggewede, arthemesia idem.’

<sup>9</sup> Gerarde, p. 1104, ‘in English, Mugwort.’

<sup>10</sup> No doubt as equivalent to *vulgago*, one of the names of this plant. See ante, Asarabaccara.

<sup>11</sup> Diosc. i. 9, ἀσαρον, οἱ δὲ νάρδον ἀγρίαν καλοῦσι . . . οἱ δὲ βάκχαρ. Perhaps the smell may account for the names *calamentum silvestre* and *gariofilata agrestis*.

<sup>12</sup> Gerarde, p. 705, ‘The whole plant is of a very ranke smell and bitter taste. . . . It is called in our age *Cardiaca* . . . in French *Agripaulme*, in English, Motherwort. Some there be that make it a kinde of Bawme.’ Bart. p. 36, ‘*Regina prati*, an. moderwort,’ which however is probably for *medewort*, or *meadow-sweet*. Cotgrave, ‘*Gripaulme*, the hearbe Motherwort.’

<sup>13</sup> μάραθρον, Diosc. iii. 74. Bart. p. 28, ‘*Maratrum*, feniculus, tam semen quam herba.’

<sup>14</sup> Cotgrave, ‘*Fenouil*, the hearbe fennell; also, the seed thereof.’

<sup>15</sup> E. P. N. p. 44, ‘*Feniculum*, fanuil, fenecel.’

- Matrona**<sup>1</sup>, cardo<sup>2</sup> idem, gall. char-  
don<sup>3</sup>, angl. thistel.  
**Matropiper**<sup>4</sup>, i. piper longum.  
**Malabatrum**<sup>5</sup>, folium paradisi, folium  
5 est latum et subalbidum, boni  
odoris et inuenitur in paludibus  
Indie supernatans aquis.  
**Mabatematicon**<sup>6</sup>, i. succus caulis  
agrestis.  
10 **Maiorana**<sup>7</sup>, esbrium<sup>8</sup>, sansucus

- [persa]<sup>9</sup> idem, minuta habet folia  
et plures stipites graciles. [Respice  
in amaracus.]  
**[Macrenena]**<sup>10</sup>, i. longa egritudo.]  
**Malum terre**<sup>11</sup>, ciclamen, panis por-  
cinus<sup>12</sup> idem. g<sup>o</sup>. dilnote<sup>13</sup> uel  
erchenote<sup>14</sup>. [Respice in cal-  
samus.]  
**Malum storacis**<sup>15</sup>, aristologia<sup>16</sup>  
idem. 20

7. Indye. 8. Mabathematicon. 16. an. dilnote. 17. erthnote. 19. aristos.  
longia.

<sup>1</sup> Plinius Secundus, iv. 16, Carduus. 'Matrici utilissimus cibus est. Nec mirare quod sic a feminis carduus ambitur. Est et alia causa qua patrocinari eis possit: nam Glauca scribit, cardui cibum adjuvare ut masculos procreant.'

<sup>2</sup> E. P. N. p. 52, 'Hic cardo, cardoun.'

ib. p. 59, 'Hic cardo, -onis, media correpta, thystalle.' Possibly the reference may be to what Gerarde calls wild or prickly artichoke, 'which the Italian esteemeth greatly of, as the best to be eaten raw, which he calleth *Cardune*' (p. 1152), and (p. 1154) 'of the Italians, *Cardo* and *Cardino*.' But see Torriano, 'Cardone, any kind of great Bur, Thistel, Carduus, or Teazle.'

<sup>3</sup> Cotgrave, 'Chardon, a thistle; also, a Cardoone, or the staulke of an Artichoke.'

<sup>4</sup> μακρὸν πεπέρι, Diosc. ii. 188.

<sup>5</sup> μαλάβαθρον, Diosc. i. 11, φύμενον ἐν τοῖς ινδικοῖς τέλμασι φύλλον ὃν ἐπινηχόμενον ὕδατι. Bart. p. 28, 'Malabatum, folium paradisi idem, latum habet folium et subalbidum boni odoris, quod invenitur in paludibus Indie.'

<sup>6</sup> Bart. p. 29, 'Mabathematicon uel Mabathemtis, i. succus caliculi agrestis.'

App. 'Mabathematicum, i. succus cauliculi agrestis.'

Sim. Jan. 'Mabathematicon in antidotario universalis in confectione esdre quedam exposuerunt quod

est succus cauliculi agrestis, sed Deus novit.'

<sup>7</sup> Bart. p. 29, 'Maiorana, persa samsucus, Marjoram.'

<sup>8</sup> Bart. p. 20, 'Esbrium, secundum quosdam i. majorana.' App. 'Esbrin, i. bryonia.'

ib. 'Esbrium, i. flos salviae.'

<sup>9</sup> σάμψυχον, Diosc. iii. 41. It is called in Italian Sansucco Persa, Fuchs, H.S. p. 733. Torriano, 'Persa, the sweet marjoram.'

<sup>10</sup> Sim. Jan. 'Macronoxia, g. longa egritudo.'

Cass. Felix, c. 4, 'Macronosia laborantibus id est longa egritudine.'

<sup>11</sup> Sim. Jan. 'Malum terre, ciclaminus, cassamus, panis porcinus, ciclamus apud Dyasco.'

Diosc. ii. 193, κυκλάμινος, οἱ δὲ κισσάνθεμον . . . 'Ρωμαῖοι βάπον μέττεραι, οἱ δὲ οὐμβιλίκοντα τέρραι. See ante, Ciclamen.'

<sup>12</sup> Gerarde, p. 845, 'Sow-bread is called in Greek κυκλάμινος, . . . of Apuleius . . . *Terræ malum*'

<sup>13</sup> Gerarde, Supplement, 'Dilnote, Cyclamen.'

<sup>14</sup> Earth-nut.

<sup>15</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dxxiv, 'Mala storaca, mala storica, i. aristo rotunda. *Malum storacum*, idem.'

<sup>16</sup> Gerarde, p. 849, Aristolochia is called 'of divers also, *Terræ malum*, the apple of the earth, yet *Cyclaminus* is also called *Terræ malum* or Earth Apple.'

<b>Malum punicum</b> et malum granatum <sup>1</sup> , punicum <sup>2</sup> idem rubeum [et] dicitur a patria Didonis.	nuci muscate circumque, ut potest uideri in auellanis.
<b>Mala granata</b> <sup>3</sup> , alia dulcia, alia acetosa. <sup>5</sup>	<b>Macedonia</b> <sup>9</sup> uel <b>macedonicum</b> , petrocillinum idem, g <sup>e</sup> . alisandre, a <sup>e</sup> . stamerche <sup>10</sup> .
<b>Mala maciana</b> <sup>4</sup> , i. siluestria, uirtutem habent constringendi.	[ <b>Mater infancium</b> <sup>11</sup> , epilepsia que accidit pueris secundum sap. c <sup>o</sup> . de uiola.]
<b>Mala aurea</b> <sup>5</sup> , cochinum idem.	<b>Maratrum</b> <sup>12</sup> , semen feniculi. <span style="float: right;">25</span>
<b>Mala citonia</b> <sup>6</sup> , coccana, cimila idem.	<b>Maratrum agrion</b> <sup>13</sup> , respice in yppomaratum.]
10 Malum [quando] simpliciter ponitur pro pomo usuali intelligitur.	<b>Mamitha</b> <sup>14</sup> uel mara genus est sementi ut in Paladio. [Item] matha.
<b>Mala cephalia</b> , i. caligo.	<b>Maturella</b> <sup>15</sup> , fu, ualeriana idem, gall. 30 ualariane.
<b>Malea</b> <sup>7</sup> , i. genus tormenti.	<b>Malaticum</b> <sup>16</sup> , id est dissolutium.
15 <b>Macis</b> non est flos nucis muscate ut quidam credunt, sed adheret ipsi	

2. enim rubeum. 9. malarirea. 17. nuce. circumquaque. 19. petrosilinum.  
20. alisaundre. 28. cementuri. 30. ualeriane. 32. dissolutium.

<sup>1</sup> φόα, Diosc. i. 151. Gerarde, p. 1451, 'in shops *Malum* or *Pomum Granatum*'. <sup>2</sup> Rather *punicum*, φοινίκεον. <sup>3</sup> Platearius, circ. inst. 'Mala granata, alia sunt dulcia . . . alia acetosa.' <sup>4</sup> Platearius, circ. Inst. 'Mala matiana, i. mala silvestria . . . virtutem habent constringendi.' ἄγρια μῆλα, Diosc. i. 143. Plin. Hist. Nat. xv. 14, 'Mala nomen habent a Macio.' <sup>5</sup> Gerarde, p. 1451, 'Columella maketh three kinds of Quinces, struthia, chrysomeliana, and mustela.' Bart. p. 28. 'Mala maciana, Mala silvestria idem sunt secundum quosdam, sed intellige quod mala maciana sunt mala usualia et domestica.' <sup>6</sup> Platearius, circ. Inst. 'Mala citonia, i. coctana.' Cod. Ashm. 1470, 'Mala citonia, coccana, citonia, cidonia mela.' μῆλα κυδάνια, Diosc. i. 160. Bart. p. 28, 'Mala citonia, cottana idem, coyns.' <sup>7</sup> 'Malleolus genus fomenti apud persas.' Jahn, Neue Jahrbücher für Philologie, Suppl. Band 13. 1847. <sup>8</sup> μάκερ, Diosc. i. 111. Bart. p. 29, 'Macis non est flos musca muscatæ ut quidam credunt, sed adhaeret ipsi nuci muscatæ circum quidem juxta ramum ut potest videri in avellana.' <sup>9</sup> Diosc. iii. 70, τοῦτο φύεται ἐν Μακεδονίᾳ ἐν ἀποκρήμυοις τόποις. See ante, Alexander. <sup>10</sup> Stan-merce, i.e stone-parsley, a direct translation of πετροσέλινον. See ante, Alexander. <sup>11</sup> Serapion, De Simplicibus ex Plantis (1525), fol. cxlii, 'Et dicitur quod flos ejus, a proprietate quaē est in eo quando bibitur cum aqua, confert squinantie et epilepsie que accidit pueris: et est illa quam vulgares nominant matrem puerorum.' Matth. Silv. c. cccccxxxi, 'Mater infantium, i. epilepsia.' <sup>12</sup> μάραθρον. <sup>13</sup> μάραθρον ἄγριον. <sup>14</sup> Palladius, De Re Rust. i. 17, 'sed si aliquando in quounque loco pavimenti vel parietis tectura succumbat, hoc genus malthæ adhibebimus.' Matth. Silv. c. dxxv, 'Malta est genus cementi, ut in Paladio.' Cf. the Greek μάλθα or μάλθη. Matth. Silv. c. dxxvii, 'Mamica est gummi genus quo caremus.' <sup>15</sup> See ante, Fu. <sup>16</sup> Sim. Jan. 'Malaticum, gre. molituum.' μαλακτικόν.

**Machir**<sup>1</sup>, corium eius ligni est uenientis a barbaris, coloris rufi cum odore solido, cuius uirtus est stipitica et remordens maxime in gustu.

**Malabastrum**<sup>2</sup> multi putauerunt nardi indi esse folium sed falluntur, quamuis simile in odore, tamen alterius est nature. Inuenitur tamen supernatans in quibusdam paludibus in Yndia in speciem foliorum<sup>3</sup>, carens radice. Virtutem habet spice nardi quia diuretica est cum diurno odore.

**Malomeli**<sup>4</sup> que multi cinodomel dicunt uirtutem habent similem in omibus.

**Mala punica** arbor est, uirtutem stipiticam habet.

**Mala estiu** ut sensit Diascorides credit flegma nutrire et fellis ardorem excitare.

**Malactea**, i. lana mol[!]issima.

**Marubrastrum** subsimile est marrubeo et facile notum, cuius uires faciunt

ad morsus serpentium et ad superiosos.

**Masle arbor[is]**, succus foliorum eius cum uino bibitus et ut cathaplasma adhibitus, uenatis cucurrit moribus.

**Mandragora**, duo sunt genera<sup>5</sup>, s. masculus et femina, femina folia habet nigra lactuce similia, sed minora que folia spansa super terram, et in medio mala nascuntur sicut ueu iride in quibus semen est simile apio, masculus uero folia habet alba et maiora lata et leuia sicut bete, mala commesta sompnum pre- stent.

**Mandragora** alia est que morion<sup>6</sup> dicitur, nascitur locis umbrosis et speluncis, folia habet similia alteri. Hasta est ei alba et longa duobus palmis, radix mollis alba et longa [duobus palmis] in grossitudine digiti minoris. Ista, ut dicitur, bibita homines amantes facit et sompnum prestat.

50

1. cuiusdam ligni. 3. cui uirtus est. 8. similis sit. 15. quam. 20. Dyasco-rides. 21. fregma. 24. marrubio. 26. suspariosos. 30. uenatis. occurrit. 32. Mandrogora. 33. feminina. 37. uride. simile est. 49. amentes.

<sup>1</sup> Diosc. i. 111, μάκερ φλοιός ἔστι κομιζόμενος ἐκ τῆς βαρβάρου, ὑπέξανθος, παχύς, στύφων ἱκανῶς κατὰ τὴν γεῦσιν.

<sup>2</sup> Diosc. i. 11, μαλάβαθρον ἔνιοι ὑπολαμβάνουσιν εἶναι τῆς ινδικῆς νάρδου φύλλον πλανώμενοι ὑπὸ τῆς κατὰ τὴν δσμήν ἐμφερέας, κ.τ.λ.

<sup>3</sup> Ib. φύλλον δὲ ἐπινηχόμενον ὕδατι, καθάπερ οἱ ἐπὶ τῶν τελμάτων φακοί, βίζαν οὐκ ἔχον.

<sup>4</sup> Sim. Jan. 'Malomeli, quod et cidonomel dicitur, Dya. sic conficit, &c.' Diosc. v. 29, καὶ μηλόμελι δέ, δὲ καὶ κυδωνίμελι δυομά-ζεται . . . οινομέλιτι ἑοίκος.

<sup>5</sup> Diosc. iv. 76, ἔστι δὲ αὐτῆς δὲ μέν τις θῆλυς, δὲ μέλας θριδακίας καλούμενος φύλλα ἔχων στενώτερα καὶ μικρότερα . . . κεχυμένα δὲ ἐπὶ γῆς, καὶ παρ' αὐτὰ μῆλα οὔοις (sorbis) ἐμφερῆ . . . ἐν οἷς καὶ καρπὸς ὥσπερ ἀπίον . . . τοῦ δὲ ἄρρενος καὶ λευκοῦ . . . φύλλα ἔστι μεγάλα, λευκά, πλατία, λεῖα καθάπερ τεύτλου.

<sup>6</sup> Diosc. iv. 76, τοῦ δὲ ἄρρενος καὶ λευκοῦ, δὲ ἔνιοι νάριον ἐκάλεσαν. Sim. Jan. 'Mandragora quod morion dicitur, nascitur locis umbrosis, &c.'

**Magnes**<sup>1</sup>, lapis calamiaris<sup>2</sup>, qui lapis eracleus et adamas dicitur, tamen adamas est lapis qui et diadamas, durissimus ille. [Respice in eraclis.]

**Manna**<sup>3</sup> est quiddam dulce quod fit de rore celi cadens super quasdam herbas vel arbores certis temporibus.

**10 Mannis**<sup>4</sup>, olibanum, thus minutum idem.

**Matris silua**<sup>5</sup>, periclimenon, mellilotum<sup>6</sup> secundum quosdam, corona regia, [caprifolium idem]. Similis est sulphurace in foliis sed melius redolet et facit uaginas plenas semine quo utimur, et est album

et citrinum, ḡe. cheurefoil, anglice honysocle uel wodebynde.

**Masmatrum**<sup>7</sup> [uel mas maratrum], **20** peucedanum, feniculus agrestis idem.

**Malua**<sup>8</sup> [est] utilior est ortina quam agrestis, ca[co]stomachum est, uentrem mollit.

**25 Malua siluestris**, malua uiscus, altea<sup>9</sup> idem. Anglice merch[e] malue, bismalua, caulis Sancti Cutberti, alta malua idem. Crescit altius et altiora et latiora habet folia. **30** Anglice, Seynt Cutbertscole<sup>10</sup>.

**Malua crispa**, acus muscata<sup>11</sup> maior idem, anglice poukelesnedele.

**Malua siluatica**, ange. wildemalue.

1. calaminaris. 3. dyadamadas. 6. quoddam. 12. matrissula, perichemeon.  
13. corona regia idem. 19. honisouke. 27. merchmaluwe. 31. Saint Cuthberteschole. 33. poukelesnetle. 34. wildemalewe.

<sup>1</sup> Diosc. v. 147, *μαγνήτης λίθος*. Bart. p. 28, 'Magnes lapis est qui et adamas dicitur et diamas, i. durissimus ille lapis.' <sup>2</sup> Matth. Silv. c. cccccxxii, 'Magnes, i. lapis calanliaris.' Platearius, circ. Inst. 'Montes autem sunt ex talibus lapidibus confecti, unde naves infixas clavis ferreis attrahunt et dissolvunt.'

<sup>3</sup> Bart. p. 29, 'Manna est quoddam dulce quod fit de rore cadente super quasdam herbas vel arbores certis temporibus.' Sim. Jan. 'Manā ut ait Avicenna est ros cadens super lapides et plantas.'

<sup>4</sup> App. 'Marmis, i. olibanum minutum.' Sim. Jan. 'Manna thuris sepe in libris antiquis invenitur et mannis ut g. et est apud Avicennam minutum thuris. Et apud alias auctores Arabes est pulvis ipsius thuris.'

<sup>5</sup> Sim. Jan. 'Matrisilva est planta quam Dioscorides perychmenon sive splenon vocat.' Gerarde, p. 891, It is called 'in Spanish Madreselva, in English, Woodbinde, Honisuckle, and Caprifoly.' See ante, Caprifolium.

<sup>6</sup> Bart. p. 30, 'Mellilotum, trifolium aquaticum idem. Similis est sulfuratæ in foliis sed melius redolet, facit autem vaginas semine plenas, cuius semen dicitur corona regia.'

<sup>7</sup> Diosc. iii. 74, *μάραθρον*.

<sup>8</sup> Diosc. ii. 144, *μαλάχη κηπευτή*, 'Ρωμαῖοι μάλβα ὅρτένσις . . . ἐδωδιμωτέρα μᾶλλον τῆς χερσαίας κακοστόμαχος δὲ καὶ εὐκολίος.'

<sup>9</sup> Diosc. iii. 153, *ἀλθαί, ἔνοι δὲ ιβίσκον καλοῦσι, οἱ δὲ ἀλθίοκον, μαλάχης ἐστὶν ἀγρίας εἶδος*. See ante, Altea.

<sup>10</sup> See ante, Eviscus.

<sup>11</sup> See ante, Acus Muscata.

<b>Malua siriaca</b> <sup>1</sup> , molochia, malua domesticaria siue ortolana idem, cuius flos uocatur siriacus, foliis flore radice[m] et semine utimur. <i>Gallie mauue</i> , a <sup>e</sup> . malewe.	<b>Maturella</b> , respice in matha et in ualariana.
<b>Marrubium nigrum</b> <sup>2</sup> , prassium idem. g <sup>e</sup> . maroil, a <sup>e</sup> . horhoncie <sup>3</sup> uel houndesuede.	<b>Morion</b> <sup>4</sup> , respice in mandragora.
<b>Marrubeum album</b> , archangelica idem. gall. archangele, a <sup>e</sup> . dedenettle. [Respice in trigoriganus <sup>4</sup> .]	<b>Maraton</b> , respice in pacemon <sup>5</sup> .
<b>Margarita</b> <sup>5</sup> est lapis in quibusdam piscibus inuentus, i. pearl.	<b>Matura</b> , respice in ualeriana.
<b>Marcilium</b> <sup>6</sup> , faba lupina idem, sed uua lupina est solatrum. [Respice in faba lupina.]	<b>Martera</b> , respice in fu.]
<b>Marcurialis</b> <sup>7</sup> , scariola idem.	<b>Marturella</b> , amantilla idem. [Respice ibi et in fu.]
<b>[Marturella</b> , respice in fu.]	<b>Martulia</b> <sup>10</sup> , i. testudo, [angl. snayl].

1. syriaca. 3. syriacus. 7. maroyl. horhoune. 9. Marrubium. 10. archangle.  
dedenetle. 14. perle. 15. Marsilium. 18. Martrialis. 28. tescitudo.  
32. Meleantium. Etiopicum. 36. Melonapiper. 37. peyure.

<sup>1</sup> App. ‘*Malua syriac*, molachia, id est flos. *Meuis Syriacus* fo. flo. et radi. utimur.’ Gerarde, p. 931, ‘The wilde Mallow is called . . . of some Osiriaca.’ <sup>2</sup> Diosc. iii. 109, πράσιον . . . Ρωμαῖοι μαρρούβιοι. <sup>3</sup> E. P. N. p. 4, ‘*Prassion*, þ is Hare hune.’ ib. p. 42, ‘*Marubium*, maruil, horehune.’ <sup>4</sup> τραγορίγανος. <sup>5</sup> μαργαρίτης. Platearius, circ. Inst. ‘*Margarita* est lapis qui in quibusdam piscibus invenitur.’ <sup>6</sup> Bart. p. 29, ‘*Marcilia*, i. folia lupina.’ App. ‘*Marisilion*, i. faba lupina, fere similis est elleboro nigro.’ Sim. Jan. ‘*Marsilium*, faba lupina, similis est elleboro nigro.’ <sup>7</sup> Sim. Jan. ‘*Marula* in antidotario universalis in confectione ad reprimandam libidinem exponitur quod est scariola.’ <sup>8</sup> νάριον, Diosc. iv. 76. <sup>9</sup> See ante, Lacancemon. <sup>10</sup> See Merula. Sim. Jan. ‘*Maruze* exponitur in antidotario universalis quod est limacie.’ <sup>11</sup> Sim. Jan. ‘Dya, mastix inquit genus est resine que in modum gummi ab arbore manat.’ μαστίχη, Diosc. i. 90. <sup>12</sup> Diosc. iii. 83, μελάνθιον, οἱ δὲ καὶ τοῦτο μήκων ἄγριον καλοῦσι μέλανα, Ρωμαῖοι παπάβερ νίγρουμ. See ante, Acrimulatum. <sup>13</sup> Diosc. ii. 188, πέπερι . . . τὸ δὲ μέλαν ἥδιον καὶ δριμύτερον τοῦ λευκοῦ, κ.τ.λ. <sup>14</sup> Poivre. <sup>15</sup> Gerarde, p. 1540, ‘The Arabians, *Fulfel* and *Fulful*’

**Mezereon**<sup>1</sup>, anabula maior, rapiens uitam<sup>2</sup>, leo terre<sup>3</sup>, faciens uideas<sup>4</sup> idem. gallice et anglice, spurge.

**Menelaca**<sup>5</sup>, gall. gounde<sup>6</sup>, anglice yellebotel<sup>7</sup>.

**Meretricaria**, herba meretricum idem, radix est illi rubea.

**Mesandus**<sup>8</sup>, amarusca<sup>9</sup> idem, angl. maythe<sup>10</sup>.

**Melongena**<sup>11</sup> uel **molongenia**, fructus sunt oblongi et rotundi inter albedinem et rubedinem medii.

**Meron**<sup>12</sup> purum idem. *Inde* uinum meraticum et meratim.<sup>15</sup>

**Melan**<sup>13</sup>, i. nigrum. *Inde* melanopiper et melanolia<sup>14</sup> et melanchiron<sup>15</sup>, i. y[c]tericia<sup>16</sup> nigra.

**Melapium** uel **melachina**<sup>17</sup>, i. mundificatiuum sanguinem prohibens.<sup>20</sup> Hiis tamen nominibus autores utuntur quandoque indifferenter.

**Methodus**<sup>18</sup>, i. regula uel doctrina, et interpretatur compendium. *Inde* methodicus<sup>19</sup> super afforismos.<sup>25</sup>

**Meson**<sup>20</sup>, i. medium, inde uenient uene

1. malor. 5. gende.  
15. maraticum et emeratum.

6. yelebothel.  
16. melonapiper.

11. uel melongenia.  
19. melapyn.

13. ruborem.  
23. medus.

<sup>1</sup> Gerarde, p. 1401, 'Avicen and Serapio call *Chamælaea* or Spurge Olive, *Mezereon*.' Matth. Silv. c. cxxvi, 'Camelea gre. vel Chamelea, ara. mezereon, lat. vero cocognidium.'<sup>2</sup> Ib. from John Mesues, 'Est planta vocata apud plures rapiens vitam, et a quibusdam faciens viduas et a pluribus leo terre vocatur.'

<sup>3</sup> See ante, Anabulla major.<sup>4</sup> Hence the name Widow-wail.<sup>5</sup> E. P. N. p. 65, 'Hec Menoloca, a bothun.' The flower meant is apparently the marigold.

<sup>6</sup> Gerarde, p. 741, 'in French *Sousii* and *Goude*, in Italian, *Fior d' ogni mese*' Cotgrave, 'Goude, a Marigold.'

Cotgrave, 'White Bothen is great Daisy.' See ante, Consolida Media, 'Whit-bothen.' So that *yellebotel* is probably *yellow bothen*. Compare *Blue-bottle*.<sup>8</sup> See post, Merzandus.

<sup>9</sup> The *Cotula fetida*. See ante, sub *Amaracus*.<sup>10</sup> Gerarde, p. 757, 'Stinking Mathes.'

<sup>11</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dxxxviii, 'Melongena, arab. grec. melongia vel melongea, latine melongiana.' Serap. 'Fructus sunt oblongi medii intra rubedinem et nigredinem.' In marg. 'dicuntur marezane vulgo.' Gerarde, p. 345, 'In the dukedom of Millain it is called *Melongena*, and of some, *Melanzana*: in Latine, *Mala insana*; and in English, Mad Apples.'

<sup>12</sup> Merum. Bart. p. 29, 'Meracum vinum i. purum.'

<sup>13</sup> μέλαν. <sup>14</sup> μελαγχολία. <sup>15</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dxxxvi, 'Melanthochiroma grec. atramentum pellium.' ib. c. dxxxvii, 'Melantison, Melanchiron id est hystericia nigra.' Possibly μελάγχροια.

<sup>16</sup> Jaundice: cf. ικτερός, ικτερικός. <sup>17</sup> μάλαγμα. Bart. p. 29, 'Malagma est mollificativum saniem prohibens.' Matth. Silv. c. dxxxvi; 'Melangizum id est mollificativum vel saniem faciens.' ib. c. dxxii, 'Malacticum, i. mollitium, saniem faciens.'

<sup>18</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dxliii, 'Methodus id est regula vel do. inde methodicus, id est doctrinalis i. regularis.' μέθοδος.

<sup>19</sup> Apparently referring to some commentary on the aphorisms of Hippocrates by one of the sect of the *Methodici* founded by Themison, the disciple of Asclepiades.

<sup>20</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dxliii, 'Mesci, i. medium, inde venit miserace et misereon jejunum intestinum.' ib. 'Mesenterium, medium intestinum quod vocatur jejunum.'

μέσον.

que uocantur meseraice<sup>1</sup> per quas trahitur chimus a stomacho usque ad epar, et mesontrion<sup>2</sup>, i. intestinum ieunium.

**5 Melus**<sup>3</sup>, cameleonta idem.

**Methasin creticum**<sup>4</sup> interpretatur morbo[r]s determinans siue sanans.

**Metha cathophora**<sup>5</sup> interpretatur transdelatus, i. epilenticus dum est in accessione.

**Metallica**<sup>6</sup> uel **metaltica** *corpora* dicuntur ut auri pigmentum, litar- girum, calcucemenon et similia.

**Medicon**<sup>7</sup> dicitur a medendo uel a Media in uentre ut in Alexandro.

**Mecari**<sup>8</sup>, i. salsucie facte de carnibus intestinorum tritis, g[e] sauscistres<sup>9</sup>.

**Melenteron**<sup>10</sup>, i. illa pars que est inter

uentrem et epar.

**Melonda succida**<sup>11</sup>, i. lana mollis. 20

**Merula**<sup>12</sup>, limacia idem.

**Mecasus**, inde diafragma.

**Metafora**<sup>13</sup>, i. similitudo.

**Medica**<sup>14</sup>, similis est trifolio que interfenum nascitur, folia habet angusta 25 et uirgulam similem trifolio, semen est illi ut lenticula, haunc herbam asini comedunt.

**Mecon ceratides**<sup>15</sup> quam multi pardalion<sup>16</sup> uocant aut agreste miconium, folia habet alba et grossa similia flosmo, hastam et florem uiridem et semen minutum et curuum, radix est illis super terram longa et nigra, nascitur in locis maritimis et 35 asperis, uirtus radicis diuretica.

1. meserayce.

3. mesentrion.

16. mecare.

17. saucistres.

22. diafragma,

23. metaphora.

27. hanc.

28. comedant.

30. miconum.

32. florem minutum.

34. illi.

<sup>1</sup> φλέβες μεσαραικάι.

<sup>2</sup> μεσέντερον and μεσεντέριον. Έjūnum, see ante, sub Lien.

<sup>3</sup> A truncation of χαμαιμηλον, which has become confused with χαμαλέων. <sup>4</sup> μετασυγκριτικόν. Cf. Cass. Felix, c. 8, 'Adjutoria metasyncritica id est quae renovare valeant temperiem corporis naturalem.'

<sup>5</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dxliii, 'Metaphora interpretatur transdelatus ut epilenticus dum est in actione.' ib. 'Metacatafora, metacataphora, id est epilenticus cum est in paroxismo.' \* Alex. Trall. (ed. Puschmann), i. 557, εἰ δὲ μετὰ καταφορᾶς ἐπιληπτίζουντο.

<sup>6</sup> μεταλλικά. Matth. Silv. c. dxliii, 'Metalon, i. metallum . . . et illa sunt septem genera s. aurum, argentum, plumbum, stannum, es, argentum vivum et ferrum, et illa sunt metallica corpora.'

<sup>7</sup> μηδικόν. <sup>8</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dxliii, 'Mesir, i. sandanig.' See post, Mescara. <sup>9</sup> Bart.

P. 29, 'Mazakata, tucetum, billa, vulgaliter salsicia, i. sausither. Fr. saucisses, our sausages.'

<sup>10</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dxliii, 'Meseraice, mesinterion, i. meseraica que est inter epar et stomachum.'

μεσέντερον. See ante, Mesontrion. <sup>11</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dxxxviii, 'Melotida, grece, id est lana succida sordida a melotis quod sunt pelles ovium evulse.' Perhaps μηλωτή. See post, Melotida.

<sup>12</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dxxix, 'Maruze, i. limacie in antidota. universalis.' ib. c. dxxx, 'Marula in antidot. virili in confectione ad reprimendam libidinem exponit quod est scariola.' ib. 'Marulia i. lactuca.' See ante, Lunacia.

<sup>13</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dxliii, 'Metaphora i. similitudo.'

μεταφορά. <sup>14</sup> Diosc. ii. 176, μηδικὴ ἔσικε μὲν ἄρτι φυομένη τριφύλλῳ τῷ ἐν χορτοκοπεῖοις, κ.τ.λ.

<sup>15</sup> Diosc. iv. 66, μήκων κερατίτις, οἱ δὲ παράλιον, οἱ δὲ ἀγρίαν μήκωνα, οἱ δὲ θαλάσσιον, φύλλα ἔχει λευκά, κ.τ.λ. <sup>16</sup> παράλιον.

**Mecon affridis**<sup>1</sup> eradia<sup>2</sup> dicitur.  
Hastam habet duarum palmarum  
longam et folia minuta. Semen  
et omnis illa herba alba, radix  
5 tenuis. Stomachum purget uomitu.

**Melanteria**<sup>3</sup> colligitur in speluncis  
ubi *cramen*<sup>4</sup> inuenitur. Bona est  
que colorem habet sulphuris, leuis  
10 et equalis et munda. Projectoriam  
et strictorianam habet uirtutem.

**Medulla**<sup>5</sup> omnis [recens] sine sale  
mollitiae uirtutis est et mirifice.

**Mediousium**<sup>6</sup> aut **basilion entaticum**  
15 locis asperis nascitur et umbrosis,  
hastam habet longam, flores maiores purpureos et obrotundos,

semen minutum, radices longas,  
uirtus est redarguentis.

**Melee**<sup>7</sup> folia et cime amaram habent 20  
qualitatem et ideo lumbricos necant.

[**Melotida**<sup>8</sup> appellatur lana que inuenitur in coccis<sup>9</sup> illius piscis in quo sunt margaritae et haec lana max- 25  
ime cedat dolorem posita super aurem cum aliquo leviculo ut albumine oui.

**Melampolion**<sup>10</sup>, respice in elleborus niger.

**Memitha**<sup>11</sup>, i. celidonia agrestis, respice in celidonia.

**Memitha**, i. uolubilis minor secundum Gerardum<sup>12</sup> super Viaticum, capi-

1. affrodes. 7. Malanteria. 9. sulphureum. 10. projectoriam. 15. nascitur  
mediosum locis asperis. 17. purpureos maiores. 19. uirtutis.

<sup>1</sup> Diosc. iv. 67, μήκων ἀφράδης, ὑπὸ δέ τινων Ἡράκλεια κληθεῖσα, κανλὸν ἔχει σπιθαμαιῶν, κ.τ.λ.  
<sup>2</sup> Ἡράκλεια.

<sup>3</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dxxxvi, 'sed Dia. c. de melenteria dicit quod inuenitur et super eramen ipsum coagulatur.' Diosc. v. 117, τῆς δὲ μελαντηρίας ή μέν τις τοῦ δρυγμάτων στομίοις ἀφ' ἀν μεταλλευθῆ δ χαλκός . . . διαφέρει δ' αὐτῆς ή θειόχρους, λεία, ὀμαλή, καθαρά.

<sup>4</sup> Eramen. <sup>5</sup> Diosc. ii. 95, μυελός. <sup>6</sup> Diosc. iv. 18, μήδιον φύεται ἐν παλισκίοις τόποις καὶ πετρώδεσιν . . . ἀνθη πορφυροειδῆ μεγάλα καὶ περιφερῆ, καρπὸς μικρὸς . . . βίξα . . . στρυφνὴ γενομένῳ. Matth. Silv. c. dxxxiv, 'Medion sive basilion encaticum, Plin. lib. xxvii, cap. xii.' See ante, Basilon Entaticum.

<sup>7</sup> Diosc. i. 159, μηλέας πάσης τὰ φύλλα καὶ τὰ ἀνθη καὶ οἱ βλαστοὶ στύφοντι. <sup>8</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dxlvii, 'Milotida est tenta cirurgicorum, Melotida grece.' ib. c. dxxxviii, 'Melotida, grece, id est lana succida sordida a melotis quod sunt pelles ovium evulse.' Perhaps μηλωτή: but there may be some confusion with μυτίλος, mytilus, the sea-mussel.

<sup>9</sup> Read *conchis*. <sup>10</sup> μελαμπόδιον, Diosc. iv. 149. <sup>11</sup> Gerarde, 'Memitha Arabibus, id est Papaver Cornutum.' Sim. Jan. 'Memithe . . . ex cuius succo syef memithe quod vocatur in li. de greco translato glautum.'

<sup>12</sup> Fabricius, Bibl. Græc. xiii. p. 125, speaking of the Viaticum of Constantinus Africanus (see ante, Capsia), says, 'aliud Viaticum Parisiense, in quod Gerardus Cremonensis et Gordonii Montipedensis Commentarius MS. in Bibl. Menarsiana pag. 36.' Gerardus Cremonensis seems to have died in A.D. 1187, and must not be confounded with Gerardus Sabloneta (cf. Boncompagni, Della Vita e delle Opere di Gherardo Cremonense, Roma 1851).

- tulo de idropici. Respice in celi-  
dona agrestis.
- Melones**, respice in pepones.
- Melimela**<sup>1</sup>, respice in apropima.
- 5 Melsa,** } respice in apomoli <sup>2</sup>.]  
**Mellicratum**, }
- Mellissa**<sup>3</sup>, apiasia, mellilempnias<sup>4</sup>,  
suringula<sup>5</sup>, citrago, citraria<sup>6</sup>, me-  
lago idem. Herba est pigmentaria,  
10 a<sup>e</sup>. bonrefair<sup>7</sup> uel bouruurt  
uel beuurt uel beruurt uel medwor<sup>8</sup>.  
[Respice in turinge.]
- Mel**<sup>9</sup> componitur artificiose de apibus,  
nam puriorem partem florum sug-  
15 gerendo<sup>10</sup> attrahunt. g<sup>e</sup>. mel<sup>11</sup>,  
anglice hony.
- Mellilotum**<sup>12</sup>, eius flos uocatur corona  
regia. [Respice in matris sula.]
- Mellisepilos**<sup>13</sup> sive **mellifilon** dictum
- ideo quod apes illam libenter <sup>20</sup>  
comedunt. Tirso habet quadrangulos nigros, folia similia buglossae,  
sed maiora et tenuia, folia eius  
cum uino bibita et cathaplastra  
uim scorpionis aptissime curant. <sup>25</sup>
- Mellicraton**<sup>14</sup> uirtutem similem habet  
ydromelli, tussientibus medetur  
datum. [Respice in apomidi.]
- Mentula episcopi**<sup>15</sup> florem habet cro-  
ceum et latum, in aquis crescit, <sup>30</sup>  
secundum antiquos appellatur  
apium emoroydarum.
- Menta** plures habet species. [Respice  
in ediosmus et in idiosimum.]
- Menta domestica** uel ort[h]olana <sup>35</sup>  
idem, a<sup>e</sup>. et g<sup>e</sup>. mynte.
- Menta siluatica**, mentastrum<sup>16</sup>, sisin-  
brium [idem]. a<sup>e</sup>. horsmynte.

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7. apiapia.	8. curingula.	10. Bourfair.	11. bewert.	berwert.
medwrt.	19. mellisophilos.	melliphilon.	21. Thirso.	23. tenuiora.
25. optime.	26. habet similem.	36. mente.		

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<sup>1</sup> μελίμηλα, Diosc. i. 161. <sup>2</sup> See ante, Apomel. <sup>3</sup> Diosc. iii. 108, μελισσόφυλλον,  
δένιοι μελίτταιναν καλοῦσιν, οἱ δὲ μελίτταιον, οἱ δὲ μελίφυλλον, οἱ δὲ ἐρυθρά, οἱ δὲ τημελῆ, Ρωμαῖοι  
ἀπιάστρουμ, οἱ δὲ κιτράγω. <sup>4</sup> Mellilempnias may represent μελίτταινα. <sup>5</sup> See ante,  
Citrangium and Citromilum. <sup>6</sup> See ante, Citria. <sup>7</sup> These words are all efforts of  
the scribe to make out some illegible word, probably bee-wort: cf. E. P. N. p. 11, 'Apiago, beo-  
wyrt.' See ante, Citria. <sup>8</sup> Bart. p. 29, 'Melisa, herba pigmentaria idem, an. medewort  
secundum quosdam.' <sup>9</sup> μέλι, Diosc. ii. 101. <sup>10</sup> Read sugendo. <sup>11</sup> Fr. miel.  
<sup>12</sup> μελίλατος, Diosc. iii. 41. Matth. Silv. c. dxxxvii, 'Meleloteta est herba cujus semen et flos  
dicitur corona regia. la. pratellum.' See App. Melilotum. <sup>13</sup> Diosc. iii. 108, μελισσό-  
φυλλον, . . . ἀνόμασται δὲ οὕτω διὰ τὸ ἥδεσθαι τὴν πόδα τὰς μελίττας· ζούκε δὲ αὐτῆς τὰ φύλλα καὶ  
τὰ κανθία τὴν προειρημένη βαλλωτῆ· μείζονα δὲ ταῦτα καὶ λεπτότερα, κ.τ.λ. <sup>14</sup> μελίκρατον,  
Diosc. v. 17. See ante, Apomel. <sup>15</sup> Sloane MS. 282, 'Mentula Episcopi, medeflour and  
hit haþ a zowl flour and brode leues and hit growyþ on wateres.' Bart. p. 30, 'Mentula, an. gollan,  
apium emoroidarum idem.' The plant meant is the Pile-wort Crowfoot. <sup>16</sup> Diosc. iii. 36,  
τὸ δὲ ἄργιον ἡδύστρουν, δὲ Ρωμαῖοι μενθάστρουν καλοῦσι . . . μεῖζον σισυμβρίου.

**Menta Romana**, uel Saracena<sup>1</sup>, longiora et albiora habet folia et [etiam] acuciora et laciora et aliquantulum pilosa.

5 **Menstruum**<sup>2</sup>, fluxus sanguinis idem, dicitur a mense uel a mene<sup>3</sup> quod est luna, eo quod singulis mensibus paciuntur mulieres.

10 **Merzandus**<sup>4</sup> uel **mersandus**, amaracus idem. [Respice in amarusca.]

15 **Mercurialis**, linozo[s]tis<sup>5</sup>, [lenochides, calfu] idem. g<sup>e</sup>. mercurie, a<sup>e</sup>. scandany. [Respice in laxouatis, et in lichitis et in parchenocides et in pectenatos.]

**Mespili**<sup>6</sup> fructus sunt.

**Mescara**<sup>7</sup> uel **mausacrata** alio nomine [etiam] aortum siue hillia, uulgare salsisas, gallice saucisis.

20 **Menphitum**<sup>8</sup>, i. impedimentum removens, uel a Memphi ciuitate Egipti dictum.

**Mespila**<sup>9</sup> semen habet rotundum et minutum maciano simile, stipticum est et eustomachum.

25 **Mespili** fructus est austерimus, fluxus uentris immoderatos fortissime detinet.

**Meu**<sup>10</sup> est herba similis feniculo sed tortuosa. [Respice in sister.]

25

30

8. pasciuntur.  
alia nominata ortum.  
after Mira solis.

9. mersandus uel merzandus.  
19. uulgariter falcisas.

16. mespilo.

17. mauzacrata

20. Menphi.

17. Meu

<sup>1</sup> Gerarde, p. 761, 'The third is called of divers, *Mentha Sarracenica*, *Mentha Romana*.'

<sup>2</sup> See App. Menstrua. <sup>3</sup> μήν. <sup>4</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dxli, 'Merzenius ara. gre. esbrium

vel amatrum vel amaricum, latine majorana vel sansucus.' See Mesandus and Amaracus. Gerarde, 'Merzenius, i. Maiorana.'

<sup>5</sup> Diosc. iv. 188, λινόζωστις, οἱ δὲ παρθένιοι, . . . Alγύπτιοι ἀφλοφό. The name λινόζωστις is the origin of the corruptions *lenochides*, *laxovatis*, and *lichitis*: *parchenocides* and *pectenatos* come from παρθένιοι: whilst *calfu* and *thalphi* may bear some relation to ἀφλοφό.

<sup>6</sup> Diosc. i. 169, 170, μέσπιλα. <sup>7</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dxliii,

'Mesir, i. sandanig.' ib. c. dxxxv, 'Mescara quid est lege sandanig.' ib. c. dxlv, 'Mezaurum est jus i. cibus liquidus in regali dispositione.'

('Liber totius medicinae necessaria continens quem sapientissimus Haly filius Abbas . . . edidit . . . regique inscripsit, unde et regalis dispositionis nomen assumpsit.' Qto. Lyons, 1523). ib. c. dlvi, 'Muzagara, id est sapor acetosus. Musagurat, id est

cibarium uel sapor qui fit sine carne.' ib. c. dxci, 'Sabagit, i. cibarium cum jure uel salsamenta liquida in quibus iungitur (i.e. intingitur) aliquid ut caro vel aliud.' Renzi, Coll. Salernit. iii.

300, 'Mescata (var. mescara) vel meuzaccara alio nomine nicetum seu hulla (var. hillia) vulgariter salcasas vel saucisces, gallice.' Bart. p. 29, 'Mazakata, tucetum, hillia, vulgaliter salsicia, i.

sausithere.' Matth. Silv. c. dxlvii, 'Mifagarach, i. coquinatum sine carne.' ib. c. dxlii, 'Mesacra, i. pira (query perna).' Cod. Ashm. 1470, 'Mezaccara, alio nomine tucetum, siue hillia, vulgaliter salsicia.'

<sup>8</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dxl, 'Menificum, i. impedimentum removens, vel a Memphis civitate Egipti.'

<sup>9</sup> Diosc. i. 169, μέσπιλον . . . καρπὸν φέρον μικρῷ μῆλῳ ὅμοιον . . . στύφει δὲ βιβρωσκόμενον εὐστόμαχόν τε ἔστι.

<sup>10</sup> μῆλον, Diosc. i. 3. See App. Meu.

**Mira solis**<sup>1</sup>, sicorea idem gall. et anglice, cikoree<sup>2</sup>. [Respice in elitropia.]  
**Milium solis**, granum solis<sup>3</sup>, cauda pecorina idem. g<sup>e</sup>. et a<sup>e</sup>. gromel.  
5 [Respice in lichosmon.]  
**Mirabolanorum**<sup>4</sup> species sunt quinque bonorum,  
Citrinus<sup>5</sup> ebulus<sup>6</sup>, bellericus<sup>7</sup>, emblicus<sup>8</sup>, indus<sup>9</sup>.  
10 **Ministicum**<sup>10</sup>, i. odoriferum.  
**Miconium**<sup>11</sup> uel **mico communis**, papauer album idem.  
**Mirion**<sup>12</sup>, auricula muris idem, angl. mousher<sup>13</sup>, [Respice in pilocella.]

**Mirica**<sup>14</sup>, genesta idem. gall. geneste<sup>15</sup>.  
a<sup>e</sup>. brom<sup>16</sup>, cuius fructus vocatur carepos mirice<sup>17</sup> [id est] fructus geneste.  
**Micron**<sup>18</sup> interpretatur paruum, inde microtegni<sup>19</sup>, i. parua ars, et<sup>20</sup> microcosmus<sup>21</sup>, i. minor mundus.  
**Micotis**<sup>22</sup> uel **mionia**, herba est nobis ignota ut in Alexandro.  
**Miseos**<sup>23</sup> genus est terre quo car-  
mous. 25  
**Minium**<sup>23</sup> quidam color est pictorum uel scriptorum. gall. et angl. uer-  
meloun<sup>24</sup>.

1. cicorea. 3. grana. 4. porcina. gromoyl. 6. quinque foliorum. 8. vel ebulus.  
10. Muristicum. 11. uel hec. 14. moushere. 16. broom. 17. caropos mirice i.  
22. miotis. meonia. 27. uermylon.

<sup>1</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dxlix, 'Mira solis, i. cataputia.' See ante, Eleutropia. Gerarde, p. 283, 'Others . . . terme it *sponsa solis*: the Germanes call it *Wegwarten*, which is as much to say, as the keeper of the waies: the Italians, *Cichorea*.' <sup>2</sup> Succory. <sup>3</sup> See ante, Granum solis.  
<sup>4</sup> βαλανὸς μυρεψικῆ, Diosc. iv. 157. Plin. Hist. Nat. xii. 21, 'Myrobolanum . . . nascens unguento ut ipso nomine appetet.' Gerarde, p. 1500, 'There be divers kinds of Mirobalans, as *Chebulæ*, *Belliricæ*, *Emblicæ*, &c.' These are here combined in a hexameter verse. Platearius, Circ. Inst., 'Mirabolanorum species sunt quinque bonorum, Citrinus, kebulus, belliricus, emblicus, indus: Primo trahit coleram, citrinus flegma secundo, Kebulus e contra, bellircus, emblicus æque, Illud et hac nigre colere niger imperat indus.' <sup>5</sup> Gerarde, 'Flava or *Citrina* which some do call *Aritiqui*, but the common people of India *Avare*.' <sup>6</sup> Ib. 'Chebulæ . . . which the Indians call *Aretca*.' <sup>7</sup> Ib. 'Belliricæ, called of the savages *Gotni* and *Guti*.' <sup>8</sup> Ib. 'Emblicæ, the Indians call *Amiale*.' <sup>9</sup> Ib. 'Indicæ, which the Indians call *Rezannale*.' <sup>10</sup> μυριστικόν. See ante, Careon. <sup>11</sup> καλεῖται δὲ τὸ τοιούτον μηκάνειον, ἀδρανέστερον τοῦ ὅπου, Diosc. iv. 65. But perhaps the gloss is simply μήκων, μήκανος. <sup>12</sup> Bart. p. 30. 'Murion, auricula muris idem.' <sup>13</sup> E. P. N. p. 43, 'Pilosella, peluselle, mus-ere.' Mouse-ear. See ante, Auricula muris. <sup>14</sup> μυρίκη, Diosc. i. 116. <sup>15</sup> French, genêt. <sup>16</sup> Broom. E. P. N. p. 46, 'Genesta, genest, brom.' ib. p. 50, 'Murica, wormine brome.' <sup>17</sup> καρπὸς μυρίκης. <sup>18</sup> μικρόν. <sup>19</sup> That is, Galen's τέχνη λατρική. See ante, Exarchimeta. <sup>20</sup> μικρόκοσμος. <sup>21</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dxlviii, 'Miomitas, miota est herba mihi ignota, ut in Alexan.' ib. c. dxlix, *Mirouitis*. MS. Ashm. 1470, 'Miomitis herba est nobis ignota ut in Alexandro.' <sup>22</sup> μίσυ, Diosc. v. 116. <sup>23</sup> Minium (whence *miniature*) is described in Plin. Hist. Nat. xxxiii. 7. <sup>24</sup> Vermilion, which derives its name from *vermiculus* (the cochineal insect).

- Mitammus**<sup>1</sup>, i. acumen spinarum habens.
- Minoci**<sup>2</sup>, i. apium agreste.
- Miom** herba est nobis ignota.
- Mirice**<sup>3</sup>, i. tamaricium cum foliorum elixatura cum uino bibita splenis tumorem compescit, dolori dentium subuenit.
- Miseos**<sup>4</sup> aliud est Egipciun, aliud ciprinum quod est optimum ocularibus medicaminibus.
- Miriofillos**<sup>5</sup> siue ut Latini millifolium maius i. supercilium ueneris dicunt, nascitur in locis palustribus, tirsum habet ex una radice mollem, folia similia feniculo. anglice, noseblede<sup>6</sup>.
- [**Mellilempnias**<sup>7</sup>} respice in mellissa.  
**Melago**
- Mellifilon**<sup>8</sup>, respice in mellisephilos.
- Mentastrum**, respice in menta siluatica.
- Mauzacrata**, respice in mescara.
- Mionia**, respice in micotis.
- Metopium**<sup>9</sup>, respice in oleum amigdalimum.
- Miraclium ortholanum**<sup>10</sup>, respice in pentadactilus.]
- Mirmice**<sup>11</sup> dicuntur quedam species formicacarum ut in Oribasio<sup>12</sup>.
- Millefolium minor**, ambrosia idem, que satis est odorifera.
- Item imeron**<sup>13</sup> id est purum.
- Millefolium maius**, supercilium ueneris, centifolium, uenter<sup>14</sup> apis idem, ut supra. [Respice in miriofillos.]
- Mirons** siue **mirea**<sup>15</sup> frutex est cuius fructus sunt mircilli.
- Mirmir**, **mirmita**<sup>16</sup>, formica idem, inde **mirudones**<sup>17</sup> et **mirmicelion**<sup>18</sup>, i. oleum formicarum.
- Mirta agrestis**<sup>19</sup>, aut exmursine, aut

1. Mitamnus. 5. cuius foliorum. 9. Egipciun. 12. millefolium. 16. nosebledes. 32. item millefolium maius. 35. Mirtus. 36. mirtilli. 37. mirmidones. 39. id. est oleum. 40. oximirsine.

<sup>1</sup> Renzi, Coll. Salernit. iii. 300, 'Micantinus, id est acumen spinarum habens.' Possibly a corruption of *acanthinus* (ἀκάνθινος) or *myrtacanthinus*. <sup>2</sup> See *Yposelinum*. <sup>3</sup> μυρίκη.

Diosc. i. 116, τῶν δὲ ριζῶν τὸ ἀφέψημα σὺν ποθὲν σπλῆνα τήκει καὶ ὀδονταλγίας θοηθεῖ.

<sup>4</sup> Diosc. v. 116, μίσυν δὲ παραληπτέον τὸ κύπριον . . . τὸ μὲν αἰγύπτιον πρὸς μὲν τὰλλα διαφέρει . . . πρὸς δὲ τὰς δρθαλμικὰς δυνάμεις πολλῷ λείπεται τοῦ προειρημένου.

<sup>5</sup> Diosc. iv. 113, μυριόφυλλον . . . οἱ δὲ σουπερκίλιον βένερις . . . φύεται ἐν ἐλάδεσι τόποις, κ.τ.λ. See App. Mirfilon.

<sup>6</sup> Gerarde, Supplement, 'Nosebleed, yarrow.' <sup>7</sup> Probably a corruption of μελίτταινα, Diosc. iii. 108. See App. Melissa. <sup>8</sup> μελίφυλλον, Diosc. iii. 108. <sup>9</sup> Diosc.

i. 39, ἀμυγδάλινον ἔλαιον, ὅ τινες μετάποιον καλοῦσι. <sup>10</sup> *Miraculum hortulanum*. See Custos orti. <sup>11</sup> Perhaps μυρμήκαι.

p. 41, note 1), κεφάλαιον περὶ ἀκροχορδόνων καὶ μυρμηκίων. <sup>12</sup> Oribasius (ed. Mai, Classici Auctores, vol. iv.

'*Milisophali*, i. uenter apis.' <sup>13</sup> See Meron. <sup>14</sup> App. <sup>15</sup> Myrtus. μυρσίνη, Diosc. i. 155. <sup>16</sup> μύρμηξ. See *Mirmis*, Matth. Silv. c. dxlix, and App. Mirum.

Bart. p. 30, 'Mirmicoleon i. leo formicarum.' The word occurs in the Septuagint (Job iv. 11).

<sup>17</sup> Diosc. iv. 144, μυρσίνη ἄγρια, οἱ δὲ μυρτάκανθα . . . οἱ δὲ δευμυρσίνη . . . τὸ μὲν φύλλον μυρσίνη

δέμοιον, κ.τ.λ.

mircacante, folia habet mirte similia, alba et acuta in fine, semen rotundum et oblatum et obrufum, urinam et menses prouocat.

**5 Mira**<sup>1</sup> lacrimum est arbor cuiusdem nominis que in Arabia inuenitur, hec arbor incisa lacrimam emittit. Est ergo optima mirra que est mundissima, tactu aspera et arida, odore suavis, gustu amara; et est calefaciens. [Respice in Stac-  
ten.]

**Mirra trodiden**<sup>2</sup> ad laudem dicta est quod sit troditen, i. rotunda, trocos enim rotundus dicitur.

**Mircus**<sup>3</sup> siue **mirca** idem, inde uinum et oleum mirtinum siue mirtillum, et mirchite indeclinabile quod sonat quantum mirtinum.

**20 Mirtallica**<sup>4</sup> corpora dicuntur ut au-

rum, auripigmentum, litargirum, caloncemenon<sup>5</sup>, et similia.

**Moreclium**, amarusca idem, anglice maythe.

[**Morella maior**, respice in respice 25 solatrum.]

**Morella**<sup>6</sup>, solatrum ortolanum uel solatrum mortale, strignum<sup>7</sup>, uua lupina<sup>8</sup> idem, florem habet nigrum et fructum rubeum, ualet contra 30 calefactionem epatis. gall. morele<sup>9</sup>, anglice nichtheschode<sup>10</sup> uel houndesberie<sup>11</sup>. Et est aliud solatrum uentaticum uel montanum.

**Morus**<sup>12</sup>, fructus eius ualet contra 35 squinanciam quando non nimiam habet maturitatem. *Morus* g<sup>e</sup>. morer<sup>13</sup>.

[**Morsus galline**<sup>14</sup>, anglice chike-  
mete<sup>15</sup>, respice in yppia. 40]

1. mirtacante. 5. lacrimum. arboris eiusdem. 13. trodiden. 14. quo sco trodite.  
trochos. 17. mirtellinum. 19. quam. 22. calcucemenon. 24. maith.  
32. niȝteschede. 33. hundesberye. 36. uiniam.

<sup>1</sup> Diosc. i. 77, σμύρνα δάκρυόν ἔστι δένδρου γεννωμένου ἐν Ἀραβίᾳ, κ.τ.λ. <sup>2</sup> Diosc. i. 77, πρωτένει δὲ ἡ τρογλωδυτική καλονένη ἀπὸ τῆς γεννώσης αὐτὴν χάρας. Matth. Silv. c. dxlix, 'Mirra trochiten, i. rotunda aā. trochos, i. rotundum.' A confusion of τρογλωδυτική with τροχειδῆς. <sup>3</sup> Myrtus. μυρσίνη, Diosc. i. 155. <sup>4</sup> See ante, Metallica. <sup>5</sup> χαλκήτις κεκαυμένη, Diosc. v. 115. <sup>6</sup> Neckam, De Laud. Div. Sap. vii. 271, 'Contrahit a Mauro nomen maurella.' E. P. N. p. 47, 'Morella, morele, atterloje.' ib. p. 51, 'Hoc strigillum, morelle. Hoc solatrum, idem.' Bart. p. 30, 'Morella sive Maurella, solatrum, uva lupina, strignum idem sunt.' Gerarde, p. 339, 'It is called . . . of the Latines, Solanum and Solanum hortense: in shops Solatrum.' <sup>7</sup> στρύχνος, Diosc. iv. 71. <sup>8</sup> E. P. N. p. 14, 'Strumus vel uva lupina, niht-scada.'

<sup>9</sup> Cotgrave, 'Morelle, the hearbe Morell, pettie Morell, garden Nightshade.' <sup>10</sup> Night-shade.

<sup>11</sup> Gerarde, Supplement, 'Houndberry, Solanum.' <sup>12</sup> μορέα, Diosc. i. 180. See ante,

Celsus, Celsa. <sup>13</sup> Cotgrave, 'Meurier, a mulberrie tree.' <sup>14</sup> Wright's Vocabularies

(ed. Wüller, p. 596), 'Morsus galline, ancē. Chykemete.' ib. p. 558, 'Intiba, muruns, chicne-  
mete.' E. P. N. p. 65, 'Hoc morsuspoli (read morsus pulli), a schykynw . . . ?' <sup>15</sup> Gerarde,

p. 615, 'Chickweed or Chickenweed is called in Greek ἀλσίνη . . . of some of the Antients it is  
called Hippia.' Cotgrave, 'Morgeline, Ivie Chickweed, Henne-bit.' Gerarde, p. 617, 'Morsus Gallinae, Hen's-bit, . . . in French Morsgelin and Morgeline.'

**Mora** quedam domestica dicuntur citomora<sup>1</sup> que in receptionibus margarui poni dicunt siluestria.

**Molipnia**<sup>2</sup>, [id est] plumbum ustum.

**5 Molipodium**<sup>3</sup>, i. medium plumbum uel plumbeum.

**Monomachia**<sup>4</sup> interpretatur duellum a mons quod est unus et mochios quod est pugna, quasi pugna unius ad altera, unde **rimachia**<sup>5</sup> [id est] minimorum pugna, et **sicomchia**<sup>6</sup>, i. pugna anime, chen<sup>7</sup> enim anima est. Inde a mons quod est unus dicitur febris **monoydos**<sup>8</sup>, i. unius diei s. effimera<sup>9</sup>, et **collirium monemerion**<sup>10</sup> ut in Alexandro de oculis.

**Molipda**<sup>11</sup> est fex auri uel argenti, est autem utilior que colorem spume argenti habuerit, lucida et rufa

est, certa uirtus est ei ut spume argenti, aut scorie plumbi latura.

**Molochia**<sup>12</sup>, olimpiam, thebaicam abortiuam eam putant esse cum adipे<sup>25</sup> anseris parti genitale subditam, nam a potu laxandi nomen molochia[m] accepit. [Respice in malua.]

**Montanum serpillum**<sup>13</sup>, timbra<sup>14</sup> 30 idem, crescit in girum et folia habet minuta. gall. puliole uel tymbre, angl. brothwort<sup>15</sup>. [Respice in pulegium.]

**Morgellina**<sup>16</sup> **domestica** flores facit 35 albos, morgellina agrestis rubeos et flauos.

**Mordelea**, i. nodosa.

**Morsus diaboli**<sup>17</sup> principalem habet radicem incisam et similis est 40

2. margaritarum poni debent. 4. i. plumbum ustum. 8. a monos. 10. alterum.  
11. i. minimorum. 12. sicomochia. sichen enim est anima. 13. a monos. 14. monoydes. 16. monomerion. 18. aut argenti. 20. rupha. 21. trita uirtus est est ei. 22. letura. 24. olimpiani, thebaycam. 25. adipes. 26. genitali. 32. pulyol. 33. timbre. brotherwort. 39. dyaboli. 40. radicem habet.

<sup>1</sup> συκόμορον, Diosc. i. 181. <sup>2</sup> μολύβδαινα, Diosc. v. 100. See App. Melidna. <sup>3</sup> μόλυβδος.

<sup>4</sup> μονομάχια. <sup>5</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dlii, 'inde etiam timachia i. nervorum pugna.' <sup>6</sup> ψυχομαχία. <sup>7</sup> ψυχή. <sup>8</sup> μονοειδής. <sup>9</sup> ἐφήμερος; or ἐφημερία. <sup>10</sup> Alex. Trall. (ed. Puschmann) ii. 11, περὶ κολλουρίων ἀποκρουστικῶν καὶ μονομέρων καλονυμένων. Sim. Jan.

'Monoimeron, g. unius diei.' μονήμερος, μονήμερος, lasting one day. <sup>11</sup> Diosc. v. 100, μολύβδαινα δὲ ἀρίστη ἔστιν ἡ λιθαργυροφανῆς, ξανθή, ὑποστίλβονσα, κ.τ.λ. <sup>12</sup> μαλάχη. See App. Molochia.

<sup>13</sup> See ante, Herpillum. <sup>14</sup> θύμβρα, Diosc. iii. 39. <sup>15</sup> Brotherwort, but perhaps *brothwort* may be the real name and *brotherwort* the corruption. <sup>16</sup> Sim. Jan.

'Morsus galline vocatur a quibusdam anagallis quae et ypia vocatur, quidam morgellinam vocant, credo quod a vulgari gallico nam morgellinē gallice est dictum morsus galline.' Fr. Morgeline. See ante, Morsus galline and App. Morgellina domestica.

'It is commonly called *Morsus Diaboli*, or Divels bit, of the root (as it seems) that is bitten off: for the superstitious people hold opinion, that the diuell for enuy that he beareth to mankind, bit it off, because it would be otherwise good for many uses.'

denti leonis, ualet contra tertianam.  
gall. recopre<sup>1</sup>, aē. deue[le]sbite.  
**Mormorallis**, i. mola manualis<sup>2</sup>.  
**Murialis** similis est in foliis linarie et  
5 habet florem rubeum.  
**Musa**<sup>3</sup> uel **muscis** fructus est in quo  
dicunt primum parentem percasse,  
alii dicunt in ficu, et est nomen  
saporis compositi ex sapore dulci  
10 et acetoso. aē. sourappel.  
[**Molena**<sup>4</sup>, respice in tapsus barbastus.  
**Morfea**<sup>5</sup>, respice in alphus.  
**Mircilli**<sup>6</sup>, respice in mircus.  
**Mula**<sup>7</sup>, respice in pernio.]

**Mummia**<sup>8</sup> est quidam fructus<sup>9</sup> qui in- 15  
uenitur in sepulcris corporum bal-  
samatorum. Multa sinopida<sup>10</sup>  
bona et spissa et grauis colligitur  
in Cap[p]adocia in spelunca distil-  
lans, uirtus est illi stiptica et ex- 20  
feruatica et expastica.  
**Multi** dicunt bullete<sup>11</sup> et multi marru-  
bium nigrum, uirgas nigras et qua-  
dras et asperas habet ex una radice,  
uirgellas multas proferrens, folia 25  
similia mar[r]ubio sed obrotunda  
et nigra et aspera et rara, similia  
melisophilo cum odore graui, *unde*

2. recopée. 7. peccasse.  
20. exserantica et exemplistica.

10. wynsourapel. 15. quoddam frustrum quod.  
22. bubblet. 25. proferens.

<sup>1</sup> Apparently *recoupée*. <sup>2</sup> Cass. Felix (ed. Rose), c. 40, ‘et moles manuali mola, nam Graeci chiromylon vocant.’ χειρόμυλον. <sup>3</sup> Gerarde, p. 1464, ‘Pomum Assyrium, or the Citron of Assyria, . . . Pomum Adami, or Adam’s Apple . . . the same Apple which Adam did eat of in Paradise when he transgressed God’s commandement; whereupon also the prints of the biting appeare therein, as they say; but others say that this is not the Apple, but that which the Arabians do call *Musa* or *Mosa*, whereof Avicen, c. 395, maketh mention.’ <sup>4</sup> Mullein. Matth. Silv. c. dlili, ‘Molena, barbascus, flomas, verbascum.’ <sup>5</sup> Morphew. Cath. Angl. (ed. Herrtage), ‘pe morfew, morphaea.’ Bailey, ‘Morphæa, (with Physicians) a kind of Morphew or White Specks in the Skin.’ <sup>6</sup> Myrtilli. See App. Mirtilli. <sup>7</sup> Palsgrave, ‘Kybe on the hele, mule.’ See Prompt. Parv. ii. 346, note. Bart. p. 3, ‘De apostemate et cissuris in calcaneo quæ vulgaliter dicuntur mule.’ Cath. Angl. (ed. Herrtage), ‘a Mowle, pernio.’ Cotgrave, ‘Mules, mules, also kibes.’ Torriano, ‘Mule, pantofles worn upon pumps, also kibes or chill-blanes.’ <sup>8</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dlx, ‘Mumia est illud quod invenitur in sepulchris balsamatorum in quibus humor mortui cum aloë et mirra resolvitur quibus ipsa corpora condiebantur et similatur pici marine . . . et fit apud paganos et Sarracenos circa babyloniam ubi est copia balsami.’ Bart. p. 31, ‘Mummia quiddam est quod invenitur in sepulcris Babiloniorum.’ See App. Mumia. <sup>9</sup> For *quidam fructus* read *quedam species*: and compare Platearius, Circ. Inst. ‘Est autem mumia quedam species que in sepulchrī mortuorum reperitur.’ <sup>10</sup> *Multa sinopida* is a fresh gloss which has become confused with the preceding one. Diosc. v. 111, μίλτος σινωπική, κρατίστη ἡ πυκνὴ καὶ βαρεῖα . . . συλλέγεται δὲ ἐν τῇ Καππαδοκίᾳ ἐν σπηλαιοῖς τισί. See App. Militum and Miliatrum. <sup>11</sup> Diosc. iii. 107, βαλλωτή, ἡ μέλαν ἡ μέγα πράσιον, οἱ δὲ πράσιον ἔτερον καλοῦσιν, κανλὸν ἀνίησι τετραγώνος, μέλανας, κ.τ.λ.

et istud meliphilon<sup>1</sup> multi dicunt, morsus caminos mitigat<sup>2</sup>.  
**Musca maior**<sup>3</sup> facit acus et redolet.  
**Museus** est nomen equiuocum ad oromaticum<sup>4</sup> et ad illam lanuginem<sup>5</sup> que tegit arborem, et similiter uestit lapides torpentes aque. Item muscus est quedam humiditas que in apostematibus quorundam animalium reperitur in Yndia. g<sup>e</sup>. et a<sup>e</sup>. muge<sup>6</sup>. Muscum calidum est in ii. gradu, siccum in iii. Mittitur in colliriis et in pilis seu pulueribus oculorum, [unde] uersus i. musche i. muge  
Pungit musca<sup>7</sup>, sapit muscum, uiret i. mos.  
arbore muscus.  
[Respice in dens equinus.]

**Musceleon**<sup>8</sup> est oleum muscel[1]inum 20 non de musco sed de fructu muscelli arboris.

**Napeum** uel **napei**<sup>9</sup>, i. semen sinapis.

**Naper**, i. semen napi.

[**Nartan**<sup>10</sup>, respice in centaurea maior. 25

**Nardum agreste**<sup>11</sup>, respice in fu.]

**Nasale**<sup>12</sup>, inectorium nasi instrumentum idem.

**Nata**<sup>13</sup>, i. petroleum uel petrosillum rubei coloris. 30

**Narstucium**<sup>14</sup> triplex est s. aquaticum, silvestre et ortolanum. [Respice in Alrafed.]

**Narstucium aquaticum et silvestre** similes sunt in foliis. [Respice in 35 senaciones.]

**Narstucium ortolanum** folia habet

2. camnoios.

3. **Muscata minor**. Add **Muscata maior** facit acus sed non redolet.

4. aromaticum.

7. **torrentis.**

16. mouche. 29. petrosilium.

<sup>1</sup> Diosc. iii. 107, δθεν καὶ τοῦτο μελισσόφυλλον ἐκάλεσαν. <sup>2</sup> Ib. ποιεῖ πρὸς τὰ κυνόδηκτα. Read *caninos*.

<sup>3</sup> See *Acus Muscata*, and App. *Muscata maior*. Gerarde, p. 941, Musked Crane's-bill 'is called . . . *Acus Moschata* in shops and *Acus pastoris* . . . and of the vulgar sort *Muschata* and also Pick-needle.'

<sup>4</sup> Musk. Bart. p. 30, 'Muscus nomen est equivocum ad idem aromaticum et ad illam lanuginem quæ vestit arbores et similiter vestit lapides torrentes.'

<sup>5</sup> Moss. <sup>6</sup> Cotgrave does not give *Muge*: but it occurs in E. P. N. p. 46, 'Hastula regia, muge de bois (i.e. wood-musk), wuderove.' Hence *Muguet* applied both to Woodruff and Lily of the valley: also *Muguet*, the Nutmeg (*nux muscata*), where the -meg represents the word *muge*.

Cath. Angl. (ed. Herrtage), 'a Nut muge, nux muscata.'

<sup>7</sup> Cotgrave, 'Mousche, a Fly.' <sup>8</sup> Bart. p. 31, 'Musteleon est quoddam oleum de musco et aliis speciebus aromaticis factum.' ib. p. 30, 'Musteleon, i. olivum mustelinum a musto dictum.' Perhaps μυρσινέλαιον, Diosc. i. 48.

<sup>9</sup> Diosc. ii. 183, σίνηπι ἡ νάπων. Cf. App. *Napeum*. <sup>10</sup> οἱ δὲ νάρκην καλοῦσι, Diosc. iii. 6.

<sup>11</sup> Diosc. i. 10, φοῦ . . . ἀγρίαν νάρδον καλοῦσι. <sup>12</sup> Bart. p. 31, 'Nasale instrumentum injectorium dicitur.' MS. Ashm. 1470, 'Nasale est instrumentum injectorium.' See post, Nasale.

<sup>13</sup> νάρθα, Diosc. i. 101. Bart. p. 31, 'Napta, petroleum rubei coloris.'

<sup>14</sup> Diosc. ij. 184, κάρδαμον . . . Ρώμαιοι ναστούρκιουμ.

minuta aliquantulum fissa, cresse  
idem. g<sup>e</sup>. cresso[uns]<sup>1</sup>, cuius se-  
men uocatur cardomum<sup>2</sup> quo  
utimur.

5 **Nardostochium**<sup>3</sup> uel **nardochium**,  
spica nardi idem.

**Nardus indica**<sup>4</sup>, spica celtica idem,  
[respice in asare<sup>5</sup>.]

**Nardileon**<sup>6</sup>, i. oleum de spica nardi.

10 **Na[r]eiscus**<sup>7</sup>, siue bulbus ematicus,  
siue, ut latini dicunt, bulbus uomifi-  
cicus, quam multi lilium dixerunt,  
similis est porro in foliis, semine  
utimur. [Respice in bulbus.]

**Narchos**<sup>8</sup> uel **narcha** piscis est, teste 15  
Aristotele<sup>9</sup>, adeo stuporifere na-  
ture uel saporifere nature ut  
mediante ligno uel calamo uel  
hamo uel rethi reddat manum pis-  
catoris insensibilem et totum cor- 20  
pus, nisi citius dimittat. Inde  
**narcoticum**<sup>10</sup>, i. medicamen stu-  
poriferum uel saporiferum.

**Nascale**<sup>11</sup> uel **nascare** uel **nascaplere**  
est equiuocum ad suppositorium et 25  
pessarium.

**Nascatinion**<sup>12</sup> affertur ab Yndia et est  
quasi cortex similis lanule siue cor-

3. cardamum.  
mion affertur au.

16. saporifere.

18. lino.

22. saporiferum.

27. Nascati-

<sup>1</sup> E. P. N. p. 14, 'Cresco, kerse.' ib. p. 43, 'Nasturtium, kersuns, cressen.' Cotgrave, 'Cresson,' the hearbe termed karres or cresses.'

<sup>2</sup> κάρδαμον, Diosc. ii. 184. App. 'Nasturcum'

semen eius cardomorum quo utimur.' <sup>3</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dlxiii, 'Nardus schacium uel schachios' est spica indica dicta spica nardi. Diasco.' Bart. p. 31, 'Nardostachium, spica nardi idem.'

νάρδον στάχυς. See App. Nardostachiō.

<sup>4</sup> νάρδος ινδική, Diosc. i. 6. <sup>5</sup> See Asarus.

<sup>6</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dlxiii, 'Nardileon nardinum i. oleum de spica nardi.' Bart. p. 31, 'Nardileon' est olivum de spica nardi.' νάρδινον μύρον, Diosc. i. 75. <sup>7</sup> Diosc. iv. 158, νάρκισσος . . .

οἱ δὲ βολβὸς ὁ ἐμετικός, Ρωμαῖοι βούλβους μορβίταρίους, κ.τ.λ. (vomitorius). <sup>8</sup> νάρκη, Diosc.

ii. 17. <sup>9</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dlxiii, 'teste Alexandro.' MS. Sloane, 282, 'Narcha is a fishe þt when he is drawen wiþ hoke or lyne yf fissher put his honde upon hit hit makeþ his honde onfredeable and al þe body after, bote hit be þe rather ytake awey, and þerof men maketh medecines to make men to slepe.' Alexander Aphrodisiensis, Problemata (in Sylburg's Aristotle, Frankfurt, 1585, qto. vol. iv. p. 249), οὐδεὶς δὲ καὶ τὴν θαλασσίαν νάρκην ἀγνοεῖ πῶς δὰ τῆς μηρίνθου τὸ σῶμα ναρκοῖ. Plutarch, Moralia, p. 978 c, τῆς δὲ νάρκης ἵστε δῆπου τὴν δύναμιν, οὐ μόνον τὸν θιγόντας αὐτῆς ἐκπηγνύουσαν, ἀλλὰ καὶ δὰ τῆς σαγήνης βαρύτητα ναρκάδη ταῖς χερσὶ τῶν ἀντιλαμβανομένων ἔμποιοισαν.

<sup>10</sup> ναρκωτικόν.

<sup>11</sup> Sim. Jan. 'Nascale est quod matrici imponitur simile suppositorio: pessarium vero proprio est simile clisteri, quamvis pro nascali pessarium in libris antiquis sepe invenitur.' MS. Ashm. 1470, 'Nasale est instrumentum injectorium. Nastare equivocum est ad pessarium et ad suppositorium.' Bart. p. 31, 'Nascale' equivocum est ad pessarium et ad suppositorium.' Renzi, Coll. Salernit. iii. 302, 'Nasale est instrumentum quoddam id est injectorium ad injiciendum medicamen per nares.' 'Nastare, suppositorium idem.'

'Nastare vel nastaplare est equivocus ad suppositorium et pessarium.' <sup>12</sup> Diosc. i. 22, νάσκαφθον, οἱ δὲ νάρκαφθον, καὶ τοῦτο ἐκ τῆς Ινδικῆς κομίζεται, ἔστι δὲ φλοιῶδες, συκαμίνου λεπίσματιν ἔουκός.

- ticibus, odore bone et uescide, calefaciens.
- Nausea**<sup>1</sup>, i. conuersio stomachi cum uoluntate uomendi.
- 5 Neta** similis [est] ypoquistidos sed est subnigra, i. succus rose canine.
- Nenuphar**<sup>2</sup>, flos ungule caballine aquatice idem. Flos est album, de quo fit oleum nenupharinum. In calidis regionibus inuenitur flos illa tam in albo quam in uioli quam in citrino colore, sed apud nos tantum in albo et subcitrino colore.  
[Respicere in lymphia<sup>3</sup>.]
- 15 Nera**<sup>4</sup>, i. arbor que fert cerasa nigra, cuius cortice sophisticatur cassia lingena ut in persio<sup>5</sup> seu pectent cassie seraso.
- 20 Nepadadma**<sup>6</sup> est tranquillitas cum nec tumatis nec intus nec extra auditur.
- Nerion**<sup>7</sup> aut **nerodendro** aut redod-
- dapion** frutex est, folia habet similia amigdaline sed maiora et pinguiora, et flores rodo similis, semen <sup>25</sup> etiam patens sicut cornu, radix oblonga et angusta, gustu salsa. Nascitur locis aquosis et maritinis. Uirtus est illi mortifica s. animalibus, sed hominibus remedium prestat. <sup>30</sup>  
[**Napicum**, respice in bunias<sup>8</sup>.]
- Nepta**<sup>9</sup>, i. calamentum maius.
- Nigrores** qo affro igo.
- Nepta maior**, respice in calamentum aquaticum. <sup>35</sup>
- Nimphon**<sup>10</sup>, respice in seleoteron<sup>11</sup>.
- Nux agrestis**, respice in yryng<sup>12</sup>.
- Noctuluca**<sup>13</sup>, respice in stellio.
- Nouaculum cirurgie**, lanceolata aquatica idem, respice in boryth<sup>14</sup>. <sup>40</sup>
- Nux Alexandrina**, respice in carena basilica<sup>15</sup>.
- Nux muscata**<sup>16</sup>, respice in centrum galli<sup>17</sup> et in nux mirifica<sup>18</sup>.]

1. bono.      uiscide.      3. Nausia.      5. ypoquistidos.      8. albus.      9. nenuphar-  
ninus.      11. uiola.      17. lignea.      peccent.      18. ceraso.      20. tinnitus.  
22. redodapin.      23. sunt similia.      25. similes.      28. maritimis.

<sup>1</sup> App. 'Nausea, i. subuersio stomachi cum voluntate vomendi.' <sup>2</sup> Bart. p. 31, 'Nenufar est flos ungulæ caballinæ aquatice.' <sup>3</sup> See Limphea aquatica. <sup>4</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dlxv, 'Nere, i. arbor cerasi silvestris, de cuius cortice sophisticatur cassia lignea.' Bart. p. 31, 'Nera arbor est quæ fert cerasa nigra.' <sup>5</sup> Persius, Sat. vi. 36, 'Seu ceraso peccent cassiae nescire paratus.' <sup>6</sup> Renzi, Coll. Salernit. iii. 302, 'Neradina est tranquillitas aurium cum nec tinnitus nec intus nec extra auditur.' <sup>7</sup> Diosc. iv. 82, νήριον, οἱ δὲ φοδοδάφη, οἱ δὲ φοδόδενδρον, θάμνος γνώριμος, ἀμνγδαλῆς μακρότερα καὶ παχύτερα ἔχων φύλλα, κ.τ.λ. <sup>8</sup> Βουνίας, Diosc. ii. 136. <sup>9</sup> ἡδύσημος, οἱ δὲ μίνθην ἡ καλαμίνθην . . . οἱ δὲ νεπέται, Diosc. iii. 36. App. 'Nepita, i. calamentum.' <sup>10</sup> νυμφαία, Diosc. iv. 184. <sup>11</sup> Ib. θηλυπτερίς. See ante, Felioteron. <sup>12</sup> See Iringi. <sup>13</sup> ηδύσημος, οἱ δὲ μίνθην ἡ καλαμίνθην . . . οἱ δὲ νεπέται, Diosc. iii. 36. <sup>14</sup> See Borith. <sup>15</sup> κάρπα βασιλικά, Diosc. i. 178. <sup>16</sup> The Nutmeg. Platearius, Circ. Inst. 'Nux muscata,' <sup>17</sup> Centrum galli as an equivalent to Nux muscata <sup>18</sup> Nux myristica.

**Neffartarum**<sup>1</sup>, i. renes denudans.  
**Nepta**, calamentum maius<sup>2</sup>, hasta regia<sup>3</sup> idem, crescit ad modum urtice, et ualet ad concipiendum et inde educit. [angl. catwort.]  
**[Neumatosis]**<sup>4</sup>, i. sufflacio uel uentositas.  
**Neutrorocos**<sup>5</sup>, id est nerui duricies.  
**Nigella**<sup>6</sup> est semen cuiusdam herbe que in locis plaudosis inter frumenta reperitur et est rotundum et planificatum, subamarum. Respice in lilium<sup>7</sup>.  
**Nidrago**<sup>8</sup>, nitrago, uel nidragolon, uel uitrago, paritaria. g<sup>e</sup>. et a<sup>e</sup>. perytorie.

**Nisia**<sup>9</sup> in aquis crescit.  
**Nileos**<sup>10</sup> est quidam iunctus cuius radix assimilatur galange.]  
**Nitrum**<sup>11</sup> genus est salis quod affertur de Alexandria.  
**Nicrosis**<sup>12</sup>, i. mors.  
**Niconicum**<sup>13</sup>, i. ungule.  
**Nitata**<sup>14</sup> dicitur aqua per nivem infrigidata.  
**Naniacesti**<sup>15</sup> interpretatur comestia et est grauius uicum quam corrosio.  
**Nimpha**<sup>16</sup> **aquatica** similis est boraginis sed planta habet folia, iuxta aquam crescit, quidam uocant eam scabiosam, quidam saponariam.  
**Nimphea**<sup>17</sup> siue ut alii cacabus<sup>18</sup> Ue-

1. Nefcarum. 5. menses educit. catwrt. 23. Nicoulonisi. 24. Niuata aqua per niuem infrigidata. 26. Nomacosti. comestio. 27. corrosio. 29. plana.

<sup>1</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dlxiv, 'Nefrochathar, id est renibus apta confectio.' Renzi, Coll. Salernit. iii. 302, 'Nefrocantarum (var. nefrotartarum) id est renes denudans.' <sup>2</sup> See ante, Calamentum magis.

<sup>3</sup> See Hasta regia. <sup>4</sup> πνευμάτωσις. <sup>5</sup> Renzi, Coll. Salernit. iii. 302, 'Neutrocos, id est nervi durities.' Perhaps νευρόπτωτος. <sup>6</sup> Gerarde, p. 1086, 'Gith is called . . . in shops *Nigella* and *Nigella Romana* . . . in French *Nielle odorante* . . . in Cambridgeshire, Bishopswort.' E. P. N. p. 42, 'Zizania, neele, cockel.' <sup>7</sup> See Lolium. <sup>8</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dlxvii, 'Nigado, nigrado, nigrato, i. paritaria.' Gerarde, p. 331, Pellitorie of the Wall 'is commonly called *Parietaria* or by a corrupt word *Paritaria* . . . some (call it) *Vrceolaris* and *Vitraria*, because it serveth to scour Glasses, Pipkins and such like.'

<sup>9</sup> λιμνήσιον, Diosc. iii. 6; or perhaps rather a corruption of *Nymphaea*. <sup>10</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dlxviii, 'Nileos i. indicum: et nileos est quedam radix que similatur galange . . . sed est species junci.' MS. Ashm. 1470, 'Nilleos juncus est cuius radix, &c.' <sup>11</sup> νίτρον, Diosc. v. 129. <sup>12</sup> νέκρωσις.

<sup>13</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dlxvii, 'Nichia, i. unguis.' Renzi, Coll. Salernit. iii. 302, 'Niconiti, id est unguiae.'

<sup>14</sup> Renzi, Coll. Salernit. iii. 303, 'Nivata dicitur aqua per nivem infrigidata.' Cf. Cass. Felix (ed. Rose), c. 37, 'nivatis potionibus.' <sup>15</sup> Read 'Noma, comestio.' Cf. Matth. Silv. c. dlxviii, 'Nomas est ulcus oculi . . . quidam dicunt quod sunt comediones cancrose, Demosten.' ib. c. dlxiv, 'Nema interpretatur comestio.' MS. Ashm. 1470, 'Noma comestio interpretatur et est gravius uicum quam corrosio.' Plutarch, Moral. p. 165 e, νομαὶ σαρκὸς θηριώδεις.

<sup>16</sup> Nymphaea. <sup>17</sup> Apuleius, De Virt. Herb. c. 68, 'Nymphaea, Græce Cacabon, . . . Latini Matrem Herculaniam, Algam palustrem, papaver palustre.' <sup>18</sup> κάκαβος or κάκκαβος;

Venus's kettle, no doubt in allusion to the flower of the Water-lily.

neris, i. papauer plaustre<sup>1</sup> siue ut  
Latini gallam plaustrem<sup>2</sup> uocant.  
Nascitur<sup>3</sup> in aquis stantibus uel  
locis non cultis et aquosis, folia  
5 habet similia cicoree<sup>4</sup> sed minora  
et oblonga, alcius super aquam  
proferens capud, multa infra aquam  
capita habens ex una radice, flos  
est illi albus sicut lili cum paruo  
10 pallore, semen habet in medio  
croceum, sed cum efforuerit rotundum  
efficitur sicut mala maciana<sup>5</sup>,  
hasta eius lenis et non grossa est  
et nigra, similis cinolie<sup>6</sup>, radix  
15 nigra et aspera et nodosa, [et] in  
autumpno siccatur. Multa in  
sompnis<sup>7</sup> uidentibus bibita prodest.  
Que autem habet albam radicem  
forcior est uirtute.

Nictum, fragula arbor est et habet<sup>20</sup>  
folia similia lupino et flores cro-  
ceos.

Nux magna<sup>8</sup> que uenit de yndia.

Nux miristica<sup>9</sup> uel carida, nux mus-  
cata idem.

Nux pontica<sup>10</sup> uel auellana idem.

Nux quando simpliciter ponitur pro  
nuce usuali intelligitur.

Nucheus<sup>11</sup> quando simpliciter ponitur  
pro nucheo pinee intelligitur.

25

30

Oculus Xpi<sup>12</sup>, ordorifera est, laciora  
habet folia iuxta stipitem et super-  
ius rotunda et florem citrinum.  
[Respice in centrum galli.]

Oculus Consulis<sup>13</sup>, oculus bouis idem. 35  
angl. oxeseghe.

5. similia habet.  
29. nucleus.

14. cinolio.  
30. nucleo.

22. Add Nux indeyca, nux vomica, castaneola idem.

<sup>1</sup> Palustre.  
<sup>2</sup> Alga palustris.  
ῦδαι στασίμοις, κ.τ.λ.

<sup>3</sup> Ib. κιβωρίω.  
Nat. xv. 14, 'Habent originem a Matio.'

<sup>4</sup> Diosc. iii. 138, νυμφαία φύεται ἐν Ἐλεστ καὶ  
πρὸς ὄνειραγμούς, ib.

<sup>5</sup> Ib. μήλῳ παραπλήσιον. Cf. Plin. Hist.

<sup>6</sup> ὄμοιος τῷ τοῦ κιβωρίου, ib. <sup>7</sup> πίνεται δὲ καὶ  
πρὸς ὄνειραγμούς, ib. <sup>8</sup> Apparently the Cocoa-nut, cf. Gerarde, p. 1522, 'The fruit is called  
in Latine, *Nux Indica*, of the Indians, *Coccus*'

called of the Grecians κάρπον μυριστικόν, of the Latines, *Nux Moschata* and *Nux Myristica*.' See  
ante, Careon and Muscus.

<sup>9</sup> ποντικό, Diosc. i. 179. Gerarde, p. 1439, 'in Greeke κάρπα  
Ποντική, that is *Nux Pontica* . . . and commonly *Nux avellana*, by which name it is usually known  
to the Apothecaries . . . in English, Hasell Nut and Filberd.'

<sup>10</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dlxxviii, 'Nucleus quando simpliciter ponitur pro nucleo pini intelligitur.' Pine-Apples. Gerarde, p. 1355,

'The fruit or apples of these be called in Greeke κάρποι . . . they be also named in Latine, *Nuces pineæ*.'

<sup>11</sup> Gerarde, p. 772, 'Wilde clarie is called after the Latine name *Oculus Christi* of  
his effect in helping the diseases of the eies.' See Centrum galli and App. *Oculus Christi*. Bart.

p. 32, 'Oculus Christi similis est oculo consulis nisi quod redolet illa non et habet florem citrinum.'

<sup>12</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dlxxvii, 'Oculus Consulis est herba dicta filius ante patrem uel oculus Christi.'

Gerarde, p. 747, 'Buphtalmum, in Englishe oxe-eie . . . what form *Consiligo* is of we find not  
among the old writers.' See ante, Butalmon. App. 'Oculus Consulis similis est menthastro.'

**Obtalmia**<sup>1</sup>, i. calidum apostema oculi et dicitur ab ob quod est contra et talmon quod est oculus, quasi contra oculum.

5 **Obsi**<sup>2</sup>, i. panis, iari succus inde obsomagarus quod fit de pane et sardellis.

**Obsopsopon**<sup>3</sup>, i. oculus.

**Obtalmicon**<sup>4</sup>, sternutatorium idem.

10 **Obritzon**<sup>5</sup> exponit beatus Gregorius in xxii Moralium<sup>6</sup>, i. purum aurum, uel m. aurum, alii exponunt pro purgatissimo auro, quasi eurizon i. bone radicis aurum.

15 **Oera**<sup>7</sup> eligenda est mellinum colorem habens et sine lapide fricabilis, uirtus est ei stiptica.

5. obsomagarus.

11. uel rude aurum.

12. id est bone.

18. synocha.

28. rubium.

29. ydea.

ocron.

30. quia formati.

<sup>1</sup> δρθαλμία. Bart. p. 32, 'Obtalmia est apostema calidum oculi.' <sup>2</sup> Renzi, Coll. Salernit. iii. 303, 'Obsipanis, garus, succus.' Sim. Jan. 'Opsipsomi, crusta panis superficies.' ib. 'Opson, g. pulmentum. Oposonia, cibi salsa menta.' Sim. Jan. 'Obsoniagarum vel obsoniogarum . . . obsonia g. dicunt salsa menta vel sapores in quibus intinguntur carnes vel pisces vel etiam panis ut melius comedatur . . . inde componitur obsoniogarum quasi obsonium ex garo.' Matth. Silv. c. dlxxxi, 'Oxogarus, grec. garus acetosus.' 'Oxonogarum, i. sapor acetosus et salsus.'

<sup>3</sup> Perhaps ἄψ, ἀπός, ἀπῶν. <sup>4</sup> πταρρικόν, see App. Optamicum. <sup>5</sup> ὅβρυζον (of which εύριζον, εύροιζον, εύρυζον are variants) is an adjectival form derived from ὅβρυζα (Lat. obrussa), fine or standard gold: cf. Justinian, Edict 11, τὴν παρ' Αἰγυπτίοις λεγομένην ὅβρυζαν.

<sup>6</sup> Gregory the Great, Moralia, xxii. 2 (on Job xxxi. 24), 'obryzum dicimus obrude aurum.' <sup>7</sup> Diosc. v. 108, ὥχραν δὲ ληπτέον τὴν κουφοτάτην καὶ μηλίνην δι' ὅλου, κατακορῆ δὲ καὶ ἀλιθον καὶ εὐθρυβῆ.

<sup>8</sup> δχός or δχή. <sup>9</sup> συνοχή. <sup>10</sup> σύνοχος. <sup>11</sup> ἀκιμοειδές, Diosc. iv. 28. <sup>12</sup> Matth.

Silv. c. dlxxvii, 'Obtobriscum quid est lege omotridon.' Renzi, Coll. Salernit. iii. 303, 'Octobriscum (var. octobrifilum) id est amarum.' Cod. Ashm. 1470, 'Olivum omotride, gremiale, octobrisicum, amarum, omfacium viride.' Cf. Oribasius (ed. Daremburg, vol. vi. p. 227), 'Oleo gremiali quem omotribem Graeci appellant, id est septembrio aut octobrio mense factus.' See post, Oleum omotride.

<sup>13</sup> See Oculus consulis. <sup>14</sup> Bart. p. 32, 'Oculus licii, i. volubile majus, i. caprifolium. Oculus lucidus, i. licium.' See Caprifolium.

<sup>15</sup> Renzi, Coll. Salernit. iii. 303, 'quia formati inde trocisci sunt rubei.' See post, Ydea.

<sup>16</sup> δφιασις, Galen (ed. Kühn), vol. xii. p. 381. Matth. Silv. c. dlxxviii, 'Offiasis, i. tyria sic dicta ab offio quod est serpens quia serpentinas squamas in superficie cutis representat.' ib. 'Offiasis dicitur a Sera. tyra a tyro serpente quod idem est, unde offiasis uel tyria id est furfuris capitum,' where no doubt there is a confusion between θηρίον and κηρίον.

**Oc[h]us**<sup>8</sup> uel orchos interpretatur labor, inde **sinocha**<sup>9</sup> i. cum labore et **sinochus**<sup>10</sup> et similia.

**Ochimonides**<sup>11</sup> folia habet ozimo simili, potui datum medetur serpentum morsibus.

**Octo brisicum**<sup>12</sup>, i. amarum.

[**Oculus bouis**<sup>13</sup>, butalmon, respice ibi.]

**Oculus lucii**<sup>14</sup>, caprifolium idem, respice ibi.]

**Ocron**, i. rubium, unde trocisci ydiocri ab ydia quod est forma et cron quod est rubeum, qui<sup>15</sup> formati<sup>30</sup> inde trocisci ydiocri.

**Offiasis**<sup>16</sup> uel **oppiasis** est serpens ut

25

- in primo capitulo Alexandri<sup>1</sup>.  
Item **offiasis**, i. *casus capillorum*.  
**Offodormia**<sup>2</sup>, i. piscis fetens in naribus.  
**5 Oliandrum**<sup>3</sup>, i. silvestris oliua. [Respicere in agrelia.]  
**Olea uel oliua** tam arbor quam fructus.  
**Olibanum**<sup>4</sup>, libanus, thus, libanotides, idem. g<sup>e</sup>. francencens.  
**10** Hec libanus est arbor, hic libanus est mons, hoc libanum thus. [Respicere in mannis et thus.]  
**Olixatrum**<sup>5</sup>, petrosil[!]inum macedonicum et Alexandrium idem. g<sup>e</sup>.  
**15** alisaundre, anglice stamerche<sup>6</sup>. [Respicere in ypocelinum.]  
**Oleum**, olei multa sunt genera ut  
**Oleum sabraum**<sup>7</sup>, i. oleum romanum.
- Oleum amarissimum**<sup>8</sup>, i. de succo 20 maiorane.  
**Oleum leue**, i. oleum commune.  
**Oleum amigdalimum**<sup>9</sup> quod multi metopium dicunt, ex amigdalais amaris. 25  
**Oleum balaminum**<sup>10</sup> conficitur sicut oleum amigdalimum.  
**Oleum mirtinum**<sup>11</sup>, i. oleum mirte agrestis, i. nigre.  
**Oleum laurinum**<sup>12</sup>, i. oleum de baccis 30 lauri.  
**Oleum sciminum**<sup>13</sup>, i. oleum sex semine scini.  
**Oleum masticinum**<sup>14</sup>, i. oleum masticis.  
**Oleum uiolacium**, i. oleum ex floribus 35 uiolarum.  
**Oleum catholicum**, i. oleum herbe catholice, i. allipiados<sup>15</sup>.

3. Offodirmia. 5. Oleandrum. 9. francensens. 17. genera sunt. 18. i. cilise romanum. 26. labaminum. 30. ex baccis. 32. sciminum. 36. uiolaceum.

<sup>1</sup> Alex. Trall. (ed. Puschmann, ii. 441), where the Latin MSS. begin with a distinction between ἀλωπεκία and δρίασις, though the latter does not occur in the Greek text. <sup>2</sup> Perhaps the reading should be ὄρφος, piscis: ὄξανα, polypus fetens in naribus. Matth. Silv. c. dlxxx, 'Orfos, orfus, grece piscis,' i.e. ὄρφος, a kind of sea-perch. ib. c. dlxxxi, 'Ozene, i. polipi ulcerati.' ib. 'Ozimie, grec. i. ulcerata fetentia inter nares ab ozon quod est fetens, Cas. Fe. Alex.' Cass. Felix (ed. Rose), c. 31, 'polypum et ozænas quas nos fetores narium dicimus.' <sup>3</sup> Rather *oleastrum*, see ante, Agrielea. <sup>4</sup> Gerarde, p. 1436, 'It is called in Greek λίβανος, in Latine *Thus*, in Italian *Incenso*, . . . in English Frankincense and Incense. The Rosin carries the same name, but in shops it is called *Olibanum*.' <sup>5</sup> Gerarde, p. 1019, 'it is also named *Olus atrum* . . . the Apothecaries call it *Petroselinum Macedonicum*, others *Petroselinum Alexandrinum* . . . the French, and Englishmen, Alexandre, Alexanders.' Cf. Diosc. iii. 71. <sup>6</sup> Stamerche for Stanmerche, see ante sub Alexander. <sup>7</sup> Renzi, Coll. Salernit. iii. 304, 'Olinsabrasum (var. *oleum sabranum*) id est romanum.' <sup>8</sup> Read *amaracinum*, cf. Diosc. i. 68. <sup>9</sup> ἀμυγδάλινον ἔλαιον ὅ τινες μετάποιον καλοῦσι, Diosc. i. 39. <sup>10</sup> Βαλάνινον, Diosc. i. 40. <sup>11</sup> μυρούνον, Diosc. i. 48. <sup>12</sup> Diosc. i. 49, τὸ δὲ δάφνινον σκευάζεται διὰ τῶν δαφνίδων ὅταν ὁσι δρυπετεῖς. <sup>13</sup> σχίνινον, Diosc. i. 50. <sup>14</sup> μαστίχινον, Diosc. i. 51. <sup>15</sup> See ante, Allipiados.

- Oleum omotride**<sup>1</sup>, i. gremiale.  
**Oleum anetinum**<sup>2</sup>, i. oleum aneti.  
**Oleum populinum**<sup>3</sup>, i. oleum populi.  
**Oleum sinapinum**<sup>4</sup>, i. oleum sinapis.  
<sup>5</sup> **Oleum puleginum**, i. oleum pulegii.  
**Oleum de frumento.**  
**Oleum de ouis**, et similia.  
**Oleum** quando simpliciter ponitur pro oleo oliue intelligitur.  
<sup>10</sup> **Omfacium**<sup>5</sup> uel **omphacum**, i. succus uuarum albarum immaturarum expressis et siccatis et tritis, inde dicitur **molefacum**<sup>6</sup> quod habet [ad]mixtionem huius pul-

ueris uel quod fit de floribus ar- <sup>15</sup>  
borum stipticarum herbarum ut  
camedreos et similia.  
**Omentum**<sup>7</sup>, zirbus<sup>8</sup>, obdemen, su-  
men<sup>9</sup> sanguinum, aruina<sup>10</sup>, axun-  
gia<sup>11</sup> idem, quando quodlibet <sup>20</sup>  
horum simpliciter ponitur pro  
porcina intelligitur, item omentum  
et zirbus utrumque ponitur pro  
siphac<sup>12</sup>, [et] quando etiam dicitur  
epigmentum<sup>13</sup> et epipplode<sup>14</sup> et <sup>25</sup>  
pigorontum. Respice in epiploten  
et [in] epigeroton.  
**Onager**<sup>15</sup>, asinus silvestris idem.

1. emotride. 2. id est oleum. 3. id est. 4. id est. 5. oium.  
 18. obdemen sinnen. 19. auxungia. 26. rigorontum.

<sup>1</sup> ἔλαιον . . . τὸ ὀμοτριβὲς δὲ καὶ δημφάκινον καλεῖται, Diosc. i. 29. Matth. Silv. c. dlxxviii, ‘Oleum expensarum, i. oleum omfantinum, quod fit de olivis immaturis, et tale oleum dicitur etiam oleum grerimale eo quod in grenio olive colligitur ante maturitatem, et vocatur oleum expensarum quoniam subvenit expensis ad naturam conficiendam, quoniam colligitur ante tempus.’ ib. ‘Oleum germiale, i. de oliuis.’ ib. ‘Onotribum oleum id est ex acerbis olivis constructum omfacinum.’ τὸ ὀμοτριβὲς ἔλαιον, Alex. Trall. (ed. Puschmann), i. 491. App. ‘Oleum omphacinum id est viride vel quod germiale dicitur.’ *Gremiale* is thought to be a variety of *cremiale* (cf. *cremo*, *cremum*), and, as applied to oil, to mean that commonly used for burning in lamps. (Paucker, Addenda Lexicis Latinis, Dorpat, 1872). See ante, Emitrida. <sup>2</sup> ἀνήθινον, Diosc. i. 61. <sup>3</sup> αἰγεί-  
ρινον ἔλαιον, Alex. Trall. ii. 537 (ed. Puschmann). <sup>4</sup> σινάπινον, Diosc. i. 47. <sup>5</sup> Diosc. v. 6, δημφάκινον ἐστι μὲν χυλὸς δημφακος θασίας στραφυλῆς μήπω περκαζόντης ή ἀμναίας. Cod. Ashm. 1470, ‘Omfacium est pulvis qui fit de acinis acidis uavarum immaturarum expressis et exsiccatis et tritis. Inde dicitur mel omfacum, &c.’ <sup>6</sup> Diosc. v. 31, δημφακόμελι. <sup>7</sup> Bart. p. 32, δημφακόμελι. <sup>8</sup> Bart. p. 44, ‘Zirbus, omentum idem.’ <sup>9</sup> Sumen (sugimen): cf. Plautus, Curculio, ii. 3. 44, ‘pernam, abdomen, sumen, suis glandium.’ <sup>10</sup> Bart. p. 11, ‘Arvina est pinguedo cuti adhaerens.’ <sup>11</sup> Plin. Hist. Nat. xxviii. 9, ‘axungiam etiam Græci appellavere eum.’ See ante, Axungia. <sup>12</sup> Bart. p. 39, ‘Syphac est pellicula dividens nutritiva a generatibus.’ ib. p. 18, ‘Dyaphragma est pellicula dividens spiritualia a nutritivis, et inter diafragma et siphac continentur intestina.’ <sup>13</sup> ὑπεζωκός. <sup>14</sup> ἐπίπλοον. <sup>15</sup> ὄναγρος. Sim. Jan. ‘Onager grece asinus silvestris, sed grecus onagros dicit.’

- Onomia**<sup>1</sup>, quam multi anomiadam dicunt, uirgas habet duarum palmarum in quibus sunt capita minora, folia minuta sicut lenticule aut rute, subaspera, pinguia et spissa, urinam prouocat, lapidem uesice excludit.
- Onochmus**, [id est] recte sedens.
- Onza**<sup>2</sup> genus est leguminis nobis ignotum.
- Onchus**<sup>3</sup> interpretatur tumor ut in fine Tegni<sup>4</sup>.
- Opos**<sup>5</sup>, i. succus, inde opobalsamum, i. succus balsami.
- Opocissi**<sup>6</sup>, i. succus ficus agrestis, communiter lac coagulat.
- Opium thebaicum**<sup>7</sup>, i. succus papaveris albi.

- Opium miconis**<sup>8</sup>, i. succus papaveris nigri. [Respicere in opomiconium.]<sup>20</sup>
- Opium quirrinacium**<sup>9</sup>, lesera<sup>10</sup>, quileya<sup>11</sup>, succus iusquiani<sup>12</sup>, idem.
- Opium** quando simpliciter ponitur pro opio thebeico intelligitur.
- Opirus**<sup>13</sup>, i. panis mundus a furfure.<sup>25</sup>
- Opepilci**<sup>14</sup>, i. asafetida, [respicere ibi.]
- Opomiconium**<sup>15</sup> est opium miconis teste Ysidoro.
- Opopanax**<sup>16</sup>, succus est herbe que panax dicitur similis per omnia<sup>30</sup> ferule<sup>17</sup>, et nascitur in locis asperis et lapidosis.
- Origanum**<sup>18</sup>, golena<sup>19</sup> siue colena [idem], similis est calamento, et calamentum habet pilosa folia quibus uti-<sup>35</sup> mur. gall. orynal, a<sup>e</sup>. chirchewrt<sup>20</sup>.

8. Onothomus i. 9. genus est genus. 19. id est succus. 21. lesara. 24. thebaico. 26. Opifilii. fetidi. 32. lapidiosis. 34. simile. sed calamentum. 36. orinal.

<sup>1</sup> Diosc. iii. 18, ἀνανίς, οἱ δὲ ὄνωνίδα καλοῦσι· κλῶνες σπιθαμαιοὶ . . . κεφάλια περιφερῆ, φυλλάρια μικρά, λεπτά, ὥσπερ φακοῦ πρὸς τὰ τοῦ πηγάνου, κ. τ. λ. This, the Aldine text, has been considerably altered by Sprengel: (see his note *in loc.*).  
<sup>2</sup> ὄρυζα, Diosc. ii. 117. See post, Oziza.

<sup>3</sup> ὅγκος: cf. Galen (ed. Kühn), vii. 705. <sup>4</sup> Galen's τέχνη λατρική. <sup>5</sup> ὄπος.

<sup>6</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dlxxix, ‘Opooffico id est succus caprifici id est ficus agrestis.’ Diosc. i. 133, δὲ δῆλος τῆς ἀγρίας καὶ τῆς ἡμέρου συκῆς πηκτικός ἐστι γάλακτος. <sup>7</sup> Sim. Jan. ‘Lac quod egreditur collectum in vasculis desiccatur, tale tebaicum vocatur.’ The name is given because the article was produced in the Thebais. App. ‘Opium thebaicum, i. lasaerti.’  
<sup>8</sup> Probably μήκωνος.

<sup>9</sup> Bart. p. 32, ‘Opium quirrinacium, asafetida idem.’ κυρηναϊκός, Diosc. iii. 84.

<sup>10</sup> See ante, Lazarum and Asar. <sup>11</sup> It is possible that this may represent gelena: cf. App.

‘Quelanea, i. iusquiamus.’ <sup>12</sup> Renzi, Coll. Salernit. iii. 304, ‘Opium quismiaticum, id est

succus jusquiamini,’ so that here two distinct glosses have been confused. <sup>13</sup> Bart. p. 32,

‘Opirus, panis est mundus a furfure.’ MS. Sloane, 282, ‘Oopopiris is clene bran, fro þe bran, payn de mayne.’ ἄρτος αὐτόπυρος: cf. Galen (ed. Kühn), xi. 120, προσαγορεύουσι δὲ ἔνιοι τὸν τοιοῦτον ἄρτον αὐτόπυρον.

<sup>14</sup> δῆλος σιλφίον. <sup>15</sup> See Opium miconis. <sup>16</sup> δποπάναξ,

Diosc. iii. 48. <sup>17</sup> Ib. κανλὸν δὲ ὥσπερ νάρθηκος. <sup>18</sup> Diosc. iii. 29, ὄριγανος, οἱ

δὲ κονίλην καλοῦσι (Ald. κορνήλιον). Renzi, Coll. Salernit. iii. 304, ‘Origanum, golena est herba

saurengaria vulgariter.’ <sup>19</sup> The name κονίλη seems to have become by metathesis *colina*,

*colena* and *golena*. As *collina* it was no doubt regarded as synonymous with ὄριγανος (supposed to be from ὄπος).

<sup>20</sup> Gerarde, Supplement, ‘Churchwort, Pennyroyall.’

**Orthomia**<sup>1</sup>, i. difficilis inspiracio uel respiracio. Item orthomia <sup>2</sup> est rectus anelitus, uel orthomia est que tantum arerem sumit[ur] quantum emittit, cum difficultate tamen, et dicitur ab **orthos** quod est rectus et **thimos** quod est spiritus.

**Orobus**<sup>3</sup>, gall. uesche, anglice thare uel mousepese. [Respicere in erbus et in herbum et in lacta.]

**Oriacantum**<sup>4</sup> uel **oricantum**, berberis idem.

**Ornix**<sup>5</sup>, i. perdix, et quandoque ponitur pro gallina silvestri.

**Ortis**<sup>6</sup>, testiculus idem [est].

**Ornus**<sup>7</sup> est arbor glandifera querci similis.

Quinque sunt species [quercurum], quercus glandifera uidelicet, quercus, ilex, ornus, et alia que sunt grana<sup>8</sup> unde tinguntur scarlate, quercus etiam est robur idem.

**Orcus**<sup>9</sup>, libitus idem.

**Oroyde**<sup>10</sup>, i. aquosum uel serosum, oros<sup>11</sup> enim interpretatur serum. <sup>25</sup>

**Orexis**<sup>12</sup> interpretatur appetitus, inde onorexia ab a quod est sine et orexis, i. stomachi appetitu uel cum fastidio.

**Ormium** uel **orminum**<sup>13</sup>, acantum <sup>30</sup> idem.

**Orobo**<sup>14</sup>, **bonis**, lacca idem, gumma est.

**O[r]deum**<sup>15</sup>, bonum est muncum et mundum. <sup>35</sup>

**Orchis**<sup>16</sup>, quam alii renosorchim<sup>17</sup>, alii affrodisiam<sup>18</sup> uel priapismum<sup>19</sup> dicunt, tirsim habet bipalmen, folia similia oliue, sponsa super terram sed molliora et angustiora, in hasta <sup>40</sup> florem purpureum, radix bulbo similis longa et duplex, [et] dicitur multas uires coeundi excitare, sicut stincus<sup>20</sup>.

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4. aerem. 8. uesce. 19. glandifere. 22. et robur. 23. blitus. 27. sine (?).  
 30. orinum. 34. niueum. 36. rinosorhizm. 37. affrobisiam. 39. spansa.  
 40. melliora. 44. scincus.

<sup>1</sup> ὀρθόπνοια, a kind of asthma, where the patient can breathe only when in an upright posture.

<sup>2</sup> See App. *Ophthopnea*. <sup>3</sup> Bart. p. 32, ‘Orobus sive orobum est pisa agrestis i. muspese.’

ὄροβος, Diosc. ii. 131. <sup>4</sup> δένάκανθα, Diosc. i. 122. <sup>5</sup> ὄρνις. Bart. p. 32, ‘Ornix est perdix vel gallina silvestris.’ <sup>6</sup> ὄρχις. <sup>7</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dlxxx, ‘ornus est arbor glandifera querci similis sterilis secundum Papiam, unde quatuor sunt arbores glandifere.’

<sup>8</sup> Renzi, Coll. Salernit. iii. 305, ‘que fert grana.’ <sup>9</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dlxxx, ‘Ortos, i. blitus.’ ib. ‘Orthus, i. coxilides vel blitus.’ <sup>10</sup> ὄρβαδης. See App. Ocrodis. <sup>11</sup> ὄρφος. <sup>12</sup> ὄρεξις.

<sup>13</sup> ἀνορέξια. ὄρμυνον. <sup>14</sup> Renzi, Coll. Salernit. iii. 305, ‘Orobo, Orobonis, lacta (var. lacca) idem, gummi est.’ Matth. Silv. c. dlxxx, ‘Orodromis lentsica, id est latra.’ See App. *Orobani lenici*, and ante sub *Lacca*. <sup>15</sup> Hordeum.

ἔχει κατὰ γῆς ἐστρωμένα, κ.τ. λ. Diosc. iii. 131. <sup>16</sup> ὄρχις, οἱ δὲ κυνὸς ὄρχιν καλοῦσται, φύλλα

<sup>19</sup> πριαπισμός. For *πριαπίσκος*, see Diosc. iii. 134. <sup>17</sup> Ib. κυνὸς ὄρχις. <sup>18</sup> Ib. ἀφροδίσια.

<sup>20</sup> σκίγκος, Diosc. ii. 71.

- Orminon**<sup>1</sup>, siue ut Latini eminoda uel origalis siue reiectalis dicunt, tirsim habet cubitale, quadum<sup>2</sup>, folia ut marubium, facit autem ad oculorum argema uel leucomata.  
 5  
**Osmunda**<sup>3</sup>, filex siluestris idem, similis est faici<sup>4</sup>, ualet ossibus braccus<sup>5</sup>, gallice osmonde<sup>6</sup> [uel feugerole]<sup>7</sup>, a.e. euerfarn<sup>8</sup> uel moreclam.  
 10 **Oscitacio**<sup>9</sup> fit ex fumo et uentositate nerois inplete uel inpellente.  
 [ **Osalinum**<sup>10</sup>, fomento adhibitum medetur putredines uulnerum].  
 15 **Ostrea**<sup>11</sup> piscis est degens in conchis.  
**Ostre porphite**<sup>12</sup> unde tinguntur purpurea coclee sunt que uste dessicative sunt uirtutis.  
**Ochis**<sup>13</sup> auris dicitur, inde **parotida**<sup>14</sup>

- a para quod est iuxta, quasi uena<sup>20</sup> iuxta aurem.  
**Ochus**<sup>15</sup> uel **orchos** interpretatur labor, inde **sinocha**<sup>16</sup>, i. cum labore et **sinochus**<sup>17</sup>, similia synoca de multo i. sanguine, sed synochus ex putre<sup>25</sup> facto i. sanguine, et sunt febres acute ex sanguine nimis superabundante.  
 [ **Origalis**, respice in orminon.  
**Oxifollon**<sup>18</sup>, respice in geranion.  
**Oxicolla**<sup>19</sup>, respice in taurocolla.]  
 30  
**Othonia**<sup>20</sup> folia habet similia sed percussa et fragilia, florem croceum et latum, unde multi speciem ammonis<sup>21</sup> dixerunt, succus eius oculis prestat effectum et caliginem detergit.  
 35  
**Ouum molle**<sup>22</sup> plus est eustomachum quam aliud sorbile.  
**Oua crapula**<sup>23</sup>, i. in aqua cocta.

2. reieccialis. tirsim. 6. silex. 7. filici. fractis. 8. osmunde. 9. moreclium. 11. implente uel inpellente. 19. Othis. 23. sinetho id est cum. 24. synochus et similia sonoca. 31. After similia Sloane leaves a mark as though the original pertusa were illegible. 33. ammonis. 34. prestet,

<sup>1</sup> Diosc. iii. 135, ὄρμινον ἡμερον, 'Ρωμαῖοι γεμινάλις . . . πόα ἐστιν ἐμφερῆς πρασίω τοῖς φύλλοις κανλὸς δὲ τετράγωνος ἡμιπηχναῖος . . . ἀποκαθαίρει δὲ σὸν μέλιτι ἀργεμα, λευκώματα. Matth. Silv. c. dlxxx, 'Orminon siue emola vel auricularis aut reiectalis, &c.'

<sup>2</sup> Quadrum. <sup>3</sup> E. P. N. p. 44, 'Osmunda, osmunde, bon-wort.' Bart. p. 32, 'Osmunda herba est, an. everferne.'

<sup>4</sup> Filici. <sup>5</sup> Read *fractis*. <sup>6</sup> Cotgrave, 'Osmonde, Osmund, Osmund the water man, Osmund royll, water Fearne, S. Christopher's hearbe.'

<sup>7</sup> Bart. p. 22, 'Fugerole, an. ferne yat growes on londe.' <sup>8</sup> E. P. N. p. 14, 'Filia arboratica, eferfearn.'

<sup>9</sup> Oscitatio. Bart. p. 32, 'Ocitacio, fit ex fumo et ventositate musculos gulae replente.'

<sup>10</sup> See post, Oxalmon. <sup>11</sup> Bart. p. 33, 'Ostrea, piscis degens in concha.'

<sup>12</sup> πορφύρα, Diosc. ii. 4. <sup>13</sup> οὖς. <sup>14</sup> παρωτίς. <sup>15</sup> δχός. <sup>16</sup> συνοχή. <sup>17</sup> σύνοχος.

<sup>18</sup> ὀξύφυλλον, Diosc. iii. 121. <sup>19</sup> Ox-gall. <sup>20</sup> Diosc. ii. 213, δθόννα . . . ἔχει δὲ τὰ φύλλα εὐζώμα φέρει πολύτρητα . . . ἄνθος δὲ φέρει κρόκινον . . . δθεν ἔδοξαν ἀνεμάνης αὐτό τινες εῖδος εἶναι.

<sup>21</sup> Read anemones. <sup>22</sup> Diosc. ii. 54, ἀδν τὸ ἀπαλὸν τροφιμώτερον τοῦ φοφητοῦ.

<sup>23</sup> Bart. p. 32, 'Ova crapula, i. aqua cocta uel frixa.' Renzi, Coll. Salernit. p. 305, 'Ova crapula uel tramula, id est in aqua cocta.'

**Oxitomili succi**<sup>1</sup>, i. succus citranguli.  
**Oxifenicia**<sup>2</sup> uel fincon dicitur, inde(?)  
dactilus indicus uel tamarindus,  
fructus est cuiusdam arboris.  
5 **Oxiren**<sup>3</sup>, i. forte acetum.  
**Oxoleon**<sup>4</sup>, dicitur acetum cum  
oleo.  
Oxi uel oxis<sup>5</sup>, i. acetum uel acutum,  
unde cum pro acuto ponitur, unde  
10 dicitur **oxidoreas**<sup>6</sup>, i. acute uidens,  
et **oxiporium**<sup>7</sup>, i. acute penetrans  
poros; cum pro aceto ponitur,  
inde dicitur **oximel[1]is**<sup>8</sup> et **oxi-**  
galac<sup>9</sup>, i. lac acetosum, et **oxife-**  
15 **nicia**<sup>10</sup> dactilus acetosus i. camari-  
rindus, qui sic dicitur quia, ut dicit  
Oribasius, nascuntur in forma dac-  
tili, cortex abicitur, sed medulla  
que nigra est et acetosa ad nos  
20 affertur.  
**Oxima** uel **oxina**<sup>11</sup>, ulcus idem.

**Oxalmon**<sup>12</sup>, i. acetosum cum sale mix-  
tum.  
**Oxicantos**<sup>13</sup> arbor est nimium spinosa,  
fructum mirte similem habens, sed 25  
paulo maiorem, rubeum interius  
et granatum, [et] est autem co-  
hercentis uirtutis.  
**Oxilocassa**<sup>14</sup>, cassa linguea idem.  
**Oxporis**<sup>15</sup>, [id est] esula. 30  
**Ozimum**<sup>16</sup> uel **ozimon**, i. basilicon,  
herba est cuius semine utuntur  
apotecarii, folia habet similia sa-  
tureie, sed albiora, hastas duarum  
palmarum, que haste folliculos ha- 35  
bent similes iusquiamo et semen  
nigrum simile melancio, cum uino  
bibita morsus uenantis compescit.  
[Respic in basilicon.]  
Item **Ozminim**<sup>17</sup>, urtica idem. Res- 40  
pice in yerda<sup>18</sup>.  
**Ozima**, [id est] semen urtice.

1. oxitromili. 2. fincon dicitur etiam.  
15. i. dactilus. tamarindus. 21. utilis.  
29. oxilocassia, cassia lignea. 30. i. esula.  
42. i. semen.

9. inde. 11. penetrans. 12. acuto.  
22. acetum. 25. habet. 26. rubrum.  
33. satureye. 38. uenenatos. 40. ozimum.

<sup>1</sup> Read 'Citromeli succi, i. succus citranguli.' Cf. Diosc. i. 166, καὶ ὁ χυλὸς αὐτῶν βιβρώσκεται, κ. τ. λ. See ante, Citromilum. <sup>2</sup> See ante, Fincon indi. <sup>3</sup> See App. *Oxireum*.  
<sup>4</sup> ὀξέλαιον, <sup>5</sup> ὀξύς. <sup>6</sup> ὀξυδερκής. <sup>7</sup> ὀξυπόρων. <sup>8</sup> ὀξύμελι. <sup>9</sup> ὀξύγαλα. Bart. p. 32, 'Oxigalac, i. lac acetosum.' <sup>10</sup> App. 'Oxyphenicon vel phenicia ind. i. tamarindi.'  
<sup>11</sup> Perhaps ὄγκωμα. <sup>12</sup> ὀξάλημη, Diosc. v. 23. See App. *Oxamium*. <sup>13</sup> Diosc.  
i. 122, ὀξύάκανθα . . . δένδρον ἐστὶ . . . ἀκανθῶδες ἄγαν, κ. τ. λ. <sup>14</sup> ἔνδοκασία. <sup>15</sup> Renzi,  
Coll. Salernit. iii. 305, 'Oyporis (var. Opporiza) id est Esula.' <sup>16</sup> Diosc. ii. 170, ἀκέμον,  
but the description is that of ἀκιμοειδές, Diosc. iv. 28, κλῶνας δὲ σπιθαμαῖον, δασεῖς λοβοῖς δὲ  
παραπλησίοις ὑσκυάμῳ πληρεῖς σπέρματος μέλανος ἔουκότος μελανθίῳ. <sup>17</sup> See ante, Acantus and  
Achalaphe: and App. 'Acaneum orminum uel igridia id est urtica.' <sup>18</sup> There can be little  
doubt that *yerda* and *igridia* (cf. App. l. c.) represent κνίδη (Diosc. iv. 92), but it is not so clear  
how *urtica* comes to be used to gloss either *orminum* or *ozimum*. Perhaps the cause of the  
confusion may lie in a gloss εὔζωμον, i. eruca, and *eruca* may have then been corrupted into *urtica*.

**Ozon**<sup>1</sup>, alcanna idem unde tinguntur pili.

**Oziza**<sup>2</sup> est genus leguminis nobis ignoti, quidam dicunt esse idem quod spelta.

**Paritaria**<sup>3</sup>, perniciades<sup>4</sup>, uitreola<sup>5</sup>, nitrago<sup>6</sup>, herba muralis<sup>7</sup> idem. g<sup>e</sup>. et anglice, paritarie. [Respice in uitarea.]

**10 Paralysis**<sup>8</sup> **herba**, passerell[a]<sup>9</sup> uel passerina, turdella<sup>10</sup>, uer Sancti Petri<sup>11</sup> idem, tota herba utimur. g<sup>e</sup>. maierole, a<sup>e</sup>. coussloppe.

**Papauer album** florem habet album,

cuius semen coconidium<sup>12</sup> appellatur. g<sup>e</sup>. whatpop<sup>13</sup>. [Respice in amomon et in miconium.]

**Papauer nigrum** crescit in agris et habet florem rubeum, unde fit diacodion<sup>14</sup>. a<sup>e</sup> blakpop<sup>y</sup>.

**Papauer rubeum** habet florem rubedine et albedine commixtum. gall. rougerole, ang<sup>e</sup>. redpop<sup>y</sup>.

[**Pabula**<sup>15</sup>, i. vesicca.]

**Pasisicium**, i. declinatium.

**Panis cuculi**<sup>16</sup>, alleluia, trifolium silestre idem. ang<sup>e</sup>. wodesour[e].

**Panis porcinus**<sup>17</sup>, ciclamen, malum terre idem. a<sup>e</sup>. dilnote<sup>18</sup> uel erthenote<sup>19</sup>.

6. perniciados. uitriola. nitringo. 7. mirabilis. 11. tradella. 13. marorole. 16. witpopi. 20. dyacodion. blacpopi. 23. redpopi. 25. Pasisisanum. 29. herthnote.

<sup>1</sup> Renzi, Coll. Salernit. iii. 305, 'Ozim (var. ozom) id est alcana.' <sup>2</sup> ὄρυζα, Diosc. ii. 117. See ante, Onza.

<sup>3</sup> Parietaria, pellitory of the wall, so called from its fondness for old walls, which accounts for the name *herba muralis* also. <sup>4</sup> περδικιάς. Galen. See App. Perdiacratos. Gerarde, p. 331, 'Some call it *Perdicium* of Partridges which sometimes feed hereon; some *Urecolaris* and *Vitraria* because it serveth to scour Glasses, Pipkins, and such like.'

<sup>5</sup> Sim. Jan. 'vocatur herba vitri quia vitrea vasa ea absterguntur a quo etiam aliqui latini vitriolam vocant.' <sup>6</sup> Ib. 'Vitrago ab Oribasio ca. de effusione urine vocatur paritaria.' <sup>7</sup> See ante, Herba Muralis.

<sup>8</sup> See ante, Herba Sancti Petri. <sup>9</sup> Sim. Jan. 'Passerella, primula veris, herba paralysis idem ut volunt quidam.'

<sup>10</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dclxxxiii, 'Turdilli, i. herbe. Cas. Fel. passerine secundum aliquos.' Sim. Jan. 'Turdilli semen in antido. virili in mitridato minori quidam exponunt herbe passerine sed utrumque ignoro.'

<sup>11</sup> Read *herba Sancti Petri*. The reason of this name is no doubt the same which has led the Germans to call the plant *Schlüsselblume*. Fuchs, H. S. p. 926, calls it *S. Peterschlüssel*. <sup>12</sup> Read *codium*,

that is κώδων. See App. Papaver album. <sup>13</sup> White poppy. <sup>14</sup> διὰ κωδεῖων.

Cass. Felix (ed. Rose), c. 33, 'dandum etiam et dia codyon.' <sup>15</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dlxxii, 'Papilla, i. vesicca.' Apparently *papula* or *papilla*, in the sense of blister.

<sup>16</sup> Bart. p. 33, 'Panis cuculi, alleluia idem.' Gerarde, p. 1202, 'the Apothecaries and Herbarists call it *Alleluia* and *Panis cuculi*, or Cuckowes meate . . . in French, *Pain de cocu*; in English, wood Sorrell, wood Sower, Sower Trefoile, Stubwort, Alleluia.'

<sup>17</sup> Sowbread. See ante, Ciclamen. <sup>18</sup> Gerarde, Supplement, 'Dilnote, cyclamen.'

<sup>19</sup> Bart. p. 15, 'Cyclamen, panis porcinus idem, an. herthenote.' Gerarde, p. 845, 'in shops *Cyclamen*, *Panis Porcinus* and *Arthanita*'

<b>Panis alexinus</b> <sup>1</sup> , panis bene coctus idem.	<b>Patrision</b> <sup>8</sup> , respice in philippendula. [ <b>Paulina</b> , i. edera terrestris.]
<b>Panicum</b> in esca omnibus [omnibus] utile est, unde si panis factus fuerit 5 et comedus uentrem abstinet et urinam prouocat.	<b>Panax cironium</b> <sup>9</sup> nascitur in monte <sup>25</sup> Pelio quam Latini hinnulam campa. dicunt, florem habet aurosam, radi- cem tenuem non altam, gustu uiscidam, bibita morsibus uenenatis occurrit[ur]. <sup>30</sup>
<b>Panax Eraclia</b> <sup>2</sup> , unde opipanax colli- gitur, folia habet minora et sparsa super terram, uiridia et aspera ualde, 10 sicut ficus obrotunda et diuisa in v. partes, uirga longa est ei sicut ferule, albi coloris, nascitur in finibus Libie et in Macedonia.	<b>Panax Asclepii</b> <sup>10</sup> , folia habet nodosa similia maratro sed maiora et as- periora, super uirgam capitellum habet in quo flores aurosi sunt et uiscidi et odorati. <sup>35</sup>
[ <b>Perniciados</b> <sup>3</sup> , respice in pari- taria.	<b>Paragoriticum</b> <sup>11</sup> , i. mitigatorium, et dicitur a <b>paragorizo</b> <sup>12</sup> , zas, i. miti- go, as.
<b>Pauca leonis</b> <sup>4</sup> , respice in flaura et in lantapedion.	<b>Paracopa</b> <sup>13</sup> , i. al[i]enacio mentis.
<b>Pneumonia</b> <sup>5</sup> , respice in geranion.	<b>Parituma</b> <sup>14</sup> , i. apostema et pannicula <sup>40</sup> idem.
<b>Papauer plastrum</b> <sup>6</sup> , respice in num- 20 phea.	<b>Paroximus</b> <sup>15</sup> , i. exacerbacio, inde <b>par-</b> <b>oxiticon</b> <sup>16</sup> , i. exacerbatium ut in Alexandro de frenesi.
<b>Passerella</b> <sup>7</sup> , } respice in paralisis herba. <b>Passerina</b> , }	

1. alexinis. 7. Eraclea. opopanax. 13. Libye. 26. compaciam. 27. aurosum.  
28. non latam. 37. mitigo, gas. 40. apostemata minuta a colera genita. Paranacium  
est apostemata. 42. Paroximus i. i.

<sup>1</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dlxxxii, 'Panis Alexandrinus uel rubicundus, i. recocitus et rubescens vel  
biscoctus. <sup>2</sup> Diosc. iii. 48, πάνακες Ἡράκλειον ἐξ οὐδὸν πάνακας συλλέγεται, κ. τ. λ.  
<sup>3</sup> περδικιάς. <sup>4</sup> See ante, Flaura and Lantapodion. <sup>5</sup> Diosc. iii. 121, γεράνιον οἱ δὲ  
πελωνιτίς. ib. πολυμενία. <sup>6</sup> Papaver palustre. See ante, Nimphea. <sup>7</sup> Sim. Jan.  
'Passerella, primula veris, herba paralisis idem ut volunt quidam.' <sup>8</sup> See ante, Filipendula.  
Sim. Jan. 'Paterion' vocatur a quibusdam filipendula.' <sup>9</sup> Diosc. iii. 50, πάνακες χειράνιον  
φύεται μάλιστα ἐν τῷ Πηλείῳ ὄρει. φύλλα δὲ ἔχει ἀμαράκῳ ἐμφερῆ, ἀνθη χρυσοειδῆ, κ. τ. λ.  
<sup>10</sup> Diosc. iii. 49, πάνακες Ἀσκληπιὸν . . . φύλλα δμοια μαράθρῳ . . . καὶ ἐπ' ἄκρου σκιάδιον ἐφ' οὐ  
τὰ ἀνθη χρυσοειδῆ δριμέα εὐώδη. <sup>11</sup> παρηγορητικόν. <sup>12</sup> παρηγορίζω. <sup>13</sup> παρακοπή,  
Alex. Trall. (ed. Puschmann), i. 517. <sup>14</sup> See post, Pannaracium. *Panicula* (Scribonius Largus,  
c. 82) is a swelling, or tumour. <sup>15</sup> παροξυσμός. <sup>16</sup> παροξυντικόν, Alex. Trall. (ed.  
Puschmann), i. 519.

- [**Parotide**<sup>1</sup> sunt minuta et apostemata aurium.]
- Pa[ra]crusticus**<sup>2</sup> uel **parac[r]opus**, i. [rusticus] insanus.
- 5 [**Paracoperis** uel **paracopis**<sup>3</sup>, insania idem.]
- Parofugia**<sup>4</sup>, i. aperte reuolucio.
- Paratetimus**<sup>5</sup> [id est] foramen magnum.
- 10 **Pari**<sup>6</sup>, circum uel de, quando pro circum inde dicitur **parodisus**<sup>7</sup>, quando pro de *inde* dicitur **paritanoxon nosomacio**<sup>8</sup>, i. de acutis egritudinibus, et **pariton hereseon medicorum**<sup>9</sup>, i. de sectis eorum, et **parision dermanion**<sup>10</sup>, i. de naturalibus uirtutibus.
- 15 **Pachimen** uel **pachimeres**<sup>11</sup>, i. obtusum.
- 20 **Pachime**, i. esce grossum humorem habentes.
- 25 [**Pachimen** uel **pachimeres**.]

- Pacemon**<sup>12</sup> siue lacducemon uel **maracon**, folia habet colandro similia, et flores in circuitu albos et in medio est mellinum cum <sup>25</sup> odore brimosto et gustu amaro, bibita cum oxnelle sicut epichinum <sup>13</sup> flegma et coleram per uentrem educit.
- Pateos**<sup>14</sup>, fillis uel filex idem. gall. feu- 30 gere <sup>15</sup>, ance. fearn <sup>16</sup>.
- Paliurus**<sup>17</sup>, ab aliis actus paliaris uel cicer domesticum uocatur, radix et folia eius stiptica sunt, ita ut fluentem stringit uentrem. 35
- Palma Xpi**<sup>18</sup>, uel **pentalma xpi**, gira solis, priapus idem, similis archangelice, sed folia habet maiora et multo plus fissa quasi quinque digitorum, stipitem habet quadratum 40 et aliquantulum nigrum. [Respic in custos orti.]

4. insania idem. 7. Parafugia, i. a parte reuolucio. 8. i. foramen. 10. paradysus.  
 11. paritonoxon. 12. nosomatio. 15. parifisiton. 22. lacantemon. 23. coriandro.  
 26. brumoso. 27. oximelle. Epithimum. 30. fuger. 31. farn. 32. actus  
 pilarius. 35. stringunt.

<sup>1</sup> παρωτίδες. Bart. p. 33, 'Parocide, tumores circa aures.' See App. Parotides. <sup>2</sup> παρακρουστικός. <sup>3</sup> παρακοπή. <sup>4</sup> Renzi, Coll. Salernit. iii. 306, 'Parapligia, id est particularis resolutio.' παραπληγία, or παραπληξία, cf. Cass. Felix, c. 65. <sup>5</sup> παρακέντησις. Renzi, Coll. Salernit. iii. 306, 'Paracentinus, i. foramen magnum.' Sim. Jan. 'Paracentesis . . . est perforatio que fit in oculis . . . et etiam sic dicitur perforatio que fit in ventre ydropicorum.' <sup>6</sup> περί. <sup>7</sup> παράδεισος, though probably periodus (*περίοδος*) is meant. MS. Ashm. 1470. <sup>8</sup> Περὶ τῶν δέκαν τοσημάτων. <sup>9</sup> περὶ τῶν αἰρέσεων λατρῶν. <sup>10</sup> περὶ φυσικῶν δυνάμεων. Renzi, Coll. Salernit. iii. 307, 'persicon dermanon (var. dennamon.)' Whatever may be the source of these glosses, they are neither from Hugutio nor Papias. <sup>11</sup> παχυμερής. <sup>12</sup> Diosc. iii. 145, παρθένιον, οἱ δὲ ἀμάρακον, οἱ δὲ λευκάνθεμον καὶ τοῦτο καλοῦσι . . . φύλλα ἔχει ὅμοια κορίφ λεπτά· ἀνθη λευκὰ κύκλῳ, τὸ δὲ μέσον μῆλινον, δομῇ ἵποβρωμον, τῇ δὲ γεύσει πίκριζον. <sup>13</sup> Ib. ὡς τὸ ἐπίθυμον. <sup>14</sup> πτέρις, Diosc. iv. 183. <sup>15</sup> Fougère. <sup>16</sup> Fern. <sup>17</sup> Diosc. i. 121, παλίουρος. <sup>18</sup> Bart. p. 33, 'Palma Christi, grana solis idem, stipitem habet quadratum sed uiridem.' See ante, Custos orti.

**Palma**<sup>1</sup>, que in Egipta nascitur, semen habet mirobolano simile quam catoria appellant Egipcii, in uino austero bibitum corruptelam et fluxum sanguinis mulierum compescit. gall. et ang. dates.

**Palla marina**, arbor est.

**Platociminum**<sup>2</sup>, siler montanum, sisileos idem, platos<sup>3</sup> enim est latum, i. latum ciminum rusticorum, semine utimur. Item [etiam] platos dicitur **arsenicum plateos**<sup>4</sup>, i. quod in latas laminas diuidi potest, et inde dicitur **homoplata**<sup>5</sup>, i.

latum os humeri, ut in Tegni<sup>6</sup>.

**Platanus**<sup>7</sup> est arbor humide et frigide substantie et ideo folia eius uirida trita et imposita genua inflata [optime] curant.

**Platapile**<sup>8</sup> uel **platanipale** dicuntur fructus [etiam] platani arboris.

**Placente**<sup>9</sup> sunt panes facti de pasta azima per quoddam artificium et

dicuntur a placebo, [pla]ces, ge. et angl. crampastes<sup>10</sup>.  
<sup>25</sup>

**Platicoriasis**<sup>11</sup> uel **plantigaras** interpretatur dilacio pupille oculi.

**Planta Xpi**<sup>12</sup> guttas facit nigras in foliis sed quidam dicunt esse satirion set non est.  
<sup>30</sup>

**Plantago maior**<sup>13</sup>, lingua agni idem, gall. planteyne, a<sup>e</sup>. weybred[e], [arnoglossa.]

**Plantago minor**<sup>14</sup>, lancelata, centineruia, quinqueruuum idem.  
<sup>35</sup> gall. launcele, anglice ribbewort.

[**Parella**, **paradella**, respice in lapacium acutum.

**Pacia**<sup>15</sup>, respice in lepida.  
<sup>40</sup>

**Pentalma Xpi**, respice in palma xpi.

**Prassion**<sup>16</sup>, respice in alphasora.]

**Plasma**<sup>17</sup>, i. forma, inde **cathaplasma**<sup>18</sup>, i. emplastrum.

**Pannaracium**<sup>19</sup> est apostema in panicula<sup>20</sup>. [Respice in paniritula.]  
<sup>45</sup>

1. Egypto.

2. mirabolano.

7. Palma.

10. uel ciminum rusticorum.

17. uiridia.

20. plantanipale.

22. placentes.

25. crampastes.

26. plantigaras.

27. dilatatio-

29. sed.

32. plaunteyne.

34. lanceolata.

35. quinquerictuum.

36. ribbwert.

<sup>1</sup> Diosc. i. 143, φοῦνιξ ἐν Αἰγύπτῳ γίνεται . . . παρεμφέρων τῇ ἀραβικῇ μυροβαλάνῳ . . . χλωρὸς τὸ χρῶμα ἐμφερῆς κυδωνίῳς κατὰ τὴν δσμήν. . . πινομένος σὺν οἴνῳ αὐστηρῷ πρὸς διάρροιαν καὶ ροῦν γυναικεῖον.

<sup>2</sup> See App. Platocymimum.

<sup>3</sup> πλατύς.

<sup>4</sup> ἀρσενικὸν πλακῶδες, Diosc.

v. 120.

<sup>5</sup> ἀμοπλάτη.

<sup>6</sup> Galen's τέχνη λατρική.

<sup>7</sup> πλάτανος, Diosc. i. 107.

<sup>8</sup> πλατάνου φύλλα, Diosc. i. 107.

<sup>9</sup> Bart. p. 35, 'Placenta est panis factus de pasca azima, i.

wastel.'

<sup>10</sup> See ante sub Lagana.

<sup>11</sup> πλατυκορίσις, Galen (ed. Kühn), xiv. p. 768.

Cassius Felix, c. 29, 'platycoriasis id est dilatatio pupulae.'

<sup>12</sup> App. 'Planta Christi' guttas

facit nigras in foliis, quam quidam dicunt satyriion esse, et non est.'

<sup>13</sup> See ante, Arnoglossa.

<sup>14</sup> See ante, Lanceolata.

<sup>15</sup> παχεῖα, Diosc. v. 89.

<sup>16</sup> ἀμπελόπτρασον, Diosc. ii. 179.

<sup>17</sup> πλάσμα.

<sup>18</sup> κατάπλασμα.

<sup>19</sup> παρωνυχία.

Bart. p. 33, 'Panaricum, apostema calidum

in extremitatibus digitorum.' See ante, Peritura.

MS. Ashm. 1470, 'Panaricum est apostema

quoddam, idem est panucla.'

<sup>20</sup> Pannicula, a swelling or tumour.

Matth. Silv. c. dlxxxii,

'Panuda, i. panaritium.'

**Pantosis**<sup>1</sup> est oculorum tumor ut et difficile a palpebris contigatur, ut in Oribasio.  
**Panniculas**<sup>2</sup>, [i. apostema unguium.  
**5 Paniritula**] uel **paranicum**<sup>3</sup>, i. apostema inter digitos. [a<sup>e</sup>. a whit-flawe<sup>4</sup>.]  
**Pantifilagos**<sup>5</sup>, i. flos tarsi barbati. [Respice in flosmus et in penphiliigos.]  
**10 Pampinus**<sup>6</sup>, folia uitis idem.  
**Pan**<sup>7</sup>, i. totum, inde **pantegni**<sup>8</sup>, et **pan**<sup>9</sup>, i. X<sup>m</sup>. et similia.  
**Pancracium**<sup>10</sup> multi dicunt scillam, radix est illi similis maior colorem purpureum uel croceum habens, gustu amara, folia lilio similia sed oblonga, uirtus est illi similis scille, succus eius cum mulso bibita ydripicos et spleneticos sanat.

**Parchenotidos**<sup>11</sup>, mercurialis idem. g<sup>e</sup>. et a<sup>e</sup>. mercurie.

**Partichimatis**<sup>12</sup>, i. ex stomachi uentositate laborantis.

**Prassium**<sup>13</sup> duplex est, album et ni- 25 grum, [marrubium nigrum idem.]

**Prassio albo** utimur in electuariis et pucionibus contra tussim antiquam. gall. morail<sup>14</sup>, a<sup>e</sup>. hor-hune. 30

**Prassio nigro** non utimur.

**Prassium**<sup>15</sup> aut filofores<sup>16</sup> frutex est ex una radice multas uirgas habens albas asperas et quadras, folia similia digito maiori, et obrotunda, 35 aspera et rugosa, gustu amara; folia sicca et semen bibitum cum melle tisicis et tussientibus et asmaticis prosunt ex frigida causa, ut in senibus; [unde] **diapassium** 40

1. Pantosis.	2. contegatur.	3. Tribasio.	8. Pamphiligos.	11. folium.
13. Xpm.	15. maiori.	21. Parthenotidos.	mercury.	23. Partichymatis.
24. laborantibus.	29. maroyl.	horhoune.	32. filofores.	38. posicis.
40. dyapassium.				

<sup>1</sup> πρόπτωσις. Renzi, Coll. Salernit. iii. 309, 'Prontosis vel propositis est oculorum tumor ut et difficile a palpebris contegantur, nisi inferioribus.' ib. 'Proptoses, id est lippitudines.' Cassius Felix, c. 29, 'proptosis vero est oculorum ex nimio tumore prominens casus, ut etiam difficile a palpebris contegantur.'

<sup>2</sup> See ante, Pannaracium. <sup>3</sup> παρανύχια. It. *panariccio*, a whitlow. Cf. Bart. p. 33. Perhaps the reading should be as there, 'apostema calidum in extremitatibus digitorum.' <sup>4</sup> Whitlow. <sup>5</sup> See ante, Flosmus. <sup>6</sup> Bart. p. 33, 'Pampinus, folia vitis.' Renzi, Coll. Salernit. iii. 306, 'Pan id est totum, inde pantegni, panchrestum et similia.'

<sup>7</sup> τάν. <sup>8</sup> Perhaps πάντεχνος. <sup>9</sup> πάγχρηστον, or possibly πάγχριστον.

<sup>10</sup> Diosc. ii. 203, παγκράτιον, οἱ δὲ καὶ τοῦτο σκίλλαν ὀνομάζουσι, βίξα ἔστι βολβῷ μεγάλῳ ὅμοια, κ. τ. λ.

<sup>11</sup> παρθένιον, Diosc. iv. 188. See App. Percenotidos. <sup>12</sup> Possibly

πυευματικοῖς. <sup>13</sup> πράσιον, Diosc. iii. 109. <sup>14</sup> Gerarde, Supplement, 'Mawrolle,

horehound.'

<sup>15</sup> Diosc. iii. 109, πράσιον . . . οἱ δὲ φυλλόφαρες . . . θάμνος ἔστιν ἀπὸ μᾶς

βίξης πολύκλαδος . . . , φύλλον δὲ τῷ μεγάλῳ δακτύλῳ ἵσον . . . , κ. τ. λ. <sup>16</sup> φυλλόφαρες.

electuarium quod inde dicitur a domino<sup>1</sup>.  
**Pastinaca**, baucia<sup>2</sup> agrestis idem, radicem similem saxifragie, sed folia multa maiora et spisciora. a<sup>e</sup>. wyldes kirwhit<sup>3</sup>.  
**[Pes ciconie**, respice in nubis.  
**Proserpinata**, respice in polignia.]  
**Penidiorum**<sup>4</sup>, uirtus est frigida et  
humida, asperitatem arteriarum comesti leniunt.  
**Penidie**, gall. et anglice, penydes<sup>5</sup>.  
**Periplicis** uel **perificus**<sup>6</sup> interpretatur de replecione ut in fine Tegni<sup>7</sup>.  
**Perones**<sup>8</sup>, interpretatur dolor.  
**Peremeollum**<sup>9</sup> interpretatur spongeola.

**Peraccoticum**<sup>10</sup>, interpretatur mitigationem.  
**Perituma**<sup>11</sup>, i. apostema in guttere.  
**Perterigomata**<sup>12</sup>, [id est] penne.  
**Pseri**, multi putauerunt melanciam esse, sed falsum est, tamen eius generis est et *suum* brumosum [est], odorem habet ita malum ut nauseum provocat.  
**Petrosilinum**<sup>13</sup> [*domesticum*], gall. alisaundre, a<sup>e</sup>. stamerche<sup>14</sup>. [Respicie in ata et in olixatrum et in silonum.]  
**Petroleum**<sup>15</sup>, i. oleum de petra.  
**Petalia**<sup>16</sup>, i. cortices tritici.  
**Petila**, i. policaria minor.

4. saxifrage. 5. spissiora. wildescirewert. 12. penidles. 13. periphisis.  
15. Perenes. 17. Peragoniticum. 19. Peritimia. 20. i. penne. 21. Perseri.  
22. eiusdem. 26. p. macedonicum. 31. Petala.

<sup>1</sup> Read διά. <sup>2</sup> See ante, Baucia. <sup>3</sup> Bart. p. 33, 'Pastinaca, an. skirwhite.'  
<sup>4</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dlxxxiii, 'Penidie finnt ex zuccaro.' The word appears to mean *sugar-candy*, which is a thread (*πήνη, πηνίδιον*) around which sugar has been allowed to crystallize. See Professor Skeat's note on Piers the Plowman, p. 134 (Oxford, 1881). The passage in the Text of the poem is—

' May no sugre ne swete jinge asswage my swellynge,  
Ne no diapenidion dryue it fro myne herte.'

<sup>5</sup> Cotgrave has 'Penide, a Pennet, the little wreath of sugar taken in a cold:' and again, 'a Penet (of sugar, for the cold), Penide.' MS. Sloane 282, 'Penidie, penetes.' <sup>6</sup> περὶ πλήθους.

<sup>7</sup> Galen's τέχνη ιατρική. <sup>8</sup> περόνη. <sup>9</sup> Read *penicillus*, and see post, Pinicellus.

In the Vetus Translatio of Soranus, ii. 4 (ed. Rose, p. 60), 'deinde penicillo aqua calida tincto faciem vaporare' is used to render εἴτα διὰ σπόγγου θερμῷ ὑδατι βραχέντος περιμάσσοντα τὸ πρόσωπον. Matth. Silv. c. dlxxxiii, 'Penicellus id est spongia.' Cf. Festus, 'Peniculi, spongæ longæ propter similitudinem caudarum appellate. Penes enim vocabantur caudæ.' <sup>10</sup> παρηγορητικόν.

<sup>11</sup> Renzi, Coll. Salernit. iii. 307, 'Parichimia, id est apostema juxta ysmon.' Read παρίσθμια. Matth. Silv. c. dlxxxii, 'Parichie id est iuxta isophagum.' <sup>12</sup> πτερυγώματα.

<sup>13</sup> Bart. p. 33, 'Petrocelinum macedonicum, stanmarche idem.' See ante, Alexander. <sup>14</sup> Read stan-merche. <sup>15</sup> Bart. p. 33, 'Petroleum, i. olivum quod resudit de petra.' <sup>16</sup> Bart. p. 33, 'Petala, cortices tritici.' Matth. Silv. c. dlxxxii, 'Pectola, i. squama.' 'Pectaloides sunt cortices citri excorticati.'

**Pheson**<sup>1</sup>, i. lac feruens.

**Penfiligos** uel **panfiligos**<sup>2</sup>, flosmus<sup>3</sup>  
uel flos tarsi barbati idem, facit  
magna folia subalba spissa pilosa,  
foliis utimur. a<sup>ce</sup>. cattestayl.

**Peusedamum**<sup>4</sup>, cauda porcina, feni-  
cularis uel feniculus porcinus uel  
feniculus agrestis, masmaratrum<sup>5</sup>,  
cauda pecorina idem, radice et  
semine utimur.

**Pes uituli**<sup>6</sup> similis est iaro in foliis, nisi  
quod iarus habet cornuta folia et  
pes uituli uaria; alio nomine dici-  
tur interficiens patrem. angl. ston-  
denegousse<sup>7</sup>. [Respice in sati-  
rion.]

**Pes columbinus** uel **pes columbe**  
idem, folia habet diuisa in septem

porciones et quelibet porcio habet  
duas diuisiones uel iii. Florem<sup>20</sup>  
habet blaueum, [gall.] et anglice,  
clauerfot<sup>8</sup>. [Respice in flectidos et  
in spleteon.]

**Pes pulli**<sup>9</sup>, herba ter[r]estris idem,  
crescit in montibus et in terris cul-<sup>25</sup>  
tis. g. pee de polayn<sup>10</sup> uel pe de  
clyual<sup>11</sup>, a<sup>ce</sup>. donnhoue uel wowell  
uel feldhoue. [Respice in portu-  
laca<sup>12</sup>.]

**Pes milui**<sup>13</sup>, i. herba calida, i. con-<sup>30</sup>  
trarca.

**Pes nisi**<sup>14</sup> secundum aliquos est genus  
narstucii aquatici.

**Pes uulturis** similis est philipendule,  
sed folia habet maius rotunda. <sup>35</sup>

**Pes corui**<sup>15</sup> uel **pes coruinus** idem,

1. Phefon. 6. Peucedanum. 9. porcina. radicibus. 11. nisi quia.  
14. stondenegosse. 21. balneum et dicitur anglice coluerfot. 26. pye de poleyn. pye  
de chiual. 27. fflowelle. 30. catrarca. 34. philippendule. 35. magis. 36. cerui.

<sup>1</sup> Renzi, Coll. Salernit. iii. 307, ‘*Phephon*, id est lac fluens (*var. fervens*).’ <sup>2</sup> See ante,  
Flosmus and App. Panfilogo. <sup>3</sup> φλόμος. <sup>4</sup> Diosc. iii. 82, πευκέδανον. <sup>5</sup> μάραθρον.

<sup>6</sup> See ante, Iarus. <sup>7</sup> Gerard, p. 219, ‘Sweet Cullions, and Stander grasse; in Dutch,  
*Knavencraut* and *Stondelcraut*: in French, *Satyrion*.’ Cotgrave, ‘*Satyrion*: m. *Satyrion*, Rag-  
wort, Standlewort, Stander-grasse, Gander-goose.’ <sup>8</sup> Read *culverfot*. Wright’s Vocabularies  
(ed. Wüller), i. 131, ‘*Columba*, culfer. *Palumbus*, wudeculfre.’ ib. i. 574, ‘*Columbare*, an<sup>ce</sup>. a  
culverhous.’ Gerard, Supplement, ‘*Culverwort*, Columbine.’ <sup>9</sup> Gerard, p. 811, ‘*Tussilago*  
or *Fole-foot* . . . is called in English, *Fole-foot*, *Colts-foot*, *Horse-hoofe* and *Bull-foot*.’ Here  
it is called both *foal-hoof* (reading *fowell* or *feldhoue*) and *donn-hoof*. *Donn* or *Dun* seems to  
have been an old name for *horse*: hence *don-key*, little horse. *Donn-hoof* has probably been cor-  
rupted into *tun-hoof*, just as *hay-hove* (a name of ground-ivy) would seem to have been corrupted  
into *alehoof*. See ante, *Edera terrestris*. <sup>10</sup> Cotgrave, ‘*Pied de poulain*, Fole-foot, *Colts-*  
*foot*, *Hall-foot*, *Hors-foot*, *Bull-foot*.’ <sup>11</sup> Pied de cheval. <sup>12</sup> Bart. p. 34, ‘*Pes pulli*,  
*portulaca* idem, *purcelan*.’ <sup>13</sup> App. ‘*Pes milvi* similis est iaro in foliis nisi quia iarus habet  
cornuta folia et pes milui varia,’ where it would seem that *pes uituli* had become corrupted into  
*pes milui*. ib. ‘*Pes milui*, i. *cetrach*.’ See ante, *Catrarca*.

<sup>14</sup> MS. Sloane, 282, ‘*Pes nisi*,  
pulmonaria, polliticum, sperhaukesfote.’ <sup>15</sup> Bart. p. 33, ‘*Pes corvi*, i. *apium emoroidarum*.’

ligatus est digitum [af]aufert dolorem dentium. angl. crowfot.  
[Respice in apium emoroidarum.]  
**Pes leonis**<sup>1</sup> unum habet stipitem magnum, alios minores, folia que sunt iuxta terram sunt rotunda, in iv. partes diuisa uel quinque, folia superiora minoribus non assimilantur, nodum habet superius cum florem educere debet.  
**Pes leporinus**<sup>2</sup>, gariofilata, auencia idem. g<sup>e</sup>. et a<sup>e</sup>. auence.  
**Pentadactilis**<sup>3</sup>, gira solis, miraculum ortulanum, custos orti idem.  
**Pentaflon**<sup>4</sup>, quinquefolium. gall. quinquefoil. a<sup>e</sup>. fffeleuedgrase. [Respice in camolee.]  
**Pentameron**, i. oleum mar[r]ubii.  
**Pneumatosis**<sup>5</sup>, i. uentositas. **Pro**  
**catarrica causa**<sup>6</sup>, dicitur ab a quod est procul et catarreon quod

est fluere quasi procul de[f]luens, hinc causa primitua.  
**Pectenatos**<sup>7</sup>, mercurialis idem. gall. et a<sup>e</sup>. mercurie. <sup>25</sup>  
**Perdalion**<sup>8</sup>, respice in mecon cerasitides.  
**Persicaria**, pulicaria, saponaria, salmacia idem, secundum Lauren- ciun. Respice in ourago<sup>9</sup>. <sup>30</sup>  
**Pes gallinacius**<sup>10</sup>, respice in talap- sium.  
**Persa maiorana**, respice in amaracus.  
**Pes ceruinus**, respice in carnopodium et in cinopodicon<sup>11</sup>. <sup>35</sup>  
**Petiginaria**<sup>12</sup>, respice in celidonia.  
**Petalie**<sup>13</sup>, i. cortex frumenti.  
**Perdiadias**<sup>14</sup>, i. paritaria.  
**Pastinaca agrestis**, respice in corioca<sup>15</sup> et in daucus.] <sup>40</sup>  
**Pastina**<sup>16</sup> sunt fructus nucleos et testes habentes.

2. crowfot.

14. ortolanum.

arti.

16. fffeleuedgers.

<sup>1</sup> Bart. p. 33, 'Pes leonis similis est pedi corvi.' ib. 'Pes leonis, i. pentaflon secundum quosdam.' Gerarde, p. 949, 'It is called of the later Herbarists Alchimella, and of most *Stellaria*, *Pes Leonis*, *Pata Leonis*, and *Sanicula maior*.' See ante, Flaura. <sup>2</sup> Bart. p. 33, 'Pes leporis, avancia idem.' See ante, Auencia.

<sup>3</sup> App. 'Pētadactylus, custos horti.' See ante, Custos orti. <sup>4</sup> πεντάφυλλον, Diosc. iv. 42. <sup>5</sup> πνευμάτωσις. Matth. Silv. c. dxc, 'Pneumatis, pneumatosis, i. ventositas spiritus.'

<sup>6</sup> προκαταρκτική αίρια. Renzi, Coll. Salernit. iii. 309, 'Pro- catartica causa dicitur a pro quod est procul, &c. propiginea causa dicitur causa agens . . . nectica (var. prosenectica) causa dicitur causa conjuncta, ut in Alexandre de dolore capitis.' Alex. Trall. (ed. Puschmann), i. 465. <sup>7</sup> See ante, Parchenotidos. <sup>8</sup> Diosc. iv. 66, παράλιον. <sup>9</sup> See ante, Currago.

<sup>10</sup> Gerarde, p. 264, 'The Grecians call these kinds of herbs, θλάσπι . . . they have also other names . . . as Scandulaceum, Capsella, Pes gallinaceus.' See post, Thalapsium. <sup>11</sup> See Cinopedicon. <sup>12</sup> Perhaps impetiginaria. <sup>13</sup> See ante, Petalia. <sup>14</sup> περδικιάς. <sup>15</sup> See ante, Cariota.

<sup>16</sup> Renzi, Coll. Salernit. iii. 308, 'Pistachea uel pistacheæ, fructus sunt habentes nucleos et testas.' πιστάκια.

- Pastinastoria**, i. cathaplasma.  
**Passuli uel passule**<sup>1</sup> dicuntur ueue  
passe.  
**Periclimenon**<sup>2</sup>, matrissilua, capri-  
folium. gall. cheurefoil de haye,  
a<sup>e</sup>. honysocle.  
**Peristeron**<sup>3</sup> uel **peristerion** uel **pis-  
teron**, uerbena, recia<sup>4</sup>, columbina  
uel columbaria idem. Inde nomen  
10 accepit quod florem indum habet  
ad similitudinem columbe. gall. et  
a<sup>e</sup>. columbyne. [Respic in colum-  
bina et in columbaria et in gero-  
botonum.]  
**Pepe spermate**<sup>5</sup>, corrigiola idem. a<sup>c</sup>e.  
berebynde.  
**Peplum**<sup>6</sup> est nomen equiuocum ad  
uittas mulierum, gall. guynpel<sup>7</sup>, et  
ad quoddam genus cardonis in  
20 cuius summitate nascuntur fila<sup>8</sup>  
quasi folia subtilissima que qua-  
libet leui impulsu uolant per aera.
- Pepanus**<sup>9</sup>, pulmenaria idem.  
**Peplex**<sup>10</sup> frutex est plena lacrima alba,  
folia [et] minuta habet, sicut ruta <sup>25</sup>  
sed laciora, omnis enim frutex  
communiter obrotunda est et in  
terram spansa, nascitur in ortis et  
inter uites.  
**Pepo** in cibis lenis est, detracta cute ac <sup>30</sup>  
semine abiepto esui datur, stomachi  
compescit ardores, caro peponis<sup>11</sup>  
comesta diuretica est.  
**Pepones**<sup>12</sup> sunt quedam species melonis.  
**Pegma**<sup>13</sup>, i. frixorium uel frixoleum ut <sup>35</sup>  
in Alexandro.  
**Pelichimon**<sup>14</sup>, i. plumbeus color ut in  
Theophilo.  
**Pelicum** est herba nobis ignota.  
**Pelicmus**<sup>15</sup> nascitur in triticia segite <sup>40</sup>  
et ordiacea, cum laminis siue febris  
semine plenis, amaris, flauis, botris  
similibus, muscetur antidotis et si  
solum apponatur conceptum necat.

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- |                  |                  |                |                 |
|------------------|------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. Pasmaphora.   | 4. Periclemenon. | 5. heye.       | 6. honisoucles. |
| 10. quia florem. | 12. columbine.   | 15. serpinata. | 7. peristereon. |
| 23. pulmonaria.  | 37. Pelichenon.  |                | 16. berebinde.  |
|                  |                  |                | 18. guymple.    |
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<sup>1</sup> Bart. p. 33, ‘*Passula*, uva passa idem.’ <sup>2</sup> Diosc. iv. 14, *περικλύμενον*. <sup>3</sup> Bart.  
p. 33, ‘*Peristeron*, i. *vervena*.’ Diosc. iv. 60, *περιστερέων*. <sup>4</sup> Ib. *τριξαλίς*. <sup>5</sup> Read  
*Proserpinata*. Bart. p. 35, ‘*Proserpina*, i. *poligonia*, vel *corrigiola secundum quosdam*.’ App.  
*Proserpinaca*. <sup>6</sup> *πέπλος*. <sup>7</sup> Cotgrave, ‘*Guimble*, the Crepine of a French-hood.’  
Our *wimple*. <sup>8</sup> Possibly there is here a confusion between *peplus* and *pappus*. <sup>9</sup> Sim.  
Jan. ‘*Pepanus* dicitur pulmonaria herba a quibusdam.’ <sup>10</sup> Diosc. iv. 165, *πέπλος . . .*  
θαυμίσκος ἐστὶν ὅπου λευκοῦ μεστός, ἔχων φύλλον μικρόν, κ. τ. λ. <sup>11</sup> Diosc. ii. 163, ἡ δὲ  
τοῦ πέπονος σάρξ καὶ αὐτὴ οὐρητικὴ ἐσθιομένη. <sup>12</sup> Bart. p. 33, ‘*Pepones*, i. *melones*.’  
<sup>13</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dlxxxii, ‘*Pegma*, id est *frixorium* ut in *Alexan*.’ Possibly *φρύγανον* or *τήγανον*.  
<sup>14</sup> *πελιδνός* or *πελιός*. Matth. Silv. ‘*Pelichimon*, i. *plumbeus color* ut in *Theophilo*.’ Apparently  
the reference is to *Theophilus Protospatharius*. <sup>15</sup> Diosc. iii. 136, *πελεκίνος . . . σπέρμα*  
πυρὸν ὅμοιον πελέκει ἀμφιστόμῳ, ὅθεν ἀνόμασται, κ. τ. λ.

[**Panfiligos**<sup>1</sup> secundum Lilium, capitulo de herpestiomeno, est fumus qui adherit in fornacibus fabrorum ubi funduntur metalla. Respice in spodium.]  
**Petra uini**<sup>2</sup>, id est tartarum.  
**Phillis**<sup>3</sup>, respice in epithos.  
**Pantifilagos**, respice in flosmus.  
**Pulmonaria**, respice in pepanus.  
**Pentalon**<sup>4</sup>, respice in dafnoides.]  
**Pectica**<sup>5</sup>, i. medicina maturatiua.  
**Pecten**<sup>6</sup> equiuocum est [i.] ad locum circum membra uenerea et ad id instrumentum dentatum, [unde] uersus  
 15 *peyne*<sup>7</sup>. *plais*<sup>8</sup>.  
 Pecten habet habit lotrix, piscis,  
 [i.] *plectron*<sup>9</sup>. *herse*<sup>10</sup>.  
 citharista, colonis.

**Plectora**<sup>11</sup>, i. cacochimia, nomina sunt<sup>20</sup> replecionum, sed plectora est replecio intra uasa<sup>12</sup>, cacochimia extra, autores tamen quandoque indifferenter hiis nominibus [utuntur].  
**Pegmatibus**<sup>13</sup>, i. dulcaminibus.  
**Pellia**<sup>14</sup> sterna idem [est.]  
**Persicorum** cibus inutilis est stomacho, quod cito succus eius arescit, et caro eius in degestione uociatur.  
**Persica**<sup>15</sup> eustomacha sunt [que] uentrem mollunt. [Respice in carena.]  
**Persicaria**<sup>16</sup>, curiagia idem. gall. culrage. anglice, arssmerte.  
**Persa maiorana**, sansuc[c]us<sup>17</sup>, esbrium idem.  
**[Personacia]**<sup>18</sup>, lappacium maius idem].

13. illud instrumentum. 16. pleys. 18. herce. 19. colonus. 23. quandoque utuntur. 28. quia cito. 29. digestione. 34. currago. 36. esorium.

<sup>1</sup> πομφόλυξ, Diosc. v. 58. The reference seems to be to the *Lilium Medicinæ* of Bernardus de Gordonio, Ferrara, 1486. Lib. i. cap. 19. <sup>2</sup> Bart. p. 33, ‘*Petra vini*, i. tartarum.’ <sup>3</sup> See ante, Capparis and Epithos.

<sup>4</sup> Possibly a corruption of εὐπέταλον, Diosc. iv. 146. <sup>5</sup> Perhaps πεπτικά, or πεπαστικά. <sup>6</sup> Bart. p. 33, ‘*Pecten* equivocum est ad locum circa membra venerea et ad id instrumentum dentale.’ <sup>7</sup> Cotgrave, ‘*Peigne*, a Combe.’ <sup>8</sup> Plaice.

<sup>9</sup> πλῆκτρον. <sup>10</sup> Cotgrave, ‘*Herce*, a Harrow; also a kind of Port-cullis, that's stucke (as a Harrow) full of sharpe, strong, and outstanding (Iron) pinnes.’ <sup>11</sup> Bart. p. 35,

‘*Plectora*, cacochima, nomina sunt replecionum, . . . plectora est replecio intra vasa . . . cacochima autem dicitur replecio extra vasa.’ Galen (ed. Kühn), vol. x. p. 891, σταυ μὲν γὰρ διοτίμως δλλήλοις αὐξηθῶσιν οἱ χυμοί, πλῆθος τοῦτο καὶ πληθώραν ὀνομάζουσιν. σταυ δ' ἡδη ξανθῆς χολῆς ἡ μελαίνης ἡ φλέγματος ἡ τῶν δρρωδῶν ὑγρῶν μεστὸν γένηται τὸ σῶμα, κακοχυμίαν οὐ πληθώραν καλοῦσι.

<sup>12</sup> According to Gorreas, *Definit. Med.* (fol. Paris, 1622), *Plethora* is of two kinds, *ad vasa* (*πρὸς ἀγγεῖα*), and *ad vires* (*πρὸς τὴν δύναμιν*). <sup>13</sup> πέμπα.

<sup>14</sup> Renzi, *Coll. Salernit.* iii. 307, ‘*Perlia*, sterna idem.’ ib. iii. 315, ‘*Starna*, vel *starnus avis* est vel *parva perdix*.’ Perhaps ψάρ.

<sup>15</sup> Diosc. i. 144, τὰ δὲ περσικὰ μῆλα εὐστόμαχα εὐκοίλια τὰ πέπειρα. <sup>16</sup> See ante, *Currago*. <sup>17</sup> σάμψυχον. <sup>18</sup> Diosc.

iv. 105, ἄρκειον . . . ‘*Ρωμαῖοι περσωνάκεαμ*. *Personata* is so called from the large leaves of the Burdock, which resemble a mask (*persona*). Fuchs, H. S. p. 88, ‘Hinc haud dubie tam Græci quam Latini nomen illi *Prosopii* et *Personatæ* indiderunt.’

**Peruinca** uel prouinca<sup>1</sup>, triurica  
*idem*. gall. et a<sup>e</sup>. peruenke<sup>2</sup>, [herba  
ereclea<sup>3</sup> *idem*].

**Pernio** siue mula, i. tumida<sup>4</sup> quod in-  
5 interpretatur hiemale<sup>5</sup> secundum Ori-  
basium<sup>6</sup>, apostema est quod fit in  
talo [et in] yeme maxime propter  
frigus et dicitur pernio a pernicie.  
anglice, heke uel moule<sup>7</sup>.

10 **Pepsis**<sup>8</sup> interpretatur degestio et pon-  
tur similiter pro prima digestione<sup>9</sup>,  
inde **peptica**<sup>10</sup> degestio, et **ana-**  
**petica** i. recta degestio, sed se-  
cunda degestio dicitur madosis<sup>11</sup>,  
15 tertia anadosis<sup>12</sup>.

**Pilocella**<sup>13</sup> habet pilos in foliis, similis  
est consolide minori et in fractione

lactessit, bibita a uulnerato si euo-  
muerit morietur, si non, uiuet;  
ualet contra fluxum uentris. gall. 20  
pelosee uel peluette<sup>14</sup>, a<sup>e</sup>. lagheue<sup>15</sup>  
uel moushere. [Respic in auric-  
cula et in diptannum].

**Piganum**<sup>16</sup>, i. semen uel succus rute  
agrestis, [respic in erimola.] 25

**Pinicellus**<sup>17</sup>, spongia idem.

**Pinea**<sup>18</sup> est fructus arboris que uocatur  
pinus et dicitur alio nomine strom-  
biliacorum<sup>19</sup> i. fructus pini. [Res-  
pic in strombilie.] 30

**Pip[i]ones**<sup>20</sup> sunt pulli columbarum, et  
est nomen anomotopoion<sup>21</sup> i. for-  
matum a proprio sono animalis.  
anglice, pyones<sup>22</sup>.

1. trinca. 4. timida. 5. yemale. 9. hece. 10. digestio. 12. digestio.  
13. secunda digestio. 16. Pilosella. 17. minoris. 18. lactescit. euomerit.  
26. uel pinicellis. 31. columbarum. 32. s. formatum. 34. pijouns.

<sup>1</sup> App. ‘Prouanca et timeea idem est.’ <sup>2</sup> Cotgrave, ‘Pervenche, Periwinkle, or Pervincke (an hearbe).’ <sup>3</sup> See ante, Herba ereclea. <sup>4</sup> Read χίμετλα. <sup>5</sup> As though there were a connexion with χειμών. <sup>6</sup> Cf. Oribasius (ed. Daremburg), ii. 447. <sup>7</sup> Prompt. Parv. ‘Mowle, sore, Pustula (pernio H.)’ and see note. Cath. Angl. (ed. Herritage) ‘a Mowle, pernio.’ Wright’s Vocabularies (ed. Wüller), ‘Hec podesgra, Hoc perneo, a mowle. Cotgrave, ‘Mule, a Mule; also, a kibe.’ Torriano, ‘Mule, pantofles worn upon pumps; also kibes, or chill-blanes.’ Bart. p. 3, ‘De apostemate et cissuris in calcaneo quae vulgaliter dicuntur mule.’ For suggestions as to the derivation, see Littré, and Menagiis, Les Origines de la Langue française.

<sup>8</sup> πέψις. For the whole question of πρώτη, δευτέρα and τρίτη πέψις, see Galen (ed. Kühn), xv. 232 seqq. <sup>9</sup> See ante sub Emach. <sup>10</sup> πεπτικά. <sup>11</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dlxxxiv, ‘secunda digestio dicitur emadosis, tertia vero anadosis.’ Apparently αιμάτωσις, cf. ἔξαιμάτωσις, Galen (ed. Kühn), xv. 237. <sup>12</sup> ἀνάδοσις, Galen (ed. Kühn), xv. 235. <sup>13</sup> App. ‘Pilusella, pilos habet in foliis.’ See ante, Auricula muris. <sup>14</sup> Cotgrave, ‘Pelvette, The hearbe Mouse eare.’ Bart. p. 33, ‘Pelvette, mouser.’ <sup>15</sup> The reading of Sloane 284 in the gloss on Auricula muris. <sup>16</sup> πήγανον, Diosc. iii. 46. Bart. p. 34, ‘Piganum semen rute agrestis.’ <sup>17</sup> MS. Ashm. 1470, ‘Penicellus, i. spongia.’ See ante, Peremeollum. <sup>18</sup> Bart. p. 34, ‘Pinea fructus arboris est que vocatur pinus.’ <sup>19</sup> στροβίλοι, Diosc. i. 88. <sup>20</sup> Bart. p. 34, ‘Pipiones sunt pulli columbarum.’ <sup>21</sup> ὄνοματοποιόν:—the word *pipiones* being formed from *pipire*, ‘to chirp.’ Cf. ‘wizards that *peep* and that mutter,’ Isaiah viii. 19. <sup>22</sup> Prompt. Parv. ‘Pyone, yonge dove.’ Hence our *pigeon*.

- Pirium**<sup>1</sup>, ciltarium<sup>2</sup>, carpia<sup>3</sup>, rasura panni idem.
- Piconeon** uel **piriconeon**<sup>4</sup>, i. locus inter anum et uirgam uirilem.
- 5 Piratita**<sup>5</sup>, i. calida.
- Piriasis**<sup>6</sup>, allinum ignitum.
- Pirosis prosopum**<sup>7</sup>, i. incendium in facie.
- Piretrum**<sup>8</sup>, herba est satis communis, radix eius multum est acuta in sapore qua utimur. gall. et a<sup>e</sup>. pelestre<sup>9</sup>.
- Piper**<sup>10</sup> cuius triplex est maneries, est piper longum et dicitur macro-piper<sup>11</sup>, est etiam album et [dicitur] leucopiper<sup>12</sup>, et est nigrum piper quod *dicitur* melanopiper<sup>13</sup>. [Respicie in ciminella et in fausel et in sorbobima<sup>14</sup>.]
- Pionia**<sup>15</sup> herba est cuius semen similiter appellatur [et glacida idem].<sup>20</sup>
- Pirorum** naturam quidam stip[t]icam crediderunt, piri alia domestica, alia silvestria.
- Piloron**<sup>16</sup> uel **pilorion** uentris, i. fundus stomachi.<sup>25</sup>
- Pichemenon**<sup>17</sup>, caprifolium idem. [Rē-spice in matrissilua.]
- Piasiticum clister**<sup>18</sup>, i. oleum calidum.
- Pecina**<sup>19</sup>, i. resina alnete<sup>20</sup>.
- Picis** multa sunt genera et quando sim-  
pliciter ponitur pro usuali intelligi-  
tur. [Kitram idem est.]<sup>30</sup>
- Pix greca**<sup>21</sup>, [i.] colofonia idem [et pix perasi<sup>22</sup>].
- Pirichuma**<sup>23</sup> est apostema iuxta ysi-  
non<sup>24</sup>.<sup>35</sup>

3. Pitoneon. pericoreon. 5. Piratica.  
dicitur. 16. album quod dicitur. 22. pira.  
discere. 29. Pitnia. alnece.

6. allumen. 7. remedium. 13. quod  
23. Pitanta, i. superfluitas. 28. Piasiticum

<sup>1</sup> Apparently πυρεῖον. Matth. Silv. c. dlxxxix, 'Pirinum alias catinum, i. rasura panni.' MS. Ashm. 'Pirinum, epirum, tiltarium, carpia, rasura panni idem.'<sup>2</sup> τιλτάριον.<sup>3</sup> Hence the modern French *charpi*, lint. See ante, Carria: and also Cass. Felix (ed. Rose), p. 234, s.v. *emmotos*.

<sup>4</sup> Bart. p. 33, 'Paritoneon est locus inter anum et pudenda.' περιτόναιον.

<sup>5</sup> πυρωτικά. Sim. Jan. 'Pyrotica, medicina adustiua.'<sup>6</sup> πυρίασις. Sim. Jan. 'Piriasis, fomentatio, piriase, fomentare.' For *allinum ignitum* it would seem that we should read *balneum ignitum*: cf. Matth. Silv. c. dxcv, 'Pyria id est balneum igneum cum aliquis sedet super lapides calidos.' See post, sub Pir.<sup>7</sup> πύρωσις προσώπου.<sup>8</sup> Diosc. iii. 88, πύρεθρον.

<sup>9</sup> Bart. p. 34, 'Piretrum, pelestre idem.'<sup>10</sup> πέπερι, Diosc. ii. 188.<sup>11</sup> Ib. μακρὸν πέπερι.

<sup>12</sup> Ib. λευκὸν πέπερι.<sup>13</sup> μέλαν πέπερι.<sup>14</sup> See post, Scoboinima.<sup>15</sup> Diosc. iii. 147,

παιονία ἡ γλυκυσίδη.<sup>16</sup> πυλωρός.<sup>17</sup> περικλύμενον, Diosc. iv. 14.<sup>18</sup> Renzi, Coll. Salernit.

iii. 307, 'Pifiaticum clyster id est, oleum durum (var. calidum).'<sup>19</sup> πευκίνη, Diosc. i. 92.

<sup>20</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dlxxxvi, 'Peucina, i. resina ex peuce facta, i. abiete vel specie pini.' Read *ex abiete*.<sup>21</sup> Sim. Jan. 'Pix bricia idem quod colofonia a brichi grece quod est stridere.'

Bart. p. 34, 'Pix Greca, i. colofonia,' κολοφωνία, Diosc. i. 92.<sup>22</sup> Possibly κυπαρισσίνη,  
Diosc. i. 92, or perhaps *pix bruttia*.<sup>23</sup> παρισθμα, see ante, Perituma.<sup>24</sup> Bart. p. 26,

'Ysinon est inter ysofagum et tracheam arteriam.' Read ισθμον.

<b>Pinas</b> <sup>1</sup> aut <b>clema</b> similis est ciparis-	<b>Pittasis</b> <sup>10</sup> , i. scabies.	20
[s]ino et titimallo, unde in numero	<b>Psionomus</b> <sup>11</sup> , i. assatus.	
titimalli ponitur, hastas habet in	<b>Phisialgia</b> <sup>12</sup> , i. dolor lumbi.	
cubiti longitudine, nodosas, et folia	<b>Philagos</b> <sup>13</sup> , i. aus siluestris.	
5 acuta et tenuia, flores longeuos	<b>Pliris</b> dicitur principale.	
et purpureos, semen latum sicut	<b>Phillis</b> , capparis idem, [respice ibi.]	25
lenticula, radix est illi alba et	<b>Pimpinella</b> <sup>14</sup> assimilatur saxifrag[i]e	
grossa.	in foliis et in stipite, sed differunt	
[ <b>Piron</b> agreste, respice in celidonia	in radicibus, quod pimpinella radicem	
10 maior.	habet nigram et tortuosam,	
<b>Pix marina</b> <sup>2</sup> , respice in coniza.	saxifrag[i]a rectam et albam ad 30	
<b>Pigula</b> <sup>3</sup> , lingua ausi.	modum petrocilini. g[e]t et a[e]t. pym-	
<b>Prouinca</b> , respice in peruenca.	pernele <sup>15</sup> .	
<b>Piperastrum</b> , respice in idropiper <sup>4</sup> .	<b>Priapiscus</b> <sup>16</sup> , i. saturion, [priapis-	
15 <b>Pix alba</b> , respice in resina.	mus, leporina, respice in or-	
<b>Pigris</b> <sup>5</sup> , respice in seridis.	chis.]	35
<b>Pix purcia</b> <sup>6</sup> , respice in pix greca.	<b>Primula ueris</b> <sup>17</sup> , prima rosa [idem].	
<b>Podogra ligni</b> <sup>7</sup> , rasta ligni <sup>8</sup> , bruncus <sup>9</sup>	g[e]t et a[e]t. primerole <sup>18</sup> . [Respice in	
idem. Respice in cuscute.]	consolida minor.]	

2. unde est in. 4. longitudinem. 21. Perficinomus. 22. Phisialgia after Philagos.  
28. quia. 31. petrosillini. pimpermelle. 36. Prima ueris.

<sup>1</sup> Diosc. iv. 163, πιτύουσα, οἱ δὲ κλῆμα . . . εἴδει δὲ δοκεῖ διαφέρειν τοῦ κυπαρισσίου τιθυμάλου, ὅθεν καὶ εἶδος ἐν αὐτῷ καταριθμεῖται, κ. τ. λ. <sup>2</sup> πίσσα, Diosc. iii. 126: but in this instance it is quite possible that *coniza* may have arisen out of some corruption of ζώπισσα, Diosc. i. 98.

<sup>3</sup> Bart. p. 34, 'Pigle, i. stichewort.' See ante, Lingua avis. <sup>4</sup> See Ydropiper. <sup>5</sup> Diosc. ii. 159, σέρις . . . οἱ δὲ πικρίδα. <sup>6</sup> See Pix Greca. Plin. Hist. Nat. xiv. 20, 'Pix in Italia . . . maxime probatur Brutia.' <sup>7</sup> Bart. p. 34, 'Podagra lini, cuscuta idem, an. doder.' *Podagra lini* represents the French name *Goutte de lin*. <sup>8</sup> Read *rasca lini*, and compare the old French *rasque*. See ante, Cuscute.

<sup>10</sup> πιτύριασις. <sup>11</sup> ἐψόμενος. <sup>12</sup> Perhaps *ἰσχιαδικός* or *ἰσχιαλγία*. <sup>13</sup> Renzi, Coll. Salernit. iii. 307, 'Philagon, i. amans silvestria.' *φίλαγρος*, or *φιλάγριον*.

<sup>14</sup> Bart. p. 34, 'Pimpinella assimilatur minori saxifragie.'

<sup>15</sup> E. P. N. p. 51, 'Hec pimpermella, pimpermolle.' <sup>16</sup> πριαπισκός, Diosc. iii. 134. See ante, Leporina. <sup>17</sup> Bart. p. 35,

'Primula veris, herba Sti. Petri idem, solsequium idem, alia est ab herba paralisi.'

<sup>18</sup> Palsgrave, 'Primorose a flour, primerolle.' *Primerole* would seem to be the original form of which

*primrose* is a corruption. With *primerole* compare the forms *blauerole* (p. 45), *maierole*, *rougerole* (p. 134), *fugeroles* (p. 132).

**Pir**<sup>1</sup>, ignis, inde **oppopira**, i. succus ignitus, et **pira**<sup>2</sup>, i. stupha, et **piratica**<sup>3</sup>, i. calida.  
**Pirria stenia**<sup>4</sup>, i. coctani.  
**Persillium**<sup>5</sup>, herba policaris uel herba pollicaris idem, semine utimur.  
**Persidia**<sup>6</sup>, i. cortex mali granati.  
**Persilotrum**<sup>7</sup>, [i.] depilatorium.  
**Pistacee**<sup>8</sup> sunt quidam fructus si-  
 10 miles pineis qui ueniunt de Da-  
 masco.  
**Poligonia**<sup>9</sup>, proserpinata, corrigiola,  
 lingua passerina uel lingua pas-  
 seris, genicula<sup>10</sup>, centumnodia uel  
 15 centinodia, pupulus<sup>11</sup> secundum  
 quosdam, uua maior idem. Mas-  
 tictatus os excoriatum sanat; tota  
 herba utimur. a<sup>e</sup>. swynesgres.  
**Poleos**<sup>12</sup>, poleum montanum idem; est  
 20 odorifera et similis camicelle, nisi

quod habet spissiora folia et duriora  
 quibus utimur.  
**Polipodium**<sup>13</sup> **quercinum**, filex quer-  
 cina, felicula idem, inuenitur in  
 rupibus et arboribus, sed quod 25  
 in quercu laudabilius est; habet  
 maculam sub foliis. angl. okfarn<sup>14</sup>.  
 [Respic in diapton.]  
**Politricum**<sup>15</sup> simile est polipodio in  
 foliis et habet ramos graciles. 30  
**Polion**<sup>16</sup>, camedreos, quercula minor,  
 germandria minor idem.  
**Poligonus**<sup>17</sup> **masculus** herba est uirgas  
 habens tenues molles et multas  
 nodosas et super terram spansas 35  
 sicut agrestis<sup>18</sup>, unde et policarpos  
 dicta est. Folia habet rute similia,  
 sed oblonga et mollia, et semen in  
 foliis singulis, unde et masculus  
 dicta est. Flos est illi albus ut [in] 40

2. et piria. 4. sciemia. 5. Psallium. pulicaris. 7. Psidia. 8. Psilotrum.  
 14. geniculata. 18. swynesgers. 20. camiselle. 21. quia. 23. filex quercinum.  
 27. maculas. 30. sed habet.

<sup>1</sup> πῦρ.<sup>2</sup> Renzi, Coll. Salernit. iii. 308, 'et piria id est stupha.' Read *piria* (*πυρία*).<sup>3</sup> Στούφα, a hypocaust or heated room, is the origin of the Germ. *Stube* and our *Stove*: cf. Du Cange, sub *Stuba*. See ante, *Piriasis*.<sup>3</sup> πυρωτικά. See ante, *Piratita*.<sup>4</sup> Renzi, Coll.<sup>5</sup> Σαλεμνίτ. iii. 310, 'Puria scienian, id est, coctani.' Perhaps *Pruna Syria*, i. *cottana*; cf. Plin. Hist. Nat. xiii. 5.<sup>5</sup> ψύλλιον, Diosc. iv. 70. App. 'Psylion, i. policaria.'<sup>6</sup> Bart. p. 34,<sup>6</sup> 'Psidia cortex est mali granati.' See App. *Psidia*. Diosc. i. 153, τὰ λέπη τῆς φόας ἡ τυες σίδια καλούνσι.<sup>7</sup> ψίλωθρον. Bart. p. 35, 'Psilotrum, depilatorium idem.'<sup>8</sup> App. 'Pistacia<sup>9</sup> sunt fructus qui ueniunt de Damasco.' πιστάκια, Diosc. i. 177. <sup>9</sup> Diosc. iv. 4, πολύγονον<sup>10</sup> ἄρρεν . . . οἱ δὲ προσερπίνακα. <sup>10</sup> See ante, *Geniculata*. <sup>11</sup> See ante, *Centinodium*.<sup>12</sup> Diosc. iii. 30, γλήχων . . . 'Ρωμαῖοι πολεῖον. See App. *Pelios*. <sup>13</sup> Bart. p. 34, 'Polipodium, filix quericina.' Diosc. iv. 185, πολυπόδιον . . . 'Ρωμαῖοι φιλίκουντα . . . φύεται ἐν πέτραις βρύα ἔχονταις καὶ ἐν ἀρχαῖοις πρέμνοις μάλιστα δρυῶν.<sup>14</sup> Oakfern.<sup>15</sup> App. 'Polytricum, i. adiantum.'<sup>16</sup> πόλιον, Diosc. iii. 114. <sup>17</sup> Diosc. iv. 4, πολύγονον ἄρρεν . . . πόα ἐστὶ κλῶνας ἔχοντα λεπτοὺς τρυφεροὺς . . . ὥσπερ ἄγρωστις . . . ἔχει δὲ καρπὸν παρ' ἔκαστον φύλλον ὅθεν καὶ ἄρρεν καλεῖται.<sup>18</sup> Read *agrostis*.

feniculo, uirtutem habet frigidam et  
stipticam.

**Posis**<sup>1</sup> uel **proficiria sira**<sup>2</sup>, i. purpureus<sup>3</sup>.

**5 Pomum citrinum**<sup>4</sup>, citrum idem : sed  
citrum quandoque accipitur pro  
legumine a nobis ignoto.

**Pomum citrinum** diuerse nature est  
[et] ualet contra cardiacam pas-  
sionem.

**10 Polipus**<sup>5</sup> est egritudo narium.

**Polium**<sup>6</sup> herba est cuius sunt due spe-  
cies, s. martum<sup>7</sup> et montanum, sed  
quando simpliciter ponitur pro  
montano intelligitur.

**15 Porus**<sup>8</sup> equiuocum est ad foramen et  
ad corpus illud calosum quod nas-  
citur in fractura ossis uel grossiori-  
bus cacatricibus.

**20 Poros** potest dici quelibet duricies.

**Polon**<sup>9</sup> uel **polenta**, i. subtilis farina  
cuiuslibet grani panifici sed cum  
simpliciter ponitur pro triticia  
intelligitur.

**Poruca**<sup>10</sup>, i. oculorum tenebrositas. 25

**Polipus**, i. egritudo narium facta ad  
modum ficus uel filicis.

**Polemonium**<sup>11</sup> Cappadocii celidonium  
*uocant*, hastas habet tenues et  
quadratas et folia tenuia et oblonga 30  
similia poligonie, a<sup>e</sup>. calamynete,  
semen nigrum, radix est illi longa  
cubiti unius sed subalbida, nascitur  
in locis montuosis et asperis, radix  
eius cum uino bibita uenatis oc- 35  
currit.

[**Popluus** uel **populus**, respice in  
centinodium et in poligonia.

**Polorieon**<sup>12</sup>, respice in elaborus niger.

**Porrus**<sup>13</sup>, gallice et anglice poret. 40

**Potentilla**, respice in amantilla.

**Proserpinata**, respice in poligonia.

**Polium montanum**, respice in poleos.

**Polium marinum**, respice in stica-  
dos. 45

**Psillium**<sup>14</sup>, respice in zaccaron.

**Pantiflagos**, respice in flosmus.]

**Ponos**<sup>15</sup> interpretatur dolor.

3. Posis uel prositiria fira i. furfures. 5. cytrinum. 7. ignota. 8. cytrinum.  
11. i. egritudo. 16. nomen equiuocum. 17. callosum. 19. cicatricibus. 23. triticea.  
29. tenuas et quadras. 31. aut calamente. 34. montanis. 35. uenenatis.

<sup>1</sup> See post, Puposis. <sup>2</sup> Apparently πιτυρίασις. <sup>3</sup> Read furfures. <sup>4</sup> Bart. p. 34,  
'Pomum citrinum, citrum idem.' Diosc. i. 166, κεδρόμηλα, βωμαῖστὶ δὲ κίτρια. <sup>5</sup> πολύπους.

<sup>6</sup> πόλιον, Diosc. iii. 114. <sup>7</sup> Read marinum. <sup>8</sup> Bart. p. 34, 'Porus equivocum est  
ad parvum foramen, et calosum id quod nascitur inter fracturas ossium vel hujusmodi.' πῶρος.

<sup>9</sup> Read pollen. Bart. p. 35, 'Pollen dicitur subtilis farina cuiuslibet grani panifici, quando simpliciter de tritico.' <sup>10</sup> Renzi, Coll. Salernit. iii. p. 309, 'Poructa, id est oculorum tenebrositas.'

<sup>11</sup> Diosc. iv. 8, πολεμάνιον... Καππάδοκες μὲν χιλιοθύναμιν καλοῦσι (Sprengel, χελιδόνιαν se legisse  
testatur Marcellus). <sup>12</sup> πολύρριζον, Diosc. iv. 149. <sup>13</sup> E. P. N. p. 43, 'Porius, poret, lek.'

Palsgrave, 'Porret yong lekes, porette.' Prompt. Parv. 'Poret, herbe (or leek, *supra*) Porrum.'

<sup>14</sup> φύλλιον. <sup>15</sup> πόνος.

**Policonios**<sup>1</sup> folia et flores habet ozimo similia, gustu uiscida, haste sunt illi grosse et quadre, semen simile porro, radix nigra et rotunda sicut mala maciana, nascitur *in* locis asperis; seminis eius i. bibita sompnia mala et fantasmata facit.

**Poligalon**<sup>2</sup> hastam habet longam duabus palmis et folia lenticule similia, gustu stiptica, que bibita mulieribus lac crescere facit.

**Policaria**<sup>3</sup> minor et maior, minor similis est maiori et fetet ad modum canis, maior folia habet oblonga aliquantulum sicut dens leonis<sup>4</sup>, et bene lata. [Respice in petica<sup>5</sup>.]

**Pondorosi**<sup>6</sup> dicuntur [in] inguine rupti.

**Ponfolix**<sup>7</sup> ex spondiis in eisdem nascitur fornicibus, sed ponfolix melior est spondio in uirtute et leuior et albidiior, in uerticibus tectorum inuenitur. Eius genera sunt duo, unum graue et nigrum<sup>8</sup> et capill. terra plenum, [et] alterum genus subalbidum et pingue et subleue et tactu non pareat quasi aura.

**Portulaca**<sup>9</sup> uel **portacula**, andrago, uel andragnis<sup>10</sup>, pes pulli idem. g<sup>e</sup>. et 30 a<sup>e</sup>. pursulaigne<sup>11</sup>.

**Proris nostica**<sup>12</sup>, i. inieictio que fit in naribus ad prouocandum somnum.

**Propigmena**<sup>13</sup> **causa** dicitur [causa 35 antecedens.

**Prosonecta**<sup>14</sup> **causa** dicitur] causa commenta ut in Alexandro capititis.

1. policonias. 6. 3. i. bibita. 7. phantasmata. 11. Pollicaria. 18. Ponderosi.  
24. unum genus nigrum. 27. ut tactu, nam pareat. 28. sicut aura. 31. purceleyne.  
32. Proronostica. 35. Proprigmena. 37. coniuncta. 38. de dolore capitis.

<sup>1</sup> Sim. Jan. ‘Policomos Dyasco. folia habet euromo i. eruce similia, gustu viscida, &c.’

<sup>2</sup> Diosc. iv. 140, πολύγαλον θαυμίον ἔστι σπιθαμαῖον, ἔχον φύλλα φακοειδῆ, γένσει ὑπόστρυφον, κ. τ. λ. <sup>3</sup> ψύλλιον, Diosc. iv. 70. <sup>4</sup> Bart. p. 34, ‘Item policaria folia habet fissa ut dens leonis.’ <sup>5</sup> See ante, Petila. <sup>6</sup> Ponderosi. <sup>7</sup> Diosc. v. 85, πομφόλυξ σποδοῦ εἰδικῶς διαφέρει. <sup>8</sup> Ib. ἡ μὲν γὰρ ὑπομελανίζει καὶ βαρυτέρα ἔστι κατὰ τὸ πλεῖστον, ἐμπλεως καρφῶν καὶ τριχῶν καὶ γῆς ὥσπερ ἀπόψηγμά τι καὶ σύρμα τῶν ἐν τοῖς χαλκουργέοις ἔδαφῶν καὶ καρίνων οὖσα, ἡ δὲ πομφόλυξ λιπαρὰ ὑπάρχει καὶ λευκή, ἔτι δὲ κουφοτάτη, ὡς δύνασθαι ἐπιποτᾶσθαι τῷ ἀέρι.

<sup>9</sup> Bart. p. 34, ‘Pes pulli, portulaca idem, purcelan.’ <sup>10</sup> ἀνδράχνη, Diosc. ii. 150.

<sup>11</sup> Cotgrave, ‘Pourcelaine, the hearbe Purslane.’ <sup>12</sup> Sim. Jan. ‘Pronostiches, grece pronostica, previsio, precognitio.’ Renzi, Coll. Salernit. iii. 309, ‘Pronoetica, id est inieictio, &c.’ There must be some confusion of προγνωστικός.

<sup>13</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dxcv, ‘Proygmena i. antecedens causa et corporea.’ τὰ προηγούμενα, Alex. Trall. (ed. Puschmann) i. 475. <sup>14</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dxcv, ‘Prosonecta causa, id est conjuncta, ut in Alexan. de dolore capitis.’ MS. Ashm. 1470, ‘Prosonecta sive senectica causa dicitur causa conjuncta.’ προκαταρκτικῶν αἵτιῶν εἴτε συνεκτικῶν, Alex. Trall. (ed. Puschmann) i. 465.

**Prosilaticum**<sup>1</sup> dicitur a pro quod est procul et silacten quod est custodire, quasi de procul custoditum, hec est causa preseruatiua.

5 **Proptiria fira**<sup>2</sup>, i. furfures.

[**Prosmiticum**<sup>3</sup>, cerusa idem].

**Proptoses**<sup>4</sup>, i. lippitudines.

10 **Propoleos**<sup>5</sup>, i. faus siue cera alba et uirginia quam primo faciunt ex amina, i. noue apes.

[**Portentilla**<sup>6</sup>, amantilla idem. Respice ibi et in fu].

15 **Porcelliones**<sup>7</sup> que in stercore inueniuntur cum uino bibiti stranguriam curant et morbo regio laborantem liberant.

**Ptois**<sup>8</sup>, i. sputum, inde **emoptoys**<sup>9</sup>, i. sanguineum sputum et **emoptoicus**<sup>10</sup>, i. emoptoica passio.

**Pulegium regale**<sup>11</sup>, gliconeum<sup>12</sup> idem, 20 simile est calamanto minori.

**Pulegium ceruinum uel montanum**, serpillum, [herpillum] idem, minora habet folia quam alia. gallice puliol, a.e. Brother- 25 uurt<sup>13</sup>. [Respice in calamiten et in diptanum et in serpillum.]

**Pulegium** quando simpliciter ponitur pro regale intelligitur.

**Putriasis**<sup>14</sup>, i. scabies.

**Pulularis**, id est baccarum.

**Puposis**<sup>15</sup>, i. furfures.

**Purigia**<sup>16</sup> uel **frurigia**, i. ignis in oculo.

**Purenia** [i.] **maritima**<sup>17</sup> quam alii balattam lactantem<sup>18</sup> appellant eo 35 quod luzancio<sup>19</sup> primum inuenta est, eius uirtus sicca est, putrida uulnra ginguarum in puluerem

1. Profilaticum. 2. filacten. 7. Add Porrus, g<sup>e</sup>. porret. 9. uirginea.  
17. emptoys. 19. emoptoys. 20. gliconium. 25. aliud. puliol. Brother-  
wert. 31. Puluarum. 33. prurigia. 34. Purenia maritima. 36. inuecta.

<sup>1</sup> Sim. Jan. 'Profylacticum. g. custodituum vel preservatuum, Alex. ca. de cura epilepsie.' προφυλακτικόν, Alex. Trall. (ed. Puschmann) i. 541. <sup>2</sup> Apparently a corruption of πιτυρίασις, which has given rise also to the forms *putriasis*, *pittasis*, and *puposis*. <sup>3</sup> ψιμύθιον, Diosc. v. 103. <sup>4</sup> προπτώσεις. Sim. Jan. 'Proptosis, Demo. est inquit prominentia præcadentis oculi.' See ante Pantosis.

<sup>5</sup> πρόπολις, Diosc. ii. 106. Bart. p. 35, 'Propoleos est cera alba.' <sup>6</sup> Potentilla. <sup>7</sup> Sim. Jan. 'Porcelliones vocantur a Dya. vermiculi in humidis locis degentes et in stercore.' Matth. Silv. c. ccc, 'Avic. (Avicenna) dicit ostracum, lati. vero porcelliones: et sunt vermiculi in humidis locis degentes et in stercore multorum pedum qui tacti in pillas complicantur, regnicole vocant eos fabarolas.' Porcellio is the wood-louse. <sup>8</sup> πτύσις. <sup>9</sup> αἰμοπτυνσίς. <sup>10</sup> αἴμοπτυνκός, Galen. (ed. Kühn), xiii. 78.

<sup>11</sup> Gerarde, p. 672, says it is called 'Pulegium regale for difference sake betweene it and wilde Time which of some is called Pulegium montanum.'

<sup>12</sup> γλήχων, Diosc. iii. 33. See ante, Gliconium. <sup>13</sup> Gerarde, Supplement, 'Brotherwort, Puliol mountain.'

<sup>14</sup> πιτυρίασις. See ante, Pittasis. <sup>15</sup> Apparently πιτυρίασις, or possibly πιτύρωσις. <sup>16</sup> Renzi, Coll. Salernit. iii. 310, 'Purigia (var. purrigist) id est ignis in oculo.' Perhaps πυρανγῆς.

<sup>17</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dxcv, 'Purpura maritima, i. cotula marina.' πορφύρα, Diosc. ii. 5. See ante, sub Blacta. <sup>18</sup> Read *Blatta Byzantina*: cf. Bart. p. 13, 'Blanca bisancia, quod a Bisancia affertur.'

<sup>19</sup> Read Byzantio.

redacta et inposita purgat et cicatrizat.

**Pumex**<sup>1</sup> eligendus est leuis et fragilis, albus et sine lapide, uirtus est illi 5 stiptica [et teremantica<sup>2</sup>, i. purgatoria,] capillos<sup>3</sup> corporis tollit. Theophrassius<sup>4</sup> uero dicit quod si miscetur cacabo bullienti ulterius bullire non sinit.

**10 Pulmonaria** florem habet similem ad modum crucis. [gall. cruseye<sup>5</sup>.]

**Pulmo** [i. lounge] **uulpis**<sup>6</sup> siccus cum nigro uino potatus asmaticis subuenit, adipes eius collecti et soluti

15 dolores aurium mirifice curant.

**Pulmo leporis** dolorem oculorum mirifice tollit, superpositus et ligatus.

Est columbina puleos pulicaria dicta Ouis ei semen nigrum pulici similatur

Brehe uult Hugo<sup>7</sup> capitulo de pello.

**Pulmo apri**<sup>8</sup> [sicut] ut emplastrum impositus facit.

1. imposita.  
33. hyrundines

4. est ei.  
35. detarget.

15. aureum.

17. suppositus.

25. hyrundinis.

**Pullum irundinis**<sup>9</sup> defectu pro lune 25 aperiens inuenies lapides duos unum bene factum alterum male, cum uero aperis caue ne terram tangat et liga eum in pelle uituli aut cerui et in collo aut brachio 30 sinistro pacientis liga, epilenticos sanat si assidue ferant. maiores uero irundines combuste puluis earum si melli mixtus fuerit et inunctus caligines oculorum de- 35 tergit.

**Plumbum** quoddam genus metalli est.

**Pruna**<sup>10</sup> alia est alba, alia nigra, alia rubea, et quando simpliciter pon- 40 untur pruna pro nigris damascenis<sup>11</sup> debent intelligi.

**Prunum** recens uel pomum recens uentrem soluit, stomachum contrarium indicatur, sed omne hoc in- 45 comodum celeri degestione finitur. sicca non tantam molestiam pre- bunt.

<sup>1</sup> Diosc. v. 124, κίσηριν δὲ προκριτέον τὴν ἄγαν κούφην καὶ πολύκενον, σχίστην καὶ ἀλιθον, κ. τ. λ.

<sup>2</sup> Ib. μετὰ τοῦ θερμαίνειν.

<sup>3</sup> Ib. καὶ εἰς ψιλωσιν τριχῶν ἐπιτήδειον.

<sup>4</sup> Ib. Θεόφραστος δὲ ιστορεῖ ἐὰν εἰς ζέοντά τις οἴνου πίθον καθῆ κίσηριν παύεσθαι παραχρῆμα τὴν ζέσιν τοῦ οἴνου. Cf. Theophrastus, Hist. Plant. ix. 17.

<sup>5</sup> Probably croisée.

<sup>6</sup> Diosc. ii. 41,

δ τῆς ἀλώπεκος πνεύμων ἔγραψθεὶς καὶ ποθεὶς ἀσθματικὸς δνίνησι, κ. τ. λ. <sup>7</sup> Possibly the reference may be to *Ugutio versificatus*, the metrical form of the Vocabulary of Ugutio, Ugutio, or Hugo of Pisa (see Promptorium Parvulorum, Pref. p. xxiii). Brehe may possibly be John Bray: cf. MS. Sloane 282, which contains *Synonoma secundum M. Johannem Bray*.

<sup>8</sup> χοίριος πνεύμων, Diosc. iii. 40.

<sup>9</sup> Diosc. ii. 60, χελιδόνος νεστούς, . . . αὐξομένης τῆς

σελήνης ἀνατέμαν εὑρήσεις, κ. τ. λ.

<sup>10</sup> Platearius, circ. Inst. 'Prunorum alia alba, alia nigra,

alia rubea.'

<sup>11</sup> The origin of our damsons.

Diosc. i. 174, τῶν ἐν Δαμασκῷ γεννωμένων.

**Pusca**<sup>1</sup>, i. uinum secundum<sup>2</sup> quosdam,  
uulgariter dicitur fex.  
**Pustia**<sup>3</sup> mirabolanorum.

**Quadrafolium**<sup>4</sup> habet croceum [flo-  
rem]. angl. fourleuedgras.

**Quadrimeron**<sup>5</sup>, i. de iii meris uel  
meris speciebus.

**Quercula maior**, camepitheos<sup>6</sup>, cra-  
sulla maior, germandria idem.  
**Quercula minor**<sup>7</sup>, polion<sup>8</sup>, camedreos,  
germandrea minor, crassula minor,  
trisogus<sup>9</sup> idem: ualet contra quar-  
tanam.

**Quercus**, robur idem.

**Quinquefolium**<sup>10</sup>, pentaphilon<sup>11</sup> idem.  
ge. quintefoil. a.e. fiewleuedgras,  
[camolee<sup>12</sup>, respice in zinzeleon.]

**Quinancia**<sup>13</sup>, i. tumor faucium.

**Quitissos**<sup>14</sup> frutex est alba uirgas habens  
longiores cubito uno in quibus<sup>20</sup>  
folia sunt fenugreco similia sed  
lata sicut trifolium sed paulo mi-  
nora, folia ipsius stiptica sunt et  
diaphoretica, elixatura eius urinam  
prouocat.

**Quianos**<sup>15</sup> nascitur in criptis [et] in fa-  
brorum metallis et [in] speluncis  
litoreis et ipsa est utilior; eligenda  
est colorem habens limpidum et  
smaragdinum uirtus est illi cata-  
stalтика [et scarotica<sup>16</sup>] et stip[t]ica.

**Quinqueneruia lanceola**<sup>17</sup>, lanceo-  
lata, plantago minor [centum-  
neruia] idem. ge. launcele<sup>18</sup>, anglice  
ribbeuert<sup>19</sup>.

[**Quisquile** uel **quisquilie**<sup>20</sup> sunt pur-  
gamina bladorum<sup>21</sup> uel sunt ramun-

3. Puscia mirabolanorum. 4. Quadrifolium. 5. fourleuedgers. 6. Quadrumeron.  
8. camipitheos. 9. germandrea maior. 10. polyon. 11. crassula. 12. quartanum.  
15. pentafile. 16. quintfoil. 17. fiewleuedgras. Then comes quinqueneruia. 35. ribwert.

<sup>1</sup> *Pusca*, a variation of *posca*. See Rönsch, *Itala*, p. 466. <sup>2</sup> Bart. p. 56, ‘*Pusca* dicitur  
vinum secundum.’ <sup>3</sup> Apparently πιστάκια. <sup>4</sup> Gerarde, p. 1199, ‘*Lotus quadrifolia*, or  
foure leafed Grasse, or Purple-wort.’ <sup>5</sup> Matth. *Silv. c. dxcvi*, ‘*Quadrimeron*, i. de iii miris speciebus.’ <sup>6</sup> See ante,  
Camepitheos. χαμαιπίτις, *Diosc. iii. 165*.

ante Camedreos. πόλιον, *Diosc. iii. 114*. χαμαίδρυς, *Diosc. iii. 102*. <sup>7</sup> See ante, Germandrea. <sup>8</sup> See

ante Camolee. <sup>9</sup> τρεψάγο, *Diosc. iii. 102*. <sup>10</sup> See ante, Camolee. <sup>11</sup> πεντάφυλλον. <sup>12</sup> χαμέλαια, *Diosc.*

*iv. 169*. <sup>13</sup> Sim. Jan. ‘*Quinanchis* grece sed melius chinanchis, infra in synachis.’ κυνάγχη  
or συνάγχη. <sup>14</sup> Sim. Jan., ‘*Quitisos* Dya. frutex est albas virgas habens, &c.’ *Diosc. iv.*

*111*, κύτισος θάμνος ἐστὶ ὅλος λευκός, κ. τ. λ. <sup>15</sup> *Diosc. v. 106*, κναὸς δὲ γεννᾶται μὲν ἐν  
Κύπρῳ ἐκ τῶν χαλκουργῶν μετάλλων. <sup>16</sup> Ib. ἐσχαρωτικήν. <sup>17</sup> Sim. Jan. ‘*Quinqueneruia*,

lanceolata, plantago minor idem.’ See ante, Centinervia. <sup>18</sup> Lancéolé. <sup>19</sup> Ribwort.

<sup>20</sup> Matth. *Silv. c. dxcvii*, ‘*Quisqualie* stibuli et tayll idem, que omnia sunt purgamenta tritici.’  
Bart. p. 26, ‘*Quisquile*, purgamenta tritici.’ E. P. N. p. 21, ‘*Quisquila*, hagan;’ which, however,  
is probably to be explained by E. P. N. p. 19, ‘*Gignalia*, hagan.’ <sup>21</sup> From *bladum*, whence  
the French *blé*. E. P. N. p. 61, ‘*Hoc bladum*, corne.’

culi in nemoribus quos pauperes colligunt.

**Quinancium**<sup>1</sup>, respice in asar.

**Quileya**, respice in opium quirinanicum].

**Raphanus**<sup>2</sup>, romeus<sup>3</sup>, resta bouis idem, [bulmago idem, respice ibi.] ae. cammok<sup>4</sup> uel restebœf.

**Raphanum acre** uel acutum idem, et aliud raphanum quod comeditur usualiter. ae. radich<sup>5</sup>, quando simpliciter ponitur de acuto intelligitur.

**Rapa**<sup>6</sup>, gall. nauet<sup>7</sup>, ae. nepe<sup>8</sup>. [Respice in bunias.]

**Radix**<sup>9</sup> quando simpliciter ponitur

pro raphano usuali[ter] intelligitur.

**Rapistrum**<sup>10</sup>, armoceren, ae. kenekel uel carlokes<sup>11</sup>, [armoracia<sup>12</sup>, respice 20 ibi et in armoceren.]

**Ramicedus**<sup>13</sup>, [id est] lignum iuniperii.

**Ragadia** uel **ragagia**<sup>14</sup>, i. fissura uel cissura de frigore uel de sole facta 25 in pedibus uel labiis uel in alio loco.

*Radapium, i. tapsus.*

**Radapium** siue serapium<sup>15</sup> gummi est.

**Radius**<sup>16</sup> est instrumentum subtile quod 30 spatomele<sup>17</sup> dicitur ut in Alexander.

**Raida**<sup>18</sup> passio est in minori angulo.

<sup>12</sup> pro acuto.

<sup>19</sup> armoniacum.

<sup>20</sup> karokes.

<sup>22</sup> i. lignum.

<sup>25</sup> scissura.

<sup>29</sup> Ragapium. serapinum.

<sup>1</sup> κυρηναικόν, Diosc. iii. 84. Bart. p. 36, 'Quirinacium, assafetida idem.' See ante, Asar. Matth. Silv. c. dxcvii, 'Quirinacium (i. e. Cyrenaicum), lasar opos asa. est nomen loci thebaicum, unde dicitur opium quirinaicum et thebaicum secundum diversa loca.' <sup>2</sup> ραφανίς, Diosc. ii. 137.

<sup>3</sup> Sim. Jan., 'Rhomerum in confectione mitridati in antido. vli. exponitur rafanus.' Bart. p. 37, 'Romeri, i. raphani.' See App. Romeon. <sup>4</sup> See ante, Bulmago. <sup>5</sup> E. P. N. p. 14,

'Raphanum vel radix, rredic.' <sup>6</sup> Gerarde, p. 232, 'The Turnep is called in Latine Rapum: in Greek, γογγύλη: the name commonly used in shops and everywhere, is Rapa.' <sup>7</sup> Cotgrave, 'Navel, the small Navew gentle.' <sup>8</sup> E. P. N. p. 15, 'Napus, nœr.' <sup>9</sup> Sim. Jan.,

'Radix simpliciter pro rafano domestico accipitur.' <sup>10</sup> Sim. Jan., 'Rapistrum, armorathia, rafanus agrestis secundum Dya. et Plinium.' <sup>11</sup> Bart. p. 36, 'Rapistrum, i. kerloc.'

Gerarde, p. 235, 'Rapistrum arvorum is called Charlock and Carlock.' <sup>12</sup> ραφανίς ἀγρία ήν ἀρμοράκιαν καλοῦσι, Diosc. ii. 138. <sup>13</sup> Renzi, Coll. Salernit. iii. 310, 'Rami cedri id est

lignum juniperi.' See App. Rami cedri. <sup>14</sup> ραγάς. Bart. p. 36, 'Ragadia, i. fissura de sole vel frigore nata in pedibus vel alibi.' See App. Rhagidia. <sup>15</sup> Apparently a corruption of σαγαπηνόν, Diosc. iii. 85. But see Gerarde, p. 1263, 'The Syrrup made thereof (i. e. of Roses) called in Latine Drosatum or Serapium.'

<sup>16</sup> Sim. Jan., 'Radius vocatur instrumentum cirurgicorum stilus tenta et id quo medicina in oculis ponuntur.' <sup>17</sup> σπαθομήλη. <sup>18</sup> MS. Ashm. 1470, 'Riada, passio in minori angulo oculi ut in Alexandro.' ρύάς. Cf. Alex. Trall. (ed. Puschmann) ii. 67, ή ρύσις γίνεται μειωθέντος τοῦ κάνθου.

**Rasta lini**<sup>1</sup>, angl. doder uel haynde.  
[Respice in bruncus et in cus-  
cute.]

**Rampnus**<sup>2</sup> frutex est qui circa ortos  
5 nascitur, huius uirge longe et  
spinose sunt et folia habet pinguis-  
sima et longa et leuia. Est enim  
altera rampnus colorem habens  
10 subalbum et subrufum et uirgulas  
oblongas, cubitis v. uel plus: he  
spinosa sunt et minima habet uir-  
tutem, cuius semen latum *est* et  
tenue. Omnia folia cathapla-  
15 mis adhibita ignem atrum<sup>3</sup> pro-  
hibent.

**Ribus**<sup>4</sup> de staciis diaphoreticus est et  
malacticus ita ut indigesta finita  
degerat; de palestra<sup>5</sup> autem ribus  
[qui] tollitur mirabiliter sanat in-  
20 flaciones mamillarum, nam et rubo-  
rem in eis extinguit et quicquid

supercurrit reprimit et quod intrin-  
secus continentur degerit.

**Rixis**<sup>6</sup>, i. purgacio uel insticio<sup>7</sup> cuius-  
libet uene.

**Rosa** duplex est, alba et rubea, sed  
quando simpliciter ponitur pro  
rubea intelligitur. Item rodon<sup>8</sup>,  
rosa idem. Inde dyar[r]odon<sup>9</sup> et  
oxirodon<sup>10</sup> et rodoxiron<sup>11</sup>, i. acetum 30  
mixtum cum oleo rosacio, et rodo-  
stoma<sup>12</sup>, i. aqua rosacea, et rodo-  
leon<sup>13</sup>, i. oleum rosacium [de rosis  
factum].

**Rosa canina**<sup>14</sup> stipitem habet rotund- 35  
um, est quidem frutex ad cuius  
pedem nascitur fungus qui uocatur  
ypoquistidos<sup>15</sup>.

**Rosa passa**, barba leporis idem.

**Rorastrum**<sup>16</sup> folia habet ut uiticella 40  
undique pungencia.  
**rogos**<sup>17</sup>, i. ruga.

1. hairide. 6. habent. 7. Et enim. 11. spinose. minimam habent. 16. dyaforeticus. 17. fimata. 18. digerat. 23. digerit. 24. incisio cuiuscunq. 29. unde. 31. rosaceo. 32. redeleon. 33. rosaceum. 36. quidam. 42. Rogos.

<sup>1</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dc, ‘Rasca lini, podagra lini.’ *Rasca* represents the old French *rasque*, so that *rasque de lin* and *teigne de lin* would be equivalents. <sup>2</sup> Sim. Jan. ‘Ramus Dya. fructex est circa ortos nascens, &c.’ Diosc. i. 119, *βάμνος θάμνος ἐστὶ περὶ φραγμὸς φυόμενος, κ. τ. λ.* <sup>3</sup> Read *ignem sacrum*: cf. *πρὸς ἔρυστιξατα*, Diosc. i. 119.

<sup>4</sup> statuis et de palestrato, &c.’ Diosc. i. 37, *καὶ δὲ ἐν τοῖς τῶν γυμνασίων τοίχοις βύπος καὶ δὲ πάπτων ἀνδριάντων, κ. τ. λ.* <sup>5</sup> Diosc. i. 36, *δὲ ἐκ τῆς παλαιστρας.* <sup>6</sup> Sim. Jan.

<sup>7</sup> ‘Rixis g. eruptio, dyarxis apud Alexan. vene scissio ca. de emoptoica.’ *ῥηξις*, Alex. Trall. (ed. Puschmann) ii. 187. <sup>8</sup> Read *incisio*. <sup>9</sup> *ῥόδον.* <sup>10</sup> *δέντρον*. <sup>11</sup> Perhaps *ῥοδοξηρόν*. <sup>12</sup> *ῥοδόσταγμα.* <sup>13</sup> *ῥοδέλαιον*, Galen,

(ed. Kühn), xiv. 545. <sup>14</sup> Sim. Jan. ‘Rosa canina est planta in cuius radice nascitur fungus ex quo fit ypoquistidos.’ <sup>15</sup> See ante, sub Ipoquistidos. <sup>16</sup> Sim. Jan. ‘Rorastrum

est smilax apud Dya.’ Gerarde, p. 869, ‘Briony is called . . . in the poore Man’s Treasure, Rorastrum.

<sup>17</sup> Sim. Jan. ‘Rhimida g. rima, rimides ruge rime.’ ib. ‘Rhitida, ruga.’

Perhaps *ῥυτίς*.

- Rodomel**<sup>1</sup>, i. mel rosaceum coctum.  
**Romei**<sup>2</sup>, i. semen raphani.  
**Romei**, i. radix raphani.  
**Robelia**<sup>3</sup> uel **robulea** legumen est ut  
5 in dietis particularibus<sup>4</sup>.  
**Rodia**<sup>5</sup> herba est nascens in Macidonia,  
similis costo, sed paulo leuior et  
non equalis, que digitis confricata  
rose linguis<sup>6</sup> iactat odorem, [cuius  
10 flos anthos uocatur.]  
**Ros marinus**<sup>7</sup> frutex est, g<sup>e</sup>. et anglice,  
ros maryn. [Respic in dendro-  
libanum et in libanotidos et in  
lothos.]  
15 **Rostrum aucipitis**<sup>8</sup> similis est linarie  
sed habet florem inter album et

- rubeum, et etiam aliquantulum  
pilosa in foliis et in stipite.  
**Ros siriacus**<sup>9</sup>, i. flos orni uel  
malue. 20  
**Rostrum porcinum**<sup>10</sup> uel **rostrum**  
**porci**, cauda porcina, cauda porci  
idem, ang<sup>e</sup>. sowethistel<sup>11</sup>. Versus,  
Cauda caret lacte, sed rostrum lactat  
habunde. 25  
Vocatur ataraxacon secundum  
Gaddesden<sup>12</sup> capitulo de opilacione  
epatis, sed Auicenna uocat illud  
taxaracio.  
**Rubea maior**<sup>13</sup>, g<sup>e</sup>. warence<sup>14</sup> uel 30  
wadde<sup>15</sup>, a<sup>e</sup>. mader. [Respic in  
eritridanum.]

1. Rodemei. 3. Romici. 4. Robelea. 6. Macedonia. 9. longius. 11. Add cuius  
flos anthos uocatur. 15. Rostrum aucipitis after Ros siriacus. linear. 17. rubeum  
et est. 18. pilosum. 19. fros. 23. soghethistel.

<sup>1</sup> φοδόμελι. <sup>2</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dcvii, ‘Romei, Rhomeret, i. raffanus. Christo.’ Bart. p. 37.  
‘Romeri, i. raphani.’ See ante, Raphanus. <sup>3</sup> Sim. Jan. ‘Robelia apud Ysaac in dietis  
est legumen quod apud A. vocatur meiste.’ See App. ‘Robella, quasi pisa viridis.’ <sup>4</sup> The  
Dietæ Particulares of Isaac Judæus, fol. Lyons, 1515: fol. 110 verso. <sup>5</sup> Sim. Jan. ‘Rhodia,  
Dya. radix est nascens in Macedonia, &c.’ Diosc. iv. 45, φοδία βίζα, οἱ δὲ φοδίδα καλοῦσι, γεννάται ἐν  
Μακεδονίᾳ, κ. τ. λ. <sup>6</sup> Read longius. <sup>7</sup> Diosc. iii. 89, λιβανωτὶς ἦν Ρωμαῖοι καλοῦσι φοσμαρινόμ.  
<sup>8</sup> Cotgrave, ‘Rosmarin, Rosemarie.’ <sup>9</sup> φῶς, Diosc. i. 147. Sim. Jan. ‘Ros siriacus exposue-  
runt quidam quod est flos orni et non dicunt quod ornus est. Sed ros siriacus est sumach. Vide  
quod ubicunque in libris de greco translatiis habetur ros syriacus in arabicis eisdem locis et in  
casibus habetur sumach, nam apud Dya. ca. de origano ubi est ros syriacus in Sera. eodem loco  
ex verbo Dya. est simach.’ Matth. Silv. c. dcviii, ‘Male quia ros siriacus est mamma, pro quo vide  
Dñm Simphorianum Champerii trac. de febribus, cap. x. § 1.’ (Practica nova in Medicina,  
aggregatoris lugdunensis domini Simphoriani Champerii de omnibus morborum generibus, &c.’  
8<sup>o</sup>. s. l. et a.) <sup>10</sup> Gerarde, p. 291, ‘In shops Taraxacon, Caput monachi, Rostrum porcinum  
and Urinaria.’ See ante, Ataraxacon. Bart. p. 37, ‘Rostrum porcinum, an. sowethistel.’ There  
seems to be a confusion in the gloss between Gromwell (*Cauda porcina*) and Sowthistle (*Rostrum*  
*porcinum*) which are discriminated in the verse which follows. <sup>11</sup> See ante, Cameleonta alba.  
<sup>12</sup> For the references, see Ataraxacon. <sup>13</sup> E. P. N. p. 14, ‘Rubia, mæddre.’ Bart. p. 37,  
‘Rubea major, an. mader.’ <sup>14</sup> Cotgrave, ‘Garance, the hearbe madder.’ <sup>15</sup> Cotgrave,  
‘Guedde ou Guede, as Guesde.’ ib. ‘Guesde: woad or wade.’

- [**Rasga**<sup>1</sup>, respice in barba Aaron uel  
iarus.]
- Radicula**, polorieon<sup>2</sup>, respice in ella-  
boris niger.
- 5 **Rapiens uitam**, respice in mezereon.  
**Ribes**, respice in acedula.
- Rinosorchis**<sup>3</sup>, respice in orchis.]
- Rampnus**<sup>4</sup>, g<sup>e</sup>. griseler<sup>5</sup>, a<sup>e</sup>. threw-  
thorn<sup>6</sup>.
- 10 **Realgar**<sup>7</sup> uel **risalgar** est uena terre,  
inde habemus experimentum ad  
ratos et mures capiendum.
- Renion**, i. sompnus.
- Reuma**<sup>8</sup>, i. fluxus.
- 15 **Resina**<sup>9</sup> pix alba idem, quasi resuma,  
et dicitur a residuo-das. Item ap-  
propriatum est hoc nomen ad  
designandam gumمام abietis

quando simpliciter inuenitur, in  
aliis uero additur determinacio ut 20  
resina pini uel resina pruni et  
similia. Dicitur etiam resina frixa  
que resina sicca est de qua  
sophisticatur thus.

**Reginela**<sup>10</sup>, i. remede, a<sup>e</sup>. medewort. 25  
[Regina prati, medewort.]

**Ren, renis, uel rien, rienis, nefren**<sup>11</sup>  
et areffren idem.

**Repticum**<sup>12</sup>, i. purgatium.

**Resta bouis**, g<sup>e</sup>. rest de beof, ang<sup>e</sup>. 30  
[hyseneherde uel] cammok. [Re-  
spice in bulmago et in raphanum  
romoris.]

**Reuma**<sup>13</sup>, i. fluxus uel reumaticus acer,  
reumatica passio et similia, et dicitur 35  
de ruo, is, quasi ruens materiam.

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8. theuethorn. 10. resalgar. 13. Remon. 14. Remau. 16. resudo.  
25. moderwrt. 30. reste beof. 34. aer. 36. ruis.

<sup>1</sup> See ante, Barba aaron.

<sup>2</sup> πολύβριζον, Diosc. iv. 149.

<sup>3</sup> κυνὸς ὄφης, Diosc. iii. 131.

<sup>4</sup> E. P. N. p. 47, 'Ramni, Grosiler, Feife-jorn.'

<sup>5</sup> Cotgrave, 'Groselier, a Gooseberry shrub.'

<sup>6</sup> This name occurs as *þeofēhorn* (Wright's Vocabularies, ed. Wülcker, p. 43), *þifehorn* (ib. p. 139), *þyfehorn* (p. 149), *thethorntre* (ib. p. 715), and in all these cases is used to gloss *Ramnus*. It becomes later *thethorne*: cf. Cath. Angl. (ed. Hertlage), 'a *Thethorne*, rampnus:' and Bart. p. 36, 'Rampnus . . . i. thethorne.' In a MS. at Lincoln College, Oxford, No. 57, p. 90 verso, is a gloss, 'Rampnus, thewethorn.' Possibly the name of *Fea-berry* for the gooseberry may be connected. Compare the names Feaberry, Feabes, Thebes, Thapes (Nennich).

Bailey, 'Realgar . . . ydeomate nostro dicitur soricaria, interficit sorices et omnia animalia.' Silv. c. dc, 'Realgar . . . ydeomate nostro dicitur soricaria, interficit sorices et omnia animalia.'

Matth. Silv. c. dc, 'Realgar . . . ydeomate nostro dicitur soricaria, interficit sorices et omnia animalia.'

It becomes later *thethorne*: cf. Cath. Angl. (ed. Hertlage), 'a *Thethorne*, rampnus:' and Bart. p. 36, 'Rampnus . . . i. thethorne.'

<sup>7</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dc, 'Realgar . . . ydeomate nostro dicitur soricaria, interficit sorices et omnia animalia.'

<sup>8</sup> Bart. p. 36, 'Resina, i. pix alba, rosin.'

<sup>9</sup> Bart. p. 36, 'Resina, i. pix alba, rosin.'

<sup>10</sup> Bart. p. 36, 'Regina prati, i. moderwort.' Gerarde, p. 1043, 'It is called of the later age *Regina Prati* . . . in low Dutch, Reiinette . . . in English, Meads-sweet, Medow-sweet, and Queen of the medowes.'

E. P. N. p. 43, 'Regina, reine, med-wurt.'

<sup>11</sup> νεφρός.

<sup>12</sup> βυπτικόν, Galen (ed. Kühn), vi. 261. Sim. Jan. 'Rhiptica, g. purgativa ut Gal. li. de ingenio sanitatis ripticon katerticum.'

<sup>13</sup> φεῦμα. Matth. Silv. c. dciii, 'Reuma, gre. est actus quod est fluxus uel cursus.'

**Reubarbarum**<sup>1</sup> radix est eiusdem  
fruticis que de barbaria ad nos  
affertur, reu enim radix interpreta-  
tur, et quando reu simpliciter  
ponitur de reubarario intelligitur.

**Reuponticum**<sup>2</sup> similis est reubarario  
sed non tingit sicut reubararum.

**Reu**<sup>3</sup> granum panificum, cuius duo sunt  
genera, s. rubeum et album, sed ad  
nos non defertur nisi decorticatum,  
et utriusque medulla est alba.

[**Rododampni**<sup>4</sup>, respice in nerion.]

**Roob**<sup>5</sup>, i. uinum coctum.

**Robub**, i. succi inspissati absque alte-  
rius rei commixtione per ignem  
uel per solem seu aliter.

[**Reiectalis**<sup>6</sup>, respice in morminon.]

**Rubea media**, spergula idem. Similis  
est rubie minori [sed caret asperi-  
tate.]

**Rubea minor**, [anglice renele<sup>7</sup>,] ang.  
clyure<sup>8</sup> uel tonguebledes.

**Rubus**, batus<sup>9</sup>, rumex<sup>10</sup> ferens mora  
idem. ge. rounce<sup>11</sup>, anglice brembel<sup>12</sup>.  
[Respice in sentix.]

**Rubi**<sup>13</sup> multa sunt genera, sed quando  
simpliciter ponitur rubus ferens  
mora intelligitur, qui etiam batus  
dicitur, licet alii intelligent pro  
rubo simpliciter uel bedegar<sup>14</sup>, 30  
a<sup>e</sup>. hepebrembel<sup>15</sup>, et ualet contra  
discenteriam.

**Rumex**<sup>16</sup> duo sunt genera, s. ferens  
mora et sterilis, quando simpliciter  
ponitur ferens mora, i. batus intel- 35  
ligitur. [Respice in rubus.]

**Ruta**, bissara<sup>17</sup>, herba uiola<sup>18</sup> idem.  
[Respice in erimola.]

**Rute** duo sunt genera, s. agrestis et  
ortina, sed uiscidior est ortina, escis 40

1. cuiusam. 5. reubarbaro. 6. simile est reubarbaro. 8. Rizi. 19. rubea.  
22. clyure. tungebledeles. 32. dissenteriam. 39. sz. agrestis. 40. est optima.

<sup>1</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dcii, 'Reubarbarum a reu quod est radix et barbarum regione ubi oritur.' Gerarde, p. 394, 'It is commonly called in Latine *Rha Barbarum* or *Rha Barbaricum*, of divers *Rheu Barbarum*. . . . in shops, *Rhabarbarum*: in English, Rubarb and Rewbarb.' <sup>2</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dciii, 'Reuponticum id est barba sirista . . . similis reubarbaro . . . sed non tingit ut reubarbarum.' Cf. Platearius, circ. Instans. Diosc. iii. 2, βᾶ, οἱ δὲ ρῆνον καλοῦσι, οἱ δὲ ρέαν, 'Ρωμαῖοι ραπόντικουμ.' <sup>3</sup> Bart. p. 36, 'Rizi, granum panificum.' <sup>4</sup> φρεδοδάφνη, Diosc. iv. 82.

<sup>5</sup> Sim. Jan. 'Rob ara. est succus cuiusque fructus coctus ad spissitudinem ut seruari possit.' Bart. p. 37, 'Rob aliquando dicitur vinum coctum.' <sup>6</sup> Sim. Jan. 'Reiectalis, emola, orminon secundum Dya.' See ante, Orminon. <sup>7</sup> Cotgrave, 'Riéble, Cleauer, Clauer, Goose share, Loue-man, Goose-grasse.' <sup>8</sup> Cleavers. <sup>9</sup> βάτος, Diosc. iv. 37. <sup>10</sup> Read *rubus*.

<sup>11</sup> Cotgrave, 'Ronce, a Bramble, or Brier.' <sup>12</sup> Bramble. <sup>13</sup> Bart. p. 37, 'Rubi multa sunt genera, sed quando simpliciter ferens mora qui et batus dicitur.' <sup>14</sup> See ante, Bedegar.

<sup>15</sup> The Hip-bramble or Hip-briar. E. P. N. p. 19, 'Rubus, heop-brymel.' <sup>16</sup> Read *Rubus*.

<sup>17</sup> βρυσσᾶ, Diosc. iii. 46. See ante, Bissona. <sup>18</sup> Ib. ἄρμαλα.

non bona; illa uero melior est que circa cucumeres nascitur.

**Ruta** menstruis imperat commesta et bibita. Item ruta<sup>1</sup> cuius triplex est 5 materies, s. domestica et silvestris, cuius semen piganum dicitur; foliis et semine utimur. gallice et anglice, Rue.

**Satureia**<sup>2</sup> uel **saturegia**, timbra<sup>3</sup> uel 10 timbria idem, et *in* sape medium inter ysopum et mentam. g.e. sarre<sup>4</sup>. a.e. sauerey<sup>5</sup>. [Respice in serpilis.]

**Saponaria**<sup>6</sup>, borax uel boryth, herba 15 fullonum idem. a.e. crowesope. [Respice in nimpha.]

**Sauinia**<sup>7</sup>, bracteos<sup>8</sup> idem. g.e. et anglice, saueyne<sup>9</sup>.

**Saturion**<sup>10</sup>, iarus, [respice in] priapus, leporina idem; folia habet 20 stricta et maculosa et testiculos in

radice. Mollem petimus, radice utimur. g. iarouse<sup>11</sup>, anglice kuk-kowspitte.

**Saturion**<sup>12</sup>, multi trifolium uocant eo 25 quod tria folia habet sparsa super terram similia lappacio uel lilio sed breuiora et colorata.

**Satirion erickerion**<sup>13</sup> semen [habet] simile semi[ni] lini sed maius, leue 30 et licidum et forte, radix eius corium tenerum habet et rufum a foris et intus album, gustu dulce et eu-stomachum; nascitur locis montuosis et ubi sol abundat. 35

**Satirion**<sup>14</sup> tercia ramulos habet ob-longos et florem purpureum uel purpurastrum et exalbidum, et radicem duplificem quasi testiculos. Radix potata uenereos actus pro- 40 uocat. a.e. stondenegousse. [Re-spice in pes uituli.]

**Salamandra**<sup>15</sup> uirtus est stiptica et

3. impereat. commesta est. 4. duplex est. 8. Ruwe. 9. Satureya. 12. sauereye.  
14. borith. 15. crowessope. 17. Sauyna, braccheos. 18. sauyne. 19. Saturyon.  
22. proicimus radicibus. 23. irarouse. cockowespite. 25. Satirion. 27. aut lilio.  
29. Satiron. 31. lucidum. 32. afforis. 36. Satiria. 43. Salamandre.

<sup>1</sup> Platearius, circ. Inst. ‘*Ruta*, cuius duplex est maneris scilicet domestica et silvestris quod piganum dicitur.’ <sup>2</sup> Bart. p. 37, ‘*Satureia*, tymbra idem, an. Savery.’ <sup>3</sup> θύμβρα,

Diosc. iii. 39. <sup>4</sup> Cotgrave, ‘*Sarriette*, Sauorie, Summer Sauorie.’ <sup>5</sup> E. P. N. p. 60,  
'Hec scurera, saveray.'

<sup>6</sup> App. ‘*Saponaria*, burit, herba fullonis idem est.’ See ante, Borax vel borith. <sup>7</sup> Sim. Jan. ‘*Sauina*, Plin. hanc greci brachiam vocant.’ App. ‘*Savina*, i. bratheos.’ Gerarde, p. 1377, ‘Called in the apothecaries shops by the name Savina.’ <sup>8</sup> βράθυ. See ante, Bracteos.

<sup>9</sup> Gerarde, p. 1377, ‘in English, Common Savin, or garden Savin.’ <sup>10</sup> σατύριον, Diosc. iii. 134. Bart. p. 37, ‘*Satyrion*, priapismus, herba leporina idem sunt.’ <sup>11</sup> Cotgrave, ‘*Iarrus*, Wake-robin, Starchwort, Rampe, Aaron, Calves-foot, Cuckoo-Pint.’ <sup>12</sup> Diosc.

iii. 133, σατύριον, οἱ δὲ τρίφυλλοι καλοῦσιν, κ.τ.λ. <sup>13</sup> Diosc. iii. 134, σατύριον τὸ ἐρυθρόνιον . . . ἔχει σπέρμα λινοσπέρμῳ ἐμφερές, κ.τ.λ. <sup>14</sup> Apparently the description of ὅρχις ἔτερος, in Diosc. iii. 132. <sup>15</sup> σαλαμάνδρα, Diosc. ii. 67.

narcotica et calida, et recte miscetur medicaminibus stipticis.

**Samum**<sup>1</sup>, i. frutex iuniperi.

**Saliunca**<sup>2</sup>, a<sup>e</sup>. kalketrappe<sup>3</sup>.

**5 Sapo**<sup>4</sup>, alias saracenicus, *alias sperace-reutus*, et iudeicus quo Iudei sericum lauant, alias gallicus. gall. sauoine<sup>5</sup>, anglice sope.

**Sapo**<sup>6</sup> fit de forti lexio et qualicunque pinguedine, huius multe sunt species, ut superius dictum est; sed sparateuticus qui sic dicitur eo quod incidat ut spata, i. gladius.

Est etiam gallicus et muscatus et non muscatus, et est alias durus, <sup>15</sup> et alias mollis, et multi similes.

**Sapa**<sup>7</sup>, i. uinum dulce uel uinum coccum. [Respice in Ilapheos.]

**Salis**<sup>8</sup> multe sunt species, s. sal nitrum<sup>9</sup>, sal armoniacum<sup>10</sup>, sal gemma<sup>11</sup>, sal cap[p]adocium<sup>12</sup>, sal tragesicon uel tragesion<sup>13</sup>, quod nos habemus in Alexandro, et est sal petisum quod<sup>14</sup> est fuligo nata in tectis balneorum, et quando simpliciter <sup>25</sup> ponitur sal pro usuali intelligitur.

1. calerea.

4. g. calketrappe.

6. iudaycus.

12. sparaceuticus.

23. pensum.

<sup>1</sup> App. ‘Samum, i. fructus iuniperi.’

<sup>2</sup> Diosc. i. 7, ἡ δὲ κελτικὴ νάρδος . . . ἐπιχωρίας ἀνομασμένη σαλιούγκα. Cf. Plin. Hist. Nat. xxi. 7. 20, and Virg. Ecl. v. 17. Gerarde, p. 1078, ‘The Vallesians in their mother tongue call it *Selliga* whence Gesner thought it (*Nardus Celtica*) to be *Saliunca*.’ E. P. N. p. 13, ‘*Saliunca*, wilde-popig.’ ib. p. 43, ‘*Saliunca*, gauntletée, foxes-glove.’ ib. p. 49, ‘*Hec Saliunca*, wyne:’ where Wright(ed. Wülcker), p. 717, has, ‘*Hec saliunca*, -ce, a whyn.’ Renzi, Coll. Salernit. iii. 312, ‘*Saliunca* quidam dicunt quod est encusa.’

<sup>3</sup> Prompt. Parv. ‘Caltrap, herbe. *Saliunca*.’ Bart. p. 37, ‘*Saliunca*, wilde popi vel spica celtica secundum quosdam (*marg. calketrappe*).’ <sup>4</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dxxi, ‘Est enim spatarenticus sic dictus eo quod incidit ut spata, et iste vocatur quo judei lavant sericum, &c.’ Platearius, circ. Inst. ‘Spata-rensis fit ex gallico et multis aliis.’ ib. ‘Sapo spatarentis valet ad impetiginem, &c.’ <sup>5</sup> Cotgrave, ‘*Savon, Sope*.’ <sup>6</sup> Bart. p. 37, ‘*Sapo* fit de forti lexivia et quacunque pinguedine. Saponis multae sunt species. Sapo spatarenticus vel spatareutus sic dicitur eo quod sic incidit ut spata. i. ensis ut.’

<sup>7</sup> Sim. Jan. ‘*Sappa* mustum coctum usque ad consumptionem duarum partium.’ Bart. p. 37, ‘*Sapa* secundum quosdam dicitur vinum coctum.’ Plin. Hist. Nat. xiv. 9, ‘quod alii hepsema nostri sapam appellant . . . musto usque ad tertiam partem mensuræ decocto.’ <sup>8</sup> Bart. p. 37, ‘*Sal* hujus multæ sunt species s. sal nitrum, &c.’ <sup>9</sup> Δλες, Diosc. v. 125. <sup>10</sup> Sim. Jan. ‘*Sal nitrum*, nitrum ipsum.’

<sup>10</sup> Matth. Silv. dxxvi, ‘*Sal armoniacum* dicitur quod in Armenia reperitur.’ But see Pliny, Hist. Nat. xxxi. 7, ‘Hammonia et ipso, quia sub arenis inveniatur, appellato.’ Δρυωνιακόν, Diosc. v. 125.

<sup>11</sup> Sim. Jan. ‘*Sal gemma*, capadocius idem.’ Matth. Silv. c. dxxvi, ‘et dicitur sal gemma quia clarum est gemma.’ <sup>12</sup> Plin. Hist. Nat. xxxi. 7, ‘Effuditur et e terra, ut palam est, humore densato, in Cappadocia.’ <sup>13</sup> Δλῶν Τραγασαῖν, Alex. Trall. (ed. Puschmann), ii. 543.

<sup>14</sup> Read *sal pensum*. Matth. Silv. c. dxxvii, ‘*Sapetisum* est fuligo nata in coctis balneorum.’ Renzi, Coll. Salernit. iii. 312, ‘*Sal pensum*.’ MS. Ashm. 1470, ‘*Sal pensum*.’

**Salix**<sup>1</sup>, icea idem, arbor est; inde dyaceos<sup>2</sup> emplastrum. [Respice in Isacotidis.]

**Sagapium**<sup>3</sup> siue **serapium**, sileos uel siseleum<sup>4</sup> uel siselenium, siler montanum idem. gallice et anglice, syrmountayne<sup>5</sup>.

**Sagapinum**<sup>6</sup>, lacrimum est ferule nascentis in Media, eligendum est autem limpidum et a foris rufum, deintus album, odorem intus silfii et galbani habens, gustu uiscidum, causas thoracis medicando componit et dolorem lateris tollit.

**Sasa** mediocriter est frigida et stiptica nimis, et ideo omnibus passionibus et ad fluxum uentris [mirabiliter et] multum iuuat.

[**Saba silvestris**<sup>7</sup>, respice in *crassula* maior.]

**Saporifera**<sup>8</sup>, humotida.

**Serapium**, respice in sagapium.

**Salix marina**, respice in zuccarium.

**Sileos**<sup>9</sup>,

**Siselium**,

**Siselenium**, } respice in sagapium.]

**Siler**,

**Samicum** herba est cuius radix petit medicina.

**Sanabula**<sup>10</sup> uel **sanabulla** similis centrum granis et est ualde diuretica et ualet ad lapidem.

**Sanatilis**, yringus idem, anglice yringus<sup>11</sup>.

**Samida**<sup>12</sup>, i. embotum<sup>13</sup>, ge. tonour<sup>14</sup>, uel uas sine fundo.

**Saccus**, saccellus idem, inde sac[c]elacio<sup>15</sup>.

**Salmentica**<sup>16</sup>, balsamita idem, crescit

1. ycea. 4. sarapinum. sisileos. 7. surmounteigne. 10. afforis. 34. yringes.

<sup>1</sup> *Ιτέα*, Diosc. i. 135. See ante, Isacotidis.  
<sup>2</sup> διὰ Ιτέων. Cassius Felix (ed. Rose), c. 75,

'dia iteon emplastrum.'

<sup>3</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dcxv, 'Sagapinum id est Serapium, Diasco.'

<sup>4</sup> σέσελι, Diosc. iii. 53. Matth. Silv. c. dcxlili, 'Siseleos arabi. vel aschegellos grece siseli, la. siler montanum. platoiminum Plinius lib. xx. capi. 5 in me.'

commonly called *siler Montanum*: in French and Dutch by a corrupt name *Ser-Mountain*.

<sup>5</sup> Gerarde, p. 1049, 'It is

Diosc. iii. 85, σαγαπηνὸν ὅπός ἐστι πόας ναρθηκοειδῶν γεννωμένης ἐν Μηδείᾳ, κ.τ.λ.

<sup>6</sup> Read *Faba silvestris*. <sup>7</sup> Read *Soporifera*, ὑπνωτικά. See ante, Innoticum.

<sup>8</sup> Read *Soporifera*, ὑπνωτικά. See ante, Innoticum.

<sup>9</sup> σέσελι, Diosc. iii. 53.

<sup>10</sup> Possibly *Sanabulla* may be identical with *Anabulla*: see ante, Anabulla and

Centrum galli. <sup>11</sup> Gerarde, p. 1162, 'in shops, *Eryngus*; in English, sea Holly.'

<sup>12</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dcxvii, 'Sameder, i. Embotum.'

<sup>13</sup> Embotum in the sense of a funnel or tun-dish occurs in Constantinus Africanus, Communes Loci Medici, iii. 11 (Basle, 1539, vol. 2, p. 58), 'Concavitas ista embotum est vocata, quia sicut vinum per embotum ita superfluitates nostrae grossae per hanc influunt.'

Bart. p. 19, 'Embotum est instrumentum factum ad modum tubæ.' Cotgrave, 'Embut, a funnell.' Ital. *imbuto*. Sp. *embudo*.

<sup>14</sup> Cotgrave, 'Entonnoir, a funnell or tunning-dish.'

<sup>15</sup> Bart. p. 38, 'Saccellacio est cum aliqua medicinalis herba vel

avena aut furfur aut hujusmodi ponuntur in sacculo et calefiunt ad ignem et loco applicentur.

<sup>16</sup> See ante, Balsamita.

in pratis. a<sup>ce</sup>. horsmynte, [sisim-  
brium, menta aquatica, menta-  
strum].

**Salgea agrestis**<sup>1</sup>, ambrosia, liliifagus<sup>2</sup>,  
5 eupatorium<sup>3</sup> idem. ge. ambrose<sup>4</sup>.  
a<sup>ce</sup>. wildesauge.

**Salticatiua**<sup>5</sup>, i. depressiuia.

**Saluatelle**<sup>6</sup>, i. iiiii uene in hominis cor-  
10 pore, due in manibus inter mi-  
nimum digitum [et sibi proximum],  
et due in pedibus in locis simili-  
bus.

**Saluia alia** domestica, alia saluatica.  
angl. sauge.

**Sambucus**, actis<sup>7</sup> idem, cuius medianus  
cortex uocatur canapis; flos eius  
antiquus cortice et radice utimur.  
gall. sew<sup>8</sup>. a<sup>ce</sup>. ellen.

**Sambucus** arbor est in Appulea, unde  
20 fit oleum sambuceleon<sup>9</sup>.

**Sanction**<sup>10</sup> aut fassa gasmon, quam  
multi parrine dixerunt, nascitur  
locis umbrosis et in stangnis siccis,  
hastam habet angulosam et pin-

guem super terram. folia sunt illi 25  
andrafraxe<sup>11</sup> similia, in summitate  
diuisa, odorem cardami habentia,  
semen rotundum sicut oлиue, se-  
men eius mixtum cum aqua uel  
uino capillos rubeos facit. 30

**Sandalus**<sup>12</sup> arbor est cuius sunt tres  
species, s. albus rubeus et citrinus,  
sed quando simpliciter ponitur pro  
citrino intelligitur, sed apotecarii  
ponunt aliquando rubeum, ualet 35  
contra calificationem epatis.

**Sandorocadis**<sup>13</sup>, i. urina habens color-  
em uini.

**Sandarica**<sup>14</sup>, i. quoddam genus uer-  
nicis. 40

**Sandafis**<sup>15</sup>, i. [h]arenositas.

**Sandaraca**<sup>16</sup>, i. auripigmentum rubeum,  
sed arsenicum<sup>17</sup> est auripigmentum  
citrinum.

**Samsucus**<sup>18</sup>, maiorana, amaricon<sup>19</sup>, 45  
amarascus, colimbrum, persa idem.  
[Respic in amaracus.]

[**Sandonicum**<sup>20</sup>, i. genus abstincii.]

4. Salgia. 5. ambrosie. 6. wyldesauge. 8. humano. 13. siluatica. 16. utamur  
canapis. 17. radicibus. 19. Sambucus. 21. fasfa. 22. parine. 23. fuccis.  
34. apotecarii. 37. sandoracadis. 41. sandasis. 45. sansus.

<sup>1</sup> *Salvia agrestis*.

<sup>2</sup> ἐλελίσφακον, Diosc. iii. 35.

<sup>3</sup> εὐπατώριον, Diosc. iv. 41.

<sup>4</sup> See ante, Ambrosia.

<sup>5</sup> σταλτικός, Diosc. v. 102.

<sup>6</sup> Bart. p. 38, 'Salvatellæ dicuntur

<sup>7</sup> venæ in humano corpore, &c.'

<sup>7</sup> See ante, Acus and Cameactis.

<sup>8</sup> See ante, Acus.

<sup>9</sup> Possibly σαμψύχινον ἔλαιον.

<sup>10</sup> Diosc. iv. 136, ξάνθιον, οἱ δὲ φάσγανον . . . οἱ δὲ καὶ ταύτην

ἀπαρίνην καλοῦσι, φύεται ἐν εὐγείοις τόποις καὶ λίμναις ἀνεξηραμέναις. <sup>11</sup> Ib. ἀτραφάξει δὲ τὰ  
φύλλα ἐμφερῆ ἔχει, κ.τ.λ.

<sup>12</sup> Sim. Jan. 'Sandali tres sunt species, album, s. rubeum et

citrinum, &c.' Bart. p. 38, 'Sandalus hujus tres sunt species, &c.'

<sup>13</sup> σανδαραχώδης.

<sup>14</sup> σανδαράχη, Diosc. v. 121.

<sup>15</sup> Perhaps ψάμμωσις.

<sup>16</sup> σανδαράχη, Diosc. v. 121. Bart.

p. 37, 'Sandarica, i. auripigmentum rubrum.'

<sup>17</sup> ἀρσενικόν, Diosc. v. 120. <sup>18</sup> σάμψυχον,

Diosc. iii. 41. <sup>19</sup> See ante, Amaracus.

<sup>20</sup> ἀψίνθιον Σαντόνιον, Diosc. iii. 25.

- Sanguineum**<sup>1</sup> arbor est similis degalee<sup>2</sup> in foliis.
- Sanguis draconis**<sup>3</sup> est gumma cuiusdam arboris in Yndia et in persia nascentis.
- 5 **Sanguis porcinus** dolorem et uulnera aurium tollit.
- Sanguis anserinus**<sup>4</sup> et **anguinus**<sup>5</sup> et **natinus**<sup>6</sup> antitodis miscetur.
- 10 **Sanguis** recens turdi<sup>7</sup> et palumbi et perdicis percussura[s] ferorem facere non permittit.
- 15 **Sanguis calidus** hirci<sup>8</sup> et capre, cerui, leporis, perunctus araneas et non borea uulnera compescit.
- 20 **Sanguis canis** bibitus<sup>9</sup> morsus rapidi canis curat et uenenum bibentibus salutare est.
- 25 **Sanguis gulege amice**<sup>10</sup> bibitus dicitur epilepticis prodesse, maritime uero cum uino bibitus et coagulo<sup>11</sup> leporino et cimino, morsibus uenennatis salutare presidium est.
- Sanguis taurinus**<sup>12</sup> diureticus et malacticus est, duricias soluit. <sup>25</sup>
- Sanguis admissariorum**<sup>13</sup>, i. equorum, medicaminibus causticis medetur.
- Sanguis boie**<sup>14</sup> perunctus capillos amputat et maxime ciliorum, et id <sup>30</sup> potest facere sanguis ranarum uiridium.
- Sanguis fluens**<sup>15</sup> menstruis mulierum [et] generare non sinit, aliarum mulierum [eo] corpore peruncto. <sup>35</sup> maxime ubi fusus fuerit si [su]pertransierit mulier non generat, dolores podagricorum<sup>16</sup> inunctus compescit, et ignem sacrum ad nativitatem perducit. <sup>40</sup>
- [**Sanguinaria**, pastus anserinus idem, secundum Laurentium. Respice in capsellula.]
- Sanamunda**, respice in gariofilata.
- Sarcocolla**, respice in acarud<sup>17</sup> et in <sup>45</sup> Sarcons.]

1. sanguineum after sanguis draconis. 8. agninus. 9. anatinus. 13. hyrci. 14. non bona. 16. morsum rabidi canis. 23. persium. 39. ad sanitatem.

1 Read *sambucus*: cf. App. ‘*Sambucus* arbor similis est degalee in foliis.’

<sup>2</sup> Possibly

a corruption of *nuci regali*, as the leaves are said to be καρύδι βασιλικῆ δμοια, Diosc. iv. 171.

3 Sim. Jan. ‘*Sanguis draconis* est succus plante que apud Serap. describitur auctoritate Dyasco. qui dicit vocari sideritis.’

<sup>4</sup> Diosc. ii. 97, αἷμα χηνὸς καὶ ἐρίφου καὶ νήσσης ἀντιδότοις χρησίμως μύγγυνται.

<sup>5</sup> Read *agninus*. <sup>6</sup> Read *anatinus*. <sup>7</sup> Diosc. ii. 97, φάσσης δὲ καὶ τρυγόνος καὶ περιστερᾶς καὶ πέρδικος εἰς προσφάτους δρθαλμῶν τρώσεις, κ. τ. λ.

<sup>8</sup> Ib. τὸ δὲ τοῦ

τράγου καὶ αἴγος, κ. τ. λ. <sup>9</sup> Ib. καὶ τὸ ἀπὸ τῶν κυνῶν δὲ ποθέν, κ. τ. λ. <sup>10</sup> Ib. τὸ δὲ τῆς

χερσαίας χελώνης ποθὲν ἐπιληπτικοῦς ιστορεῖται ἀρρόβζειν. <sup>11</sup> Ib. σὺν σίνῳ καὶ πιτύᾳ λαγῳδοῦ καὶ κυμίνῳ. <sup>12</sup> Ib. ταύρου δὲ αἷμα διαφέρει καὶ μαλάσσει σκληρίας.

<sup>13</sup> Ib. τὸ δὲ τῶν δχευτῶν

κυππῶν. <sup>14</sup> Ib. τὸ δὲ τῶν χαμαιλέοντος τρίχας ψιλοῦν ἐπὶ τῶν βλεφάρων. <sup>15</sup> Ib. γυναικὸς δὲ τὸ

ἐπιμήνιον, κ. τ. λ. <sup>16</sup> Ib. ποδαγρικὰ δὲ δδύνας καὶ ἐρυσιπέλατα κουφίζει.

<sup>17</sup> See ante,

Acarus.

- Sarcos**<sup>1</sup>, i. caro, inde amasarca<sup>2</sup> i.  
yposarca<sup>3</sup>, sarcophagus<sup>4</sup>, et porus<sup>5</sup>  
et sarcoydos ut in Tegni<sup>6</sup>.
- Sarcoas**, sarcocolla<sup>7</sup>, acarud<sup>8</sup> interpre-  
5 tatur gliconum, glutinum, guma  
est.
- Sandex** est herba qua tinguntur panni  
in blaueum colorem.
- Saxifragia** uel **saxifraga** similis est  
10 pimpinello, radice utimur. g<sup>e</sup>. et a<sup>e</sup>.  
saxifrage.
- Saxidonicum**<sup>9</sup>, abscium idem.
- Scariola**<sup>10</sup>, troisma<sup>11</sup> idem, [marcuriala<sup>12</sup>  
idem,] similis est lactuce, sed folia  
15 habet fissa et subalbiora. g<sup>e</sup>. et a<sup>e</sup>.  
scariole<sup>13</sup>. [Respice in endiuia.]

- Scabiosa maior**, elna campana<sup>14</sup>, uel  
enula campana idem, folia habet  
fissa parum et plura, [a<sup>e</sup>. horseline]  
minor habet folia ut morsus dia- 20  
boli. gall. scabiose<sup>15</sup>, a<sup>e</sup>. scab-  
wrt<sup>16</sup> uel brod[e]wed uel horsne-  
ferte. [Respice in iacea alba et in  
nimpha.]
- Scatumcelli**<sup>17</sup>, cimbalaria<sup>18</sup> idem. 25  
[Respice in umbilicus ueneris.]
- Scamonea**<sup>19</sup> frutex est, hastas habet  
multas ex una longas iii aut ivi  
cubitum, pinguis et asperas, folia  
aspera similia helsine<sup>20</sup> aut 30  
edere, mollia et trium angulorum,  
flores albos et rotundos et altos

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1. anasarca. 2. sarcofagus. 7. Sandix. 9. saxifraga uel saxifragia. 10. pimpinello.  
12. absinthium. 17. elenia c. uel emula. 21. schabwrt. 22. horseneferre.  
25. scatuncelli.

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<sup>1</sup> σάρξ. Renzi, Coll. Salernit. iii. 312, ‘inde ansarcha et yposarcha, scarcophagus et porus sar-  
coides, ut in tegni.’ <sup>2</sup> ἀνὰ σάρκα, Galen (ed. Kühn), xv. 891. <sup>3</sup> Ib. ὑποσαρκίδιος.

<sup>4</sup> σαρκοφάγος, <sup>5</sup> πῶρος σαρκωδής. Matth. Silv. c. cccccxcii, ‘Porus sarcodes dicitur liga-  
mentum a natura factum vel creatum ad connectenda capita fractorum ossium.’ <sup>6</sup> That is  
Galen’s τέχνη λατρική. <sup>7</sup> σαρκοκόλλα, Diosc. iii. 89. Renzi, Coll. Salernit. iii. 312, ‘Sarco-  
colla, acarud, gumma est et interpretatur glutinum.’ <sup>8</sup> See ante, Acarus. <sup>9</sup> See ante,  
Sandonicum.

<sup>10</sup> Sim. Jan. ‘Scariola secundum modernos est velut lactuca agrestis nisi quia  
in dorso costarum habet spinas parvas, pro endivia ponitur.’ Bart. p. 38, ‘Scariola, lactucella,  
lactuca agrestis idem, an. sowethistel.’ <sup>11</sup> τράχιμα. Sim. Jan. ‘Troxima g. est quod Avi-  
vocat taraxacon, est species endivie silvestris.’ See App. Scariola and Trozuua. <sup>12</sup> See ante,  
Marcurialis.

<sup>13</sup> Gerarde, p. 283, ‘Endive is named . . . of the Italians Scariola, which name  
remaineth in most shops . . . in English, Endive and Scariole.’ Cotgrave, ‘Scariole, Scariole;

broad-leaved or garden Endive.’ <sup>14</sup> See ante, Elena Campana. <sup>15</sup> Scabieuse.

<sup>16</sup> Gerarde, p. 793, ‘in English, Elecampane and Scab-woort and Horse-heale.’ <sup>17</sup> Sim. Jan.

‘Scatuncella uel scatuncelli’ vocatur umbilicus ueneris, cimbalaria.’ The analogy of the French  
name écuelle (Lat. scutella, a dish), given to this plant from its saucer-like shape, would suggest that  
scatumcelli may have a similar connexion and origin. See ante, Cimbalaria. <sup>18</sup> Cimbalaria (cf.  
Diosc. iv. 90, κυμβάλιον), also, like the name acetabulum, recalls the shape of the leaf. <sup>19</sup> Diosc.  
iv. 168, σκαμπανία κλῶνας ἀνίησι πολλοὺς ἀπὸ μᾶς μῆτρας, κ. τ. λ. <sup>20</sup> Ib. ὄμοια ἐλξίνη.

cum odore gravi, lacrima plena,  
coleram et flegmam deponit.

**Scanodix**<sup>1</sup> calefacit et desiccat fortiter  
et dyaforeticum est, merito s<sup>o</sup>. uis-  
cerum purgatiuum est.

**Spatula fetida**<sup>2</sup> similis est in foliis  
gladiolo, crescit in locis aquosis.  
g<sup>e</sup>. et a<sup>e</sup>. regwort. *Gladiolus*<sup>3</sup>  
croceum sed spatula fetida nullum.

**Spasiciadas**<sup>4</sup>, i. uena sub lingua.

**Spalongea**<sup>5</sup> genus est aragnes ut in  
Alma[n]sorio<sup>6</sup> Rasis.

**Spatomele**<sup>7</sup> est instrumentum cipurgi-  
cum.

**Spasmus**<sup>8</sup> est uiolentia neruorum con-  
tractio uoluntarium motum im-  
pediens. anglice cramp<sup>9</sup>.

**Staphiden**, i. succus.

**Staguim**<sup>10</sup>, [id est] spica.

**Stacten**<sup>11</sup> quidam exponunt mirram et  
alii ammoniacum.

**Sataffisagria**<sup>12</sup> dicitur ad a staphis  
quod est uua et agria quod est  
agrestis. Inde staffisagria quia<sup>25</sup>  
uiti in foliis assimilatur, alio nomine  
dicitur staffisagria campurrigium<sup>13</sup>,  
i. herba pedicularis quia interficit  
pediculos. Item a staphis dicitur  
staphilogia uel staphilonia<sup>14</sup> ut in<sup>30</sup>  
Alexandrio<sup>15</sup> de oculis.

**Strangurios** uel strangireos interpre-  
tatur gutta, inde **strangirea**<sup>16</sup>, i.  
guttatim munctus<sup>17</sup>, inde etiam  
sansusidus<sup>18</sup>, dissura<sup>19</sup>, surria<sup>20</sup>,<sup>35</sup>  
sporiasis<sup>21</sup>, et multa similia que  
sunt passione[s] uesice ut in  
Passionario<sup>22</sup>.

**Starna** uel **starnus**<sup>23</sup> auis est, parua  
perdix.

40

7. gladeolo. 12. Spalongia. aragnee. 14. sirurgicum. 18. crompe. 20. i. spica.  
27. campurrigium. 31. Alexandro. 32. strangurios uel strangrereos. 33. stranguria.  
35. dissuria. 37. uisice.

<sup>1</sup> σκάνδυξ, Diosc. ii. 167. <sup>2</sup> Gerarde, p. 59, 'Stinking Gladdon is called in Greek ξιρίς  
(i. e. ξυρίς) by Dioscorides: . . . in Latine, *Spatula fetida* among the Apothecaries.' <sup>3</sup> See ante,  
Gladiolus.

<sup>4</sup> σφαγῆτις, the jugular vein. Renzi, Coll. Salernit. iii. 315, 'Spasiciadas, id est  
venæ sub lingua.' <sup>5</sup> φαλάγγιον. <sup>6</sup> That is, the work of Rhazcs dedicated to Almansor,  
prince of Chorassan, and called by his name. <sup>7</sup> σπαθομήλη. See ante, Radius. <sup>8</sup> σπασμός.

Bart. p. 40, 'Spasmus, i. nervorum contractio voluntarium motum impediens.' <sup>9</sup> Bart. p. 40,  
'Spasmus, i. crampa secundum quosdam.' <sup>10</sup> στάχυς. <sup>11</sup> στακτή, Diosc. i. 73. Bart.  
p. 41, 'Stacten quidam exponunt mirram, quidam ammoniacum.' <sup>12</sup> Diosc. iv. 153, στραφὶς  
ἄγρια. <sup>13</sup> Read caputpurgium. App. 'Staphisagria, herba pedicularis, i. caputpurgium.'

<sup>14</sup> στραφύλωμα. <sup>15</sup> Alex. Trall. (ed. Puschmann), ii. 57. <sup>16</sup> στραγγούρια. <sup>17</sup> Read  
munctus. <sup>18</sup> στραγγουρικός. <sup>19</sup> δυσουρία. <sup>20</sup> λσχουρία. Cf. Cass. Felix (ed. Rose), c. 46,  
'ischuria, id est ex toto urinæ abstinencia.' Bart. p. 41, 'Suria est totalis urinæ negacio.'

<sup>21</sup> Perhaps στραγγουρίασις. <sup>22</sup> Gariopontus (Basle, 4to. 1531), p. 76. I imagine this to be  
the same work as the 'Passionarius Galeni,' by Gariopontus, printed in 1526. 'Galen Perga-  
meni Passionarius, a doctis medicis multum desideratus, &c. . . . cum privilegio Regis Francie in  
sequenti pagella posito. mdxxvi.' These affections are treated of at fol. li. <sup>23</sup> Sturnus. Bart.

p. 41, 'Sternorum, i. plovers.'

**Stalmon**<sup>1</sup> uel **stalticontrium** inter-  
pretatur constrictium.

**Stagium**<sup>2</sup> frutex est similis prassio,  
folia habens oblonga et multa dura  
5 et aspera et adorata et alba et  
uirgas multas ex una radice albidi-  
ores prassio, nascitur in locis mon-  
tuosis et asperis, uirtus est [illa]  
terminantica<sup>3</sup> et uiscida.

10 **Senecio**<sup>4</sup> uel **senecium**, cardo bene-  
dictus, carduncellus [terestris], be-  
nicta idem, tota herba utimur.  
gall. seneschon<sup>5</sup>. a.e. grounde-  
swile<sup>6</sup>.

15 **Sene[s]cion**<sup>7</sup>, quam alii cris[i]onem  
dicunt, nascitur in aqua, fruti-  
cem habens pinguem et ramulos  
longos, folia minuta similia ypo-  
sylino, que cum masticata fuerit  
20 odores suauissimos reddunt. Sene-  
cio crudus comestus calculos ex-

cludit, urinam prouocat, menstruis  
imperat.

**Senacio**, narsticum aquaticum<sup>8</sup> idem.  
gallice crissouns ewages, a.e. water-<sup>25</sup>  
cresses.

[**Satiriasis**<sup>9</sup>, 3<sup>o</sup>. aff<sup>o</sup>. 21.

**Staffisagria**, respice in satassisagria.

**Senicion**, respice in sedus.

**Senicon**, id est xia.

**Sescliti creticum**<sup>10</sup>, respice sordi-  
lion<sup>11</sup>.]

**Secacul**<sup>12</sup>, i. cardo panis<sup>13</sup>, yringus<sup>14</sup>  
idem, radice utimur. a.e. yrings<sup>15</sup>.

**Sedus**<sup>16</sup> herba est quam senicion uo-<sup>35</sup>  
cant, nascitur in tectis et in petris,  
folia habet [uiridia, densa] similia  
queru, sed grossiora et pinguiora,  
tirsu subrufum, capitella in sum-  
mitate tarsi habens in modum 40  
uiticelle, uires [habet] stringentes  
et eadem prestantes que plan-  
tago.

1. stalticontrium. 3. stagnin. 5. odorata. 9. termantica. 13. Seneschoun. grounde-  
swylie. 17. habet. 18. ypositino. 19. fuerint odorem suauissimum.  
21. commestus. 25. cresses. waterkerssen. 34. radicibus. 35. est herba. 40. tyrsi.  
42. quam plantago.

<sup>1</sup> σταλτικόν. Sim. Jan. 'Cassius Felix ca. de tussi humida, stalticas greci constrictivas  
vocant.' Cass. Felix (ed. Rose), c. 33, 'cucurbitas stalticas id est constrictorias.'

<sup>2</sup> Diosc. iii. 110, στάχυς θαμνὸς ἐμφερῆς πρασίφ., κ. τ. λ. <sup>3</sup> Ib. θερμαντική. <sup>4</sup> Sim. Jan. 'Senecion  
vocatur cardus benedictus ut supra in sedimentum.' See ante, Cressiones.

<sup>5</sup> Cotgrave, 'Senegon, the hearbe Groundsell.' <sup>6</sup> Bart. p. 39, 'Senecio, i. carduus benedictus, s.  
grounswili.'

<sup>7</sup> Sim. Jan. 'Senecion, Dya. quam alii crisionem vocant, &c.' Diosc. ii. 153,  
σίον τὸ ἐν ὕδασιν ἐνίσκεται ἐν τοῖς ὕδασι, κ. τ. λ. <sup>8</sup> Gerarde, p. 258, 'vulgarly in shops  
known by the name of *Nasturtium aquaticum*, or Water Cresses.'

<sup>9</sup> σατυρίασις. <sup>10</sup> σέσελι κρητικόν, Diosc. iii. 56. <sup>11</sup> Ib. τορδύλιον. <sup>12</sup> Sim. Jan. 'Secacul non  
est yringus ut putaverunt quidam sed aliud.' Bart. p. 39, 'Setacul secundum quosdam est  
species bauciae.' See App. Secacul.

<sup>13</sup> See ante, Cardo panis. <sup>14</sup> See ante, Iringi.

<sup>15</sup> Gerarde, p. 1163, 'like the Eringes in sweetnesse and taste.'

<sup>16</sup> Sim. Jan. 'Sedum Dya. herba est quam senecium vocant, &c.'

	<b>Semicupium</b> <sup>1</sup> , i. tinea media uel cuppa parva.		<b>Sene</b> <sup>9</sup> est folium cuiusdam arboris in transmarinis partibus nascens.
	<b>Seha</b> <sup>2</sup> , i. sticados arabicus.		<b>Sepum</b> <sup>10</sup> , <b>seuum</b> idem, et quando simpliciter ponitur pro caprino intelligitur. <sup>20</sup>
	<b>Selinum</b> <sup>3</sup> uel <b>selium</b> , i. semen apii.		
5	<b>Semen bulli</b> <sup>4</sup> , i. semen grosse et domestice cepe.		<b>Sebesten</b> <sup>11</sup> fructus est.
	<b>Semis</b> indeclinabile, i. medietas.		<b>Silite</b> confectio <i>est</i> in antidotario Arabie.
	<b>Semen lini</b> <sup>5</sup> <i>similem</i> habet uirtutem fenugreco, duricias malaxat cum		<b>Seramata</b> <sup>12</sup> , i. mundificatiua.
10	fenugreco mixta[cum] oleo et mulsa.		<b>Serapinum</b> <sup>13</sup> gummi cuiusdem arboris <sup>25</sup> est in Grecia. [Respic in radapium.]
	<b>Senicula</b> <sup>6</sup> similis auencie est, sed duriora et lucida habet folia et uiridiora. gallice, sanicle <sup>7</sup> . [angl.] wodemeche <sup>8</sup> .		<b>Seridis</b> <sup>14</sup> sunt due species, una agrestis, altera ortina, agrestis uero pigris <sup>15</sup> aut citonon <sup>16</sup> appellatur que lata <sup>30</sup>
15			

12. est auencie. 15. wodemerch. 22. solice. 24. seramenta. 25. cuiusdam.  
29. alia.

<sup>1</sup> App. ‘*Semicupimen*, i. thymamedia.’ MS. Ashm. 1470, ‘*Semicupium*, i. tina parua.’ Papias, ‘*Semicupium* est vas in quo potest homo resupinus jacere in modo lintris.’ Cass. Felix (ed. Rose), c. 51, ‘ex calida et oleo semicupio depositis embasim adhibebis.’ Ib. c. 61, ‘in calida semicupio depositum.’ The word means a bathing-tub:—or small cask (*cupa*). As to *tinea*, see Nonius, p. 544 (Mercer), who quotes Varro, ‘Antiquissimi in conviviis utres vini primo, postea tinas ponebant ac cupas, tertio amphoras.’ Festus, ‘Tinia, vasa vinaria.’ Diez, Alt-romanische Glossare, p. 112, quotes ‘anfora quam rustici vocant tinam.’ See Ducange, s. v. Tina.

<sup>2</sup> App. ‘*Secca* (in marg. *Seha*), i. hyssopus.’ <sup>3</sup> σέλινον. <sup>4</sup> Read *bulbi*.

<sup>5</sup> Diosc. ii. 125, δύναμιν δὲ ἔχει τὸ σπέρμα τὴν αὐτὴν τῷ τήλει, κ. τ. λ. <sup>6</sup> Bart. p. 38, ‘*Sanicula*, i. wodemerche.’ E. P. N. p. 42, ‘*Saniculum*, sanicle, wude-merch.’ <sup>7</sup> Gerarde, p. 948, ‘in French, *Sanicle*; in English, *Sanicle*, or *Sanikel*.’

<sup>8</sup> Gerarde, Supplement, ‘Woodmarch is Saniclet.’ See ante, Alexander. <sup>9</sup> Bart. p. 39, ‘*Sene* folium arboris est in ultramarinis partibus nascentis.’ Platearius, circ. Inst. ‘*Sene* arbor est nascens in confiniis babylonie et in arabia, cuius folia medicine usui competitunt abjectis fustibus.’ Gerarde, p. 1297, ‘The Apothecaries *Sena*, by which name it was knowne to *Actuarious* the Grecian, and to the later Latines: it is called in English, *Sene*.’ <sup>10</sup> Sebum. <sup>11</sup> Bart. p. 39, ‘*Sebesten* fructus est.’ Matth. Silv. c. dcxxxi, ‘Sebesten lati. grec. mahalomagiati, arab. faulis sebesten, et in lingua persica vocatur mamilla canis, unde versus, Sebesten mamilla canis fert persica lingua.’ Gerarde, p. 1499, ‘Of Sebesten or the Assyrian Plum.’

Perhaps ξηραντικά. <sup>12</sup> Matth. cilv. c. dxxxvii, ‘*Seratica*, i. dessicativa Dias.’ See ante, Radapium. <sup>13</sup> Platearius, circ. Inst. ‘*Serapinum* gummi est cujusdam arboris.’ See ante, Radapium.

<sup>14</sup> Diosc. ii. 159, σέρις δισσή, ὃν μὲν ἀγρία πικρὸς ἡ καὶ κιχώριον καλουμένη, κ. τ. λ.

<sup>15</sup> πικρός. <sup>16</sup> κιχώριον.

5 habet folia, altera uero, i. ortina, duas habet species, una folia habet sicut lactuca, altera uero amara est et folia habet angustā. Omnim<sup>1</sup> uirtus est stiptica et eu-

stomaca.

10 **Semperuua**<sup>2</sup>, sticados<sup>3</sup> citrinum, [herba auricularis<sup>4</sup> idem], iouis barba<sup>5</sup> idem. g<sup>e</sup>. inbarbe. angl. syngrene<sup>6</sup>. [Respice in ayzon et in sticados.]

15 **Sentix**<sup>7</sup> uel **sentis**, i. rubus qui portat mora, uel quelibet fructus spinosus.

20 **Serpillus**<sup>8</sup>, satureia uel saturegia idem, tota herba utimur. g<sup>e</sup>. satureie<sup>9</sup>.

25 **Serpillum**<sup>10</sup> uel herpillum, timbra<sup>11</sup>, [pulegium ceruinum uel montanum] idem. g<sup>e</sup>. serpoul<sup>12</sup> uel tymbre<sup>13</sup> uel puliol<sup>14</sup>, anglice brotherwort<sup>15</sup>, tamen herpillum quandoque ponitur pro poligonia

ut in Alexandro<sup>16</sup> de dolore capitinis.  
[Respice in calamiten].

25

**Serpentaria**<sup>17</sup>, draguncea<sup>18</sup>, vel dragnacia, colubrina<sup>19</sup> idem, stipitem habet quasi serpentem, folia ut lilyum sed maculata. g<sup>e</sup>. et angl. dragaunce. [Respice in dragontea 30 et in herpentaria.]

**Serpigo**, inueterata uel indurata impetigo idem. g<sup>e</sup>. derte<sup>20</sup>, a<sup>e</sup>. teter. [Respice in zerna<sup>21</sup>.]

30 **Serdene**, i. lapis ma[g]netes.

35

**Sertula**<sup>22</sup> herba est humilis, odore suavis, colore exalbida, flocellum habens subrufum, illa uero melior est que uasta est, et non nimis exalbida et rece[n]s, uires habet 40 leniter relaxantes et [ideo] tumorem oculorum cedat.

45 **Splendilidion**<sup>23</sup> fere est similis scolopendrie, sed habet folia multo subtiliora et strictiora. [Respice in asplenis.]

10. syngrene. 13. quilibet. 15. satureya agrestis vel saturgegia. 16. satureye.  
21. timbre. pulyol. 22. brotherwert. 26. serpentarea. 32. et indurata.  
44. multum.

<sup>1</sup> Diosc. ii. 159, πάσαι δὲ στυπτικαὶ, ψυκτικαὶ καὶ εὐστόμαχαι. <sup>2</sup> A translation of the name δείχων, Diosc. iv. 88. <sup>3</sup> στοιχάς. <sup>4</sup> Compare the name *Erewort*. See ante, Barba iouis.

<sup>5</sup> See ante, Barba iouis. <sup>6</sup> See ante, Ayzon. <sup>7</sup> See App. *Sētis*. <sup>8</sup> ἔρπυλλος,

Diosc. iii. 40. <sup>9</sup> Cotgrave, ‘*Saturige*, the hearbe Sauorie.’ <sup>10</sup> Bart. p. 39, ‘*Serpillum* et *herpillum* idem sunt s. pelestre, tamen herpillum quandoque sumitur pro poligonia.’

<sup>11</sup> θύμβρα, Diosc. iii. 39. <sup>12</sup> Cotgrave, *Serpolet*. <sup>13</sup> Cotgrave, ‘*Thymbre*, winter Sauorie, Pepper Hysop.’ <sup>14</sup> See ante, Pulegium ceruinum. <sup>15</sup> Alex. Trall. (ed. Puschmann), i. 469. <sup>16</sup> Bart. p. 39, ‘*Serpentaria*, dragantea, cocodrilla, columbrina idem.’

<sup>17</sup> δρακοντία, Diosc. ii. 195. See ante, Draguncea. <sup>18</sup> See ante, Colubrina. <sup>19</sup> Cotgrave, ‘*Dertre* as *Dartre*; a tetter, or ring-worme.’ See ante, Derta. <sup>20</sup> See post, Zerna. <sup>21</sup> Sim.

Jan. ‘*Sertula* Dy. herba est humilis, odore suavis, &c.’ Diosc. iii. 41, μελίλωτος . . . ‘Ρωμαῖοι σέρπουλαμ. <sup>22</sup> Sim. Jan. ‘*Splendelion* est planta similis scolopendrie s. lingue cervine, &c.’

- Spergula major, herba cruciata<sup>1</sup> idem  
.... gradatim et stipitem erectum.  
g. ....*
- Spergula minor flores habet super  
5 ipsos croceos, angl. hetgetlyere.*
- Speragus<sup>2</sup> frutex est, semen confert in  
folliculis sicut faseolum et intra  
aliud semen minutum est simile  
10 lenticule, florem mellinum sicut  
leucium semen eius et flos cum  
mulsa bibitum ad pondus duorum  
denar. et ob. humores uomitibus  
purgat cum tensione sicut ellebo-  
rum. [Respice in allion.]*
- 15 Sperma<sup>3</sup>, i. semen, inde diasperma-  
ton<sup>4</sup>, i. de seminibus.*
- [Scatucelli<sup>5</sup> } respice in cimbalaria.  
Scolidos<sup>6</sup>, }  
Splenetica, respice in lingua cer-  
20 uina.*

- Sperma iouis, respice in sticados,  
barba iouis idem.*
- Spuma nitri, respice in affronitrum.*
- Spersum, respice in fermentum.]*
- Sperule<sup>7</sup>, poma sunt coliquintidarum. 25*
- Specularis<sup>8</sup>, i. gipsus.*
- Splecto[n]<sup>9</sup>, i. pes columbinus.*
- Stellio<sup>10</sup>, i. animal paruum lucens de  
nocte, a<sup>e</sup>. glareseye, alio nomine  
dicitur noctoluca<sup>11</sup>. Inde stellio 30  
quod est genus serpentis.*
- Stera<sup>12</sup>, i. matrix, inde sterilis et ster-  
onim, i. pelliculosa membra qualia  
sunt intestina matrix, &c.*
- Stephania interpretatur uincens. 35*
- Stemas<sup>13</sup>, i. manus.*
- Stemento<sup>14</sup>, i. pura aqua fabarum.*
- Stegmeos<sup>15</sup>, uulnus depascens loco  
vicina.*
- Semniracon uel scalmiscasiomata<sup>16</sup> 40*

10. lentium. 13. elleborus. 15. dyaspermaton. 25. pona. coloquintidarum. 30. nocti-  
luca. 31. est quedam species serpentis. 32. et similia. 38. loca. 40. scalmiscasiomata.

<sup>1</sup> Gerarde, p. 1124, 'It is called *cruciata* and *cruciatis*, of the placing of the leaves in manner of a Crosse: in English, Crosse-wort, or Golden Mugwort.' <sup>2</sup> Sim. Jan. 'Spartus, Dya. frutex est omnibus nota, semen afferit in folliculis, &c.' Diosc. iii. 155, σπάρτιον . . . φέρει δὲ λοβοὺς ὥσπερ φασίολος ἐν οἷς σπέρματα φακοειδῆ. ἄνθος μήλινον ὥσπερ λευκοῖον. <sup>3</sup> σπέρμα.

<sup>4</sup> διὰ σπερμάτων. <sup>5</sup> See ante, Cimbalaria. <sup>6</sup> Possibly a corruption of *Cotyledonos*. See ante, Colitidos. <sup>7</sup> Read *sphaerulae*. Diosc. iv. 175, καρπὸν δὲ περιφερῆ ὅμοιον σφαίρᾳ μέση.

Matth. Silv. c. dcl, 'Sperule colloquintidarum, i. poma colloquintide quae sunt rotunda ut spera.'

<sup>8</sup> Plin. Hist. Nat. xxxvi. 24, 'Optimum fieri compertum est e lapide speculari.' See ante, Gipsus.

<sup>9</sup> See ante, Flectidos. <sup>10</sup> Wright's Vocabularies, ed. Wülcker, i. 544, 'Stellio, slowworm.'

<sup>11</sup> Ib. i. 644, 'Hec nocticula, hec noctuluca, a<sup>e</sup>. glydeworme.' <sup>12</sup> ὑστήρα. <sup>13</sup> Renzi, Coll. Salernit. iii. 313, 'Scoma vel scomis, interpretatur manus.' <sup>14</sup> Ib. iii. 315, 'Stemelon id est pura aqua fabarum.'

<sup>15</sup> Sim. Jan. 'Steganosis, g. consolidatio dessicatiua.' 'Stignosis, g. constrictio.' Renzi, Coll. Salernit. iii. 315, 'Stegineos id est vulnus depascens loca vicina.' <sup>16</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dcliii, 'Sirotalmia, Oriba. est scabies oculorum.' 'Stafiloma . . . uuarum similans acinum ipsius casus extantia.' σταφύλωμα, Diosc. i. 136. Renzi, Coll. Salernit. iii. 313, 'Seumiracor (var. seumiratio) uel scalanusca (var. sculmista), sphiomata, &c.'

uel albula in modum grani uue  
sunt albe macule oculorum.

**Sigillum Sancte Marie**<sup>1</sup> facit hastam  
rectam et aliquantulum longum et  
5 altam et folia rara et aspera, radice  
utimur.

**Sigillum Salomonis**<sup>2</sup> facit hastam  
flexam in arcu et multa folia sur-  
sum tradentia et flores albos plures  
10 sub arcu haste sue deorsum  
tradentes, semine et radice uti-  
mur.

**Sisimbrium**<sup>3</sup>, balsamita, [menta]  
aquatica, menstrastrum, calamen-  
15 tum agreste idem, crescit ad  
modum mente in agris, a.e. hors-  
minete.

**Silonum**<sup>4</sup> uel **sinonum**<sup>5</sup> uel **simonum**,  
petrosilinum agreste idem, similis

est saxfrage sed habet folia maiora <sup>20</sup>  
et integra. *Et* est aliud petrisillini-  
num<sup>6</sup> macidonicum quod uulgariter  
dicitur Alexandrinum, g.e. alisaun-  
dre, ang.e. stamerche. et est ter-  
cium petrosillinum usuale<sup>7</sup>, s. orto-  
lanum uel domesticum, gall. et  
angl. persile, quando simpliciter  
ponitur petrosil[1]inum pro usuali  
intelligitur.

**Siseleos**<sup>8</sup> uel **siselenum**, sagapium<sup>9</sup> <sup>30</sup>  
uel serapium septemete<sup>10</sup>, siler  
montanum idem. gall. et angl.  
sermontayne.

**Sifula**<sup>11</sup> est herba cuius radicibus uti-  
mur, semen eiusdem dicitur siler <sup>35</sup>  
montanum. gallice et anglice ser-  
montaygne.

**Sicides**<sup>12</sup>, id est cucumeres agrestes.

7. Salomonis. 8. archu.  
19. simile. 21. petrosilinum.  
27. persil.

11. radicibus. 13. Sinsimbrium. 16. horsmynte.  
22. macedonicum. 24. est et. 25. i. ortolanum.

<sup>1</sup> Identical descriptions of this and the next plant are found in App. Sigillū S. Mariæ and Sigillū Salomonis. Probably it was from those synonyms (the glosses of Petrus de Abano) that they found their way into the text. Gerarde, p. 871, 'Ruellius saith that in certain shops it (Blacke Bryonie) is called *Sigillum B. Mariæ* . . . in English, Blacke Bryonie, wilde Vine, and Our Ladies Seale.'

<sup>2</sup> Gerarde, p. 905, 'Solomon's seale is called in Greeke, πολυγόνατον; . . . in shops *Sigillum Salomonis*, and *Scala Cæli*: in English likewise, Scala cœli, Solomon's seale, and White-woort, or White-root, . . . of the Hetrurians, *Frasinella* and *Fraxinella*'.

<sup>3</sup> σισίμιβριον, Diosc. ii. 194. See ante, Balsamita, Calamentum agreste and Menta siluatica.'

<sup>4</sup> σέλινον, Diosc. iii. 67. <sup>5</sup> Bart. p. 39, 'Sinoni, i. semen petrocilini agrestis.' <sup>6</sup> πετρο-

σέλινον, Diosc. iii. 70. See ante, Alexander. <sup>7</sup> See ante, Petrosilinum. <sup>8</sup> σέσελι,

Diosc. iii. 54. Sim. Jan. 'Siseleos, siler montanum, platociminum id est latum.' See ante, Sagapium.

<sup>9</sup> Gerarde, p. 1056, 'Dioscorides maketh mention of a Ferula out of which is gathered the Gum *Sagapene*.'

<sup>10</sup> 'Septemer, i. sagapenum.'

<sup>11</sup> App. 'Scifola habet folia lucida et pinguis, tota utimur.' Renzi, Coll. Salernit. iii. 314, 'Sisula (var. sifula) vel sistra est herba, &c.'

<sup>12</sup> σίκυς ἄγριος, Diosc. iv. 152.

**Sicida** uel **scicida** nomen est equiuocum ad. cucumeres agrestes, brionia cucurbita agrestis idem.

**Sicomorus**<sup>1</sup> uel **sicomus**, i. ficus fatua, arbor est cuius fructus dicitur siccima. g<sup>e</sup>. et a<sup>e</sup>. sicamour.

**Sicera**<sup>2</sup>, i. uinum de pomis.

**Sideritis**<sup>3</sup> aut eraclea, folia habet similia prassio sed oblonga sicut elilifagus aut ynos<sup>4</sup> sed *minora* et aspera, hastam habet [quadratam] longam duabus palmis, uirgas longiores et suaves in gustu et stipiticas, nascitur sub petra, folia eius trita et imposta uulneribus recentibus paracollesin<sup>5</sup> faciunt mire. Alia sideritis<sup>6</sup> hastas habet duabus cubitis longas *et* teneres et folia in

ipsis hastis similia paristeridi<sup>7</sup> sed diuisa in circuitu et plurimum<sup>20</sup> nascencia, sed in uisu tenuia et oblonga. Huic uirtus est terminancia<sup>8</sup> et similis. Est tertium genus sideritis<sup>9</sup> quam cratebras eracliam dixit, nascitur in parietibus<sup>25</sup> sicut uitis, folia habet minora et tenera et multa ex una radice nascentia similia coliandro<sup>10</sup>, uirtus est illis talis sicut prima.

**Sidia**<sup>11</sup>, i. mali granati cortex.

**Siliqua**<sup>12</sup>, i. fructus qui dicitur carobia<sup>13</sup>. [Respic in xilocarecta<sup>14</sup>.]

**Silique recentes**<sup>15</sup> stomachum molliunt et eedem siccitate uentrem stringunt et grossam uentositatem.<sup>35</sup> g<sup>e</sup>. senesencos<sup>16</sup>.

6. sikamour. 7. id est uinum. 8. similia habet. 10. elilifagus. 15. imposta.  
16. paracollesin. 17. duobitus. 19. peristeridi. 22. termantica. 23. et tertium.  
26. habens. 28. coriandro. 29. est ei. 30. flos mali granati. 34. siccatae.  
36. senes en tos.

10. elilifagus. 15. imposta. 23. et tertium. 34. siccatae.

<sup>1</sup> Sim. Jan. ‘Sicomorus est nomen compositum a sicos Greco quod est ficus et moro latino vocatur ficus fatua et ficus faraonis.’ The word συκόμωρος (fig-mulberry) is treated as though it were συκόμωρος. See ante, Ficus fatua. <sup>2</sup> Bart. p. 39, ‘Sicera est vinum de pomis.’ In this sense, the word is thought to be the origin of our cider; see Brachet, s. v. cidre. But according to St. Jerome, Ep. ad Nepotianum (Rönsch, Itala 257), ‘Sicera Ebræo sermone omnis potio appellatur quæ inebriare potest;’ that is, excluding wine, as the Scholiast on St. Luke i. 15 (cited by Wetstein), says, σίκερα δέ ἔστι πᾶν τὸ μέθην μὲν ποιεῖν δυνάμενον, οὐκ δέ ἐξ ἀμπέλου.

<sup>3</sup> Diosc. iv. 33, σιδηρῆτις, οἱ δὲ Ἡράκλειαν, πόλις ἔστι φύλλα ἔχοντα ὄμοια πρασίων, κ. τ. λ.

<sup>4</sup> Ib. πρὸς τὰ τοῦ ἐλεισφάκον ἡ δρυός. <sup>5</sup> Ib. τραυμάτων κολλητικήν. <sup>6</sup> Ib. iv. 34, ἄλλῃ σιδηρῆτις. <sup>7</sup> Ib. ὄμοια τοῖς τῆς πτερίδος. <sup>8</sup> Ib. τραυματική. <sup>9</sup> Ib. iv. 35, ἔτι καὶ ἑτέρᾳ εἶναι λέγεται σιδηρῆτις ἦν καὶ αὐτὴν Κρατεύας Ἡράκλειαν καλεῖ.

<sup>10</sup> ὄμοια κοριάνῳ. <sup>11</sup> σίδια, Diosc. i. 153. <sup>12</sup> Sim. Jan. ‘Siliqua, xilocerata grece.’ <sup>13</sup> The carob tree or St. John’s Bread (Gerarde, p. 1429). <sup>14</sup> ξυλοκέρατα, Alex. Trall. (ed. Puschmann), ii. 431. See post, Exilo cataracta.

<sup>15</sup> Diosc. i. 158, κεράτια χλωρὰ μὲν λαμβανόμενα κακοστόμαχα τυγχάνει καὶ κοιλίας λυτικά, ἔφανθέντα δὲ ἕστησι κοιλίαν. Read siccatae. <sup>16</sup> Read fèves en tous.

- Sima**<sup>1</sup>, i. concavitas epatis, sed eius gibbositas dicitur gobbus uel zirca<sup>2</sup> uel gedeola ut in libro urinarum ysaac<sup>3</sup>.
- 5 **Simila**<sup>4</sup>, i. mundissima farina frumenti.
- [**Sicla**<sup>5</sup>, i. beta maior, respice.
- Sicaminum**<sup>6</sup>, respice in celsa.
- Simbalion**<sup>7</sup>, respice in cotilidon.
- 10 **Sileos**<sup>8</sup>, respice in fenugrecum.
- Silifer**<sup>9</sup>, respice in lazar lacrimum.
- Sinionum**, respice in silonum.
- Siselenum,**
- Sagapium,**
- 15 **Serapium,**
- Septemete,**
- Siler montanum,**
- Siccima**, respice in sicomorus.]
- 20 **Simila**<sup>10</sup> aspera habet folia periclimino similia cuius uirge vi aut vii sicut zure ambati<sup>11</sup> implicantur se uicinis arboribus aut saxis, semen habet
- } respice in siseleos et in sisula.
- simile uuis, quod cum maturauerit nigrum rufum colorem facit, nascitur [in] locis aquosis et asperis,<sup>25</sup> semen eius et folia uenenis occur- runt.
- Similaceles**<sup>12</sup> folia habet similia edere sed mollia et tenera et sarmentosa et tenuiora, spinas non habet,<sup>30</sup> flores sunt illi albi et multi, et semen eius cum locio bibitum<sup>13</sup> ob. i aut 3 ii. sompnia mala et fantastica inducit.
- Sinopide**<sup>14</sup>, i. terra rubea. angl. thogth.<sup>35</sup>
- Sinapis** tam semen quam herba est, et quando simpliciter ponitur pro semine intelligitur, inde dicitur sinapismus.
- Sinape**<sup>15</sup> eligenda est non siccum ualde<sup>40</sup> quod cum fricatur uiride appareat, uirtus<sup>16</sup> est ei calida leptiuistica episactica, apoflegmatismis utile est.

2. gibbus. 20. similia. sunt. 28. folium. 42. leptiuistica.

<sup>1</sup> τὰ σιμὰ τοῦ ἡπατος: Galen (ed. Kühn), xi. 93. Bart. p. 39, ‘*Sima* dicitur concavitas epatis.’ Sim. Jan. ‘*Sima* epatis vocatur quis interior pars concava quae stomachum amplectitur gibbo ipsius opposita.’

<sup>2</sup> MS. Ashm. 1470, ‘*Sima* dicitur concavitas epatis, sed eius gibbus dicitur tyrrca.’ Read *cyrta*, and cf. Galen (ed. Kühn), xi. 93, τὰ μὲν ἐν τοῖς κυρτοῖς τοῦ ἡπατος.

<sup>3</sup> The Liber Urinarum, of Isaac Israelita Salomonis Arabiae regis filius adoptivus; printed in his Opera Omnia, fol., Lyons, 1515. See Choulant, p. 349.

<sup>4</sup> Bart. p. 39, ‘*Simila* tritici est medulla, s. farina purissima.’ See App. *Simila*.

<sup>5</sup> συκαμνέα, Diosc. i. 180. <sup>7</sup> κυμβάλιον. See ante, Colitidos.

<sup>6</sup> Apparently, σίλφιον. See ante, Lasar lacrinum, and Asar lazaram. <sup>8</sup> τῆλις, Diosc. ii. 124.

<sup>9</sup> σμίλαξ τραχεῖα, τὰ μὲν φύλλα ἔχει περικλυμένη ψυστική, κ. τ. λ. <sup>11</sup> Ib. ὡς παλίουρος ἡ βάτος.

<sup>10</sup> Ib. iv. 143, σμίλαξ λεία ψυστική κίσση φύλλα ἔχει, κ. τ. λ. <sup>12</sup> Ib. δικαρπός μετὰ δορυκνίου πινόμενος, τριώβολον ἀπτικὸν ἐκατέρου ἐνύπνια ποιεῖν πολλὰ καὶ ταραχώδη ιστορεῖται.

<sup>11</sup> Ib. v. 111, μάλτος σινωπική. <sup>13</sup> Ib. ii. 183, σίνηπι ἡ νάπη ἐκλέγου τὸ μὴ κατάξηρον, ἄδρον, ἀλλ’ δὴ θλασθὲν ἐνδοθεν χλωρόν. <sup>14</sup> Ib. δύναται δὲ θερμαίνειν, λεπτύνειν, ἐπισπᾶσθαι.

**Sinap[h]e** phitagoras<sup>1</sup> inter ea que  
habent uirtutis efficaciam laudat, et  
primum locum assignat cuius

naturam medici uolunt esse ter-  
manticam et leptiticam. 5

5. leptriticam.

[HERE THE BODLEIAN MS. CEASES. HENCEFORTH THE TEXT MUST  
REST ON MS. SLOANE 284 ALONE.]

eo quod alicubi applicitum cale-  
faciat quicquid inuenit et extenuet.  
gall. mustard, angl. mustard.

**Sinantis**<sup>2</sup> interpretatur praeocacio in  
sinancia uel in squinancia que est  
accuta gutturis.

**Sinonum**<sup>3</sup> herba est, semen est minu-  
tum simile appio, sed oblongum et  
nigrum, gustu calidum, bibitum  
spleneticos curat.

**Siringa**<sup>4</sup>, calamus, siue fisturia<sup>5</sup> idem.

**Siricum**<sup>6</sup>, metallum est ut in Uiatico.

**Siratos**<sup>7</sup>, id est storax.

**Sirupus**<sup>8</sup>, i. bibicio.

**Siron**, i. seminatuum.

**Siretis**<sup>9</sup>, id est erupcio apostematis.

**Sisimilium**<sup>10</sup> plurimum super muros  
crescit, et assimulatur amarusce.

**Sisamus**<sup>11</sup>, qui et elleborus dicitur ideo  
quod miscetur elleboro albo in pur-  
gacione, folia habet minuta, similia  
geronchee<sup>12</sup>, et florem album, cuius  
radix est tenuis et semen simile  
sisconio<sup>13</sup>, gustu amarum. Coleram  
et flegma per uentrem purgat.

**Sisami** stomachum debilem confortant,  
digestionem procurant, tussientibus  
proficiunt, spirituales poros leniunt  
et sitim temperant. Compositionem  
sisamorum quece<sup>14</sup> in dyascorides.

. . . . .<sup>15</sup> cacostomachum est et  
comestum oris fetorem facit.

<sup>1</sup> C. Plinius Secundus, De Re Med. iv. 28 (ap. Aldus, Medd. Antiqu. Latt. p. 237 a), 'Pythagoras inter ea que propter uirtutem et efficaciam laudat primum sinapi locum assignat, cuius naturam uult esse thermaticam, &c.'

with κυνάγκη. See ante, Quinancia.

<sup>2</sup> συνάγχη, which is however perpetually confused

<sup>3</sup> See ante, Silonum. <sup>4</sup> σύριγξ. <sup>5</sup> Read

fistula. <sup>6</sup> Sim. Jan. 'Siricon de plumbo, i. cinis plumbi vel adhustum eius in antidotario uli.'

Renzi, Coll. Salernit. iii. 314, 'Siricum id est metallum de Syria asportatum, ut in Viatico.'

<sup>7</sup> Read Stiracos. <sup>8</sup> Sim. Jan. 'Sirupus est ab arabico sirab quod est potio.'

<sup>9</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dcliii, 'Sirixis, grece ruptio apostematis.' σύρρηξις. <sup>10</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dcliii,

<sup>11</sup> Diosc. iv. 150, σησαμοιδὲς τὸ μέγα, ἐν Ἀντικύρᾳ δὲ

Ἐλλέβορον καλοῦσι διὰ τὸ μίγνυσθαι ἐν ταῖς καθάρσεσι, κ. τ. λ.

<sup>12</sup> Ib. ἔουκεν ἡ πόλις ἡριγέροντι.

<sup>13</sup> Ib. σπέρμα ὄμοιον σησάμῳ.

<sup>14</sup> Read quere. <sup>15</sup> Diosc. ii. 121, σήσαμον κακοστόμαχον καὶ

δυσωδίας στόματος ποιητικόν.

.... soleontica<sup>1</sup> folia habet oblonga similia feniculo [sed] grossiora et uirgam oblongam in qua capitellum. Est [semen] oblongum angulosum grossum et uiscidum quod libenter comeditur. Radix illius est oblonga et oderata. Uirtus est semini eius et radici eius termantua et diuretica, q̄ bibita urinam prouocat.

**Sisipia**<sup>2</sup> cum attramonto sutorio cocta cacostomachum est et uentrem mollit, filii utimur.

**Sciffula**<sup>3</sup> habet folia lucida et pinguia ut oleum.

**Scilio**<sup>4</sup>, i. parua lacerta.

**Siccida agrestis**<sup>5</sup>, i. cucumeris agrestis uel cucubita agrestis, sed **sicia**<sup>6</sup> est uentosa<sup>7</sup>, sic dicta a sitio -tis. Et **sicia**<sup>8</sup> est galla.

**Scille**<sup>9</sup> uirtus est calida caustica, maxime assa; multis rebus medetur.

**Scliros**<sup>10</sup> interpretatur durum. Inde **sclirosis**<sup>11</sup> a scliron quod est durum, dicitur etiam **scliria**<sup>12</sup> ut in Passionario.

**Seclirotentia**, i. uiscera indurata.

**Silphii**<sup>13</sup> radix omnibus est nota qui agrestis masticum<sup>14</sup> dicitur, cuius lacrimum lacrimum lazar nominatur, aures acriter calefaciens et uesicam ledens, sed uentrem purgat. Hec autem herba fortiter calefacit.

**Simpithium**<sup>15</sup>, anagallum uel anagallicum uel anagalla, consolida maior idem, radicibus utimur. g. et an. cumfirie<sup>16</sup>.

**Symphoniaca**<sup>17</sup>, iusquiamus, caniculata idem. g. simphonie, an. hennebane uel hennedwole.

**Smircus**<sup>18</sup> uel **smirinis**<sup>19</sup>, benotica, ueronica<sup>20</sup>, uel uernicum, glassa, gummi iuniperi idem.

<sup>1</sup> Diosc. iii. 53, σέσελι τὸ μασαλεωτικὸν φύλλα ἔχει ἐουκότα μαράθρῳ, παχύτερα δέ, κ. τ. λ.

<sup>2</sup> Perhaps Σίσυφα. <sup>3</sup> See ante, Sifula. App. 'Scifola habet folia lucida et pinguia, tota utimur.' <sup>4</sup> Read *Stellio*. <sup>5</sup> Diosc. iv. 152, σίκις ἄγριος. <sup>6</sup> Bart. p. 39,

'Siccia est ventosa dicta a sitio, sitis.' Sim. Jan. 'Sicia, ventosa, cuffia, cucurbita chirurgicorum.' σικία, a cupping-glass, so called from being shaped like a gourd. <sup>7</sup> See Juv. Sat. xiv. 58, 'ventosa cucurbita quaerat.' See Brachet, s. v. ventouse. <sup>8</sup> κηκίς, Diosc. i. 146. See App. Siccidos. <sup>9</sup> Diosc. ii. 102, σκίλλα δύναμν ἔχει δριμεῖαν καὶ πυρωτικήν. <sup>10</sup> σκληρός, or possibly σκιρός.

<sup>11</sup> Apparently σκίββωσις. But see Macer, de Ostrutio, 'Durum quem Græci sclirosin dixerunt repellit.' <sup>12</sup> σκληρία. Gariopontus (ed. Basle, 1531), c. 59, 'Scleria est hepatis durititia sicut sclrosis.'

<sup>13</sup> σίλφιον, Diosc. iii. 84. Sim. Jan. 'Silfium, Dy. radix est omnibus nota quæ a græcis mastix dicitur, &c.' Ib. 'Silfium in vero Dya. radix ejus est omnibus nota, nascitur in Siria et Armenia et in Media et in Libia, &c.' See ante, Asar lazaram.

<sup>14</sup> Ib. μάσπετον. <sup>15</sup> σύμφυτον. See ante, Anagallicum. <sup>16</sup> Our comfrey. Cotgrave,

'Consire, the hearbe Comfrey.' <sup>17</sup> Probably συμφωνισκή. See ante, Caniculata. <sup>18</sup> Bart. p. 40, 'Smirtus est betonica.'

<sup>19</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dcxlviij, 'Smirnix, i. vernix.' Ib. c. dclii,

'Smirnis, i. gummi iuniperi.'

<sup>20</sup> Sim. Jan. 'Beronice pro uernice aliquando in antiquis libris inuenitur.' See ante, Bernix, Beronica, Classa and Glossa.

**Sinipasma**<sup>1</sup>, interpretatur adherens.

**Smirinio**<sup>2</sup>, herba est similis apio, sed folia habet laciora et subrufa et 9mū pinguia<sup>3</sup> et suauiter olencia, nam herba gustu amara est, uires habet acres et sudorem prouocantes.

**Sinsibrium**<sup>4</sup>, mentastrum idem.

**Sinthoma**<sup>5</sup>, interpretatur condiuismum.

**Sintheseos**<sup>6</sup>, i. tabes uel unctuositas.

**Sindesmos**<sup>7</sup>, i. ligatura nerui.

**Singinos**, i. mentitus.

**Spica**<sup>8</sup> duplex est, s. spica nardi<sup>9</sup> et spica celtica. Spica nardi inuenitur circa radices cuiusdam arboris. Spica celtica similis est musco.

**Spigurnella**, g. et ang. spigurnelle uel freydele. mirabiliter ualet contra squinanciam, habet florem indum per medium stipitis. angl. spin-agre.

**Squinantum**<sup>10</sup>, palea camelorum idem.

**Squinum**<sup>11</sup> nascitur in partibus libie et in arabia et in Babilonia. Uerum

libie nugax est. Nam arabicum et babilonicum eligendum est recens et non uetus, fuluum, multiflorum, scicilie<sup>12</sup>, purpureum tenue et odoris rosei, uires habet acriter relaxantes propter quod proprie uesicam petit et urinam prouocat.

**Squibola**<sup>13</sup>, i. stercora dura.

**Squini**<sup>14</sup>, sunt duo genera, unum oxiscinum appellatur, quia acutum capud habet. Alterum uero semen habet nigrum et rotundum et grossius predicto et forcios. Est tertium genus squini paulo grossius ss. quod olosquinos<sup>15</sup> dicitur et habet istud semen simile ss. Semen uero amborum assum et bibitum cum uino fluxum uentris et matricis stringit, urinam prouocat et capitis dolorem commouet.

**Squilla**<sup>16</sup> uel **cilla**, i. cepa marina.

**Sirra** uel **surrea**<sup>17</sup> est grossa carnositas uel concavitas tibiae.

**Sister**<sup>18</sup>, anetum agreste, meu idem.

**Scisci**<sup>19</sup>, i. semen meu.

<sup>1</sup> σύμπασμα. Renzi, Coll. Salernit. iii. 314, ‘*Sinphasma* interpretatur adhaerens seu linimentum.’

<sup>2</sup> Diosc. iii. 72, σμύριον . . . δμοιον σελάνφ . . . φύλλα δὲ πλατύτερα. <sup>3</sup> Ib. ίπολίπαρα.

<sup>4</sup> σισύμβριον, Diosc. iii. 36. See ante, Menta siluatica. <sup>5</sup> σύμπτωμα, explained as though it were σύντομον. <sup>6</sup> σύντηξις. Sim. Jan. ‘*Synthesis* et atrofia idem.’ <sup>7</sup> σύνδεσμος. Alex. Trall. <sup>8</sup> See ante, Nardostochium. <sup>9</sup> See Nardus indica and Fasci gallicum.

<sup>10</sup> σχοίνανθος. Gerarde, p. 44, ‘Camels Hay is called . . . in shops *Squinanthum*, that is *Flos Iunci*.’ <sup>11</sup> Diosc. i. 16, σχοῖνος ἡ μὲν τις γίνεται ἐν Λιβύῃ, ἡ δὲ Ἀραβίᾳ, ἔτέρα δὲ ἐν τῇ Ναβαταΐᾳ.

<sup>12</sup> Ib. σχιζομένην δὲ ἐμπόρφυρον καὶ λευκήν. <sup>13</sup> σκύβαλον. See App. Squiballa. <sup>14</sup> Diosc. iv. 52, σχοῖνος ἑλεία τοῦτον δισσὸν εἶδος τὸ μὲν δέσχοινος ἀποξὺς ἐπ’ ἄκρου, κ. τ. λ. <sup>15</sup> Ib. δλόσχοινος λεγομένη. <sup>16</sup> σκίλλα, Diosc. ii. 102. <sup>17</sup> Sim. Jan. ‘*Surra* musculus posterior tibiae.’ Read *Sura*. <sup>18</sup> Sim. Jan. ‘*Sistra* meu quam quidam anetum agreste dixerunt.’ Gerarde, p. 1052, ‘in divers places of Spaine, *Sistra* . . . in French, *Sistre*.’ <sup>19</sup> Sim. Jan. ‘*Scisti* ut quidam volunt est semen meu.’

**Siscon**<sup>1</sup> uel **season**, i. diuisum ut in  
Alexandro de lacte et dissenteria.

**Sistrum** uel **sisarum**<sup>2</sup> omnibus est  
notum, comestum eustomachum  
est, cuius radix elixa et commesta  
diuretica est et fastidium tollit.

**Scibeos**<sup>3</sup> herba est cuius semen et folia  
stiptica sunt uirtute et desiccativa  
satis et idcirco eius decoctio dissenteri  
inicitur.

**Scicados**<sup>4</sup>, ayzon<sup>5</sup>, semperuiua<sup>6</sup>, temo-  
lus<sup>7</sup>, herba auricularis, polium  
marinum<sup>8</sup>, barba iouis uel sperma  
iouis, iouis barba idem. g. iubarbe,  
an. erwrt<sup>9</sup> uel housleke uel sine-  
grene.

.....<sup>10</sup> huius due sunt species, s.  
citrinum et arabicum, quando sim-  
pliciter ponitur pro cytrino intelli-  
gitur.

.....<sup>10</sup> citrinum idem est quod

barba iouis sed semperuiua . . . .  
. . . . idem.

. . . .<sup>11</sup> est allumen.

**Stiptera**<sup>12</sup> omnis in metallis egipciacis  
inuenitur, et est stiptica, scissa a  
terra ascendens sicut flos<sup>13</sup>.

**Struis**, i. cardus albus.

**Scincus**<sup>14</sup> piscis est similis lacerte  
aquatice qui iuxta montem Pesso-  
lanum<sup>15</sup> inuenitur. Hic autem  
salitus et desiccatus ad uenereos  
usus operatur.

**Stiptiriasis**<sup>16</sup>, i. passio quedam uesice.

**Stilla**<sup>17</sup> est uas unde hauritur aqua. g. et  
an. Buket.

**Stigmata**<sup>18</sup>, i. pungitiua.

**Stipher**, i. antimonii.

**Stibeus**<sup>19</sup>, formosus et lucidus qui radi-  
osus apparet cum fractus fuerit, et  
gustu salsus et fragilis, nil habens  
cerosum<sup>20</sup> aut sordidum; hunc  
multi perlati obtalmon<sup>21</sup> aut lauro-

<sup>1</sup> Sim. Jan. 'Sciston grece lac coctum cum lapidibus fluvialibus Allex. ca. de dissenteria.' Alex. Trall. (ed. Puschmann), ii. 429, χρὴ δὲ προαφεψημένῳ διαπύρους κόχλακας ἐμβάλλειν. Cass. Felix (ed. Rose), c. 48, 'Schiston dicunt Graeci lac in quo lapides fluviales incensi mittuntur sive extinguntur.' γάλα σχιστόν, Diosc. ii. 77. <sup>2</sup> Diosc. ii. 139, σίσαρον γνώριμον οὐδὲ βίζα ἐφθῆ εὔστομος, εὔστόμαχος, κ. τ. λ. <sup>3</sup> Ib. iv. 12, στοιβή, οἱ δὲ στόβιον . . . ἦς δὲ καρπὸς καὶ τὰ φύλλα στύφει. <sup>4</sup> στοιχάς, Diosc. iii. 28. <sup>5</sup> See ante, Ayzon. <sup>6</sup> τιθύμαλος. See ante, Barba iouis. <sup>7</sup> See ante, Semperviva. <sup>8</sup> See ante, Polium. <sup>9</sup> Read ear-wort.

<sup>10</sup> Supply *Sticados*. <sup>11</sup> Supply *Stipteria*. Sim. Jan. 'Stipterea, i. alum. <sup>12</sup> Diosc. v. 122, στυπτηρίας δὲ σχεδὸν πᾶν ἔλδος ἐπὶ τῶν αὐτῶν ἐν τῇ Αἰγύπτῳ μετάλλων εύρισκεται. Sprengel in his note indicates the intrusion from the margin into the text of the words ἐστι γάρ σχιστὴ οἶνος τῆς χαλκίτιδος. <sup>13</sup> That is, *flos aeris*. See ante, Calcantum. <sup>14</sup> σκίγκος, Diosc. ii. 71.

<sup>15</sup> Montpellier. <sup>16</sup> See ante, Strangurios. <sup>17</sup> Probably *Situla*. Prompt. Parv. p. 42, 'Bokett, situla, mergus.'

<sup>18</sup> Sim. Jan. 'Stigma, g. figura nota, macula cicatrix.' Read στίγμα, punctura. <sup>19</sup> Diosc. v. 99, στίμμι δὲ κράτιστόν ἐστι τὸ στιλπνότατον καὶ λαμπύριζον, κ. τ. λ.

<sup>20</sup> Ib. γεῶδες, whence we should read with Sim. Jan. *terrosum*, though Sprengel in his note gives γλοιῶδες from Marcellus, which might correspond to *cerosum*. <sup>21</sup> Diosc. v. 99, τοῦτο οἱ μὲν στίβι, οἱ δὲ πλατυόφθαλμοι, οἱ δὲ λάρβασον . . . ἐκάλεσαν.

sum nominant. Uirtus est ei frigida<sup>1</sup>, stiptica, paremplastica et staltica.

**Stringni**<sup>2</sup>, iii sunt species, quarum prima est ortolana uel orualis, odoris iocundi, et hoc comeditur. Nam frutex eius minor ramulos plures habet et folia nigra maiora ozimo et latiora<sup>3</sup>. Semen uiride aut nigrum aut rufum quando mandu[c]ata utilis est, uirtus est ei frigida.

**Strignus manicon**<sup>4</sup> quam alii perisson<sup>5</sup> dixerunt siue ut iuuenes drion<sup>6</sup> uel ut Latini furialis, eo quod furorem faciat, folia habet eruce<sup>7</sup> similia sed maiora et spinosa, quam alii pederotam dixerunt.

**Solatrum mortale**<sup>8</sup>, i. solatrum nigrum, strignum maior, morella, uua lupina idem. g[e] morele, an. niththeschod uel houndesberye. Et est aliud solatrum uentaticum uel montanum uel ortolanum.

**Sophene**, i. uene que sunt sub cal-

culo<sup>9</sup> tam interiores quam exteriores.

**Sonca**<sup>10</sup>, i. salus, **sother**<sup>11</sup>, i. saluator.

**Socoris**, i. decursus lacrime.

**Sodapenfiligos**<sup>12</sup> est fulgaola que fuit penfiligos . . . . . caderet ad sigillum Sancte Marie herba et sigillum Salom . . .

**Scoboinima**, i. longum piper.

**Sorba**<sup>13</sup> pro medicamento magis quam pro cibo est . . . . . medicis placet equidem alba ad . . . . . electa uehementer solucioni uentris obsistunt, uentrem purgant.

**Sordicies**<sup>14</sup> que in balneis colligitur, que nominatur glio<sup>15</sup>, uirtutem calidam gerit, malagiticam et diaphoreticam.

**Scordam**<sup>16</sup>, i. alium agreste<sup>17</sup>, magna uis in eo est et ideo ex eo magna est utilitas omnibus quippe perniciosis homini malis uehementer resistit. Serpentes et scorpiones et alias latentes bestias odore solo fugat,

<sup>1</sup> Diosc. v. 99, δύναμιν δὲ ἔχει ἐμπλαστικήν, στυπτικήν, ψυκτικήν, σταλτικήν. <sup>2</sup> Ib. iv. 71, στρύχνος κηπαῖος. <sup>3</sup> Ib. ὀκίμου μείζονα καὶ πλατύτερα. <sup>4</sup> Ib. iv. 4, στρύχνος μαγικός, δένιοι πέρσιοι, οἱ δὲ θρύνοι ἐκάλεσαν.

would seem also to be the explanation of the name *patrision*. See ante, *Filipendula*. <sup>6</sup> Diosc. iv. 4, θρύνοι. <sup>7</sup> Ib. τὸ μὲν φύλλον παραπλήσιον ἐστὶν εὐξώμφ. <sup>8</sup> See ante, *Morella*.

<sup>9</sup> Renzi, Coll. Salernit. iii. 315, ‘et sunt in talo.’ Bart. p. 40, ‘*Sophone* vene sunt in talo interiores et exteriores.’ <sup>10</sup> σωτηρία. Sim. Jan. ‘*Sotira* quædam opiate inantidotario uli, et aliis est dictum saluator.’ <sup>11</sup> σωτῆρ. <sup>12</sup> Renzi, Coll. Salernit. iii. 315, ‘*Sodapenfiligos* est fuligo illa quæ fuit penfiligos antequam caderet ad terram.’ See post, *Spodium*. MS. Ashm. 1470, has ‘*Spodo* ponfilingos . . . . caderet:’ followed by the gloss ‘*Sigillum Ste. Marie*, herba est.’

<sup>13</sup> ούα, Diosc. i. 173. <sup>14</sup> Diosc. i. 34, δ δὲ (ρύπος) ἐπὶ τοῖς βαλανέοις συναιρόμενος δύναται θερμαίνειν μαλάσσειν διαφορεῖν. <sup>15</sup> γλοιός. See ante, *Glio*. <sup>16</sup> σκόροδον, Diosc. ii. 181.

<sup>17</sup> See ante, *Allium* agreste.

ictibus eorum eque medetur siue uulneribus illinitum siue in po-  
cione siue in cibis sumptum. an.  
wildelek<sup>1</sup>, uel crauwelek.

**Scorpio**<sup>2</sup> animal uenenosum est. Scorp-  
pius tritus et inpositus percussure  
sue suorumque contrarius est. Nam  
et assus contrarius est. Hinc mari-  
timi<sup>3</sup> coleram deponunt.

**Scorion**<sup>4</sup> herba est que uirgulas<sup>5</sup> emit-  
tit quadrangulatas et oblongas et  
folia substringentia, gustu sub-  
amara, cum odore oleastri et flore  
rubicundo, uires habet acres et  
diureticas et aduersus uiperas faci-  
entes.

**Scolopendria**<sup>6</sup>, lingua ceruina, herba  
cerui idem. g<sup>e</sup>. cerlauge, an.  
hertestonge.

**Scopa regia**<sup>7</sup>, ypericon, fuga demonum,  
herba perforata, herba Johannis  
idem. g<sup>e</sup>. herbe Jon, an. seint  
Joneswert.

**Scropha**<sup>8</sup>, i. porca, inde **scrophula**  
apostema quod maxime nascitur  
sub lingua<sup>9</sup> uel sub asellis et in  
renibus, et nunquam inuenitur id  
apostema solum sed multiplex,  
sicut nec scropha solum habet  
fetu sed plures.

**Scrophe**<sup>10</sup> sunt sordes uel illa grossa  
que abiciuntur ab hiis que colantur.

**Scobes ferri**<sup>11</sup> uirtutem habet similem  
scobe erāmis . . . uatur et reponit  
ut ss̄. sed hec uentrem pur-  
gat.

**Scrophularia**<sup>12</sup>, quasi lactucella ha-  
bens testiculos. g. an. medwert.

**Strobile**<sup>13</sup> uel **strobilia**, i. pynee. Inde  
**dyastrobilion**<sup>14</sup> . . . . .  
pinarum<sup>15</sup>.  
. . . . .<sup>16</sup>, herba est folia . . . . .  
habens similia caude . . . . .  
. . . . . adhibita . . . percussum  
scorpionis mitigat et uenenis ob-  
stat.

<sup>1</sup> That is, *wild-leek* or *crow-leek*.

<sup>2</sup> σκόρπιος, Diosc. ii. 13.

<sup>3</sup> σκόρπιος θαλάσσιος,

Diosc. ii. 14.

<sup>4</sup> σκόρδιον, Diosc. iii. 115.

ὑπέρυθρον.

<sup>6</sup> σκολοπένδριον, Diosc. iii. 151.

So called from the back of the leaves being like the milliped (*σκολόπενδρα*). See ante, Lingua cervina.

<sup>5</sup> Ib. κανθία δὲ τετράγωνα, ἐφ' ὅν ἄνθος

xxi. 6. See ante, Herba Sancti Johannis.

<sup>7</sup> Scopa regia, see Plin. Hist. Nat.

ut a scropha multi porcelli ita ab una multe pullulant, similiter etiam Greci chiridas a chira i.

<sup>8</sup> Sim. Jan. ‘*Scrophule* a scropha dicte eo quod

porci vocant.’

<sup>9</sup> Bart. p. 38, ‘nascitur circa collum.’ Renzi, Coll. Salernit. iii. 313, ‘nascitur

sub gula uel sub assellis et in inguinibus.’

<sup>10</sup> Renzi, Coll. Salernit. iii. 313, ‘*Scophæ* sunt

sordes vel alia grossa quæ abiciuntur ab hiis qui colantur.’ Bart. p. 38, ‘*Scophæ* sunt grossa cor-

<sup>11</sup> Sim. Jan. ‘*Scobes ferri* uel alterius cuiuscunque metalli

idem quod scoria.’

<sup>12</sup> Sim. Jan. ‘*Scrophularia* herba quedam dicitur uel eo quod circa radicem

quasdam tuberositates uelut scrophulas habeat uel, &c.’ App. ‘*Scrophularia* quasi lactucela

<sup>13</sup> στρόβιλοι, Diosc. i. 88.

habens testiculos.’

<sup>14</sup> διὰ στροβίλων.

Coll. Salernit. iii. 316, ‘inde diastrobilion quod fit de nuculis penarum (nucleis pinearum).’

<sup>15</sup> Renzi,

<sup>16</sup> Diosc. iv. 192, σκορπιοεῖδες βοτάνιον, φύλλα ἔχον δοιγα καὶ σπέρματα οὐραῖς σκορπίου ἐμφερῆ

βοηθεῖ δὲ καταπλαστόμενα σκορπιοπλήκτοις ἄκρως.

**Sontis**<sup>1</sup> sunt due species, una agrestis est et spinosa, altera apta est ad comedendum, ramos angulosos habens et rufos, uirtus est ei stiptica sed non multum, unde stomachi<sup>2</sup> estuacōm et tumorem compescit cathaplasmis adhibita.

**Scoria ferri**<sup>3</sup> tantum potest quantum et erugo eris sed paulo minus, cum oximelle data ad collericam passionem habentibus prodest.

**Scoria plumbi**<sup>4</sup> utilis est que ceruse usum habet spissa et non fragilis et nil habens plumbi et colore subluteum uel subuitreum, tantum potest quantum et plumbum combustum sed plus stipticum est.

**Scoria argenti**<sup>5</sup>, quam multi elpim<sup>6</sup> dicunt, uirtutem habet similem molipdine, miscetur medicaminibus<sup>7</sup> per emplasticam et cicatricem ducentibus, uirtus est stiptica.

**Spodium**<sup>8</sup> dicunt quidam esse ebur combustum, quidam radicem cuiusdam canne, quod nil est. Sed spodium est fuligo quedam que in-

uenitur in domibus ubi funduntur metalla, que postquam ceciderit dicitur spondium<sup>9</sup>, coherens<sup>10</sup> uero recto nomine dicitur ponfiligos<sup>11</sup>, unde G.<sup>12</sup> nunquam spondio sum usus dum haberem ponfiligos satis. Nos tamen utimur pro eo ebore usto uel quod melius<sup>13</sup> est cinere loto qui inuenitur supra fornaces argentariorum, lauantur<sup>14</sup> autem ut ferrugo.

**Sponsa solis**<sup>15</sup>, eleutropia, solsequium, incuba siluaticum, cicorea idem. gall. et ang. cicoree.

**Spondilion**<sup>16</sup>, siue ut latini dicunt herbam nucariam, folia habet similia platano aut panaci, et uirgas in longitudine cubitorum duorum, similes maratro, in quibus sunt capita habentia semen simile raphano. Nascitur locis umbrosis et paludibus sed albidius et paulo plus pilosum, odorem grauem habens. Flores profert albos et radicem albam similem raphano. Semen eius bibitum deponit per uentre grossos uel tenues humores.

<sup>1</sup> Diosc. ii. 158, σόγχος· τούτου δύο εἴδη. καταπλαστόμενα ἀρμοζόντιν.

Diosc. v. 97. Ib. ἡ ψιμυθιοφανής. Read *uisum*. έλκυσμα.

<sup>2</sup> Ib. δέ οὐ μετάστροι φαιᾶς μύγνυται καὶ ἀπολωτικαῖς. ‘*Spodium*, os elephantis. Je bon of a elyfant ybrent or yuery brent.’ Bart. p. 40, ‘*Spodium* quidam dicunt esse ebur combustum quod nihil est, sed spodium est fuligo, &c.’ σποδός, Diosc. v. 85.

<sup>3</sup> See ante, Sodapenfiligos.

<sup>4</sup> *σκωρία* τοῦ σιδήρου, Diosc. v. 94.

<sup>2</sup> Ib. δέ οὐ μετάστροι φαιᾶς μύγνυται καὶ ἀπολωτικαῖς. σκωρία μολύβδου,

<sup>5</sup> σκωρία ἀργύρου, Diosc. v. 101. <sup>6</sup> Ib. <sup>7</sup> σκωρία ἀργύρου, Diosc. v. 101.

<sup>8</sup> MS. Sloane 282, ‘*Spodium*, os elephantis. Je bon of a elyfant ybrent or yuery brent.’ Bart. p. 40, ‘*Spodium* quidam’

<sup>9</sup> See ante, Sodapenfiligos.

<sup>10</sup> Bart. p. 40, ‘coherens vero tecto dicitur ponfiligos.’

<sup>11</sup> πομφόλυξ, Diosc. v. 85. See ante, Ponfolix. <sup>12</sup> Galen (ed. Kühn), xii. 234, ἐγὼ δὲ οὐδέποτε

ἐχρησάμην σποδίᾳ διὰ τὸ δαψιλῆ ἔχειν ἀεὶ τις πομφόλυγα.

<sup>13</sup> Bart. p. 40, ‘vel quod melius est

loco ejus utimur cinere qui, &c.’ <sup>14</sup> Read *lauantur*.

<sup>15</sup> See ante, Eleutropia.

<sup>16</sup> Sim. Jan. ‘siue ut latini herba micaria.’ Diosc. iii. 80, σφονδύλιον φύλλα μὲν ἔχει κατὰ πόσον ἐοικέτα

πλατάνῳ πρὸς τὰ τοῦ πάνακος, κ. τ. λ.

**Spongie**<sup>1</sup> sunt duo genera, scilicet masculus et femina. Masculus dicitur qui strictiores habet poros quam alia, femina uero rotundas cauernas et maiores habet. Est et tertium genus quod tragus dicitur, duros lapides infra se habens et plurimas cauernas, comburuntur sicut calcionum<sup>2</sup>. Noua uero spongia et non pinguis uulneribus et tumoribus imposita medetur. Uetus spongia inutilis est.

**Storax**<sup>3</sup> storacos idem. Storacis sunt tria genera, s. calamita<sup>4</sup> que interpretatur bona gutta et est rubea. Et alia liquida<sup>5</sup> que proprio nomine dicitur sigia<sup>6</sup>, sed storax quando simpliciter ponitur pro calamita intelligitur. Item dicunt quidam quod calamite fex est rubea, et rubee fex confita uel liquida, et confite uel liquide fex corinbrum<sup>7</sup>.

Confita idem est quod thimiamam. Est autem eligenda storax rufa et pinguis et similis resine frustratim subalbida et odore plena et perseverabilis.

**Stomento**, i. pura aqua fabarum.

**Scolopa**<sup>8</sup> uel scidula est siringa, i. instrumentum quoddam quo medetur calculus in sua nouitate.

**Scotomis**<sup>9</sup> siue scotomia est tenebrositas oculorum.

**Stoma**<sup>10</sup> interpretatur os cisis, i. uentris.

Inde **stomachus**<sup>11</sup>, i. os uentris, et quandoque pro isto toto saccus dicitur.

**Stomacicon**<sup>12</sup>, i. confortans stomachum.

**Scorperia**<sup>13</sup>, **scarus**<sup>14</sup>, **sepia**<sup>15</sup>, nomina sunt piscium.

**Strongilis**<sup>16</sup>, aristologia rotunda idem.

**Simias** quidam fructus est et habet uirtutem constringendi omnem fluxum.

<sup>1</sup> Diosc. v. 137, τῶν δὲ σπόγγων τοὺς μὲν ἄρρενας ἐκάλεσάν τινες λεπτοτρήτους καὶ πυκνοὺς ὅντας ἀν τοὺς σκληροτέρους τράγους ἀνόμασαν.

<sup>2</sup> Ib. καῦσιν δὲ ἔχουσι τὴν αὐτὴν τῷ ἀλκυονίῳ.

<sup>3</sup> στύραξ, Diosc. i. 79. <sup>4</sup> καλαμίτης. See Galen, de Antid. xiv. 79, στύρακα τὸν ἐν τοῖς καλάμοις φερόμενον ἐκ Παμφυλίας (Cass. Felix, ed. Rose, p. 255). <sup>5</sup> Sim. Jan. ‘*Storax liquida*, Johannes Serap. in septimo ca. de confectione dicta kes rete dicit quod est mel storacis calamite.’

<sup>6</sup> Ib. ‘*Sigia*, storax liquida que etiam stactis grece dicitur.’

‘*Cozumbrum* dicitur quod est fex storacis liquide, quidam timiamam vocant, sed timiamam est omne odoriferum fumigium grece.’

<sup>8</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dcccix, ‘*Scolopa* est lignum quodlibet uel

testuca quae in pede uel alibi infigitur.’ Renzi, Coll. Salernit. iii. p. 313, ‘*Scolopa* uel subula est syringa uel lignum quodlibet, vel festuca, quale in pede vel alibi infigitur.’ σκόλοψ: Oribasius (ed. Daremberg), iv. 472, δεῖ οὖν σκόλοπι τῷ στένῳ τὴν σάρκα ἐκτέμνειν.

<sup>9</sup> Bart. p. 38,

‘*Scothomia* dicitur a scothos quod est videre et mias quod est musca, quasi visio muscarum.’ σκότωμα.

<sup>10</sup> στόμα. Sim. Jan. ‘*Stoma*, grece os. *Stomachos* grece os uentris.’

στόμαχος. στόμαχον. <sup>12</sup> στομαχικόν. <sup>13</sup> σκορπίος, Arist. Hist. An. ii. 17. 26. Marcellus Empiricus (ed. Aldus, p. 96 b), ‘Piscis marini felle qui scorpios dicitur.’

Arist. Hist. An. ii. 17. 25. <sup>15</sup> σηπία, Diosc. ii. 23. <sup>16</sup> ἔστι δὲ ἡ μὲν στρογγύλη, Diosc. iii. 5. See ante, Aristologie.

**Sura**<sup>1</sup>, i. grossa carnositas.

**Sumen**<sup>2</sup> uel **sagina**, omentum idem.

**Sumem**<sup>3</sup> est illa pars que est ab umbilico usque ad pectinen.

**Susane**<sup>4</sup> dicuntur partes corporis superiores, **iusane** inferiores.

**Sulphuraca**<sup>5</sup>, maior est aliquantulum melliloto et facit ramusculos plures cuius semen uel uaginis utimur.

**Sulphur** et **sulphur uiuum** quod alio nomine dicitur canibapirum<sup>6</sup>, et est aliud extinctum s. canellatum. **Sulphur**<sup>7</sup> eligendum est . . . . et colorem habens limpidum et resplendens et perlucidum et . . . . lapide, quod missum in focum uiridem et pingue colorem facit. Nascitur<sup>8</sup> in moloida et lippata; uirtus est ei termantica et diaforetica et recorporatua et extenuatoria.

**Spuma argenti**, quam thalar argyros<sup>9</sup>

appellant, nascitur . . . . molipidie que combusta liquecit et sic refunditur [silia ex arsenico plumbo fit, sed] est [summe] approbabilis<sup>10</sup> ex hiis [attica,] secunda hispania, tertia<sup>11</sup> [sicla]. Est autem ei uirtus rufa ac splendens et aurosa, que melior est et crisitis<sup>12</sup> appellatur, uirtus est ei secundum aliquos frigida et stiptica.

**Sturcium** uel<sup>13</sup> **strucium** uel **sturcium**, brasica scocon, caulinus agrestis idem, cuius succus dicitur mabathematicon<sup>14</sup>.

**Strucio**<sup>5</sup> aus est crudelissima, tantum cogitatus de futuro que oua sua exponit nec in fetum calefacit.

Item **strucio**<sup>16</sup> linarii utuntur ad fumigium lane, quod fumigium limpidat lanam. Radices sunt illi longe et rotunde, que si bibite fuerint diuretice sunt et calide.

<sup>1</sup> See ante, Sirra.

<sup>2</sup> See ante, Omentum.

<sup>3</sup> Sim. Jan. 'Sumen a. umbilicus.'

<sup>4</sup> *Susanus* and *iusanus* are adjectives formed respectively from *susum* (*sursum*) and *iustum* (*deorsum*). Cass. Felix (ed. Rose), c. 19, 'iustum meatum habeat.' Augustin, in Ev. Joann. Tract. 10 (Rönsch, Itala, p. 461), 'susum me honoras, iustum calcas.' Cf. the Italian *sù* and *giù*. See Ducange, s. v. *Jusum*. *Iusanus* is not given by Ducange: and his explanation of *susanus* is unsatisfactory. The examples which he gives of grants of *terra susana* must mean so much *upland*, as opposed to *plough-land* or *pasture*.

<sup>5</sup> See ante, Dens Equinus. <sup>6</sup> θεῖον ἄπυρον, Diosc. v. 123. See ante, Canibapirum.

<sup>7</sup> Diosc. v. 123, θεῖον δὲ ἀριστον ἡγητέον τὸ ἄπυρον καὶ λαμπύριζον τῷ χρόᾳ, κ. τ. λ. <sup>8</sup> Ib. γεννᾶται δὲ πλεῦστον ἐν Μήλῳ καὶ Διπάρᾳ. <sup>9</sup> Read *lithargyros*.

Diosc. v. 102, λιθάργυρος ἡ μέν τις ἐκ τῆς μολυβδίτιδος καλουμένης ἄμμου γεννᾶται; χωνευομένης ἀχρι τελείας ἐκπυρώσεως, κ. τ. λ.

<sup>10</sup> Ib. διαφέρει δὲ ἡ ἀττική, κ. τ. λ.

<sup>11</sup> Ib. καὶ Σικελίᾳ.

<sup>12</sup> Ib. χρυσῆτις. <sup>13</sup> Sim. Jan. 'Cauliculus agrestis' putatur condisi a quibusdam seu structum . . . sed non est. Ib. 'Structon . . . nunquam noui hanc sed ipsa est condisi quod Arabes condes uocant.'

<sup>14</sup> See ante, Mabathematicon. <sup>15</sup> Renzi, Coll. Salernit. iii. 316, 'Calefacit: sed sine calore fomento amoris et pietatis et spe prolis relinquit et in deponentia carnis omnia facit.' στρονθός.

<sup>16</sup> Diosc. ii. 192, στρούθιον γνάριμόν ἔστι φ οἱ ἐριοπλύται χρῶνται πρὸς κάθαρσιν τῶν ἐρίων, οὐ η βέζα, κ. τ. λ.

**Epatis**<sup>1</sup> tussientibus et orthomoticis medentur.

**Tamariscus**<sup>2</sup> arbor est medicamen speciale contra opilacionem splenis, et inde fiunt uasa<sup>3</sup> eandem uirtutem habentia.

**Tanacetum agreste**<sup>4</sup>, puluis eius desiccatur uulnera et ualet contra dissinteriam. ang. gosegres.

**Tanacetum**<sup>5</sup>, athanasia idem.

**Tanacetum domesticum** uel **ortolanum** magis uiride est. gall. tanesie<sup>6</sup>, an. banifan<sup>7</sup>.

**Talaferos**, ignoramus quid sit ut in Alexandro.

**Talon**<sup>8</sup> interpretatur ramus. Inde **dyathalon** de ramis et **talia** ut in Passinario<sup>9</sup> uel **dyathalon**, i. de ramis, et **talea** ut in Palladio<sup>10</sup>.

**Talipeos**<sup>11</sup> semen est acre uirtutis et intrinsecus uulnera i. apostemata in pocione datum rumpit et extrahit,

per clistere iniectum sciaticos curat, sanguineum educendo humorum.

**Thalapsium**<sup>12</sup>. siue ut alii sinapiagrion, uel ut latini scandantium uel scandalicum, i. pes gallinaceus. Nascitur in tumulis et in uiis super tegulas, folia habens minuta et angusta, duobus digitis longa, et in summo diuisa et pinguia, uirgas in medio proferens duorum palmorum, cum paucis ramulis, in quibus fert semen latum simile cardamo, obrotundum et ueluti conquassatum, unde et nomen sumpsit, Greci enim thalasse<sup>13</sup> frangere dicunt siue quassare. Florem habet subalbidum; uirtus est semini eius termantica atque acra. Bibitum menstruis imperat.

**Thalasinum melle**<sup>14</sup> acceptum purgacionem facit. Qualiter conficitur quere in Dyascorides.

**Thalphi**<sup>15</sup>, linozotis, mercurialis idem.

<sup>1</sup> Read *epaticis*. Diosc. ii. 192, *Βοηθεῖ δὲ ἡπατικοῖς, βηξίν, ὀρθοπνοῖς*. <sup>2</sup> μυρίκη, Diosc. i. 116. <sup>3</sup> Diosc. i. 116, *κατασκενάζουσι δὲ ἔνιοι καὶ κύλικας ἐκ τοῦ πρέμνου αἰς ἐπὶ τῶν σπληνικῶν χρῶνται ἀντὶ ποτηρίων.*

<sup>4</sup> Bart. p. 41, ‘*Tanacetum album*, i. gosegresse;’ that is, Silver weed or Wild-tansy (*Potentilla anserina*): though *goose-grass* is generally used to mean hayriff or cleavers.

Gerarde, p. 993, ‘in English, wilde Tansie, and Siluer-weed.’ <sup>5</sup> See ante, Atanasia. Gerarde, p. 651, ‘*Athanasia* as though it were immortall: because the floures do not speedily wither.’

<sup>6</sup> Cotgrave, ‘*Tanesie*, the hearbe Tansie: Looke *Tanaise*.’ <sup>7</sup> *Banifan* (which appears as *bemp*, p. 16) may be a form of the German *Rain-fahn*: though the form *bemersfan* (ib.) would suggest some variation, possibly *gemær-fan*. <sup>8</sup> Sim. Jan. ‘*Tallion* grece est ramus arboris.’ θαλλός.

<sup>9</sup> That is, the *Passionarius Gariponti*. See ante, Strangurios. <sup>10</sup> Palladius, Febr. xxiv. 4, ‘*Vellendi sunt talli adhuc semisicci cum semine*.’

<sup>11</sup> θλάσπι, Diosc. ii. 185. <sup>12</sup> Diosc. ii. 185, θλάσπι, οἱ δὲ θλασπίδιον, . . . οἱ δὲ σίνηπι ἄγριον . . . ‘*Ρωμαῖοι σκανδουλάκιον* . . . οἱ δὲ πέδεμ γαλλινάκεον . . . ἐν ὅδοῖς καὶ ἐπὶ τοιχῶν, κ. τ. λ.

<sup>13</sup> θλά, θλάστι. <sup>14</sup> θαλασσόμελι, Diosc. v. 20. <sup>15</sup> See ante, Mercurialis.

**Tallus**<sup>1</sup>, tallosa grandix cicatrix, carnositas idem.

**Talmon**<sup>2</sup>, i. oculus. Inde **obtalmia**<sup>3</sup> et **butalmon**<sup>4</sup> et similia.

**Tapsus barbatus**<sup>5</sup> **maior** masculus, flosmus, molena<sup>6</sup>, herba luminaria idem. g<sup>e</sup>. melayne, an. catesteyl, uel feldwrt. Foliis utimur et uirida combinari possunt. Pistatus cum pane grosso tritici, postea elixatus in uino rubeo et emplastratus circa manus ab intrante, domo eius inimicus exiet. Cum sulphure et aliis dissolutiuis ualet contra scrofulas.

**Tapsia**<sup>7</sup>, herba trutannorum idem. Tapsia dicta est eo quod primo in tapso insula inuenta est. Frutex est similis ferule, folia similia maratro habens et hastas tenues. Flos est illi mellinus uel niger, semen latum simile ferule sed minus, radix alba et maior, corium habens grossum. Inflat<sup>8</sup> . . . terentis eam.

**Tapsia** nos inflat sed nos alcanna colorat.

**Tartarum**<sup>9</sup>, i. sex uini, tam albi quam rubei, doleo<sup>10</sup> coherens, et alio nomine dicitur petra uini.

**Traulus**<sup>11</sup>, i. balbutiens, qui non potest adplenum formare uocem, uel qui corruptum hanc literam R. quod fit propter grossitudinem lingue, cum nequit linguam duplicare et eius summitate fortiter uibret ad palatum.

**Tragimata**<sup>12</sup> sunt fructus dulces habentes dures nucleos<sup>13</sup> ut uue uel nuces, uel duras testas ut amigdalus.

**Tragagantium**<sup>14</sup> est radix lata et lignosa, uirgas habens breues et fortes et super terram declinantes, in quibus uirgis folia sunt plurima et minuta que circa se spinas minutias et subcelatas habent, que spine sunt albe et fortes. Radix<sup>15</sup> eius que in sole coagulatur, draga-

<sup>1</sup> Sim. Jan. ‘*Tilos*, liber de doc. greca, callum, callositas, dura caro.’ Matth. Silv. c. dclxxvii, ‘*Tilos* est callosa et grandis cicatrix, dura caro, callositas, callum, ut in Alexandro de oculis.’ Perhaps τύλος.

<sup>2</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dclxi, ‘*Talmon*, id est oculus, inde butalmos et obtalmia, talmos idem.’ δρθαλμός.

<sup>3</sup> δρθαλμία.

<sup>4</sup> βούφθαλμον.

<sup>5</sup> That is,

Verbascum Thapsus. See ante, Barbastus, Flosmus, and Herba luminaria.

<sup>6</sup> Molena represents the name *Mullein*. Cotgrave, ‘*Moulaine*, Mullein, Woll-blad, Long-wort, Hares-beard, Hig-taper, Torches.’

<sup>7</sup> Diosc. iv. 154, θαψία ἀνόμασται μὲν ἀπὸ τοῦ δοκεῖν πρῶτον

εὑρῆσθαι ἐν Θάψῳ τῇ νήσῳ, κ. τ. λ. See ante, Herba trutannorum.

<sup>8</sup> Read *inflat faciem*.

Bart. p. 41, ‘*Tapsia* enim inflat vultum terentis.’

Diosc. iv. 154, ἐποδεῖ γὰρ λαχυρᾶς τὸ πρόσωπον.

<sup>9</sup> So Bart. p. 41. Sim. Jan. ‘*Tartar*, arabice tartarum, quod e vino in lateribus vegetis generatur.’

<sup>10</sup> Read *dolio*.

<sup>11</sup> τραυλός. Sim. Jan. ‘*Traulus* dicitur qui deficit in proferendo r. elementum.’

<sup>12</sup> *τραγήματα*. Sim. Jan. ‘*Tragemata*, liber de doc. greca, escaria apud Alex. sunt ea quae comeduntur in secundis mensis ut fructus maxime habentes testas velut nuces et avelane et similes.’

<sup>13</sup> Read *duros nucleos*.

<sup>14</sup> Diosc. iii. 22, τραγάκανθα μίζα ἔστι πλατεῖα, κ. τ. λ.

<sup>15</sup> Ib. ἔστι δὲ ἡ τραγάκανθα δάκρυνον τῆς μίζης.

gantum appellatur. Uirtus<sup>1</sup> est similis gummi et peremplastica.

**Tragos**<sup>2</sup> uel **targos** interpretatur hyrcus. Inde **tragodia**<sup>3</sup>.

**Tragus**<sup>4</sup> aut **scorpion** aut **traganon** nascitur locis maritimis. Frutex est super terram, longitudinem palme unius habens et digitu unius et amplius, haste sunt illi sine foliis, in quibus in summitate habet uelut acina minuta et rufa sicut triticum, acuta multum, in gustu stiptica; semen eius cum uino bibitum fluxum matricis et uentris abstinet.

**Trasiguli**<sup>5</sup>, i. argilla.

**Tragoriganus**<sup>6</sup> frutex similis serpillo agresti foliis et uirgis, et glutinosa uehementer, atque uirtute porior<sup>7</sup>. Est alterum genus minora habens folia et semen quod marubium ab aliquibus dicitur, folia sunt similia

sansuco; uirtus est ei calida et diuretica; uentrem mollit.

**Taurocolla**<sup>8</sup>, fel taurinus idem.

**Taurocolla**<sup>9</sup>, quam multi oxicolla dicunt, melior est radaica que maxime ex rasura corii fit. Eligenda est lucida et limpida, nigra inutilis est. Cum acetato soluta zernas<sup>10</sup> limpidas lepras<sup>11</sup> emendat.

**Tamnatica**<sup>12</sup>, i. sanguis de uulnere.

**Taxus** arbor est<sup>13</sup> similis palme et foliis et altitudine. Nascitur in Italia et hispania et Campania. In Italia uero semine eius galline impinguantur, unde si hoc gustauerit uentrisolucionem patitur.

Item **taxus**<sup>14</sup> animal est. gall. baussan<sup>15</sup>, an. Brok<sup>16</sup>.

**Terebentina** est quedam gumma terebinthi arboris de qua sophisticatur balsamus uel balsamum.

**Terebinthi**<sup>17</sup> folia et semen et corium

<sup>1</sup> Diosc. iii. 22, δύναμιν δὲ ἔχει δύοιαν κόμμει παρεμπλαστικήν.

<sup>2</sup> τράγος.

<sup>3</sup> τραγῳδία.

<sup>4</sup> Diosc. iv. 51, τράγος, οἱ δὲ σκορπίον, οἱ δὲ τράγανος, κ. τ. λ. <sup>5</sup> Read *Terra figuli*. <sup>6</sup> Diosc. iii. 32, τραγορίγανος θαμνίσκος ἐστίν, κ. τ. λ. <sup>7</sup> Read *potior*. <sup>8</sup> ταύρου χολή, Diosc. i. 96.

<sup>9</sup> Diosc. iii. 91, κόλλα, ἦν ένιοι ξυλόκολλαν καλοῦσι ἡ ταυρόκολλαν, καλλίστη ἐστὶν ἡ βοδιανή, κ. τ. λ. <sup>10</sup> See post, Zerna.

<sup>11</sup> Diosc. iii. 91, λειχῆνας καὶ λέπρας τὰς ἐπιπολαῖον ἀφιστάνειν. <sup>12</sup> Matth. Silv. c. delxxix, ‘*Traumaticum medicamen est sanans uulnera.*’ τραυματικά.

<sup>13</sup> Diosc. iv. 80, δένδρον ἐστὶ παραπλήσιον ἐλάτη τοῖς φύλλοις καὶ μεγέθει, κ. τ. λ.

<sup>14</sup> *Taxus*, a badger: compare the Italian *tasso* and the German *Dachs*. Cotgrave, ‘*Taisson* a Gray, Brocke, Badger, Bauson.’ <sup>15</sup> Prompt. Parv. p. 27, ‘Bawstone, or bawsone, or a gray (baunsey or bauston, best), *Taxus, melota*:’ with the note ‘see Boucher’s Glossary.’ (‘A glossary of archaic and provincial words: Parts I and II,’ (all published,) by Jonathan Boucher, Lond. 1832, 1833, 4to. Bailey, ‘Bawsin, a Badger.’ The word seems to mean *dappled*, *piebald* (pie-balled), or *spotted with white*: cf. It. *balzano*, French *balzan* and *balzane* (Cotgrave); *baucent*, *baussant*, &c. (Godefroy, Dict. de l’Anc. Langue Française). See Du Cange, *Balzanus* and *Baucens*. See also Diez, *balza*.

<sup>16</sup> Our Brock. <sup>17</sup> Diosc. i. 91, τέρμινθος . . . τὰ φύλλα καὶ ὁ καρπὸς καὶ ὁ φλοιὸς στυπτιπλῶντα ἀρμόζει πρὸς ἄ καὶ ἡ σχῖνος.

stiptica sunt et colliguntur sicut squinum. Semen eius cacostomachum est et calidum et diureticum. Eius resina eligenda est alba et limpida.

**Telamanee**<sup>1</sup> uirtutem habet consolandi, alio nomine dicitur apium barbatum<sup>2</sup>.

**Tetrahith**<sup>3</sup> uel **tetrahicus**, i. herba iudaica, et est frenum<sup>4</sup> pcussis.

**Tetras**<sup>5</sup>, i. quatuor. Inde **tetraceus**<sup>6</sup>, i. febris quartana, et **tetrafarmacon**<sup>7</sup>, i. multa similia.

**Tetrapton**<sup>8</sup>, i. sanabile.

**Tegistis**<sup>9</sup>, i. fragmenta fronorum.

**Teniglia**<sup>10</sup>, i. pannus oculorum.

**Theos**<sup>11</sup>, i. deus. Inde **Theodoricon**<sup>12</sup>, i. donum . . . . . uel **Theodolus**<sup>13</sup>, i. deo datus, et **Theophilus**<sup>14</sup> et **trachea**<sup>15</sup> arteria.

**Theosos**<sup>16</sup>, i. rotundum. Inde **trociissi**<sup>17</sup> eo quod rotundam habent formam.

**Thesapium**<sup>18</sup>, i. cenarium album,

**Terme**<sup>19</sup> locus est calidus. Inde **termantica**<sup>20</sup>, i. calida.

**Terra sigillata**<sup>21</sup>, calx est odorifera.

**Terra de Alexandria** et de Egypto spleneticos iuuat.

**Terra**<sup>22</sup> omnis desiccatiuam habet uirtutem et frigidam et peremplasticam quando pura adhibitur.

**Testiculus muris** folia habet ualde parua. ang. museballok.

**Tessara**<sup>23</sup> interpretatur quatuor. Inde **tiriaca diatasseron**<sup>24</sup> quod fit de iii speciebus tantum.

**Testudinis terranee** abscide capud et pedes et reliqua coque in caldaria quoisque possint ossa a carne separari, et sit ossibus et interraneis abiectis, carnem conde cum pipere, cinomomo, spica, butiro aut oleo, aut pinguedine ursino, et da ad manducandum nescienti infirmo, et post cooperi illum ut sudet, et da aquam ubi cocta

<sup>1</sup> Platearius, circ. Inst. ‘Tela aranee . . . virtutem habet constringendi et consolidandi.’

<sup>2</sup> Possibly a corruption of *Tapsus barbassus*, which is the next chapter which follows in Platearius.

<sup>3</sup> See ante, Herba judaica. <sup>4</sup> Renzi, Coll. Salernit. iii. 317, ‘frenum tapsiae.’ <sup>5</sup> Sim.

Jan. ‘Tetra, g. i. quattuor sicut tesara, inde tetratus i. quartana febris.’ **τέτταρα, τέσσαρα.**

<sup>6</sup> **τεταρτάος.** <sup>7</sup> **τετραφάρμακον.** <sup>8</sup> Apparently **θεραπευτόν.** <sup>9</sup> Renzi, Coll. Salernit.

iii. 317, ‘Tegistis, id est fragmenta frondium.’ <sup>10</sup> Ib. ‘Tenigram (var. tenigina) id est pannus oculorum.’ Matth. Silv. c. dclxxviii, ‘Terigia, terugia, oculi pterigia, i. ungula oculi.’ **πτερύγιον.**

<sup>11</sup> **Θεός.** <sup>12</sup> Read ‘Theodoricon, i. donum diuinum.’ **θεοδώρητον** and **θεόδοτον** are names of remedies in Alex. Trallianus. <sup>13</sup> **θεόδοτος.** <sup>14</sup> **θεόφιλος.** <sup>15</sup> Bart. p. 42, ‘Trachea

arteria est via hanelitus.’ Matth. Silv. c. dclxxviii, ‘Trachea arteria, Oriba. i. principalis arteria quam rustici gargalionem dicunt.’ <sup>16</sup> **τροχός.** Bart. p. 42, ‘Trocus enim interpretatur rotundus.’

<sup>17</sup> **τροχίσκος.** <sup>18</sup> **θλάσπι.** See ante, Thalapsium. <sup>19</sup> **θέρμαι.** <sup>20</sup> **θερμαντικά.** <sup>21</sup> See

ante, Lemnias. <sup>22</sup> Diosc. v. 169, γῆ πᾶσα . . . δύναμιν ἔχει ψύχουσαν καὶ παρεμπλάσσουσαν.

<sup>23</sup> **τέσσαρα.** See ante, Tetras. Bart. p. 42, ‘Tessarum interpretatur quatuor, &c.’ <sup>24</sup> **θηριακὴ**

**διὰ τέσσαρων.** See ante, Quadrimeron.

est caro, et fomenta eum, et sanabitur.

Item, sanguis testudinis lepram curat inunctus.

**Testudo nemoris** ualet in omni specie etice, modo superius dicto preparatus. **Testudo**, g<sup>e</sup>. tortoise.

**Titimallis**<sup>1</sup> vii sunt species, tribus utimur tantum, s. anabulla<sup>2</sup>, esula<sup>3</sup> et cathaputia<sup>4</sup>, vz. anabulle cortice, radicis esule, semine cathaputie. Et dicitur titimallus a **tyan**<sup>5</sup> quod est sol et **mallon**<sup>6</sup> quod interpretatur coma, quia omnis species titimalli uertit comas suas ad solem. Titimallus, uerucaria<sup>7</sup>, anabulla idem. g<sup>e</sup>. ueroyn, an. wertewert.

**Timiama**<sup>8</sup>, i. cozimbrum uel fex ladani, confita idem. gallice fraunc ensens<sup>9</sup>.

**Tisana**<sup>10</sup> uel tipsana, i. succus ordei. Inde **massa tipsanaria**.

**Tirus**<sup>11</sup> est serpens. Inde **tyriaca**<sup>12</sup> et **trocissi**.

**Tinea**<sup>13</sup> est nomen equiuocum ad uer-

mem et scabiem que fit in capite, uel **tinata** est equiuocum ad uenenum et ad scabiem capitis.

**Tipus**<sup>14</sup> est figura uel forma, unde illa quatuor febrium sinthomata, s. frigus, tremor, horripilatio et rigor, dicuntur tipi, quasi sul. figura, quia sub specie frigoris celant caliditatem. Inde . . . . . dicuntur **febrice tipice**<sup>15</sup>, s. interpolate i. figu . . . .<sup>16</sup> et multa similia, unum enim promittunt et aliud soluunt.

**Timelia**<sup>17</sup> aut **camelea** frutex est uirgas habens formosas omnibus notas. Nascitur in locis asperis cum uirgis plurimis, omnibus in longitudine cubiti unius. Semen acceptum coleram et flegma deponit.

**Timopsalmo**<sup>18</sup> antiqui utebantur pro lassitudine stomachi, miscentes aque calide<sup>19</sup> calathos III<sup>or</sup>, i. mensuram continens unum tractum cum timopsalmo.

<sup>1</sup> Diosc. iv. 162, *τιθυμάλων εῖδη ζ'*. Possibly this passage may afford a clue as to the source of some of these glosses. The passage is quoted in Bart. p. 42, and also in Vincent of Beauvais, ix. (x.) 151, as being 'ex sinonomis.' <sup>2</sup> See ante, Anabulla. <sup>3</sup> See ante, Esula.

<sup>4</sup> See ante, Catapucia. <sup>5</sup> Read *Titáv*, used for the Sun-god. Jahn (*Neue Jahrbücher für Philologie*), vol. 13, p. 382, 1847, 'Titan, sol.' <sup>6</sup> μαλλός. <sup>7</sup> See ante, Anabulla minor.

<sup>8</sup> θυμάμα. Sim. Jan. 'Timiama grece est omnis confectio odorifera ad fumigandum facta quod medici moderni cozumbo appropriaverunt quod est fex storacis liquidæ.' <sup>9</sup> Bart. p. 42, 'Thus album, i. olibanum, franke ensens.' <sup>10</sup> πτισάνη. <sup>11</sup> θήρ. <sup>12</sup> θηριακή (sc. ἀντίδοτος).

<sup>13</sup> Bart. p. 42, 'Tinea nomen est equivocum ad vermem et ad scabiem capitis.' <sup>14</sup> τύπος.

<sup>15</sup> τυπικοί (πυρετοί). Bart. p. 42, 'Tipice febre, i. interpolatae.' <sup>16</sup> Read *figuratæ*.

<sup>17</sup> Diosc. iv. 170, θυμέλεια, οἱ δὲ χαμέλαιν. <sup>18</sup> Sim. Jan. 'Timopsalmo, g. confectio katartika quæ cum thimo fit, apud Dy.' θυμοξάλμη, Diosc. v. 24. <sup>19</sup> Ib. κατὰ τρεῖς ἡ τέσσαρας κυάθους πρὸς ὅδωρ θερμὸν κεραυνύντες.

**Timus**<sup>1</sup> frutex est habens folia angusta pusilla et oblonga, in summo capitella in specie formicarum in se implicita, est enim humilis et ramosa. Flos est illi purpureus. Nascitur locis saxosis et asperis, uires habet acres et calefactorias, paululum strigentes.

**Tybappari**<sup>2</sup> uel **tybapirum**, i. sulphur uiuum.

**Tyolen** uel **tyolon** interpretatur rubicundus, inde **sputum tyolon**<sup>3</sup>.

**Tyno**<sup>4</sup> interpretatur liquor. Inde **ptisis**<sup>5</sup> et **sommiticus**<sup>6</sup> et **somnites** et **ascinteticus** et similia.

**Tygon**<sup>7</sup>, i. senum gutturus.

**Tymo**<sup>8</sup>, i. tendo. Inde **thenasmon**<sup>9</sup>, i. passio in testomi<sup>10</sup> inferioris in quo fit uehemens uoluntas egerendi et nihil agere.

**Tyriasis**<sup>11</sup>, i. depilacio uel decapillacio capitis et est species lepre.

**Tysis** dicitur, quando species oculi qui mosis dicitur exit.

**Tyrium**, i. rubeis. **Tylino**<sup>12</sup>, i. oleum de fenigreco.

**Tisterile**<sup>13</sup>, i. chimolea, quedam terra. an. cley<sup>14</sup>.

**Tymbra**<sup>15</sup> uel **timbria**, serpillum idem. g<sup>e</sup>. timbre, an. brotherwrt.

**Tyntus**<sup>16</sup> est nomen enomoptoton.

**Trifolii**<sup>17</sup> sunt iiior genera, primum habet florem subalbidum, secundum florem subrubeum, cuius flos uocatur mellilotum, tertium habet florem croceum et uocatur dens equinus et crescit in pratis. an. honisoules<sup>18</sup>.

**Trifolium siluestre**, alleluia<sup>19</sup>, panis cuculi idem. an. wodesoour.

**Trifolium** quando simpliciter ponitur, an. dicitur cleure<sup>20</sup>.

**Trifolium acutum**<sup>21</sup>, an. wildetare uel tintare.

**Trisogus**<sup>22</sup>, camedreos, polion, cerfulla minor uel quercula minor uel germandria minor idem.

**Trigonus**<sup>23</sup>, i. trigonia, trigonum, turtur idem. Piscis est, an. turbut<sup>24</sup>.

**Tribulus**, cardus fullonum idem.

<sup>1</sup> Diosc. iii. 38, θύμος . . . θαμνίσκιον φρυγανοειδές, φυλλαρίος πολλοῖς, κ. τ. λ. <sup>2</sup> θεῖον ἄπυρον, Diosc. v. 123. See ante, Canibapirum. <sup>3</sup> πτύελον. <sup>4</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dclxxvii, 'Tino id est liquor.'

<sup>5</sup> τῆξις. <sup>6</sup> συντηκτικός, συντηκτός, ἀσυντηκτικός. <sup>7</sup> Sim. Jan. 'Trigon, g. turtur.' See App. 'Trigon, i. sonum gutturus.' <sup>8</sup> τείνω. <sup>9</sup> τεινεσμός. <sup>10</sup> Read in parte stomachi.

<sup>11</sup> πιτυρίασις. See ante, Putriasis. <sup>12</sup> τήλιον, Diosc. i. 57. <sup>13</sup> See ante, Chimolea.

<sup>14</sup> Our clay. <sup>15</sup> θύμβρα, Diosc. iii. 39. See ante, Calamiten. <sup>16</sup> Read 'Tinnitus' est nomen onomatopœon.' <sup>17</sup> Sim. Jan. 'Trifolium, Dy. de ipso tria facit ca. unum sub hoc nomine, alia duo in l. littera sub hoc nomine lothos.'

Gerarde, p. 1187, 'Medow Trefoile is called in Latin *Trifolium pratense*: . . . in English, Common Trefoile . . . of some, Suckles, Hony-suckles, and Cocks-heads.' <sup>19</sup> See ante, Alleluia. <sup>20</sup> E. P. N. p. 14, 'Calta vel trifillon, clæfre.' Clover. Gerarde, p. 1188, 'in English it is called Clauer Gentle.'

<sup>21</sup> See ante, Dens equinus; and post, Viciola. <sup>22</sup> See ante, Camedreos. <sup>23</sup> τρυγάνων. See ante, Tygon.

<sup>21</sup> Our turbot.

**Tricotrino -nas**<sup>1</sup>, i. cribello -las.

**Triferon**<sup>2</sup> interpretatur iuuvenile, siue delicatum. Inde **trifera**<sup>3</sup> **sara** . . . [ca et collirium triferon] ut in Alexandro; medicina est, [ualet contra] calefactionem epatis.

**Tribuli**<sup>4</sup> sunt duo genera, s. siccus et humidus. Siccus uero folia habet similia angrane<sup>5</sup>, sed tenuiora. Haste sunt illi longe et tenere et porrecte in quibus spine nascuntur. Nascitur locis fluuialibus et desertis. Humidus uero qui dicitur, in fluminibus nascitur, cuius coma super aquam extenditur, cuius folia supernatant et spinas colant<sup>6</sup>. Semini ambobus uirtus est frigida et stipitica et desiccativa. gall. et an. tesle<sup>7</sup>.

**Triticum**<sup>8</sup> est utile complexioni humanae recens et rufum; crudum masticatum et impositum cum saliu hominis ieuni, curat morsum rabidi canis.

**Toriaca**<sup>9</sup>, i. tiriaca, uel rusticorum allium.

**Thophus**<sup>10</sup> lapis est lenis et spongiosus uel qui fit de terra et coquitur in fornace.

**Tonotiron**<sup>11</sup>, i. coroboratum. Inde **athonia**<sup>12</sup>, i. debilitas.

**Tomos**<sup>13</sup>, i. diuisio. Inde **anathomia**<sup>14</sup>, i. recta diuisio et **atthomus**<sup>15</sup> et similia. **Atthomus** dicitur ab a quod est sine et thomas diuisio quia propter sui paruitatem diuidi non potest. g. . . . . an. motes in þe sunne biem<sup>16</sup>.

**Termentilla**<sup>17</sup> est herba similis pentafilon. Sed tormentilla<sup>18</sup> habet pilos, alio non florem habet croceum ad modum crucis. Cura est cum lacte destemperata, diuretica sedat. gall. et an. tormentille<sup>19</sup>.

**Tomenti** cortex et folia et fructus aliquid in se habent stipticum, et calefacit nimis et desiccat, et humectat mediocriter et plus fructus eius quia dyaffereticus est et spleneticos iuuat.

<sup>1</sup> Bart. p. 42, 'Triconiso -nisas, i. cribello, cribellas.' MS. Ashm. 1470, 'Tricocino, tricocinas, i. cribello, cribellas.' Renzi, Coll. Salernit. iii. 318, 'Tricocino -nas, id est cribello -las.' Du Cange, 'Tricocinare, scribrare seu cribrare.' Gariopontus (Basle, 1531), v. 41, 'milii farinam tricocinabis.' See Reinesius, Variae Lectiones, 1540, p. 531. The gloss must have arisen from κοσκινίω, cribello:—then possibly *cosciniso* may have become confused with some gloss explaining θρίξ, such as *tricos*, *trici*: finally producing the barbarism *triconiso*.

<sup>2</sup> τριβόλου δισσὸν μὲν εἴδος, κ. τ. λ. <sup>5</sup> ἀνδράχνη. <sup>6</sup> Read celant. <sup>7</sup> Our *teasle*. <sup>4</sup> Diosc.

iv. 15, τριβόλου δισσὸν μὲν εἴδος, κ. τ. λ. <sup>8</sup> πυρὸν πρὸς ὑγείας χρῆσιν ἀριστοὶ οἱ πρόσφατοι, κ. τ. λ. <sup>9</sup> θηριακή. See ante,

Allium domesticum. <sup>10</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dclxxviii, 'Tofus lapis est levis, &c.' Tufa.

<sup>11</sup> τονωτικόν. <sup>12</sup> ἀτροία. <sup>13</sup> τόμος. <sup>14</sup> ἀνατομή. <sup>15</sup> ἀτομος. <sup>16</sup> Cotgrave,

'a moate in the sunne, atome, tiles.'

<sup>17</sup> Gerarde, p. 992, 'It is called of the later Herbarists *Tomentilla*, . . . most take it to be *Chrysogonon* whereof *Dioscorides* hath made a briefe description.'

<sup>18</sup> Bart. p. 42, 'Tomentilla pilos, pentafilon non habet ullos.'

<sup>19</sup> Gerarde, p. 992, 'in English, Setfoile and Tormentill.'

**Toreular**<sup>1</sup>, pressorium, pressum idem.  
g. pressour<sup>2</sup>.

**Toxilla**, mamilla idem. g. mamele<sup>3</sup>, an. tete<sup>4</sup>.

**Trocissi**<sup>5</sup>, i. rotunda confectio. **Trocissi diani** sunt de uiolis et aliis [speciebus]. Trocissus et [iam pondus] unius dragme. Dragma habet pondus trium scrupulorum, scrupulus habet pondus xx granorum, [fr. terna quater qū] scrupuli pro pondere pone, In dragmam scrupulus surgit ter multiplicatus<sup>6</sup>.

**Trombus**<sup>7</sup>, i. globus. Inde **trombosus**, i. globosus sanguis.

**Tropus**<sup>8</sup> uel **tropos** nodus, sed **topus** uel **topos**<sup>9</sup> locus. Inde **topicā remēdia**, i. localia remēdia, et liber **topicōrum** et similia.

**Trogabo**<sup>10</sup>, i. agaricus.

**Troxima**<sup>11</sup>, endiuā idem. g. et angl. endyue.

**Turinge**<sup>12</sup>, mellissa idem.

**Tuberniculi**<sup>13</sup>, i. minuta apostemata.

**Turiones**<sup>14</sup> uitis sunt summitates uitis que et capreoli dicuntur. gall. turiouns.

**Turdus** avis est. g. mauuys<sup>15</sup>, an. throstle<sup>16</sup>.

**Turbith**<sup>17</sup> radix est, herbe similis est trifolio et est perforata.

**Tunica colubri** in uino cocta dolori dentium medetur, adiutorium est oculorum maxime tunica uipere.

**Tunmius**<sup>18</sup> **salsus** si commestus plurimum fuerit morsibus uipere resistit.

**Thus**<sup>19</sup> lacrimum est arboris que libanus grece dicitur, quod autem de arabia fertur candidum est, quod autem de India subrufum, sed utrumque masculum dicitur. Est autem tertium minutum valde et rufum, de quo mannis<sup>20</sup> fieri dicitur. Est optimum thus quod masculum dicitur, subrufum et ob-

<sup>1</sup> Renzi, Coll. Salernit. ‘*Torcular*, pressorium, perlum (*read* prelum) idem.’

‘*Pressoir*, a presse or pressor (wherewith the iuyce of things is out-squeezed.)’

‘*Mammelle*, a dug, breast, pap; udder.’ ‘*Mammelon*, the niple, or teat of a dug.’

<sup>5</sup> τροχίσκος.

<sup>6</sup> Renzi, Coll. Salernit. i. 482,

‘Grana quater quinque scrupuli pro pondere sume,  
In drachmam scrupulus surgit ter multiplicatus.’

<sup>7</sup> θρόμβος. Bart. p. 42, ‘*Trumbus*, i. globus.’ θρομβοειδῆς. <sup>8</sup> Read τρόπος, modus. <sup>9</sup> τόπος.

<sup>10</sup> See ante, Agaricus.

<sup>11</sup> τρώξιμα. See ante, Scariola. <sup>12</sup> See ante, Curringula and Mellissa.

<sup>13</sup> *Tubercula*. <sup>14</sup> Cass. Felix (ed. Rose, c. 48), ‘Summitates rubi quas vulgo turiones vocant.’ <sup>15</sup> Cotgrave, ‘*Mauvis*, a mauis; a Throstle, or thrush.’ <sup>16</sup> Wright’s Vocabularies (ed. Wüller), i. 596, ‘*Merula*, an<sup>cō</sup> a throstel.’

The French Physitians haue accepted the root of *Thapsia* for a kinde of Turbith, calling it *Turpetum Cineritium*. Ib. p. 415, ‘*Turbith alexandrinum officinarum*, *Turpetum*, or *Turbith* of the shops.’

‘It is called of the Arabians, Persians, and Turks, *Turbith* . . . I thinke assuredly that the root of Scammonie of Antioch is the true and undoubted Turbith.’ <sup>17</sup> Gerarde, p. 1031, ‘The

λίβανος γεννᾶται μὲν ἐν Ἀραβίᾳ . . . πρωτεύει δὲ ὁ ἄρρην . . . δὲ δὲ ἵνδικὸς ὑπόκιρφος.’ <sup>18</sup> θύννος. <sup>19</sup> Diosc. i. 81,

i. 83, μάννα δὲ λιβάνου δόκιμός ἐστιν ἡ λευκὴ καὶ καθαρά, ἔγχονδρος.

<sup>2</sup> Cotgrave,

<sup>3</sup> Ib. ‘Mam-

<sup>4</sup> Teat.

rotundum et pingue uel subalbidum, accenditur odorem suauem copiose emittens, uires habet calefacientes multum et desiccantes, mediocriter cum modice stiptica qualitate.

**Valeriana**<sup>1</sup>, amantilla, martura uel marturella, benedicta, feu idem. g. et angl. ualeriane.

**Vapa**<sup>2</sup> est uinum uile uel debile per euaporationem debilitatum.

**Varix**<sup>3</sup>, hoc nomen competit duabus uenis in duobus locis positis, s. illeus uene que appetat in fronte media et illi appetat in poplite et inde dicitur uaricosus.

**Vapirum**<sup>4</sup>, unde carta fit Alexandrina, utilis est, cineres autem eius uulnera oris et totius corporis limpident.

**Valdemonia**<sup>5</sup> uel **baldemonia** similis est silphio, [silphion] ita aloe crescit, radicibus utimur, g. et an. baldemoyne.

**Varicula** quedam herba est.

**Van** grossum habet stipitem, folia multa et oblonga.

**Vetonica**<sup>6</sup> uel **betonica** idem. g. et an. Betoyn.

**Vetonicon** folia habet similia edere sex uel amplius, sed paulo maiora, sponsa super terram, et desuper alba angulosa et uiridia, cum uirgis duarum palmarum. Flos est illi uiridis et in uere maxime nascitur. Hasta eius uiridis est ut uix uideri possit. Nascitur locis aquosis. Folia eius, melle addito, ignem sacrum extingunt et tumoribus omnibus medentur.

**Veche**<sup>7</sup> quam equi comedunt. g<sup>o</sup>. uesces<sup>8</sup>.

**Viciola**, angl. tintara<sup>9</sup>.

**Vitera**, ualeriana, amantilla idem.

**Vellatrum**<sup>10</sup>, elleborus albus idem. an. clofthoun<sup>11</sup>.

**Venti maior**<sup>12</sup>, anagalla, uel anagalum, simpitum, consolida maior idem. g. et an. counfirie.

<sup>1</sup> See ante, Amantilla.

<sup>2</sup> Sim. Jan. 'Vappa vinum vile quod perdidit vigorem, cuius vis evaporavit.' Bart. p. 42, 'Vappa est vinum vile debilitatum per evaporationem.' <sup>3</sup> Bart. p. 42, 'Varix est vena grossa quaer appetat in popliti, inde varicosus.'

<sup>4</sup> Diosc. i. 115, πάπυρος . . . ἀφ' ἣς δὲ χάρτης κατασκευάζεται.

<sup>5</sup> See ante, Baldemonia. <sup>6</sup> See ante, Betonica.

<sup>7</sup> App. 'Veche, i. vitreola quam equi comedunt.' <sup>8</sup> Bart. p. 43, 'Vesces, i. fecces vel mouspese, orobus idem.' See ante, Erbus and Orobos.

<sup>9</sup> See ante, Dens equinus and Trifolium acutum. <sup>10</sup> Sim. Jan. 'Veratrum est elleborus.'

<sup>11</sup> E. P. N. p. 1, 'Scelerata, þis cluf-þung.' Ib. p. 26, 'Batrachium, cluf-þung ;' but that should probably be cluf-wyrt : see ib. pp. 1, 28. Gerarde, Supplement, 'Clouetongue, Ellebor. niger.' Hence cloffing : see Halliwell's Dict. 'Cloffing, the plant hellebore.' Thung seems to mean poison : cf. E. P. N. p. 20, 'Coxa, þung ;' p. 30, 'Toxa, þung ;' p. 15, 'Aconita, þung ;' p. 27, 'Aconitum, þung.' Wright's Vocabularies (ed. Wüller), p. 451, 'Mandragina, þung.'

<sup>12</sup> See ante, Consolida maior, and App. Venti maior.

<b>Venti media</b> <sup>1</sup> , bugla idem. g <sup>e</sup> . et an. bugle.	<b>Verrucaria</b> <sup>9</sup> , anabulla, titimallus idem. g. ueroyne, an. wertewrt.
<b>Venti minor</b> <sup>2</sup> , consolida minor idem. an. Bonwrt, a. dayesegh.	<b>Vertebrum</b> <sup>10</sup> , i. os rotundum anche, dictum a uertendo, et uertitur in osse concavo.
<b>Venter apis</b> <sup>3</sup> , millefolium, centifolium, superclium ueneris idem. an. nosebledles.	<b>Vertebellum</b> <sup>11</sup> est instrumentum car- pentiariorum, s. terebellum, et simili instrumento utuntur in quibusdam operibus suis sirurgici.
<b>Ierobotonon</b> <sup>4</sup> , bona herba ueneris idem. g. uerueyne, an. fleghewrt. Eius succus cum lacte temperatus interficit mures.	<b>Vitriola</b> <sup>12</sup> , uaccinium, uiola idem. g. violette, an. heselwr[t].
<b>Vermicularis maior</b> <sup>5</sup> , tetroseliō idem. g. tatesoriz <sup>6</sup> , ang. andrede uel musedode <sup>7</sup> .	<b>Viticella</b> <sup>13</sup> , bronia, t[c]ana idem; radice utimur. an wildenep.
<b>Vermicularis minor</b> <sup>8</sup> similis est ei, crassula minor idem. Est eius- dem uirtutis cuius umbilicus ue- neris.	<b>Vicetoxicus</b> <sup>14</sup> folia habet integra pa- rum oblonga, et est [herba] et ualet contra toxicum, dicitur autem toxic- um quodlibet forte uenenum.
	<b>Vitriolum</b> <sup>15</sup> , attramentum, calcantum

<sup>1</sup> See ante, Bugla, and App. Venti media.

<sup>2</sup> See ante, Consolida minor, and App. Venti minor.

<sup>3</sup> See ante, Millefolium maius and Miriofilos. The gloss *uenter apis* belongs to *melissophyllum* rather than to *millefolium*, and may have arisen out of some confusion of *apiastrum*.

See Diosc. iii. 108, ‘Ρωμαῖοι ἀπιάστρουν. See App. Milisophali.

<sup>4</sup> Sim. Jan. ‘Verminatia

que grece gierobotanum dicitur.’ See ante, Gerabotonum and Bana herba ueneris. Renzi, Coll. Salernit. iii. 320, ‘Verbena, verebona, herba ueneris, ierabotonon vel pistereon idem.’ From

which it would appear that *herba ueneris* is the correct name, but that *bona herba ueneris* has arisen from a corruption of *verbena*.

<sup>5</sup> See ante, Crassula minor, for which *tetroseliō* may possibly be a corruption. See also App. Vermicularis maior.

<sup>6</sup> Read tête-de-souris. <sup>7</sup> Musedode will consequently be mouse-head.

<sup>8</sup> Bart. p. 42, ‘Vermicularis, i. crassula minor, ejusdem virtutis est cum umbilico ueneris.’

<sup>9</sup> Bart. p. 43, ‘Verucaria, i. solsequium.’ See ante, Anabulla minor.

<sup>10</sup> Bart. p. 43, ‘Vertebrum est os rotundum hanchae, et dicitur a vertendo quia vertitur in osse concavo.’

<sup>11</sup> See ante, Dianicalabon. Bart. p. 43, ‘Vertebellum instrumentum est carpentiariorum i. terebellum et simili instrumento in quibusdam operibus utuntur cyrurgici.’

<sup>12</sup> Gerarde, p. 852, ‘The Violet is called in Greeke Ιον . . . (which some think to be derived from Io), and thereupon it is thought that the Latines also called it *Viola*, as though they should say *Vitula*, by blotting out the letter *t*. *Servius* reporteth, that for the same cause the Latines also name it *Vaccinium*, alledging the place of Virgil in his Bucolicks; *Alba ligustra cadunt, vaccinia nigra leguntur*.’

<sup>13</sup> See ante, Bronia. <sup>14</sup> Sim. Jan. ‘Vincetoxicum quod antifarmacum dicitur, planta quæ multa juxta elleborum nigrum invenitur quare putatur sibi contraria.’

Bart. p. 43, ‘Vicetoxicum herba est quæ ualet contra toxicum, dicitur autem toxicum omne forte venenum.’ See ante, Anthora.

<sup>15</sup> See ante, Attramentum.

- idem . . . . .  
 . . . . . quedam uena terre, g<sup>e</sup>.  
 minere.  
**[Vitis] communis** folia et capreoli in  
 cathaplasmis imposita [dolorem]  
 mitigat capitum.  
 . . . . .<sup>1</sup>, g<sup>e</sup>. uer . . de grece,  
 arzelzarus idem. . . . .  
 . . . . . sunt genera, unum habet  
 acima<sup>2</sup> . . . . ceperint ynantinum  
 . . . . . genus acinias minutas  
 habet et parum maturas et nigras,  
 uirtus est ei stiptica et similis foliis  
 et capriolis, uitis communis uel  
 usualis, uitis alba.  
**Vini**<sup>3</sup> multa sunt genera, et de om-  
 nibus generibus quere in Dyas-  
 corides.  
**Vinacia** trita cum sale et imposta  
 tumores et duricias mamillarum  
 soluunt.  
**Utirum**<sup>4</sup> ualet ad scabiem.  
**Viola**<sup>5</sup> tres species habet et omnium  
 folia aquose et subfrigide sub-  
 stancie sunt; purpurea per se et

- cum alphita impositus ut catha-  
 plasma inflacionem mitigant. Est  
 . . . . ex hiis alia alba, alia pur-  
 purea, tertia aurosa, sed omnes  
 acute et uiscide relaxant, et urinam  
 prouocant; aliquando uero semen  
 illarum expellit partum seminarum  
 et lubricos occidit.  
**Vitrearia**<sup>6</sup>, paritaria idem. g. et an.  
 paritarie.  
**Violaria** habet florem aurosum. an.  
 walfair<sup>7</sup>.  
**Viola**<sup>8</sup> est est flos uiolarie.  
**Virga pastoris**<sup>9</sup>, lupi pecten idem,  
 assimilatur cardoni fullonum. angl.  
 wildestsel<sup>10</sup>.  
**Viscidum**<sup>11</sup>, i. anio . . . . .  
**Viscago**<sup>12</sup>, philipp[enda] idem; folia  
 habet similia carui, ualet contra  
 lapidem.  
**[Visci]**<sup>13</sup> multa sunt . . . . . enim  
 uiscus piri arboris, pomi et querki  
 et aliarum arborum multarum  
 specierum, sed quando uiscus  
 simpliciter ponitur pro uisco quer-

<sup>1</sup> Supply *uiride eris*. See ante, Argelzarus.

<sup>2</sup> See ante, Acimum.

<sup>3</sup> See Diosc. v. 7 sqq.

<sup>4</sup> Sim. Jan. 'Vutiron grece butirum.'

<sup>5</sup> Ib. 'Viola Dya. tres species habet, &c.'

<sup>6</sup> Ib.

'Vitrago ab Oribasio . . . vocatur paritaria quæ vitriola dicitur, herba vitri ab Avi.' See ante, Paritaria.

<sup>7</sup> Our *wall-flower*. Gerarde, p. 457, 'The wall-floure is called . . . in Latine *Viola lutea* . . . in English, wall-Gillofloure, wall-floure, &c.'

<sup>8</sup> Bart. p. 43, 'Viola est herba quæ dicitur violaria.'

<sup>9</sup> Ib. 'Virga pastoris, i. carduus agrestis, herba est quæ multum assimilatur carduo fullonum, an. wilde tesel.' App. 'Virga pastoris, i. lupi pect[en].'

<sup>10</sup> E. P. N. p. 47,

'Virga pastoris, wilde tesel.' <sup>11</sup> Renzi, Coll. Salernit. iii. 320, 'Viscidum, i. amarum.' Sim. Jan. 'Viscidum grece mordicativum, pungens linguam, acuti saporis.'

<sup>12</sup> The real name

should be *vesicago* or *vescaria*. See ante, Filipendula. <sup>13</sup> Bart. p. 43, 'Viscus, hujus multa sunt genera. Est enim viscus piri arboris, &c.' This definition is given also by Vincent of Beauvais, ix. (x.) 154. For the bearing of such passages, see ante, Titimallis.

cino intelligitur. g<sup>e</sup>. wy de chene<sup>1</sup>,  
a. mistel<sup>2</sup>.

Est et alias uiscus quo aves  
capiuntur qui de omni uisco per  
decoctionem potest fieri. g. et an.  
glyu<sup>3</sup>.

**Volubilis**<sup>4</sup>, corriola idem, arbores  
paruas et herbas ligat. gall. . . . .  
. . . ole, angl. berebinde.

. . . lupi<sup>5</sup>, stringnum, solatrum,  
. . . . . balum, morella [idem].  
g. morelle, [an. nith]theschode.

. . . uiridis . . . matura . . . .

. . . . .

matura collecta et sole siccata . . .

. . . . .

. . . doleis seruatur eust . . .

. . . . . <sup>6</sup>albugo . . . . .

. . . . . g<sup>e</sup>. glaiol<sup>7</sup>, an. l . . . .

. . . . . le . . . . .

**Uranon**<sup>8</sup>, i. celest eunde dicitur urania

. . . . .

**Usifuc**<sup>9</sup> fit teste . . . . . [s]ulph . . . .  
potest elici sulphur uiuum et mul-  
tum ass . . . . . sit . . . . . urita, i. ueretrum<sup>10</sup>

. . . . .

**Uzifur**<sup>11</sup> uel **uzifar**, [c]inabrium, nomen  
est . . . . .

**Uulgago**<sup>12</sup>, asarabaccara, baccara, ga-  
riafila, . . . . . idem.

**Uulgago**<sup>13</sup> est crassities quedam que  
scatet a terra . . . . . dicitur  
uulgo stella que cecidit.

**Uulua**<sup>14</sup> nomen est fructus et morbi.

**Umbilicus ueneris**<sup>15</sup> colitidone . . . .  
imcella, cimbalaria idem. an.  
penewert.

**Ungula caballina aquatica**<sup>16</sup> alba  
medicinalis est et habet florem ad  
modum lilii crescentis in aquis

<sup>1</sup> MS. Sloane 282, ‘*Viscus quercinus*, wilde keyn, or mystelon of oke.’ Where *wilde keyn* must be for *wy de chene* (gui de chêne). <sup>2</sup> Gerarde, p. 1351, ‘in English, Missel and Misseltoe.’ E. P. N. p. 16, ‘*Viscarago*, mistiltan;’ ib. p. 7, ‘*Ocimum*, þ is mistel;’ ib. p. 31, ‘*Ocimum*, mistel.’

<sup>3</sup> Glue. <sup>4</sup> Bart. p. 43, ‘*Volubilis*, corriola idem.’ <sup>5</sup> Ib. ‘*Uva lupina*, solatrum idem, morella idem.’ Sim. Jan. ‘*Uva vulpis* apud arabes vocatur solatrum sed in libris antiquis de greco vocatur uva lupina ut Allex. ca. de cephalea.’ See App. Uua lupina. See ante, Morella.

<sup>6</sup> Celsus, v. 28, ‘Vitiligo . . . ejus tres species sunt . . . ἀλφος . . . μέλας . . . λεύκη.’ <sup>7</sup> See ante, Gladiolus. <sup>8</sup> Bart. p. 43, ‘*Uranicum collyrium*, i. celeste collyrium.’ κολλαιούριον τὸ οὐράνιον, Alex. Trall. (ed. Puschmann) ii. 35. <sup>9</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dce, ‘*Uzifar* teste Avicenna fit de sulfure vivo per combustionem, exinde potest eligi sulfur vivum, et multum similatur sinopide, nisi quia est durius.’ <sup>10</sup> Ib. ‘*Uritra*, id est, veretrum.’ οὐρήθρα. <sup>11</sup> Sim. Jan. ‘*Uzifar* sive *uzufur* quocunque dicas corruptum est nam ara. zegifur dicitur et est cinabrium.’ Bart. p. 43, ‘*Uzifar*, i. vermilon.’ See App. Unfar. <sup>12</sup> See ante, Asarabaccara. <sup>13</sup> Read *uligo*. Bart. p. 43,

‘*Uligo*, i. grassities quedam quæ scatet a terra quæ vulgariter dicitur stella quæ cecidit.’ See Prompt. Parv. lxv, note b, and p. 474, note: where it is identified with *Tremella Nostoc*.

<sup>14</sup> Sim. Jan. ‘*Ulva*, alga palustris.’ <sup>15</sup> See ante, Cimbalaria. <sup>16</sup> See ante, Nenuphar.

cuius flos uocatur nenuphar, et ualet in febribus acutis. an. eddokk<sup>1</sup>.

**Ungula caballina** . . . . . <sup>2</sup> uestris  
uel siluestris idem, radice utimur.  
g<sup>e</sup>. ungle de chi . al<sup>3</sup>, an. colecreye<sup>4</sup> uel feldhoue<sup>5</sup>.

**Unctuosa**<sup>6</sup> folia . . . . . habet parum  
oblonga et parua, fere ut bugla.  
g<sup>e</sup>. u. . . relle<sup>7</sup>, an. selhele uel  
smerwrt.

**Urticia**<sup>8</sup> . . . . . similis est urtice  
maure sed minor. a. Dedenetole.

**Urtica greca**<sup>9</sup> menstrua prouocat et  
lapidem frangit. an. crekische-  
netche<sup>10</sup>.

**Xantos**<sup>11</sup>, i. rubeum. Inde **yposxantos**  
zimaton, i. cortex celsi.

**Xelanum**, i. assenablum.

**Xilocimianum**<sup>12</sup> usui simile cinna-  
momo sed grossius et longius et  
quodammodo linosum et brumo-  
sum, sed uires et odores fert in-  
ferius, fere tamen ad eadem sumi-  
tur et eadem prestat.

**Xilobalsamum**<sup>13</sup>, i. lignum balsami.  
Xilobalsamum utile est recens et  
tenerum et coloratum et . . . . .  
. . . . . oculis plenum spirans  
opob . . . odorem cum frangitur,  
semen . . . . . frangatur  
talem emitit . . . . .  
. . . . . gam habet longam et rufam.  
. . . . . stans . . . . . ydro-  
colliriis . . . . es oculorum pur-  
gat. . . . . igdores matricis  
mitigat. . . . . didat.  
. . . . . <sup>14</sup> fagasmor<sup>15</sup> . . . . .

<sup>1</sup> That is *water-dock*. E. P. N. p. 16, ‘*Nimphea*, ea-docca.’ Bart. p. 28, ‘*Lilium aquaticum*, an. edocke: flos ejus nenufar.’ <sup>2</sup> Bart. p. 43, ‘*Ungula caballina* est duplex videlicet terres-  
tris quæ confert ptisicis et ethicis, et aquatica cuius flos dicitur nenufar.’ <sup>3</sup> Cotgrave, ‘*Ongle*  
*cabaline*, . . . the hearbe Horse-hoofe, Colts-foot, Fole-foot, Bull-foot.’ <sup>4</sup> E. P. N. p. 16,  
‘*Caballopodia*, vel *ungula caballi*, colt-græig.’ <sup>5</sup> See ante, Pes pulli. <sup>6</sup> Bart. p. 43,

‘*Unctuosa*, selfhele.’ <sup>7</sup> Cotgrave, ‘*Oingtereule*, Selfe-heale, Hooke-heale, Sicklewart,  
Brunell, Prunell, Carpenters hearbe.’ *Self-hele* is used in Bart. to gloss Armoniaca (p. 11),  
Betonica major (p. 13), Oxyndrele (p. 33), and Unctuosa (p. 43). In Prof. Earle’s lists we have

E. P. N. p. 14, ‘*Crispa*, *Victoriola*, smering-wyrt;’ and again, ib. p. 32, ‘*Viola*, simering-wyrt.’  
The names *victoriola* and *viola*, in this sense, are very puzzling. Perhaps they may have arisen  
from a corruption of *unctoriola* or *uncturella*, from which Cotgrave’s *oigntereule* has been formed.  
And this may also explain the form *oxyndrele*. <sup>8</sup> Sim. Jan. ‘*Urtica maura* apud aliquos  
herba ficaria allii vero serophularia.’ Gerarde, p. 704, ‘dead Nettle.’ <sup>9</sup> MS. Sloane 282, ‘*Urtica*  
*greca*, rouge urteie, reed netel.’ Gerarde, p. 707, ‘it is called in English, Romane Nettle, Greeke  
Nettle, male nettle.’ <sup>10</sup> Here read *grekische-netle*. <sup>11</sup> ξανθός. <sup>12</sup> ξυλώδες

*κυνάμωμον*, Diosc. i. 13. <sup>13</sup> Bart. p. 44, ‘*Xilobalsamum*, i. lignum balsami.’ Diosc. i. 18,  
τὸ δὲ ξύλον, ὃ καλέται ξυλοβάλσαμον, δόκιμόν ἐστι τὸ πρόσφατον καὶ λεπτόκαρφον καὶ πυρόν.

εὐώδες, βραχὺ πνέον δποβαλσάμον, κ. τ. λ. <sup>14</sup> Supply ξιφίον, Diosc. iv. 20. <sup>15</sup> Ib.  
φάσγανον.

..... latini g .....	Xia <sup>9</sup> , i. senicion.
..... ridi .....	Xierda <sup>10</sup> , i. cornix.
.....	Xirio <sup>11</sup> , i. pultes ad plagam.
..... purpureus. Radices <sup>1</sup> sunt illi due paruale et rotunde, i. super alteram posita ut bulbi minoris, altera uero inferior subtus tenuis est et super grossior. Nascitur locis cultis; medicaminibus mixta et superposita menstruis imperat, cum uino bibita uentrem mollit uel stimulat.	Xiria <sup>12</sup> , i. unguentaria.
<b>Exilo cataracta</b> <sup>2</sup> , i. fructus quasi lignum cornutum uel scriptum, qui etiam dicitur uaginella uel siliqua.	Xilenum <sup>13</sup> , i. apium.
<b>Exilon</b> <sup>3</sup> uel <b>exilos</b> , id est lignum. Inde <b>xilocassia</b> <sup>4</sup> , id est lignum aloes.	Xisimbrium <sup>14</sup> , i. balsamita. an. horsmynte.
<b>Xilum</b> <sup>5</sup> uel <b>exilo</b> , i. acetum.	Xiros <sup>15</sup> , i. porcus.
<b>Xinocerata</b> <sup>6</sup> , id est cornua.	Xiridia <sup>16</sup> , i. gladiolus.
<b>Xilomirta</b> <sup>7</sup> , i. lignum mirre.	Xistilla <sup>17</sup> , i. scilla.
<b>Xilia</b> <sup>8</sup> , i. cassia.	Xp̄ma <sup>18</sup> habet folia rotunda aliquantulum spissa, unum stipitem habet et paruuli rami exeentes.
	<b>Yamis</b> <sup>19</sup> , i. medicus. Inde <b>arciates</b> <sup>20</sup> , i. princeps medicorum.
	<b>Yatrophalus</b> , i. medens capiti.
	<b>Yalon</b> <sup>21</sup> , i. uitrum. Inde <b>yalodes</b> <sup>22</sup> , i. uitrei humores.
	<b>Yatrolabro</b> <sup>23</sup> , i. uertibula, i. forceps medicinalis, <b>yatron</b> enim medicinale interpretatur, <b>labros</b> forceps.
	<b>Yancior</b> , i. aquosus sanguis.

<sup>1</sup> Diosc. iv. 20, βίζας θ'. τὴν μὲν μίαν ἐπὶ τῆς ἑτέρας καθημένην ὥσπερ βολβία μικρά, κ. τ. λ.

<sup>2</sup> ξυλοκεράτια. App. 'Xyllotaria, i. lignum cornutum, uel siliqua.' Renzi, Coll. Salernit. iii. 320,

<sup>3</sup> ξύλον. Bart. p. 43, 'Xilo interpretatur lignum, unde xilo aloes i. ligni aloes.' Sim. Jan. 'Xilo aloes grece lignum aloes.' <sup>4</sup> ξυλοκασία. Bart. p. 44, 'Xilocassia, i. cassia lignea.' <sup>5</sup> Possibly δέλαιον. <sup>6</sup> Renzi, Coll. Salernit. iii. 320,

<sup>7</sup> ξυλοκαρότα, id est cornua similia ligno.' See ante, Exilo cataracta. <sup>7</sup> App. 'Xylomyrrha, id est lignum myrræ.'

<sup>8</sup> App. 'Xilia, i. cassia.' <sup>9</sup> App. 'Xia, i. senationes.' σίον, Diosc. ii. 153.

<sup>10</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dec, 'Xercula, i. cornix avis.' <sup>11</sup> ξήριον, a powder for putting on wounds. Alex. Trall. (ed. Puschmann) ii. 49. <sup>12</sup> App. 'Xixia, i. unguenta.' <sup>13</sup> App. 'Xilinon, i. apium.'

Read σέλινον. <sup>14</sup> App. 'Xisymbrium, i. balsamita.' Read σισύμβριον. <sup>15</sup> χοῖρος. <sup>16</sup> Probably ξυρίς, Diosc. iv. 22. <sup>17</sup> A corruption of σκίλλα. <sup>18</sup> Bart. p. 44, 'Xp̄fora sive

herba xp̄fori folia habet rotunda aliquantulum ut pisa.' Gerarde, p. 979, 'of Herbe Christopher.'

See ante, Herba Christofori. <sup>19</sup> λαρπός. <sup>20</sup> ἀρχιατρός. <sup>21</sup> ὑαλος. <sup>22</sup> ὑαλοειδής.

Sim. Jan. 'Yalodes humores, Al. ca. de medicinis compositis.'

Alex. Iatrosophista, lib. i. assionum, 'et iatrolabon i. vertibella, facile trahitur.'

<sup>23</sup> See ante, Dianicalabon.

**Ydarades**<sup>1</sup>, i. aqua speciem habens.  
**Ydrogorus**<sup>2</sup>, aquosus garus, non bonus.  
**Yera**<sup>3</sup> interpretatur sacrum. Inde **yerapa**<sup>4</sup>, i. sacr . . . . a . . . . arum interpretatur, et **yeranoxeon**<sup>5</sup> ut . . . . . **yatapteren**<sup>6</sup>, i. sa . . . . et **yeralo**<sup>7</sup> . . . . sermonem ualens, i. iuuans linguam paraliticam, et **yararoha**<sup>8</sup>, i. sacer principatus, et multa similia.  
**Yena**<sup>9</sup> genus est serpentis ut in Alexander.  
**Yectidon**<sup>10</sup>, i. carnea tunica oculi.  
**Yenlicentes** uel **lyrantes**<sup>11</sup>, i. senescentes.  
**Ydea**<sup>12</sup>, i. forma, ceron, i. rubeum. Inde **ydeototeron**, i. rubeum, et colirium **ydroceron**<sup>13</sup> ut in Alexander de oculis.  
**Ylex**<sup>14</sup> frutex est quasi genesta uel sauina sed mollier, albos facit flores.

**Yleon**<sup>15</sup>, i. diptongus, et significat reuolum intestinorum.  
**Ymera**<sup>16</sup>, interpretatur dies. Inde **febris effimera**<sup>17</sup> que non durat nisi per unum diem.  
**Ymenon**<sup>18</sup>, i. seipsum comedens. Inde **hec pisciomenus**<sup>19</sup> uel **yeomenus**, et est appropriatum hoc uocabulum ad significandum cancerum qui loca quibus insidet comedit, i. estiomenus.  
**Ypericon**<sup>20</sup>, i. herba Sancti Johannis, scopa regia, fuga demonum, transcalamus, herba perforata idem. an. saint Joneswrt.  
**Ypericon femina** similis est ypericon alii sed habet stipitem quadratum et album et latiora folia.  
**Yperison**<sup>21</sup>, i. possibile.  
**Yppericum**<sup>22</sup> herba est colore subrufa, folia similia ruta habens et florem tenuem flori uiole similem et semen nigrum, in for . . . . ortuli cum

<sup>1</sup> ὑδατώδης. <sup>2</sup> Sim. Jan. ‘*Ydrogarus*. Allex. ca. de cura calide cinodoseos est aquosus garus.’ ὑδρόγαρον. <sup>3</sup> *Ιερά*, in the sense of a nostrum or remedy. Renzi, Coll. Salernit. iii. 321, ‘*Yera* interpretatur sacrum: inde *yerapiga*, id est *sacrum amarum*, *piga* enim interpretatur *amarum*: et *yeranoxon* ut in *Alexandro de epilepsia*: et *yerapteron*, id est *sacer senex*: et *yeralogodion*, id est *sacrum ad sermonem valens*: et *yerarchia*, id est *sacer principatus*, et multa similia.’ See Bart. p. 44. <sup>4</sup> *Ιερά πικρά*, from being based on the aloe (*πικρά*). <sup>5</sup> *Ιερά νόσος*, the *morbus sacer*, or epilepsy. <sup>6</sup> Possibly *Ιερὸν πρεσβύτερον*. <sup>7</sup> Perhaps *Memphitum yerologodion*, cf. Renzi, Coll. Salernit. v. 40. <sup>8</sup> *Ιεραρχία*. <sup>9</sup> *Ὕανα*: Alex. Trall. (ed. Puschmann), ii. 47, χολὴν ὕανης. <sup>10</sup> Renzi, Coll. Salernit. iii. 321, ‘*Yenidon*, id est tunica cornea oculi.’ <sup>11</sup> Possibly *ἡριγέροντος*, senescentis. <sup>12</sup> *Ιδέα*. <sup>13</sup> See ante, *Ydrogorus*. <sup>14</sup> See ante, *Ilex*. <sup>15</sup> Perhaps *ἱλιγγος*. <sup>16</sup> *ἡμέρα*. <sup>17</sup> *πυρετὸς ἐφήμερος*. <sup>18</sup> *ἐσθιόμενος*. <sup>19</sup> *Ἐρπης ἐσθιόμερος*. Bart. p. 44, ‘*Yomenum* interpretatur seipsum comedens, inde *erpes yomenus*, i. serpens seipsum comedens, *erpes* enim i. serpens, et est appropriatum hoc vocabulum ad designandum cancerum quia loca quibus insidet corredit. Idem est estiomenus.’ <sup>20</sup> ὑπέρικον, Diosc. iii. 161. See ante, *Herba Sancti Johannis*. <sup>21</sup> Possibly *ὑπαρχον*. <sup>22</sup> Sim. Jan. ‘*Ypericon*, Dya. herba est colore subrufa, &c.’ Diosc. iii. 161, φύλλα ἔχει πηγάνω δύοια, κ. τ. λ.

odore resinali, uires habet acriter stringentes et mintuales.

**Yreos**<sup>1</sup>, i. herba similis gladiolo, habens radicem odoriferam et florem inter album et citrinum, magis tamen album.

Yris<sup>2</sup> purpureum florem gerit, yreos album.

**Yre**<sup>3</sup> ulycera, i. salix. Inde dyayceos<sup>4</sup> uel dyayteos.

**Yrimon**<sup>5</sup>, i. capitis purgatiuum.

**Yrima**<sup>6</sup>, i. genus fermenti uel panis fermentatus.

**Ydicelidos**<sup>7</sup>, i. habens testiculos inflatos.

**Ydriomus**, proprium nomen trocissi.

..... dia genus gumme est.

.....<sup>8</sup> sanitas interpretatur. Opiata est.

.....<sup>9</sup>, storax liquida.

.....<sup>10</sup> ..... ntum, urtica idem.

.....<sup>11</sup> .. lata est ..... maior, habet florem rubeum, gall.

pimpre, ualet ad incisionem prius sanguis exeat, pympre, angl. marie goldwert, secundum quosdam, an. sikelwert uel chikemete.

**Ypia minor**<sup>12</sup>, morsus galline idem, florem habet album. ge. moroune, ang. chykemete, uersus

Ypia galline morsus minor, ypia mors est.

**Yris ylirica**<sup>13</sup> folia habet silphio<sup>14</sup> similia uel gladiolo sed maiora et uastiora et pinguiora, florem habet purpureum<sup>15</sup> ad modum azurii, radicem habet odoriferum ut supra.

**Yrixis**<sup>16</sup>, i. uene incisio.

**Yriana**<sup>17</sup>, i. lambrusca.

**Yssicia**<sup>18</sup> uel yssicum uulgari gallico sulfia.

**Yomeum**<sup>19</sup>, interpretatur seipsum corrodens.

**Ycorarea**<sup>20</sup>, i. flos agni casti.

**Ydrocopion**<sup>21</sup>, i. aquam deducens, purgans flemma.

<sup>1</sup> *Ipis*, Diosc. i. 1.

<sup>2</sup> See ante, Acorus.

<sup>3</sup> *Ιτέα*, Diosc. i. 135.

<sup>4</sup> διὰ Ιτεῶν.

Cass. Felix (ed. Rose), c. 75, 'dia iteon emplastrum appones.' <sup>5</sup> ἔρβινον. <sup>6</sup> Apparently εὐχυμα. <sup>7</sup> ὑδροκηλικός. Sim. Jan. 'Hydrocelici vel ut grecus ydrokilis dicuntur qui aquam habent circa testiculos in oseum.'

<sup>8</sup> Supply *Ygeia*, i. e. Ύγεια. See ante, Igia. <sup>10</sup> Supply *Verda*, acantum. See ante, Ozminim. <sup>11</sup> Supply *Ypia maior*. Bart. p. 25, 'Ippia major, i. pimpernella cum flore rubeo.

<sup>12</sup> Bart. p. 25, 'Ippia minor, i. chikenmete.' Gerarde, p. 615, 'Chickweed or Chickenweed is called in Greeke ἀλσίνη . . . of some of the Antients it is called Hippia.' Ib. p. 617, 'The first and third is called Morsus Gallinæ, Hen's bit . . . in French, *Morsgelin* and *Morgeline*.' Cotgrave, 'Mourron, the hearbe called Pimpernell, some also tearme Chickweed so because of the resemblance that is betweene some kinds of Chickweed and Pimpernell.' <sup>13</sup> Diosc. i. 1, *Ipis*, οἱ δὲ ιπις Ιλλυρική. <sup>14</sup> Read *xiphio*. ξιφίων. <sup>15</sup> κνανίζοντα. <sup>16</sup> See ante, Rixis.

<sup>17</sup> See ante, Inantis and Inanantium. <sup>18</sup> Sim. Jan. 'Ysicia, Allex. ca. de dieta dissintericorum, &c.' Alex. Trall. (ed. Puschmann), ii. 403, τὸν ἐξ αὐτῆς ισικὸν προσφέρεσθαι δεῖ. The Greek ισικός and ισικόν seem to be late reproductions of the Lat. *isicum*, said to be derived from *inseco* (Macrobi. Sat. vii. 8). <sup>19</sup> See ante, Ymenu. <sup>20</sup> See post, Zuccorarium. <sup>21</sup> ιδραγωγόν.

**Ydrozephalos**<sup>1</sup>, i. habentem aquam in capite.  
**Ydromis**, i. suavis.  
**Ydor**<sup>2</sup>, i. aqua.  
**Ydro**, i. uiridis.  
**Ydropiper**<sup>3</sup>, quod latini piperastrum dicunt, nascitur locis humidis, cuius uirga est nodosa, in quibus nodis nascuntur folia mentastro similia sed maiora et molliora et albidiiora, gustu acerima sicut piper. Semen eius cum foliis cathaplasmis adhibita duricias et tumoras corporales spargit, liuores limpidat.  
**Ypocondrium**<sup>4</sup> uel hec **ypocondria** est teneritas que est sub costis.  
**Ypopias**<sup>5</sup>, i. globus sanguinis ex percussione.  
**Yporea**, i. supposicio.  
**Yposeta**, id est cauda equina.  
**Ypopia**, i. humor.  
**Ypopeya**, i. liuor palpebrarum ut in Oribasio et dicitur ab **ypos** quod est sub et **ydros** quod est cola.  
**Ypoquistidos**<sup>6</sup>, i. fungus qui nascitur ad pedem rose canine.  
**Ypogrossos**<sup>7</sup>, frutex est mirte agresti similis, folia habens minuta, et comam spissam uel spinosam, cuius

folia [sunt] in summitate sicut lingua cum ramunclo] . . . . . folia, hanc<sup>8</sup> perhibent multi collo ligat . . . . dolore . . . .  
**Yposelina**<sup>9</sup>, i. fabaria.  
**Yposelinum**<sup>10</sup> quod alii apium agreste uocant, siue ut latini olixatrum, melius ortino et albidius. Radix est illi grossa et mollis, folia habens obrotunda et uiridia. Nascitur locis umbrosis et humidis. Cruda et cocta comeditur sicut apium; uirtus est illius seminis talis cum uino bibitum<sup>11</sup>. Menstruis imperat, fragoribus acceptum medetur, et per punctum stranguriis utilis est.  
**Yponsis**, i. effusio humorum extra pupillam densatorum.  
**Yppomaratum**<sup>12</sup>, siue ut alii maratum agrion, uel ut latini feniculum rusticum, radicem habet moderatam et semen ut caricios<sup>13</sup>, urinam mouens, atque lapidem in uesica frangens.  
**Ysopus**<sup>14</sup>, g<sup>e</sup>. et an. ysope. uersus  
 Ysopus est herba tumidis pulmonibus apta,  
 Ad pulmonis opus prestat medicamen ysopus.

<sup>1</sup> ὑδροκέφαλον. Sim. Jan. ‘*Ydrocephalus*, grece dicunt habentes aquam in capite.’ <sup>2</sup> ὕδωρ.

<sup>3</sup> Diosc. ii. 190, ὑδροπέπερι φύεται μὲν μάλιστα παρὰ στασίμοις ὕδασιν, κ. τ. λ. <sup>4</sup> ὑποχόνδριον.

<sup>5</sup> ὑπώπιον. <sup>6</sup> See ante, Ipoquistidos. <sup>7</sup> Diosc. iv. 130, ὑπόγλωσσον θαυμίσκος ἐστὶ μυρσίνη ἀγρία, κ. τ. λ. <sup>8</sup> Diosc. iv. 130, δοκεῖ δὲ ἡ κόμη περιάμμα εἶναι χρῆσιμον κεφαλαλγοῦσι.

<sup>9</sup> MS. Sloane, 282, ‘*Yposilia*, fabaria, lemyk, fauerolle.’ See ante, Iposmia.

<sup>10</sup> Diosc. iii. 71, ἵπποσέλινον . . . οἱ δὲ ἀγριοσέλινον, κ. τ. λ. <sup>11</sup> Ib. θερμαίνει δὲ τοὺς βιγοῦντας πινόμενος.

<sup>12</sup> Ib. iii. 75, ἵππομάραθρον . . . οἱ δὲ μάραθρον ἄγριον . . . Ρωμαῖοι φαινίκουλον μέρατικον . . . <sup>13</sup> φέρει δὲ σπέρμα κάχριν ὅμοιον. <sup>14</sup> ὕσσωπος.

**Ysopus cerotis**<sup>1</sup> uel **ysopum cerotum** est succus lane succide per decoctionem extractus. Qualiter efficitur quere in Dyascorides.

**Ysocheus**<sup>2</sup>, i. deo equalis.

**Yu**<sup>3</sup>, i. uiola sed **yui et yan**<sup>4</sup>, est uiride es.

**Zaitaron**<sup>5</sup> uel acaron, i. psillium.

**Zeo, zes**<sup>6</sup>, i. ferueo, ferues. Inde **zema**<sup>7</sup> siue **zoma** uel **zima**, id est feruescens, et **appozima**<sup>8</sup>, i. feruens decoccio, unde illud Alex- andri<sup>9</sup> in capitulo epatis, ‘et apo- zima magis quam zima dabis,’ i. magis deferuens quam feruens.

**Zodoar**<sup>10</sup> radix est cuiusdam herbe, ualet contra dolorem stomachi et intestinorum. g<sup>e</sup>. et an. zedewale<sup>11</sup>.

**Zedar** calide uirtutis est et uiscide, unde et lumbricos occidit, ructum facit et stomacho aptum est.

**Zerna**<sup>12</sup>, derta<sup>13</sup>, serpigo, est intensa inpetigo sed serpigo est inueterata inpetigo.

**Zirunga** et hermodactilis idem.

**Zipule**<sup>14</sup>, i. crispelle uel crispule idem.

**Zima**, i. apostema factum de flemnate.

**Zizannia**<sup>15</sup> lolium idem. g<sup>e</sup>. Nele, an. kokel.

**Zimum** uel **zemis**<sup>16</sup>, i. fermentum, extenuatorium est et mediocriter calefacit.

**Zilzizeleon**<sup>17</sup>, i. . . . . zinziber. Radix est cuiusdam herbe. gall. et an. gingiure<sup>18</sup>.

**Zinziber**<sup>19</sup> arbor est nascens in Arabia. Sunt autem eius radices minute et

<sup>1</sup> Bart. p. 44, ‘*Ysopum cerotum* est succus lanæ succidæ per decoctionem extractus:’ ib. p. 25. Diosc. ii. 84, οἰσυπός δὲ λέγεται τὸ ἐκ τῶν οἰσυπηρῶν ἔριων λίπος, κ. τ. λ. <sup>2</sup> λούθεος.

<sup>3</sup> ιον, Diosc. iv. 120. <sup>4</sup> λός. <sup>5</sup> Renzi, Coll. Salernit. iii. 322, ‘*Zacaron*, vel *aichiton*, id est psillium.’ Bart. p. 44, ‘*Zarchaton*, i. psillium.’ App. ‘*Zuccharum*, i. psyllium.’ <sup>6</sup> ζέω. Bart. p. 44, ‘*Zeo, zes*, i. ferveo, ferves, inde apozima i. fervens decoctio.’ <sup>7</sup> ζέμα. <sup>8</sup> ἀπόζεμα.

<sup>9</sup> See Alex. Trall. (ed. Puschmann) ii. 381, 383, ἀπὸ ζέματος. <sup>10</sup> Gerarde, p. 34, ‘*Zedoarie* is also a root growing naturally in the woods of Malaver about Calecut and Cananor in the Indies. . . . These roots have a strong medicine-like smell and somewhat an ungrateful taste.’ ib. ‘Some call the long parts of these roots *Zedoaria*, and the round . . . *Zerumbeth*, and make them different, when as indeed they are but parts of the same root.’ Macer, ‘*Adprime sumptum zedoar obstare venenis, &c.*’ <sup>11</sup> Bart. p. 44, ‘*Zodoarium* radix est, i. cetewale.’ <sup>12</sup> Sim. Jan. ‘*Zerna*, Cassio fe. impetigines Greci lichenas vocant, latini vero *zernas*, &c.’ Cassius Felix (ed. Rose), c. 11, ‘Latini vulgo *zernas* appellant.’ Compare the Spanish *sarna*. <sup>13</sup> See ante, Derta.

<sup>14</sup> MS. Sloane 282, ‘*Zipule*, crispule, oynnones.’ Sim. Jan. ‘*Zipule*, frictelle crispelle, panis frixus in oleo.’ <sup>15</sup> ζεζάνιον. MS. Sloane 282, ‘*Zizannia*, gith, cokkle.’ Bart. p. 44, ‘*Zizannia*, lolium idem, i. cokel.’ See ante, *Lolium*. <sup>16</sup> ζύμη. App. ‘*Zomus*, i. fermentum.’

<sup>17</sup> MS. Sloane 282, ‘*Zinzilon*, pentafileon, an<sup>co</sup>. fyueleuedgras:’ where *zinzion* must be a corruption of *quinquefolium*. <sup>18</sup> Gerarde, p. 62, ‘*Ginger* is called in Latine *Zinziber* . . . in French, *Gigembre*.’ <sup>19</sup> Diosc. ii. 189, ζιγγίβερις ὕδιον ἐστὶ φυτὸν γεννώμενον ἐν τῇ Τραγλοδυτικῇ Ἀραβίᾳ, κ. τ. λ.

exalbide et leues et ueluti crinite, saporem [habentes gustum] suauem et similem piperi. Virtus autem est ei termantica et malagatica, caligines oculorum detergit, quamuis uires habet . . . . proprie tamen digestioni facit et corroborat et uentrem relaxat.

**Zinzibe** uel **zinzifa** modicum corpori cibum prestat, licet illi saporis nonnulla grā uel genera lenocinentur. Habet enim plura incomoda tandem uel acre cōquuntur, sitim accendunt uel commouent, stomachum purgant, difficillimum reddunt uentris officium.

**Zirbus**<sup>1</sup> est omentum ut in Oribasio, uel pinguedo que inferius adheret uentri.

**Zirmon**<sup>2</sup> nascitur in Monte Amanon, uirgas similes habet appio et ramos plures et folia similia ei lat . . . . super terram sponsa, fortia et pinguia et oculata, cum

uiscitidine. Color est mellinus. Sunt ei uirgas super capitella aneto similia, et semen obrotundum simile cauculo, nigrum et gustu uiscidum, uelud mirre habens odorem. Radix eius uiscida et odorifera, succum plurimum habens, et fauces mordens; uirtus est ei radici et semini et herbe calida. Cuius folia in sale condiuntur et uentrem strinquent. Radix eius uenenis occurrit.

**Zodia** uel **zodion**<sup>3</sup> interpretatur animal. Inde **circulus zodiacus**<sup>4</sup> et **zodiacala uirtus**.

**Zodoarium**<sup>5</sup> radix est.

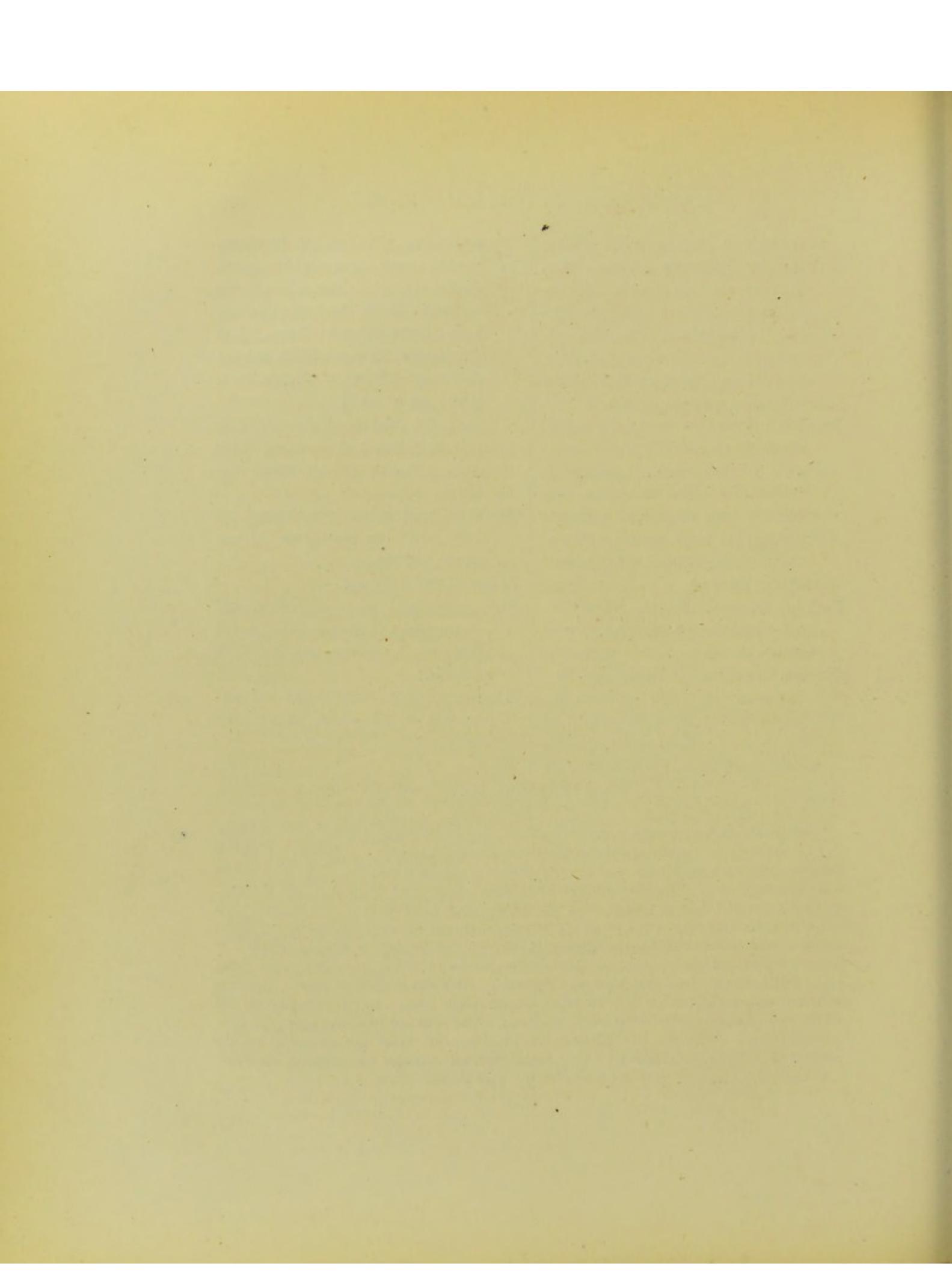
**Zuccorarium**<sup>6</sup> uel **succoraria** uel **succozaria**, i. agnus castus uel flos eius uel semen eius uel salix marina.

**Zucara**<sup>7</sup>, **zacara**, **zucarum** uel **zacularum** fit de canna mellis per decoctionem.

#### Explicant Synonima Herbarum<sup>8</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> Bart. p. 44, 'Zirbus, omentum idem.' MS. Sloane 282, 'Zirbus, grece, fatnesse.' <sup>2</sup> Diosc. iii. 72, σμύρνιον . . . γεννώμενον πλεῖστον ἐν τῷ λεγομένῳ Αμανῷ δρει, κ.τ.λ. <sup>3</sup> ζῳδιον. <sup>4</sup> κύκλος ζῳδιακός. <sup>5</sup> Bart. p. 44, 'Zodoarium, radix est, i. cetewale.' See ante, Zodoar. <sup>6</sup> Ib. 'Zuccoraria, i. flos agni casti.' <sup>7</sup> Ib. 'Zuccaria, zucare vel zuccarum de canna mellis fit per decoctionem.' Platearius, circ. Inst. 'Zuccara sic fit, canne ille in quibus crescit radicitus cum sunt mature earum summitates abficiuntur ad mensuram i. vel ii. palmarum, et statim infiguntur terre in specie graminis: reliquum incisum per frustula terunt in mola; et liquorem cum fustibus recipiunt in vasculis. et totum missum in caldarium cogunt: et videtur totum transire in spumam et haurientes ponunt in vasculis rotundis: et sic ponunt in angulis domorum: statimque cooperiunt palea: et superaspergunt aquam frigidam: et inde fortius ebullit, et quanto plus excoquitur et depuratur: sed tanto magis minuitur substantia: et magis dealbatur. Illud vero cui modicum aque aspergitur remanet citrum: et illud valde calidius: unde neque in acutis debet dari, et dicitur zucara mellita. In eodem curcello circa fundum quandoque tale est: superius vero album et laudabile.'

\* Renzi, Coll. Salernit. iii. 322, 'Explicit Alphita. Deo gratias.'



## APPENDIX.

### SYNONYMA<sup>1</sup>.

#### Incipiunt Synonyma.

**A**rtemisia, id est matricaria.  
**A**cacia, i. succus prunellorum immaturo-  
rum agrestium<sup>2</sup>.  
**A**caneum orminum<sup>3</sup>, uel igridia, id est  
urtica.  
**A**liadiados<sup>4</sup>, i. laureolæ semen, et ejus co-  
agidium<sup>5</sup>.  
**A**ginilac<sup>6</sup>, uel melanthium, i. git.  
**A**marioca<sup>7</sup>, i. semen rapistri.  
**A**corus, i. gladius.  
**A**drasca<sup>8</sup>, i. elleborus albus.  
**A**mbra<sup>9</sup>, i. sperma ceti.  
**A**zarod<sup>10</sup>, i. sarcocolla.  
**A**dragli<sup>11</sup>, i. portulaca.  
**A**ntipharmacum, id est uincetoxi-  
cum.  
**A**logalbra<sup>12</sup>, id est gentiana.

**A**umantis, id est succus maioranæ.  
**A**rgemonia, i. agrimonia.  
**A**spaltum, id est bitumen iudaicum.  
**A**nagodam<sup>13</sup>, i. sumach.  
**A**darais<sup>14</sup>, i. caromarina.  
**A**ronis, uel aron, i. yaros.  
**A**nacardi<sup>15</sup>, i. fructus cuiusdam arboris in  
India, quam imperiti pediculos ele-  
phantum dicunt.  
**A**nisum, i. cymimum dulce.  
**A**lipta<sup>16</sup> confita, i. mistura.  
**A**ntophali<sup>17</sup>, uel auernati, i. garyophylli  
magni.  
**A**ngulus<sup>18</sup>, i. circulus.  
**A**racon, i. capillus ueneris.  
**A**garicus, i. fungus cuiusdam arboris.  
**A**mylum, i. succus frumenti.  
**A**mirfructus, uel acodiacosudos, i. juni-  
perum.

<sup>1</sup> These synonyms accompany the Antidotarium Nicolai, and are reprinted from the edition of John Mesue (Ven. 1589; vol. ii. p. 238). They are known as the glosses of Petrus Paduanensis, Petrus de Apono or Abano. (See Rose, in Hermes, viii. 38.)

p. 9, 'Achacia, i. succus prunellarum immaturarum.' <sup>2</sup> Bart. <sup>3</sup> ὄρμυνον. <sup>4</sup> Bart. p. 9,

'Alipiadios, i. radix lauriolæ.' <sup>5</sup> κόκκος Κυλδίος: cf. Bart. p. 16, 'Coconidium, semen laureolæ.'

<sup>6</sup> Seld. p. 2, 'Acrimulatum vel agrimulatum, melancium, gyth.' Matth. Silv. c. xi,

'Acrimilacet, i. git:' c. xxi, 'Agmulatum, i. git.' <sup>7</sup> Matth. Silv. c. lvii, 'Armoriana, id est semen rapeste.'

<sup>8</sup> Bart. p. 9, 'Adarasta, i. elleborus albus.' <sup>9</sup> Bart. p. 10, 'Ambra, sperma ceti ut quidam dicunt, sed procul dubio est gummi arboris.'

<sup>10</sup> Matth. Silv. c. ix, 'Acartos, i. carcocolla.' <sup>11</sup> Bart. p. 10, 'Andrago, portulaca.'

i. gentiana.' <sup>12</sup> Bart. p. 9, 'Allagallica

<sup>13</sup> Seld. p. 10, 'Anogodan, i. sumac.' <sup>14</sup> Seld. p. 2, 'Adareis, i. caro marina.'

<sup>15</sup> Bart. p. 10, 'Anacardus pediculus elefantis, vel fructus est arboris cuiusdam.'

<sup>16</sup> Seld. p. 4, 'Alipta confita, i. mixtura.'

<sup>17</sup> Seld. p. 10, 'Anchofili vel anchofili, gariofili magni idem.'

<sup>18</sup> Matth. Silv. c. xlvi, 'Angolus vel angulus, i. citrulus.'

**Alisander**<sup>1</sup>, uel olus apium, id est petrosel. mace.  
**Arnoglossa**, uel centumneruia, i. plantago.  
**Anagalus**, uel symphytum, consolida minor.  
**Aricalomi**, aristol. lon.  
**Anthera**, i. semen roseum.  
**Assara**, i. baccara, v. vulgus.  
**Aurige** similis herba venti minoris.  
**Abrotanum** in est sepibus, cuius semine utimur.  
**Apium domesticum**, semen eius, selinum, spina<sup>2</sup>, et eius foliis utimur.  
**Apium raninum**<sup>3</sup>.  
**Apium hemorroidarum**<sup>4</sup>, simile est ranino.  
**Anisi** quia habet guttas magnas foliis<sup>4</sup>.  
**Apium** etiam est, q. dicitur apium risus.  
**Althea**, bismalua, eiuscumer, idem est.  
**Annæ** utimur foliis, et radice.  
**Alegia**<sup>5</sup> basilica, basilicon, idem est, semine et foliis utimur.  
**Achantis**, id est urtica pungenti utimur.  
**Ancusa alba** facit spinas albas, nigra nigras.  
**Atriplex**<sup>6</sup>, chrysolocana rinoli idem est, foliis et semine utimur.  
**Albus**, i. ornus.  
**Archiotiden**, i. baccæ iuniperi.

**Aturbaliorum** facit folia, ut sambucus, sed asperiora, et minora, cuius, radix si rumpatur, sanguinem cum lacte reddit.  
**Acuceide** similis est cicutæ in foliis, et facit spinas.  
**Amphimerina**<sup>7</sup> similis est lilio quando primo crescit et habet hastam.  
**Alfita**<sup>8</sup>, i. confita muscata.  
**Ameos**, ammi, cyminella, pe perdiuum, idem est.  
**Assa**, i. assa fetida.  
**Antimasis**<sup>9</sup>, i. fumositas.  
**Atticum mel**, i. album mel.  
**Alasa**<sup>10</sup>, siue abluta, i. galla.  
**Accis**<sup>11</sup>, i. ebulus.  
**Aneum**, i. vinum album, uel acetum.  
**Acopum**<sup>12</sup>, i. sine labore.  
**Apoforesis**<sup>13</sup>, i. tarda detractio sanguinis cum interpone.  
**Agocanobin**<sup>14</sup>, i. cantabrum.  
**Aidoli**<sup>15</sup>, i. fuligo.  
**Arsenicum**, i. auripigmentum.  
**Ameos**, id est vmarcula, uel redi domum.  
**Aspaltum**<sup>16</sup>, id est genestellæ radix.  
**Aliephos**<sup>17</sup>, i. paonia.  
**Althæa**<sup>18</sup>, i. eiuscumer.  
**Adiantus**, i. herba capillaris uel abosopia.  
**Asaer**, i. centineruia.  
**Afrodis uini**, id est acorus, uel gladiolus.

<sup>1</sup> Seld. p. 5, 'Alexander vel olixatrum, i. petrosillinum macedonicum:' i. e. olus atrum.

<sup>2</sup> σελίνου σπέρμα: cf. Seld. p. 11, 'Apium domesticum sive ortolanum' cuius semen selinum sperma dicitur.' <sup>3</sup> Seld. p. 11, 'Apium ranarum sive apium rampnum.' <sup>4</sup> Cf. Seld. p. 11, 'Apium emoroidarum, pes corvi idem, habet folia undique ossa et tres guttas magnas in foliis.'

<sup>5</sup> Matth. Silv. c. xxvi, 'Alfelengia, i. basilicon.' <sup>6</sup> Seld. p. 16, 'Attriplex agrestis, crissolocanna idem.'

<sup>7</sup> Probably ἐφήμερον. Matth. Silv. c. xxxix, 'Amphemerina, i. lilialis et est alguescen.' <sup>8</sup> See Alipta. <sup>9</sup> ἀναθυμίασις: see Seld. p. 10, 'Anathumatis, i. delacio fumi stomachi sursum ad capud.'

<sup>10</sup> Seld. p. 4, 'Alapsa quandoque est galla, quandoque alluta.' Matth. Silv. c. xxvi, 'Alapsa, i. galla:' ib. 'Alessa, id est galla.' <sup>11</sup> ἀκτῆ. <sup>12</sup> ἄκοπον, see Seld. p. 1, Acopum.

<sup>13</sup> ἀποφρησις. <sup>14</sup> Matth. Silv. c. xlvi, 'Anocazna, i. cantabrum.' <sup>15</sup> αἴθάλη, cf. Matth. Silv. c. xi. 'Aclodi, i. fuligo.' <sup>16</sup> Perhaps δασπάλαθος. <sup>17</sup> Matth. Silv. c. xxviii, 'Aliefos vel alietifos, id est peonia.' See post, Aglofortes. <sup>18</sup> ἀλθαία or ἀλκέα. Eviscus is hibiscus.

<b>Asepia</b> <sup>1</sup> , i. draguntea.	<b>Albestus</b> <sup>12</sup> , i. calx uiua.
<b>Acitus</b> , i. lappatium.	<b>Alosacritus</b> <sup>13</sup> , i. flos salis, uel adarces græce.
<b>Alocis</b> , i. genestella.	<b>Acanthis egyptias</b> <sup>14</sup> , i. semen urticæ.
<b>Amomei</b> <sup>2</sup> , i. papaver agreste.	<b>Abdios</b> <sup>15</sup> , uel tigus, id est barba Louis.
<b>Ampella leuca</b> <sup>3</sup> , i. bryonia, uel cucurbita agrestis.	<b>Ampeloleucis</b> <sup>16</sup> , id est uitis alba agrestis.
<b>Atripeleos leschi</b> <sup>3</sup> , id est bryonia, uel uitis alba.	<b>Agospermon</b> <sup>17</sup> , i. semen salicis.
<b>Argiltres</b> <sup>4</sup> , i. mercurialis.	<b>Agallis</b> , i. solium, uel zinia.
<b>Anderginaus</b> , i. cappara.	<b>Acaru</b> , i. piper apium <sup>18</sup> .
<b>Anagius</b> , i. portulaca.	<b>Aglofortes</b> <sup>19</sup> , i. paeonia.
<b>Atrafax</b> <sup>5</sup> , i. atriplex.	<b>Auantu</b> <sup>20</sup> , i. testa ouorum, unde pulli excluduntur.
<b>Aizona</b> <sup>6</sup> , i. semperuiua.	<b>Amaracus</b> , i. maiorana.
<b>Apidia</b> , i. para.	<b>Alicacabon</b> <sup>21</sup> , i. fiscelina.
<b>Alfita</b> <sup>7</sup> , id est farina hordei immaturi.	<b>Agnus</b> , uel agnus castus, i. semen salis <sup>22</sup> .
<b>Anticrocus</b> <sup>8</sup> , i. flos albutii, uel flos gruci.	<b>Agaricus</b> , i. fungus albus cuiusdam arboris.
<b>Armoracia</b> <sup>9</sup> , i. rapistrum.	<b>Acacia</b> , i. erucæ succus.
<b>Alo</b> <sup>10</sup> , i. sal.	<b>Agalisis</b> <sup>23</sup> , uel agalosis, id est semen urticæ.
<b>Autinus</b> id est, chamælum uel baccara.	<b>Agatis lenticis</b> <sup>24</sup> , id est bryonia.
<b>Aoniton</b> , id est barba [ <i>in marg.</i> herba] leporalis, uel lupatia.	<b>Alosorctus</b> <sup>25</sup> , id est flos salis montani.
<b>Alpiu</b> , i. rosmarinus.	<b>Aron</b> , id est senatores <sup>26</sup> , uel similis se.
<b>Armolachu</b> , id est genus mali grana.	<b>Aurupigmentarium</b> , i. gentiana.
<b>Alzaru</b> , i. vulgagia.	<b>Aritrixuel</b> , i. arista.
<b>Altercus</b> <sup>11</sup> , i. iusquiamus.	

<sup>1</sup> Asclepia, see post Draguntea.      <sup>2</sup> Seld. p. 10, 'Anomon papaver idem.'      <sup>3</sup> ἀμπελολεύκη or ἀμπελος λευκή.      <sup>4</sup> Matth. Silv. c. lvi, 'Argilites, i. mercurialis.'      <sup>5</sup> ἀτράφαξις, Diosc. ii. 145. <sup>6</sup> δεῖσων.      <sup>7</sup> Seld. p. 7, 'Alphita, farina ordei idem, vel secundum alium succus ordei quum adhuc virescunt.'      <sup>8</sup> Seld. p. 10, 'Anticrocus est cardo habens flores similes croco.' <sup>9</sup> Seld. p. 8, 'Amoracea, rapistrum.'      <sup>10</sup> ἄλσ.      <sup>11</sup> Altercum, hyoscyamus. Plin. xxv. 4. <sup>12</sup> Seld. p. 7, 'Albesten uel albestum indeclinable, i. calix viva.' ἀσβεστος, unslaked lime, Diosc. v. 132. Matth. Silv. c. xxvi, 'Albestum, i. calx viva, non [ex]extincta.'      <sup>13</sup> Seld. p. 5, 'Alexantes, flos salis idem:' i.e. ἀλδος ἀνθος. For ἀδάρκης see Diosc. v. 136.      <sup>14</sup> See Seld. p. 1, *Acantus*. <sup>15</sup> Matth. Silv. c. iii, 'Abchios, i. barba iouis,' and 'Abdios sive tigris, i. barba iouis:' id. c. vi. 'Abthios, i. barba iouis.'      <sup>16</sup> See ante Ampella leuca.      <sup>17</sup> ἄγνου σπέρμα, see post Agnus. Matth. Silv. c. xxi, 'Agnoipinos, id est semam salicis.'      <sup>18</sup> See post, *Piperapum*. <sup>19</sup> ἀγλαιοφάτης. Matth. Silv. c. xxi, 'Aglofores, i. peonia.'      <sup>20</sup> Matth. Silv. c. xxxix, 'Amiantum annara, i. teste ovorum quibus pulli excluduntur in nidum.'      <sup>21</sup> ἀλικάκαβον, cf. Diosc. iv. 72, so that *fiscelina* may represent φυσάλλις, or φυσάλλιδα. See Matth. Silv. c. xxviii, 'Alicacabon, i. fisalida.'      <sup>22</sup> I.e. salicis, see ante Agospermon. <sup>23</sup> ἀκαλήφης. Cf. E.P.N. p. 63, 'Hic anagalidos, netylle-sede.'      <sup>24</sup> Probably λευκῆς, cf. ante Ampella leuca.      <sup>25</sup> See ante, Alosacritus. Matth. Silv. c. xxix, 'Alisonitus id est sal costus de monte.'      <sup>26</sup> Perhaps some confusion of *Serpentaria* or *Satyrion*.

<b>Amurca</b> , i. fæx olei.	<b>Alcarad</b> , i. porrus.
<b>Alipolus</b> <sup>1</sup> uel allipoclus, id est chamelea.	<b>Alelica</b> , aleca <sup>12</sup> , et bdella, id est sanguisuga.
<b>Achalephe</b> <sup>2</sup> , id est urtica.	<b>Amiatos</b> , i. alumen sciscum.
<b>Abstingalas</b> , uel astragalos <sup>3</sup> , id est pes porcinus.	<b>Arcella</b> , i. agrimonia.
<b>Alumen rotundum</b> , i. unde mulieres tinguunt.	<b>Abscenarium</b> , i. absynthium.
<b>Amesate</b> <sup>4</sup> ebtillus.	<b>Aneusa</b> <sup>13</sup> , i. lacca.
<b>Anachemon</b> , uel anamon, id est medicamen album.	<b>Aglogallice</b> <sup>14</sup> , i. gentiana.
<b>Ascella</b> , i. agrimonia, uel sarcogripon [in marg. pastinaca] stephilon <sup>5</sup> , i. pinaca agrestis.	<b>Asecubulum</b> <sup>15</sup> , i. saturegia.
<b>Amel</b> , i. grana solis.	<b>Andarane</b> , i. sal lucidum.
<b>Anagelicum</b> <sup>6</sup> , i. symphytum.	<b>Arantili</b> , id est semen uiuæ <sup>16</sup> , uel arilli.
<b>Androgmos</b> , i. interphea.	<b>Alfur</b> , i. faba.
<b>Agus</b> , uel actis, i. lenticula.	<b>Apoquinatus</b> <sup>17</sup> , id est sorbido de niue.
<b>Amantus</b> , i. saxifragia.	<b>Arcimonii</b> <sup>18</sup> , i. malus trianeus.
<b>Altionum</b> <sup>7</sup> , i. syriaca.	<b>Apozumatus</b> <sup>19</sup> , id est capreolus uitis.
<b>Altioneus</b> <sup>8</sup> , i. uestertilo aus.	<b>Been</b> <sup>20</sup> rub radix quæ in India inuenitur.
<b>Afrozarmis</b> , i. rumices.	<b>Been</b> album in ægypto reperitur.
<b>Aleoruibus</b> <sup>9</sup> , i. caules.	<b>Bacce lauri</b> , uel daphnocoloci <sup>21</sup> idem est.
<b>Asfalal</b> <sup>10</sup> , i. cæpulla.	<b>Bratheos</b> <sup>22</sup> , i. sebitia.
<b>Ampelos melanis</b> , i. uitis nigra agrestis.	<b>Burit</b> <sup>23</sup> , herba fullonum, saponaria idem est.
<b>Aalcosolimi</b> , i. ceriander.	<b>Balaustia</b> <sup>24</sup> , fructus cuiusdam arboris, quæ oritur ad modum mali granati, quem imperiti caduca mali granati dicunt.
<b>Alipti</b> , i. rapa.	<b>Baucia</b> , id est pastinaca domestica.
<b>Afugilla</b> <sup>11</sup> , i. radices.	

<sup>1</sup> Matth. Silv. c. xxix, 'Alipodus, id est camelea:' ib. 'Alipiados, camelea.'<sup>2</sup> ἀκαλήφη.<sup>3</sup> ἀστράγαλος ὕός, Diosc. ii. 72. <sup>4</sup> χαμαιάκτη, ebulus: see ante, Accis: and E. P. N. p. 27,<sup>5</sup> 'Camesete, ellen-wyrt.' <sup>6</sup> σταφυλῖνος ἄγριος, Diosc. iii. 52. Matth. Silv. c. xxii, 'Agriontaphilon, i. pastinaca sylvestris.'<sup>7</sup> Seld. p. 9, 'Anagallicum, anagalla, anagallum, simpitium, consolida maior idem.'<sup>8</sup> Matth. Silv. c. xxvi, 'Alciomion, i. siricon.'<sup>9</sup> Matth. Silv. c. xxvi, 'Alcionetus, i. vespertilio avis.'<sup>9</sup> Matth. Silv. c. xxvi, 'Alcorombos, i. caulis.'<sup>10</sup> Matth. Silv. c. xxvi, 'Alfasal, i. cepe.'<sup>11</sup> Matth. Silv. c. xx, 'Affungi vel affugilla, id est<sup>11</sup> raphanus:' cf. also c. lxiv, 'Assugilla.'<sup>12</sup> Matth. Silv. c. xxvi, 'Alac, i. sanguissuga:' ib. 'Aleca,<sup>12</sup> i. sanguisuga:' ib. 'Aletta, i. sanguisuga:' ib. 'Alelica, i. sanguisuga.'<sup>13</sup> Matth. Silv. c. xlvi.<sup>13</sup> See ante Alogalbra. <sup>14</sup> Matth. Silv. c. lxiii, 'Asenabium, saturea.'<sup>14</sup> I. e. uvæ; cf.<sup>14</sup> Bart. p. 11, 'Arilli, i. grana uvarum.'<sup>15</sup> Matth. Silv. c. li, 'Apouquinatus, i. sordidem intus de<sup>15</sup> naui vel rasura partis exterioris.' ἀπόχυμα.<sup>16</sup> Matth. Silv. c. lv, 'Archimon, id est malum<sup>16</sup> terraneum:' ib. lix, 'Arthemia vel arthemon, id est cyclamen.'<sup>17</sup> Probably ὑποκιστίς.<sup>17</sup> Seld. p. 21, 'Been est album et aliud rubeum.'<sup>18</sup> κοκκόδαφνος. Seld. p. 19, 'Bacce lauri,<sup>18</sup> dampnococci idem.'<sup>19</sup> Bart. p. 13, 'Brateos vel Bracteos, i. savina.'<sup>20</sup> Seld. p. 26, 'Bracteos, i. savina.'<sup>20</sup> Seld. p. 23, 'Borax vel borith, herba fullonum, saponaria idem.'<sup>21</sup> Bart. p. 12; Seld. p. 19, 'Balaustia, i. flos caducus mali granati.'

**Basiliscus**, serpentaria, dragum<sup>1</sup>, uel hortulana.  
**Baurach**<sup>2</sup>, i. salo.  
**Btea**, uel colomanina idem est.  
**Bulbus**<sup>3</sup>, i. cepa marina.  
**Balsamita**, i. sisymbrium hortentse.  
**Buglossa**, i. lingua bouina.  
**Baccæ hedere**<sup>4</sup>, uel carpocisci, i. fructus ejusdem.  
**Brasica**<sup>5</sup>, i. caulis non transplantatus.  
**Bryonia**, id est cucurbita agrestis.  
**Brancha ursina**<sup>6</sup>, magna folia habet, et incisa, et valet apostemati.  
**Bulma**<sup>7</sup>, i. testa bouis.  
**Balura**<sup>8</sup>, farfara, ungula equina, idem est.  
**Bufagon**<sup>9</sup>, i. faciens appetitum.  
**Basale**<sup>10</sup>, i. cipola.  
**Basale**<sup>10</sup>, i. cipola.  
**Barba Iouis**<sup>11</sup>, i. herba herculis, uel stichados, uel benades.  
**Buadmes**<sup>12</sup>, i. marina. pia.

**Badon**<sup>13</sup>, rubus testinus, uel mora domestica.  
**Beneta**, i. lingua canina.  
**Basasa**<sup>14</sup>, uel bufasa, i. piganon, uel ruta.  
**Basilica**<sup>15</sup>, id est regina, uel gentiana.  
**Butaminagion**<sup>16</sup>, i. artemisia.  
**Balanus**, i. galanga<sup>17</sup>, uel myrobalana.  
**Bui**, i. salvia.  
**Benicon**<sup>18</sup>, uel beticon, i. ungula caballina.  
**Beonia**<sup>19</sup> vel bitoniæ, i. albutii radices.  
**Brameæ** vel bracha, uel brasia, id est seruicus [in marg. sentis] albæ.  
**Brumus**<sup>20</sup>, i. auena.  
**Bombix**, i. flos arboris lanæ similis.  
**Bisas**<sup>21</sup>, id est emolia [in marg. cimolia], uel ruta agrestis.  
**Bulbus**<sup>22</sup> fisticus, uel ruffus, i. scilla.  
**Bulbus miconas**, i. narcissus<sup>23</sup>.  
**Bdellium**, i. gummi quod in Arabia inuenitur.  
**Bontration**<sup>24</sup>, i. apium risius, sceleracus.

<sup>1</sup> Bart. p. 18, 'Dragantea, serpentaria, herba colubrina idem.' The last words seem to have been corrupted into *uel hortulana*. <sup>2</sup> Bart. p. 13, 'Baurath, i. quodlibet genus salsedinis.'

<sup>3</sup> Bart. p. 13, 'Bulbus est cepa canina:' cf. Seld. p. 25, 'vel bulbus, i. cepula marina.'

<sup>4</sup> Seld. p. 19, 'Bacce edere, carpocissi idem, fructus edere.' <sup>5</sup> Bart. p. 13, and Seld. p. 25.

<sup>6</sup> Seld. p. 25, 'Branca ursina stipitem habet ut olus, folia magna et incisa.' <sup>7</sup> Seld. p. 25,

'Bulmago, resta bovis.' <sup>8</sup> Probably Bardana. Seld. p. 21, 'Bardana, farfara, ungula equina uel ungula caballina idem.' <sup>9</sup> Seld. p. 25, 'Butacon, i. corroborativum stomachi.' Βουφάγον.

<sup>10</sup> Matth. Silv. c. lxxx, 'Basal, ara. gre. bulbus, lati. vero cepe.' <sup>11</sup> Matth. Silv. c. lxxix,

'Barba iovis herba herculis vel homades, i. stichados citrinum.' ib. c. ciii, 'Bonades, i. barba iouis.'

<sup>12</sup> Matth. Silv. c. cxi, 'Bumodes, i. pix marina, et est pix navalis.' ib. 'Bumodes, id est marinus piscis.'

<sup>13</sup> Bart. p. 12, 'Batus, rubus ferens mora.' Seld. p. 18, 'Batrorobus (=βάτος rubus) ferens mora idem.' Matth. Silv. c. lxxxiv, 'Baton, i. rubus testinus.' ib. 'Batum batus, id est rubus ferens mora que batii dicuntur.'

<sup>14</sup> Matth. Silv. c. c, 'Bisace vel bisasci, id est ruta agrestis.'

<sup>15</sup> Seld. p. 18, 'Basilicus vel basilica, herba genciana, allogallica idem.' *Regina* seems to be a translation of *basilica* (βασιλική). Matth. Silv. c. lxxxiii, 'Basilica, i. regia vel gentiana secundum quosdam.

<sup>16</sup> Matth. Silv. c. cxv, 'Butalmnagiron, id est arthemisia.' <sup>17</sup> For galanga read *glans*: cf.

Seld. p. 18, 'Balanon, i. glans, inde mirobalanus quasi glans vendibilis.' <sup>18</sup> βῆχιον.

<sup>19</sup> Matth. Silv. c. c, 'Bidema, i. albutii radices.' <sup>20</sup> Βρύμος. Matth. Silv. c. cx, 'Bromis vel bromus,

i. auena.' <sup>21</sup> Seld. p. 22, 'Bissona respice in erimola' ib. p. 24, 'Bussaria respice in erimela.'

<sup>22</sup> Seld. p. 25, 'Bulbus silicicus vel rufus, i. squilla.' Βολβὸς σκιλλιτικός. <sup>23</sup> Bart. p. 13, 'Bulbus quando simpliciter pro radice narcisi ponitur.' <sup>24</sup> Seld. p. 24, 'Botracion, brutacia, herba scelerata, apium risus idem.' Read βατράχιον.

Buphthalmon, i. oculus bouis.	Cassia absolute posita, id est lignea, uel xylocassia, rubea et sicca.
Berec, uel beseon <sup>1</sup> , i. fæx cardi unde coagulatur lac.	Cassamum <sup>14</sup> , malum terræ, panis porcinus.
Bonadrex, i. semen apii.	Cynoglossa, id est lingua canina.
Biseone <sup>2</sup> , i. pulegium.	Cuscuta <sup>15</sup> , i. podagra lini.
Bibone, i. betonica.	Cicidon <sup>16</sup> , i. galla.
Becion <sup>3</sup> , uel bedon, i. cassilago alba.	Cadon myristicon <sup>17</sup> , i. muscata.
Bamiblla, uel batostilla <sup>4</sup> , i. cyma rubi.	Chalanthum <sup>18</sup> , i. uitriolum.
Bulbus studius <sup>5</sup> , id est luipisii flos.	Confica rubea <sup>19</sup> , id est styrax rubea.
 	Corcketium combustum, i. bix.
<b>Crocus africanus</b> , i. hortensis.	Calculi, i. cardamomi.
Cardonesa <sup>6</sup> , i. semen nasturcii.	Caricæ <sup>20</sup> , i. ficus siccae.
Carpetatio <sup>7</sup> , i. flos nuris.	Carænum <sup>21</sup> , i. unum coctum.
Cortex neræ <sup>8</sup> , id est cujusdam arboris similis ceraso, qui in Apulia nascitur, et fructus eius uocatur micum.	Cumella i. cameos.
Colophonia <sup>9</sup> , i. pix græca.	Cedros libani, id est rosmarini.
Carpotarios <sup>10</sup> , id est semen ferulæ.	Custos orci <sup>22</sup> , petendactylis, id est grana solis.
Chalcecaumenon <sup>11</sup> , uel casticum, i. es ustum.	Chimolea <sup>23</sup> , i. terra hispaniensis.
Cassia syringa <sup>12</sup> , i. cassia fistu.	Dapellula <sup>24</sup> , i. sanguinaria florem facit album.
Carei pontici <sup>13</sup> , i. dauci.	Coriandrum agreste, flores facit purpureos.

<sup>1</sup> Matth. Silv. c. c. ‘*Bission*, i. flos cardi, unde coagulatur.’ <sup>2</sup> Matth. Silv. c. c. ‘*Biliscione*, i. pulegium.’ <sup>3</sup> βῆχιον: for *cassilago* read *tussilago*. Matth. Silv. c. lxxxviii, ‘*Becon*, id est cassilago.’ ib. c. xc, ‘*Beden vel bedon*, id est cassilago alba.’ <sup>4</sup> Matth. Silv. c. lxxxiv, ‘*Batofilla*, i. cima rubi.’ <sup>5</sup> Seld. p. 25, ‘*Bulbus scudius*, i. flos lupini.’ Matth. Silv. c. cxii, ‘*Bulbus studium*, id est flos lupuli.’ <sup>6</sup> Seld. p. 34, ‘*Cardamen*, i. semen narstucii.’ <sup>7</sup> καρπὸς καρύον, flos nucis. <sup>8</sup> Seld. p. 124, ‘*Nera*, i. arbor que fert cerea nigra.’ Matth. Silv. c. ccccclxv, ‘*Nere*, i. arbor cerasi silvestris: de cuius cortice sophisticatur cassia lignea.’ <sup>9</sup> Bart. p. 16, ‘*Colofonia*, pix græca idem.’ <sup>10</sup> Seld. p. 31, ‘*Cacrei vel croceos vel cancreos vel carpocareos*, semen ferule idem.’ <sup>11</sup> Bart. p. 14, ‘*Calcucecumon*, i. es ustum.’ ‘*Calciton*, idem.’ <sup>12</sup> Bart. p. 14, ‘*Cassia firenga*, i. cassia fistula.’ <sup>13</sup> Seld. p. 30, ‘*Cazei pontici*, i. daucus creticus.’ Matth. Silv. c. cxxxvii, ‘*Cardi pontici*, id est dauci sylvestris.’ <sup>14</sup> Seld. p. 39, ‘*Ciclamum*, respice in *cyclamen*.’ Matth. Silv. c. cxxiv, ‘*Casamus*, id est ciclamen:’ id. c. cxlii. <sup>15</sup> Bart. p. 17, ‘*Cuscute*, i. podagra lini, doder.’ <sup>16</sup> κηκίς, κηκίδος, κηκίδιον. Bart. p. 21, ‘*Ficida*, galla idem.’ <sup>17</sup> Matth. Silv. c. cxxxviii, ‘*Carea miristica*, i. nux muscata.’ κάρπου μυριστικόν. Bart. p. 32, ‘*Nux mirifica*, nux muscata idem.’ <sup>18</sup> Bart. p. 14, ‘*Calcantum*, i. vitreolum.’ <sup>19</sup> Bart. p. 17, ‘*Confita rubea*, i. storax rubeus.’ <sup>20</sup> Seld. p. 32, ‘*Carica*, i. ficus sicca.’ <sup>21</sup> Seld. p. 30, ‘*Carenum*, i. vinum coctum in medicinis.’ Bart. p. 15, ‘*Carenum* dicitur vinum coctum.’ <sup>22</sup> Seld. p. 47, ‘*Custos orti*, pendactylis, i. gira solis vel palma Christi idem.’ Cf. Matth. Silv. c. cxliv, ‘*Cataputia* dicitur granum regis, sponsa solis, elriotopia lactis, major vocatur arab. hernia vel catua vel chadia, vel pentadactilus, grec. vero cici vel cicci vel sisamus agrestis vel sise liciprion, lat. vero cataputia major vel custos orti vel girasolis.’ <sup>23</sup> κημωλία. <sup>24</sup> Seld. p. 34, ‘*Capsellula*, herba sanguinaria.’

**Chamæleonta nigra**<sup>1</sup>, et cardus asini, et cardus maior, idem est, foliis utimur.  
**Chamæleonta alba**<sup>2</sup>, et cardus coagula, idem est, foliis utimur.  
**Centris**<sup>3</sup>, i. consolida media habens testiculos similes enulæ campanæ, foliis et radice utimur.  
**Chamædryos**<sup>4</sup>, i. quærcula minor.  
**Chamæpithyos**<sup>5</sup>, i. quærcula maior.  
**Centaurea** maior contingit<sup>6</sup> folia iuxta stipitem.  
**Centaurea minor**, febrifugi uel fel terre idem est, et tota herba utimur.  
**Camphorata domestica**, i. ab rotanum.  
**Chamæmalum** simile est corylæ sætidæ<sup>7</sup>, sed chamæmelum redolet, coryla fetet.  
**Crassula maior**, id est faba sylvestris<sup>8</sup>.  
**Crassula minor** similis est ei; sed multo minor.  
**Capilus ueneris** similis est polytrico, nisi quia facit ramosculos stipite, herba utimur.  
**Cacaparia**<sup>9</sup> similis est canapis foliis.  
**Chamætrais**<sup>10</sup>, i. ebulus.  
**Cynoglossa**, id est lingua canis triangularis diessequi, radice utimur.

**Calamenthum**, i. nepita quidam dicunt, quod tria sunt genera, foliis utimur.  
**Cyminum ethyopicum**<sup>11</sup> simile est ancucelæ, fo. et semine utimur.  
**Celsus**<sup>12</sup>, i. morus.  
**Catariarori**<sup>13</sup>, id est rasura cornu ceruini.  
**Carei**<sup>14</sup>, i. daucus creticus. semine utimur.  
**Chalcanthm**<sup>15</sup>, uitreolum, tragacanthum idem est.  
**Calciteos**<sup>16</sup>, i. squamma ferri.  
**Cicer erraticus**<sup>17</sup> similis est restæ bouis in foliis, et facit crocum florem, et redolat, sed resta bouis non.  
**Crispula** habet<sup>18</sup>.  
**Chelidonia**<sup>19</sup>, i. herba petiginaria, uel glantia.  
**Carpobalsamum**, id est semen balsami.  
**Castorecum**, istipebi.  
**Cantabrum**<sup>20</sup>, i. furfur.  
**Castaneola**, species est, in india oritur.  
**Cathitii**, i. semen ferulæ.  
**Carotides**<sup>21</sup>, i. capitales.  
**Ceston**<sup>22</sup>, i. betonica.  
**Cinabreos**<sup>23</sup>, i. minimum.  
**Cyclaminos**<sup>24</sup>, i. orbicularis.  
**Colla**<sup>25</sup>, i. bleuta.

<sup>1</sup> Seld. p. 27, 'Cameleonta nigra, cardus assimus, cardus varius, labrum veneris idem.'  
<sup>2</sup> Seld. p. 27, 'Cameleonta alba, cardus coagulatus, ixion idem.' <sup>3</sup> Seld. p. 44, 'Centrix,  
respice in consolida media.' Matth. Silv. c. cli, 'Centris, centrix, i. consolida minor vel media.'  
<sup>4</sup> χαμαιδρος. <sup>5</sup> χαμαιπιτυς. <sup>6</sup> Conjungit: cf. Seld. p. 37, sub Centaurea minor.  
<sup>7</sup> Cotulæ foetidæ. <sup>8</sup> Or faba inversa, see Bart. p. 20. <sup>9</sup> Seld. p. 30, 'Canabaria  
similis est in foliis canabo.' <sup>10</sup> χαμαιάκτη. Matth. Silv. c. cxxiv, 'Cameactus, id est  
ebulus. Actis, id est sambucus, unde versus, Sambucus est actis, sed ebulus est cameactus.'  
<sup>11</sup> Seld. p. 40, 'Ciminum ethiopicum similis est acutelle in foliis.' <sup>12</sup> Seld. p. 37, 'Celsus,  
morus major idem.' <sup>13</sup> See post Cataricon. <sup>14</sup> See ante Carei pontici.  
<sup>15</sup> Seld. p. 32, 'Calcantium, dragantum, floresis, vitriolum idem.' <sup>16</sup> χαλκῆτις, Diosc. v. 115.  
<sup>17</sup> Seld. p. 40, 'Cicer erraticus, similis est reste bovi in foliis et facit florem croceum et redolet ut  
resta bovis.' <sup>18</sup> Seld. p. 41, 'Crispula' habet minuta folia et alta ut absinthium.  
<sup>19</sup> Seld. p. 36, 'Celandonia, i. herba petiginaria et glaucia.' <sup>20</sup> Seld. p. 33, 'Cantabrum, i.  
furfur tritici.' <sup>21</sup> Matth. Silv. c. xxxviii, 'Carotides, i. venæ subtiles valde post aures, et  
dicuntur capillares.' <sup>22</sup> κέστρον. Seld. p. 36, 'Cestros vel cestrum vel cestronidum, i.  
betonica.' Matth. Silv. c. cliv, 'Cestron, cestronales, i. betonica.' <sup>23</sup> κινναθάρεως, minium.  
<sup>24</sup> κυκλάρμονος: cf. E. P. N. p. 2, 'Orbicularis, þ is slite.' <sup>25</sup> κόλλα, gluten. Matth. Silv.  
c. clxxiv, 'Cola, quid est, l. gluten.'

Cecidos <sup>1</sup> , i. galla asiana.	Codia <sup>17</sup> , i. papaueris flos.
Cisiros <sup>2</sup> , i. pumex.	Cephoreos <sup>18</sup> , dens caballinus.
Cynocephalicon, id est caput canis.	Celsa <sup>19</sup> , i. mora domestica.
Custacimonia <sup>3</sup> , i. puluis de terra rufa.	Colophonia <sup>20</sup> , i. resina frixa.
Carericco <sup>4</sup> , i. lacca.	Cirifolium <sup>21</sup> , id est cardus syluaticus.
Cocognidium <sup>5</sup> id est se. laureolæ.	Cariobasicon <sup>22</sup> , i. auellana.
Cassia, i. hederæ semen.	Catrios <sup>23</sup> , id est rosmarinus, uel semen ferulæ.
Cromimum <sup>6</sup> , i. cépa canina.	Chrysocanthes, id est hedera arborea.
Capsitis, uel camitis <sup>7</sup> , id est ebidus.	Camelo <sup>24</sup> , uel chamelea, i. cocognidium, uel
Crobnos loiacon <sup>8</sup> , id est lilium album.	Clabrum ueneris <sup>25</sup> ulcire rubeum.
Corillidion <sup>9</sup> , i. cymbalaria.	Cucuriones <sup>26</sup> , id est ramindere uirides.
Eoriota <sup>10</sup> , i. pastinaca agrestis.	Centron <sup>27</sup> , i. milium.
Confinice, i. betonia.	Cyperum <sup>28</sup> , id est juncus triangulatus.
Cutinum rostas <sup>11</sup> , id est caduca mali granati.	Coelia, i. papaueris capita.
Comitiale <sup>12</sup> , i. gentiana.	Cathinabotho <sup>29</sup> , id est metallum, uel cuprum.
Cerolozola, i. chamædryos.	Castoreum <sup>30</sup> , i. testiculus boueris [bouis in marg.].
Cinocoron, i.	Cinetis <sup>31</sup> , uel cimices elephantis, i. anacardi.
Cinosbatus <sup>13</sup> id est rubus caninus.	
Codion <sup>14</sup> , i. papauer agreste.	
Coronopos <sup>15</sup> , id est mala cytonia.	
Croculus <sup>16</sup> , i. stringinis.	

<sup>1</sup> κηκίς, see ante Cecidon. Matth. Silv. c. clxi, 'Cicisa, galla asiana.' <sup>2</sup> κίσηρις.  
<sup>3</sup> See post, Cruta sinolea. <sup>4</sup> Matth. Silv. c. clxvi, 'Cirarigo, i. lacca.' <sup>5</sup> κόκκος Κνίδιος.  
Bart. p. 16, 'Coconidium, semen laureolæ.' <sup>6</sup> κρόμμιον. <sup>7</sup> χαμαιάκτης, ebulus. Bart.  
p. 14, 'Cameattis, i. ebulus.' <sup>8</sup> κρίνον λευκόν. <sup>9</sup> E. P. N. p. 4, 'Cotyledon, ἢ is Um-  
bilicus ueneris.' id. p. 60, 'Hec valmaria, penegrysse.' Bart. p. 15, 'Cimbalaria, i. umbilicus ueneris.'  
<sup>10</sup> Cariota. <sup>11</sup> κύτινος φόλας. Matth. Silv. c. cci, 'Cutinorastas, i. caducus flos mali punici.'  
<sup>12</sup> Matth. Silv. c. clxxix, 'Comiciale, i. gentiana.' <sup>13</sup> κυνόσθιατος. <sup>14</sup> κώδεια. Bart.  
p. 15, 'Codium, i. papaver.' Matth. Silv. c. clxv, 'Codion, i. papaver agreste.' <sup>15</sup> Matth. Silv.  
c. cxcii, 'Cronopos, id est mala citonia.' <sup>16</sup> Matth. Silv. c. cxlv, 'Cauculus, strignum:'  
id. c. cxcii, 'Cuculus, strignum.' <sup>17</sup> Matth. Silv. c. cxviii, 'Cadia, i. flos papaveris.'  
<sup>18</sup> Matth. Silv. c. cxlvii, 'Ceforions, i. dens equinus, et est iusquiamus:' cf. id. c. cliii, 'Cerofreos:'  
id. c. cliv, 'Cesoras.' <sup>19</sup> Seld. p. 8, 'Celsus, morus major idem.' Matth. Silv. c. cxlviii,  
' Celsa, mora celsi.' <sup>20</sup> See ante, Colophonia. <sup>21</sup> Matth. Silv. c. clxvii,  
' Cirifolium vel cerefolium est species apii.' <sup>22</sup> κάρπον βασιλικόν. Matth. Silv. c. cxxxiii,  
' Canobasilicon, i. avellana.' <sup>23</sup> See post, Chareos. <sup>24</sup> Matth. Silv. c. cxxvi,  
' Camelea, grec. vel chamelea, lat. vero cocognidium.' <sup>25</sup> Labrum Veneris. <sup>26</sup> Matth. Silv.  
c. cxcii, 'Cuconiones, i. ramunculi virides.' <sup>27</sup> Matth. Silv. c. cliv, 'Cetron, id est milium.'  
<sup>28</sup> κύπειρος. Bart. p. 15, 'Ciperus, junctus triangularis.' <sup>29</sup> Bart. p. 14, 'Cathima, est minera  
de qua elicitor aurum vel argentum.' Matth. Silv. c. cxviii, 'Cadimiabona est cipria et botrides.'  
<sup>30</sup> Bart. p. 42, 'Testiculi ueneris, i. castoreum:' i. e. beueris. <sup>31</sup> Matth. Silv. c. clxii,  
' Cimeos elephantis, i. anacardi. Cimetis elephantis idem.'

Columbaria <sup>1</sup> , i. uerbena, uel peristerion.	Cindos <sup>15</sup> , i. anticrocum.
Cunarius, i. cardus.	Cabria <sup>16</sup> , i. brasica.
Cassamum, i. semē balsami.	Congelidon, i. rapa.
Ceruta <sup>2</sup> , i. policaria.	Carion <sup>17</sup> , i. dragunteæ semen.
Celtica sialiola.	Cruco leucodio <sup>18</sup> , id est, asphodelus.
Clyzyza <sup>3</sup> , i. liquiritia.	Cibustri, i. hordeum.
Cicer erraticus, i. serpyllus.	Crini <sup>19</sup> , i. liliū, unde sapo fit.
Calamēthis, i. neptis iiruta.	Coloquinthida, id est cucurbita sarracena.
Carabet <sup>4</sup> , i. locusta pucis.	Cyclamen, i. malum terræ.
Caulia, i. semen caulinuli.	Cromon <sup>20</sup> , i. cæpa.
Caugil <sup>5</sup> , i. rapa.	Caranadi <sup>21</sup> cereum, uel canapum.
Crades <sup>6</sup> , i. urtica.	Cadiniale <sup>22</sup> , id est corium mali granati.
Cedria <sup>7</sup> , i. pix liquida.	Calitricum <sup>23</sup> , i. puliticūm, uel culidon.
Cothibi, i. ginesta.	Chamæpida <sup>24</sup> , i. chamædrea.
Camice supernia <sup>8</sup> , id est, semen cicutæ.	Casolla <sup>25</sup> , i. sigillum salomonis.
Cātharides <sup>9</sup> , i. genus musca R.	Chamæleon <sup>26</sup> , i. cetraria.
Comaras, i. cytonia.	Carios, i. coriandrum.
Carladandras <sup>10</sup> , i. nucaria, uel arbor nucumi.	Capseuuue <sup>27</sup> , i. ebulus.
Ghelon <sup>11</sup> , i. testudo.	Catamus <sup>28</sup> , i. canna.
Corona bella <sup>12</sup> , i. pigamum.	Cissus melas <sup>29</sup> , i. hedera nigra uel arborea.
Cissa <sup>13</sup> , i. hedera nigra.	Cinnalis <sup>30</sup> , i. adriana.
Catones <sup>14</sup> , i. atriplices.	Ciriogon <sup>31</sup> , i. grana solis.
	Chiuas <sup>32</sup> , i. mastix.

<sup>1</sup> Seld. p. 43, ‘Columbaria, peristereon verbena idem.’ <sup>2</sup> Matth. Silv. c. cliii, ‘Ceruta, i. pulicaris.’ <sup>3</sup> γλυκύρριζα. Matth. Silv. c. clxxii, ‘Clitiriza, i. liquiritia.’ <sup>4</sup> Matth. Silv. c. cxxxvi, ‘Caranus est locusta piscis asperrimus.’ <sup>5</sup> Matth. Silv. c. cxxxii, ‘Cancil, i. rapa.’ <sup>6</sup> κνίδης. <sup>7</sup> Matth. Silv. c. cxlv, ‘Cedria, kidria, kitram, id est pix liquida.’ <sup>8</sup> κωνέιον σπέρμα. Matth. Silv. c. cxxxii, ‘Cocnii sperma id est cicute semen.’ <sup>9</sup> Bart. p. 14, ‘Cantharides, muscae sunt oblongæ et virides.’ <sup>10</sup> Perhaps καρυόδενδρον. Matth. Silv. c. cxxxviii, ‘Cariadendra, i. nux carea.’ <sup>11</sup> χηλαῖ. Matth. Silv. c. cxlviii, ‘Celon, i. testudo.’ <sup>12</sup> Matth. Silv. c. clxxxii, ‘Corona bubula, id est pigamum.’ id. c. clxxxiv, ‘Cotona bubala, i. pigamum.’ <sup>13</sup> See post, Cissus melas. <sup>14</sup> Matth. Silv. c. cxlv, ‘Catones, i. atriplices.’ Seld. p. 41, ‘Crisolocanna sive cato, atriplex agrestis idem.’ <sup>15</sup> Matth. Silv. c. clxxii, ‘Cnicos, i. anticrocum.’ <sup>16</sup> κράμβη. Matth. Silv. c. cxvii, ‘Cabria, i. brassica.’ <sup>17</sup> Matth. Silv. c. cxxxviii, ‘Carion, i. dragontee semen.’ <sup>18</sup> λευκόσιον. <sup>19</sup> Matth. Silv. c. clxxxv, ‘Crinoti, i. lilium unde sapo fit, et est yreos.’ <sup>20</sup> κρόμμιον. <sup>21</sup> Matth. Silv. c. cxxxvi, ‘Caranodi, i. carenum.’ <sup>22</sup> Matth. Silv. c. cxix, ‘Cadiniale, i. corium mali granati.’ <sup>23</sup> καλλίτριχον, polytrichum. <sup>24</sup> χαμαίπιτυς, χαμαιδρυς. Matth. Silv. c. cxxviii, ‘Camepida, i. camedreos.’ <sup>25</sup> Matth. Silv. c. cxlii, ‘Casola, i. sigillum Salomonis.’ id. c. clv, ‘Chameleuci, i. sigillum Salomonis.’ <sup>26</sup> Matth. Silv. c. cxxviii, ‘Cameleon, i. citraria.’ <sup>27</sup> See ante, Capsitis. <sup>28</sup> κάλαμος. <sup>29</sup> κισσός μέλας. <sup>30</sup> Matth. Silv. c. cxiv, ‘Cinnabis, i. adrinias.’ <sup>31</sup> Matth. Silv. c. clvii, ‘Ciriongon, i. giria solis.’ See post, Ragarius. <sup>32</sup> σχῖνος. Matth. Silv. c. clx, ‘Chias, id est mastix.’

Cirion<sup>1</sup>, i. lentiscus.  
 Cymbalaria<sup>2</sup>, i. flos genistæ.  
 Cymbalatrium<sup>3</sup>, i. hædera.  
 Craseu<sup>4</sup>, i. crocus.  
 Cranum<sup>5</sup>, i. fructus corneæ.  
 Clicon<sup>6</sup>, i. pulegium.  
 Cinco<sup>7</sup>, i. anethum.  
 Couissa, i. coriandrum.  
 Calamo<sup>8</sup>, i. menthastrum.  
 Carastato, i. anulum.  
 Cruta sinolea<sup>9</sup>, id est succus carusæ.  
 Carinoleon<sup>10</sup>, id est cardus benedictus.  
 Colistran<sup>11</sup>, i. fel tauri.  
 Calisartias<sup>12</sup>, i. fel ursi.  
 Cidopendria<sup>13</sup>, i. saxifragia.  
 Calcitem<sup>14</sup>, i. flos calcis.  
 Crusturibar<sup>15</sup>, i. castoreum.  
 Climactica<sup>16</sup>, i. lithargyrum.  
 Criniber, i. caulus.  
 Chutrie, i. tragacanthum.  
 Cataricon<sup>17</sup>, i. rasura de cornu ceruino.  
 Cecabre<sup>18</sup>, i. genus uernicis.

Calendula<sup>19</sup>, i. solsequia nostra.  
 Chaerios<sup>20</sup>, i. rosmarinus.  
 Cypereon<sup>21</sup>, i. iunci radix.  
 Charaminon<sup>22</sup>, i. cæpe.  
 Chareos<sup>23</sup>, i. semen ferulæ.  
 Chaunalep<sup>24</sup>, i. farina fabæ.  
 Cyparissus, i. cypressus.  
 Chestu<sup>25</sup>, i. betonica.  
 Carpobalsamum, id est fructus balsami.  
 Colophonia<sup>26</sup>, id est resina capinata.  
 Chrysolocanna<sup>27</sup>, i. atriplex.  
 Caldanus, i. cicer erraticus.  
 Coccimella<sup>28</sup>, i. prunella.  
 Corpus<sup>29</sup>, i. sterlus, uel fitus.  
 Chylatricum, i. herba sanguinea, uel pes columbinus.  
 Chambris<sup>30</sup>, i. brasia.  
 Cyamus<sup>31</sup>, i. faba.  
 Citysus, folia sunt diuretica.  
 Chirice<sup>32</sup>, i. hordeum.  
 Chibria<sup>33</sup>, i. sulphur.  
 Chrimon<sup>34</sup>, i. lilium.

<sup>1</sup> Matth. Silv. c. clxi, ‘*Chium*, i. lentiscus?’ id. c. cci, ‘*Cynus*, i. lentiscus.’ <sup>2</sup> Matth. Silv. c. cxxxviii, ‘*Carposmirice*, i. fructus genestre.’ <sup>3</sup> Matth. Silv. c. clxii, ‘*Cimbateium*, i. hedera.’ <sup>4</sup> Matth. Silv. c. clxxxv, ‘*Crascum*, id est crocus.’ <sup>5</sup> κράνον.  
<sup>6</sup> γλάχων. Matth. Silv. c. clxxii, ‘*Clion*, i. pulegium.’ <sup>7</sup> Matth. Silv. c. clxv, ‘*Cinto*, i. anetum.’  
<sup>8</sup> Matth. Silv. c. clxxiv, ‘*Colimo*, i. menthastrum?’ id. c. cxxiv, ‘*Calimon*, id est menthastrum.’  
<sup>9</sup> Matth. Silv. c. cxii, ‘*Crusca symolea*, i. pulvis ceruse.’ <sup>10</sup> Matth. Silv. c. cxxxviii, ‘*Carmoleon*, i. cardo benedictus.’ <sup>11</sup> χολῆς ταύρου. <sup>12</sup> χολῆς ἄρκτου. Matth. Silv. c. clxxiv, ‘*Colisartias*, i. fel ursi. *Colistario*, i. fel thauri.’ <sup>13</sup> Matth. Silv. c. clxxvi, ‘*Colopendria*, i. saxifragia.’ <sup>14</sup> χαλκίτις, Diosc. v. 105. <sup>15</sup> Matth. Silv. c. cxlii, ‘*Cascubas*, i. castoreum.’ <sup>16</sup> Matth. Silv. c. cxviii, ‘Est etiam exclimia in mineris unde effoditur argentum quando purgatur et affinatur generatur climia?’ id. c. clxx, ‘*Climastecha*, i. litargirium.’ <sup>17</sup> See ante, Catariarori. <sup>18</sup> Matth. Silv. c. cxvii, ‘*Cacabre sive karabe* gummi est quod vocatur electrum.’ <sup>19</sup> Bart. p. 26, ‘*Kalendula*, solsequium idem.’  
<sup>20</sup> κάχρη, Diosc. iii. 79. <sup>21</sup> κύπειρος. <sup>22</sup> κρόμμυον. Matth. Silv. c. clxi, ‘*Chromion*, i. cepe.’ <sup>23</sup> Matth. Silv. c. cxviii, ‘*Cacreos caneos*, i. species ferule, cuius semen dicitur *cacreos*.’ <sup>24</sup> Matth. Silv. c. clxi, ‘*Cianides*, id est fanatia vel fabaria.’  
<sup>25</sup> κέστρον. <sup>26</sup> κολοφωνία (sc. ἥπτινη). <sup>27</sup> χρυσολάχανον. <sup>28</sup> κοκκίνημηλον.  
<sup>29</sup> κόπρος. Matth. Silv. c. clxxi, ‘*Copros*, i. sterlus.’ <sup>30</sup> κράμβης. Matth. Silv. c. cxxxvi, ‘*Carambe* est tercia species brassice.’ <sup>31</sup> κύαμος. <sup>32</sup> κριθή. Matth. Silv. c. clxi, ‘*Chirite*, id est ordeum.’ <sup>33</sup> Matth. Silv. c. clx, ‘*Chibur*, ara. vel albusac, la. vero et grece sulfur.’ <sup>34</sup> κρίνον. Matth. Silv. c. clxxxv, ‘*Crimon leucon*, i. lilium album.’

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|---|---|
| <b>Chiromidion</b> <sup>1</sup> , i. cæpe.  | <b>Daucus creticus</b> <sup>13</sup> , id est pastinaca domesticata.  |
| <b>Cheufeudafu</b> , i. cinnamomum.   |   |
| <b>Charasis</b> <sup>2</sup> , i. apium.  | <b>Diamolata</b> , i. glandula.   |
| <b>Chibu</b> , i. canis.  | <b>Doronice</b> , i. ueruix.  |
| <b>Chine</b> , i. chalbanum.  | <b>Drys</b> <sup>14</sup> , i. quercus.   |
| <b>Chatria</b> <sup>3</sup> , i. cedia.   | <b>Darmi</b> <sup>15</sup> , i. manipuli.   |
| <b>Demelacon</b> <sup>4</sup> id est sanguis draconis.  | <b>Dorcadis</b> <sup>16</sup> , i. capreolus.   |
| <b>Dehercit</b> , elchier, farina hordei.   | <b>Dipsia</b> <sup>17</sup> , i. sciticula.   |
| <b>Dulium belsem</b> <sup>5</sup> , id est balsamum.  | <b>Dinulla</b> <sup>18</sup> , uel <b>dianulla</b> , id est pulegium.   |
| <b>Cerisequalis</b> , iuncus triangulatus, id est cyperi.   | <b>Dapace</b> , uel <b>lepruci dentis</b> <sup>19</sup> , id est lac crudum.  |
| <b>Diamerozi</b> <sup>6</sup> combustum id est beta.  | <b>Dicea</b> <sup>20</sup> , i. herba uaccina.  |
| <b>Diaphnidos</b> <sup>7</sup> , i. laurus.   | <b>Draguntea</b> <sup>21</sup> , i. asclepia.   |
| <b>Daphneleon</b> <sup>8</sup> , i. oleum laurinum.   | <b>Den</b> <sup>22</sup> , i. galla cruda.  |
| <b>Diaplem</b> <sup>9</sup> , i. polypodium.  | <b>Disitis</b> <sup>23</sup> , uel <b>drisis</b> , id est, chamēdryos.  |
| <b>Diagridium</b> <sup>10</sup> , i. scammonea cocta.   | <b>Daphnis</b> <sup>24</sup> , i. laurus.   |
| <b>Damecham</b> <sup>11</sup> , uel <b>mulis erodar</b> , cumi sanguis draconis.                      | <b>Diris</b> <sup>25</sup> , i. rubus.  |
| <b>Dentrolibanum</b> <sup>12</sup> , roris marinus idem est, flosejus libanotidos anthos, quo utimur. | <b>Dicea</b> <sup>26</sup> , i. appolinaris.  |
| <b>Dictamus</b> similis est fraxino in foliis, et est quasi frutex. radice eius utimur.               | <b>Dictamen</b> <sup>27</sup> , i. propoleos.   |
|   | <b>Diacoregium</b> <sup>28</sup> , id est sterlus caprinum.   |
|   | <b>Diacopna</b> <sup>29</sup> , uel <b>diacopagia</b> , i. confectio lactis, quod ex lapidibus fluiualib. coquitur. |

<sup>1</sup> κρομμύδιον.

<sup>2</sup> Matth. Silv. c. cxxxvi, 'Carassu, i. apium.' id. c. cc, 'Curaf, i. apium.'

<sup>3</sup> See ante, Cedria.

<sup>4</sup> Matth. Silv. c. ccviii, 'Dem alchoera, ara. sanguis draconis.'

<sup>5</sup> Matth. Silv. c. ccxxv, ‘*Dulium, hebelesamum. combustum, id est bleta.*’ <sup>7</sup> See post

<sup>6</sup> Matth. Silv. c. ccxiv, 'Diamorosi

<sup>9</sup> Seld. p. 50, 'Diatpton, pollipodium idem.' Matth. Silv. c. ccxxv, 'Driopistri inquit est felix que in arbore crescit quercus quam greci aoadioi vocant, melius autem dripteris.' <sup>10</sup> Matth. Silv. c. ccxiv. 'Diagridrion, diacridium, id est scamonea preparata, acridium antiquitus dicebatur scamonea.' <sup>11</sup> Matth. Silv. c. ccii, 'Damatham vel multo draconis, i. sanguis draconis.'

<sup>12</sup> Matth. Silv. c. ccix, 'Dendrolibanum, libanotis, rosmarinus idem.' <sup>13</sup> Seld. p. 47,

<sup>14</sup> Matth. Silv. c. ccxxv; 'Dris, grece quercus.'

<sup>15</sup> Matth. Silv. c. ccii, 'Dapium, i. manipulum' : ib. 'Darion, i. manipuli' : id. c. ccxxxv, 'Dragos, i.

<sup>16</sup> Matth. Silv. c. ccxxxv, ‘Dorcas, Dorcatis, Dorcax,

<sup>17</sup> Matth. Silv. c. cexvi, 'Dipsas, dipsades id est serpens cuius

<sup>18</sup> Matth. Silv. c. ccxvi,

<sup>19</sup> See post, Den.

<sup>20</sup> Seld. p. 48, 'Dircea, respice in circea.' <sup>21</sup> See ante, Asepio. <sup>22</sup> Matth.

<sup>23</sup> Matth. Silv. c. ccxxii, 'Disitis, id est camedreos.'

<sup>24</sup> δάφνης. <sup>25</sup> Matth. Silv. c.

<sup>26</sup> Matth. Silv. c. ccxiv, 'Diccea, i. appolinaris.' See Seld.

p. 41, Circea. <sup>27</sup> Matth. Sylv. c. ccxxii, 'Docamen, i. ypropoleons.' <sup>28</sup> Matth.

<sup>29</sup> Matth. Sily.

c. ccxiv, 'Diacopia, id est confection lactis dicta a bononiensibus, id est copi.'

E C 2

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Diaxibon <sup>1</sup> , i. cyperum.	Elionos sponsa solis, solequium, cichorea intyba, idem est. foliis utimur, et semine.
Deptellium <sup>2</sup> , id est ulmus; uel bulbus.	Eliga <sup>13</sup> , i. arili uitis.
Des <sup>3</sup> , i. pulegium agreste.	Elimon <sup>14</sup> , i. apium.
Deptame <sup>4</sup> , i. peucedanum.	Elilifagum <sup>15</sup> , i. salua.
Dauci semen, i. pastinacæ semen.	Egiro <sup>16</sup> , i. populus arbor.
Diaquila <sup>5</sup> , i. succus fœnugreci.	Euiscur <sup>17</sup> , id est bismalua, uel malua- uiscus.
Diafulful <sup>6</sup> , i. piper longum.	Eriscasicæ, i. gladiolus.
Deeb <sup>7</sup> , i. aurum.	Eritrodum <sup>18</sup> , uel citrodon, id est rubea, unde tingitur.
Digege, i. gallina.	Eptafilo, i. septem folia, uel plantago.
 	Erineus <sup>19</sup> , i. caprificus.
Elenella, i. galanga.	Erion, i. carica.
Esbrium <sup>8</sup> , i. flos saluiæ.	Epircicum, i. scopo, regia.
Epithymum <sup>9</sup> , id est supra thymum.	Eliadin rhodiom <sup>20</sup> , i. ole. ros.
Eupatorium <sup>10</sup> , salvia agrestis.	Elia <sup>21</sup> , i. lana.
Elenium <sup>11</sup> , i. enula.	Erpyllon <sup>22</sup> , i. serpyllum.
Esula similis est minori tithymallo.	Emptidos, i. cardus.
Enula hortulana, et campana diffe- runt hortulana major, et campana minor.	Eleisma <sup>23</sup> , i. plumbum ustum.
Epaticea <sup>12</sup> crescit in saxis; ut pulmonaria, et uidetur, quasi fistula membranæ ha- bentia, foliis utimur	Esbrin <sup>24</sup> , i. bryonia.

<sup>1</sup> Matth. Silv. c. cxxiv, ‘Dianilon, i. ceperum.’ Probably διάξιλον. <sup>2</sup> Matth. Silv. c. ccx, ‘Deptolium, i. ulmus.’ Perhaps διά πτελεῶν.

<sup>3</sup> Deps, i. pulegium agreste.’

<sup>4</sup> Matth. Silv. c. ccvi, ‘Deemptanium, id est paucedanum.’

<sup>5</sup> Matth. Silv. c. cxxiv, ‘Diactilon, i. succus fenugreci.’

<sup>6</sup> Matth. Silv. c. ccii, ‘Dafulsum,

i. piper longum.’

<sup>7</sup> Matth. Silv. c. ccvi, ‘Debe, i. aurum’ ib. ‘Deeb, i. aurum.’

<sup>8</sup> Bart. p. 20, ‘Esbrium, saltica, liliifagus, eupatorium idem.’ Seld. p. 58, ‘Esbrium, flos liliifagi.’

<sup>9</sup> Seld. p. 57, ‘Epithimum appellamus folia quæ nascuntur super thimum’ see Bart. p. 19, Epithumi.

<sup>10</sup> Bart. p. 20, ‘Eupatorium, salvia agrestis.’ Seld. p. 60, ‘Eupatorium, liliifagus, salvia agrestis, ambrosia idem.’ <sup>11</sup> Bart. p. 19, ‘Elempnium, i. enula campana’ cf. Seld. p. 54, Ellenium.

<sup>12</sup> Seld. p. 57, ‘Epatica vel empatica crescit in saxis ut in pulmonia et uidetur quasi frustula membrane in herencia, foliis utimur.’ <sup>13</sup> Matth. Silv. c. cxxxxvii, ‘Eliga, i. anuli vitis.’ See ante, Arantili; and compare Bart. p. 11, ‘Arilli, i. grana uvarum.’ <sup>14</sup> σέλινον.

<sup>15</sup> Seld. p. 54, ‘Elilifagus sive liliifagus aut fagnon.’ see ante sub Esbrium. έλεισφακον, Diosc. iii. 35.

<sup>16</sup> Matth. Silv. c. cxxxix, ‘Egilo, i. populus arbor’ i.e. αἴγειρος.

<sup>17</sup> Hibiscus (*iβίσκος*): cf. Seld. p. 22, Bismalva, and Bart. p. 29, Mavaviscus. <sup>18</sup> Matth. Silv. c. ccliv, ‘Eritrodanum.’ Seld. p. 59, ‘Eritridanum vel eritrodanum, rubea major idem’ i.e. ερυθρόδανον.

<sup>19</sup> Matth. Silv. c. cxxxxii, ‘Egineus, i. caprificus’ i.e. ἐρινεός.

<sup>20</sup> Math. Silv. c. cxxxxii, ‘Eladin rodinum, id est oleum rosinum’ id. c. cxxxxv, ‘Eliodim rodeum, i. oleum roseum’ i.e. ἐλαιον ρόδιον.

<sup>21</sup> Perhaps ἐρια.

<sup>22</sup> έρπυλλος. <sup>23</sup> Math. Silv. c. cxxxxviii, ‘Elismum, i. plumbum ustum.’ <sup>24</sup> Math. Silv. c. ccxlv, ‘Esbrium, i. salvia vel flos ejus sed falso, imo est sansucus vel majorana.’

**Erebentis**<sup>1</sup> uel arbentis, i. cicer.  
**Eusciuum**, i. semen oleastri.  
**Elisapo**, i. semen ilicis arboris.  
**Eucimus**<sup>2</sup>, i. eruca.  
**Eradea**, i. sisymbrium.  
**Eryngium**<sup>3</sup>, i. centum capi. at.  
**Eretuginis**<sup>4</sup>, i. faba hortensis.  
**Erifilon**, i. dechua, uel ruta.  
**Eristo**<sup>5</sup>, i. chalcanthum.  
**Erice**<sup>6</sup>, i. tamaricum [*in marg.* tamariscus].  
**Eleespleum**<sup>7</sup>, i. oleum vetus.  
**Elnus**<sup>8</sup>, i. lumbricus, uel parietaria.  
**Erganicion**, i. ungula caballina.  
**Eletes**<sup>9</sup>, i. oliua.  
**Eneston**<sup>10</sup>, i. fœnum.  
**Elehine**<sup>11</sup>, uel elchidine, id est parietaria.  
**Erimon**, semen lini.  
**Eeruzomon**, i. cicer erraticus.  
**Esopa cerotis**<sup>12</sup>, i. sudor ouium.  
**Epah**, i. lana.  
**Etraneum**, i. calx.

**Elificum**<sup>13</sup>, i. lenticula.  
**Erucinas**, i. lapar.  
**Eriniclus**, i. lumbricus.  
**Elirica**<sup>14</sup>, i. gladiolus.  
**Eosmam**, id est serpens, unde fit theriaca.  
**Erugine campana**, i. præsum de ramo.  
**Elímentos**<sup>15</sup>, i. cicer.  
**Erigo**, i. grana solis.  
**Emadion**<sup>16</sup>, i. sanguis draconis.  
**Eturon**<sup>17</sup>, i. apronitum.  
**Ericeparon**<sup>18</sup>, i. iuncus triangulatus.  
**Elbair**<sup>19</sup>, i. oua.  
**Etheum**, i. allium.  
**Elmelle**<sup>20</sup>, i. sal.  
**Elmia**<sup>21</sup>, i. cozumbrum.  
**Elmae**<sup>22</sup>, i. granum.  
**Egebel**, i. mons.  
**Eliuben**<sup>23</sup>, i. caseus.  
**Elebem**<sup>24</sup>, i. lac.  
**Esemum**<sup>25</sup>, i. butyrum.  
**Filis**<sup>26</sup>, i. capparis.

<sup>1</sup> ἐρέβινθος. Matth. Silv. c. ccxlivi, ‘Erebintos, grec. i. cicer.’

<sup>2</sup> Matth. Silv. c. ccxlvi.

‘Evenus, i. eruca.’

<sup>3</sup> Matth. Silv. c. ccxlv, ‘Erongium, i. centum capita.’

‘Matth. Silv. c. ccxlii, ‘Eriotigio, i. faba.’

<sup>5</sup> Matth. Silv. c. ccxliii, ‘Eris flos, i.

calcantum.’

<sup>6</sup> μυρίκη.

<sup>7</sup> Matth. Silv. c. ccxxxiii, ‘Eleospalatum, i. oleum

vetus.’ id. c. ccxxxv, ‘Eleospaleon, id est oleum vetus.’

ἔλαιον παλαιόν.

‘Matth. Silv. c. ccxxxvii, ‘Elinx, i. lumbricus.’

id. c. ccxl, ‘Elmi, Elmige, grec. id est lumbricus.’ id.

‘Elsinis vel elsinem, alsinem, i. paritaria.’

<sup>9</sup> ἔλαιας.

‘Enostum’ id. c. ccxlii, ‘Enostum id est fenum.’

<sup>10</sup> Matth. Silv. c. ccxli, ‘Eneston,

i. fenum.’ id. c. ccxlii, ‘Enostum id est fenum.’

<sup>11</sup> Matth. Silv. c. ccxxxiii, ‘Elechidme,

i. paritaria.’

Ἐλξίνη.

‘Matth. Silv. c. ccxlii, ‘Euphorbia, i. paritaria.’

<sup>12</sup> Matth. Silv. c. ccxlii, ‘Euphorbia, i. paritaria.’

‘Matth. Silv. c. ccxlii, ‘Euphorbia, i. paritaria.’

<b>Flomus</b> <sup>1</sup> , i. tapsus, barbassus, cuius genera sunt duo mas, et fœmina.	comburit, et est similis uiti albæ, nisi quia non habet folia incisa sicut uitis alba.
<b>Fel terræ</b> <sup>2</sup> , febrifuga, i. centaurea mi- nor.	<b>Fasigallicum</b> <sup>11</sup> , i. celtica.
<b>Fufulabiat</b> <sup>3</sup> , i. piper nigrum.	<b>Fenicus</b> <sup>12</sup> , id est dactylus, uel fœnitia.
<b>Flos syriacus</b> <sup>4</sup> , i. flos maluæ.	<b>Fedis</b> <sup>13</sup> , i. fœmina nini.
<b>Fisalidos</b> <sup>5</sup> , i. filipendula.	<b>Frictis</b> <sup>14</sup> , i. resina fricta.
<b>Fu</b> <sup>6</sup> , ualeriana, maturella, benedicta, idem est.	<b>Filtra</b> <sup>15</sup> , id est ilia.
<b>Fenugrecum</b> <sup>7</sup> simile est melliloto, sed tamen minores facit uaginas, et crassius habet semen quo utimur.	<b>Fisalidos</b> <sup>16</sup> , i. herba tuscagia.
<b>Fenicularis</b> <sup>8</sup> , uel fœniculus porcinus idem est, radice utimur.	<b>Fecor</b> , id es succus.
<b>Fenda</b> <sup>9</sup> , i. amarasca.	<b>Fuctial</b> <sup>17</sup> , id est peucedanum.
<b>Flammula</b> <sup>10</sup> longam facit hastam, ut volubilis rotundam, masticata linguam	<b>Fesicon</b> <sup>18</sup> , id est folium.
	<b>Fassigallicus</b> <sup>19</sup> , id est elisfagus uel sa- luim.
	<b>Figia</b> , id est fœniculus, uel marathrum.
	<b>Fœnice</b> <sup>20</sup> , id est, palma.
	<b>Ficus</b> , i. carica, uel cabdos.

<sup>1</sup> Matth. Silv. c. cclxxi, 'Flommos vel flosmus, gre. ara. busuri, lati. vero tapsus barbassus.' Seld. p. 68, 'Flosmus, filtrum, tapsus barbatus major, herba luminaria, pantifilagos idem.'

<sup>2</sup> Matth. Silv. c. cclxi, 'Fel terre, febrifuga, centaurea minor.' Bart. p. 20, 'Febrifuga, centaurea minor.'

<sup>3</sup> Seld. p. 69, 'Fulfulebet, fausel, melanopiper, i. piper nigrum idem.' id. p. 62, 'Faufel, melanopiper, i. piper nigrum idem.' Bart. p. 20, 'Faufel, i. piper nigrum.' Matth. Silv. c. ccliii, 'Fafel, ara grec. et lati. piper.' id. c. ccvi, 'Fasel, id est piper.' id. c. cclxxi, 'Fisalabiat, i. piper album. Fisulesbech, i. piper nigrum.'

<sup>4</sup> Bart. p. 21, 'Flos syriacus, flos malvæ.'

<sup>5</sup> Bart. p. 21, 'Filipendula, Fisalidos idem, similis est millefolio.' Seld. p. 64, 'Fisalidos, i. filipendula.' Matth. Silv. c. cclxvii, 'Filipendula, fisalidos, patrisciria, viscago idem' see Seld. p. 66, Filipendula.

<sup>6</sup> Bart. p. 22, 'Fu, valeriana idem.' Seld. p. 69, 'Fu, valeriana, amantilla, veneria, portentilla, marturella, benedicta idem.' Matth. Silv. c. ccxiii, 'Fu ara. gre. lithinis, latine vero marcinella valereana herba gatte, herba benedicta amantilla genicularis antilla. sistar valentina serpillum maius.'

<sup>7</sup> Seld. p. 63, 'Fenugrecum, siled idem, simile est melliloto sed minores habet uaginas et grossius habet semen, semine utimur.'

<sup>8</sup> Seld. p. 63, 'Feniculus porcinus, fenicularis, poucedanum idem.'

<sup>9</sup> Seld. p. 64, 'Fetida, id est amarusca.'

<sup>10</sup> Bart. p. 21, 'Flammula, i. sperwort.'

Seld. p. 63, 'Flammula longam facit hastam ut volubilis rotundam, masticata linguam

comburit, et est similis vite albe, pulsus munctris florem facit.'

<sup>11</sup> Seld. p. 62, 'Fasci gallicum, i. celtica.' Matth. Silv. c. ccvi, 'Fascegallicus, i. saluinca.' ib. 'Fassis gallicus, i. spica celtica;—sic vocatur eo quod a gallia in fasciculis defertur.'

<sup>12</sup> φοῖνιξ.

<sup>13</sup> Matth. Silv. c. ccviii, 'Feda, i. fex vini.'

<sup>14</sup> Matth. Silv. c. cclxxiii, 'Fricti, i. resina frixa.'

<sup>15</sup> Seld. p. 68, 'Filrum, respice in flosmus.'

<sup>16</sup> Matth. Silv. c. cclxxi, 'Fissalidos, i. vesikago, vesicaria, vesicago, patrisio:' see ante, Fisalidos.

<sup>17</sup> Matth. Silv. c. cclxxiv, 'Fucionum, fucina, id est paucedanum.'

<sup>18</sup> Seld. p. 66, 'Filon interpretatur folium.' Matth. Silv. c. cclxxi, 'Flicon, i. polion.'

<sup>19</sup> See ante, Fasigallicum, and Eliliagrus.

<sup>20</sup> Matth. Silv. c. ccclxiii, 'Fenice, i. palma vel dactilus.'

<sup>21</sup> φοῖνιξ.

**Figos**<sup>1</sup>, ue **figor**, i. alga marina.  
**Flosglisci**<sup>2</sup>, i. anticrocum.  
**Fila indica**<sup>3</sup>, i. pimpinella.  
**Filibon**<sup>4</sup>, i. genista.  
**Fubapirum**<sup>5</sup>, i. sulphur uiuum.  
**Fisca solida**<sup>6</sup>, i. aliscacabo, citrino uel romphea, uel hiposelium.  
**Fuful abati**<sup>7</sup>, i. piper album.  
**Feigel**<sup>8</sup>, i. ruta.  
**Fugil**<sup>9</sup>, i. radices.  
**Fuli**<sup>10</sup>, i. faba.  
**Flectios**<sup>11</sup>, i. pes columbinus.

**Gallicorum cytoniæ**, id est flos cytoniæ.  
**Gallia muscata**<sup>12</sup>, i. trochisci de musco confecti.  
**Gummi cedri**, i. gummi iuniperi.  
**Glyconium**<sup>13</sup>, i. pulegium.

**Goletia**<sup>14</sup>, i. origanum.  
**Gelena**<sup>15</sup>, uel **cuecurbita alexandrina**, i. colocynththis.  
**Grysolocanna**<sup>16</sup>, i. atriplex.  
**Gifarestenos**<sup>17</sup>, uel **bulbus**, i. i. **cera rubea**, quæ in armenia reperitur.  
**Gisampinas**, uel **gesestarios**<sup>18</sup>, i. terra argentea.  
**Gliconse**<sup>19</sup>, i. liquiritiæ.  
**Grandin**<sup>20</sup> similis est in foliis hyperico: nisi quia maior est hypericon.  
**Garyophyllata**<sup>21</sup>, i. sana mundi.  
**Grana solis**<sup>22</sup>, milium solis, idem est.  
**Germion**<sup>23</sup>, i. fermentum.  
**Gesasteria**<sup>24</sup>, i. creta.  
**Glicus**, i. lappa.  
**Glaucia**<sup>25</sup>, i. chelidonia.  
**Gimpreti**, id est melanthium, uel nigella.

<sup>1</sup> φῦκος. <sup>2</sup> Matth. Silv. c. cclxxii, ‘*Flos traci*, i. cartani vel albucii, i. ante crocum vel flos nici.’ Probably κνῆκος. See ante, Anticrocus and Cindos. <sup>3</sup> Matth. Silv. c. cclxix, ‘*Filio indicu*, i. pimpinella.’ <sup>4</sup> Matth. Silv. c. cclxix, ‘*Fillubon*, i. genestra.’ <sup>5</sup> Matth. Silv. c. cclxvii, ‘*Fibaperum*, i. sulfuriuum.’ See post, Girapiron. <sup>6</sup> See ante Alicacabon and Fiscelida. <sup>7</sup> Seld. p. 69, ‘*Fulful ebiat*, piper album idem.’ Matth. Silv. c. cclxxiv, ‘*Fulfu, fulfulabrac*, i. piper album.’ <sup>8</sup> Matth. Silv. c. cclix, ‘*Fegere*, i. ruta.’ ib. ‘*Feigel*, i. pigamum.’ <sup>9</sup> Matth. Silv. c. cclxxiv, ‘*Fugel, fugeli, fugil*, id est raffanus.’ See ante Afugilla. <sup>10</sup> Matth. Silv. c. cclxxiv, ‘*Fusi*, id est faba.’ <sup>11</sup> Seld. p. 65, ‘*Flectidos vel flectidon*, pes columbinus idem.’ <sup>12</sup> Seld. p. 71, ‘*Gallianus* est quedam confectio ex aromaticis speciebus musco.’ Matth. Silv. c. cclxxvii, ‘*Gallia, Algallia* est medicina composita ex pluribus speciebus aromaticis.’ <sup>13</sup> Bart. p. 22, ‘*Glicon*, *Gliconum*, idem sunt, i. pulegium regale.’ Seld. p. 76, ‘*Gliconium*, pulegium regale idem.’ Matth. Silv. c. ccxcvii, ‘*Gliconus*, id est pulegium.’ See ante, Clicon. <sup>14</sup> Bart. p. 23, ‘*Golena*, i. origanum.’ Matth. Silv. c. ccxcviii, ‘*Golema, golena*, i. origanum.’ <sup>15</sup> Seld. p. 73, ‘*Gelena*, i. coloquintida, cucurbita alexandrina.’ Matth. Silv. c. cclxxxii, ‘*Gelea vel gelena*, id est colloquintida.’ ib. ‘*Genella*, i. cucurbita alexandrina.’ <sup>16</sup> Bart. p. 17, ‘*Crisolocanna*, atriplex.’ Matth. Silv. c. ccc, ‘*Grisolocanna*, i. atriplex.’ See ante, Chrysolocanna. <sup>17</sup> Matth. Silv. c. cclxxxvii, ‘*Gesaffeb, gerestreos*, i. terra arastræ, et interpretatur rubea, et est bolus armenus?’ id. c. ccxciv, ‘*Gisfer iheras*, gleba est rubicunda.’ Perhaps γῆ ἐπερπλα. <sup>18</sup> Matth. Silv. c. ccxciii, ‘*Gisasteras, gisasteros*, i. creta argenti, et est gessamia, stellea terra lutum stelle.’ <sup>19</sup> See post, Glyquirryza. <sup>20</sup> Bart. p. 23, ‘*Gratia dei* similis est ypericon in foliis sed major.’ <sup>21</sup> Seld. p. 70, ‘*Gariofilata*, sana munda, pes leporis, avencia idem.’ <sup>22</sup> Bart. p. 23, ‘*Granum solis*, i. milium solis, i. gromil.’ Seld. p. 72, ‘*Granum solis*, milium solis, cauda porcina idem.’ Matth. Silv. c. ccxcix, ‘*Grana solis*, vel milium solis vel cauda porcina.’ <sup>23</sup> Matth. Silv. c. cclxxxvii, ‘*Germen*, i. fermentum.’ <sup>24</sup> Matth. Silv. c. cclxxxviii, ‘*Gesasteria*, i. creta.’ <sup>25</sup> Bart. p. 23, ‘*Glaucia*, i. celidonia.’ Matth. Silv. c. ccxcvi, ‘*Glaucius rizi*, id est celidonia.’

**Gleuco**<sup>1</sup>, i. mistum.  
**Gigisci**, uel **glitis**<sup>2</sup>, i. rapa, uel sinapis.  
**Glicolus**<sup>3</sup>, i. pulegium.  
**Germon**<sup>4</sup>, i. lilium, uel litius.  
**Glixis**<sup>5</sup>, i. policonia.  
**Grana armonia**<sup>6</sup>, id est staphisagria.  
**Gri**<sup>7</sup>, uel gli, i. balsamum.  
**Gigeatis**<sup>8</sup>, i. terra argentea.  
**Gagada**, id est, centaurea maior.  
**Glyquirryza**<sup>9</sup>, uel quirrhiza, id est radix,  
uel peonia pontica.  
**Galanga**, i. fructus maris.  
**Gagatemos**, i. iusquiamus.  
**Gemotilis**<sup>10</sup>, i. mercurialis, uel parietaria.  
**Geris**<sup>11</sup>, uel gieris, i. iuiuba.  
**Geroboni**<sup>12</sup>, i. plantago.  
**Galatium**<sup>13</sup>, i. molla.  
**Gladiolus**, i. ireos.  
**Gleueruitici**, i. chelidonia.  
**Gentiana**<sup>14</sup>, i. anaglaica, uel comitialis.

**Grudo sperma**<sup>15</sup>, id est semen urticæ.  
**Gligidis**<sup>16</sup>, id est penonia [*in marg. peonia*].  
**Gingidium**<sup>17</sup>, id est cerefolium.  
**Gilella**<sup>18</sup>, uel gilea, i. colocynthis.  
**Gali**<sup>19</sup>, id est mustella.  
**Giasinococa**<sup>20</sup>, i. bacca lauri.  
**Gabentitem**<sup>21</sup>, i. tithymallum.  
**Girapiron**<sup>22</sup>, i. sulphur.  
**Glis**<sup>23</sup>, i. terra tenax.  
**Glís**, i. lappa, uel animal.  
**Galgania**, i. iunci radix.  
**Geromio**<sup>24</sup>, i. herba muscata.  
**Gidio**<sup>25</sup>, i. atriplex.  
**Gineque**, i. calx.  
**Geneti**, i. pecora.  
**Gaxit**, apium.  
**Herba sancti petri**<sup>26</sup>, herba panis.  
**Herba sancti Ioannis**<sup>27</sup>, herba perforata.  
**Herba rustica**<sup>28</sup>, id est rosa syluatica.

1 Matth. Silv. c. ccxcvii, ‘*Gleucon, Gleucos*, grece, id est mustum.’ <sup>2</sup> Matth.  
 Silv. c. ccxcvii, ‘*Glicis, glitis*, i. rapa?’ id. c. ccxcviii, ‘*Gongilides, gongili*, id est rape.’ See ante,  
 Congelidon. <sup>3</sup> See ante, Glyconium. <sup>4</sup> Matth. Silv. c. cclxxxvii, ‘*Germon*,  
 i. sinum.’ See ante, Chrimon. <sup>5</sup> Matth. Silv. c. ccxcvii, ‘*Glitis*, id est polionia.’ <sup>6</sup> Matth. Silv. c.  
 ccxcix, ‘*Grana amonia, granamina*, i. saxifragia.’ <sup>7</sup> Matth. Silv. c. ccxcii,  
 ‘*Gli*, i. balsamum?’ id. c. ccc, ‘*Gri*, i. balsamum.’ <sup>8</sup> Matth. Silv. c. ccxcii,  
 ‘*Gigoteis*, i. creta argenti?’ id. c. ccxciii, ‘*Gisasteras, Gisasteros*, i. creta argenti: et est gessamia,  
 stella terra lutum stelle.’ See ante, Gisampinas. <sup>9</sup> γλυκύρριζα. <sup>10</sup> Matth.  
 Silv. c. cclxxxi, ‘*Gemotilus*, i. mercurialis.’ <sup>11</sup> Matth. Silv. c. cclxxxvi, ‘*Geris*, i. incubus.’  
<sup>12</sup> Matth. Silv. c. cclxxxvii, ‘*Gesoboni*, i. plantago.’ <sup>13</sup> Matth. Silv. c. cclxxviii, ‘*Gallus*  
 matricis, id est mola matricis.’ <sup>14</sup> Seld. p. 75, ‘*Genciana* herba est allogallica.’ See ante,  
 Alogalbra and Comitiale. <sup>15</sup> See ante, Crades. <sup>16</sup> Seld. p. 76, ‘*Glicida*, pionya  
 idem.’ Matth. Silv. c. ccxcvii, ‘*Glicidis, glicidis, glissitudine, glikiscide*, i. peonia.’ <sup>17</sup> Seld.  
 p. 77, ‘*Gyndium, coconidium* idem.’ Matth. Silv. c. ccxcii, ‘*Gidium*, i. cerofolium?’ ib. ‘*Gingidium*,  
 i. cepofolium.’ <sup>18</sup> See ante, Gelena. <sup>19</sup> Matth. Silv. c. cclxxvii, ‘*Galeos*,  
 galli, grec. i. mustella.’ γαλῆ. <sup>20</sup> A corruption of Daphnococci, see ante, Baccæ lauri.  
<sup>21</sup> Matth. Silv. c. cclxxvii, ‘*Gallicitem*, i. titimallus.’ γαλακτίτης, cf. E. P. N. p. 82, ‘*Titumalosea*  
 calatides, id est lacteridas, libcorn.’ <sup>22</sup> Matth. Silv. c. cclxxxv, ‘*Gerapium*, i. sulfur vivum:  
 id. c. ccxciii, ‘*Giratio*, id est sulfur.’ See ante, Fubapirum. <sup>23</sup> Seld. p. 76, ‘*Glis* animal  
 est, glis terra tenax, glis lappa vocatur?’ cf. Matth. Silv. c. ccxcvii, *Glio*. <sup>24</sup> Matth. Silv. c.  
 cclxxxiv, ‘*Geramion*, id est herba muscata.’ <sup>25</sup> Matth. Silv. c. ccxcviii, ‘*Gnidium*, i. atriplex.’  
<sup>26</sup> Bart. p. 23, ‘*Herba Sancti Petri*, primula veris idem.’ Matth. Silv. c. cccli, ‘*Herba Sancti Petri*,  
 i. empetrum, id est paralesis, primula veris.’ <sup>27</sup> Bart. p. 23, ‘*Herba Sancti Johannis*,  
 herba perforata idem.’ Matth. Silv. c. cccli, ‘*Herba Sancti Johannis*, ipericon, perforata, sopa regia  
 idem.’ <sup>28</sup> Matth. Silv. c. cccli, ‘*Herba rustica*, id est rosa siluatica.’

**Helleborum album**, id est ueratrum.  
**Helleborum nigrum**<sup>1</sup>, i. radicula hermodactyli, habet, folia similia nassaco, et habet cępulas, qibus utimur.  
**Hypericon**<sup>2</sup>, scopa regia, idem est.  
**Hyrcina**<sup>3</sup>, id est retrahit, fœtet, ut hircus.  
**Hæc** similis est matrisyluæ, et dicitur iudaica, et foliis utimur.  
**Hiscus**<sup>4</sup>, i. uiscus.  
**Hydoribrium**<sup>5</sup>, i. aqua pluialis.  
**Horineo**<sup>6</sup>, i. caprificus.  
**Higirontus**<sup>7</sup>, i. senation.  
**Hirigium**<sup>8</sup>, i. cardus marinus uel benedictus.  
**Hypericon**<sup>9</sup>, id est, cauda caballina.  
**Hydris**, uel itheas<sup>10</sup>, i. salis.  
**Hydrargyros**<sup>11</sup>, id est argentum uiuum.  
**Hyncypnum**<sup>12</sup>, i. flos cyperi.  
**Hypercum**<sup>13</sup>, i. malauiscum.  
**Helerodunia**, i. rosa agrestis.  
**Hierobotanum**<sup>14</sup>, id est, uerbenaea, uel columbaria.  
**Hediosinum**<sup>15</sup>, i. mentha.  
**Hicatis**, uel igis, i. sambucus.  
**Hicolitis melano**, i. hedera nigra.

**Hypocysthis**<sup>16</sup>, i. succus cuiusdam herbae, quæ nascitur ad pedem herbæ caninæ.  
**Hygia**<sup>17</sup>, i. stirax liquida.  
**Hidor**, id est, aqua.  
**Hidrana**, i. lambrusca.  
**Hienectus**, i. ireos.  
**Hypoquistidos**.  
**Hidoscelium**<sup>18</sup>, olisatum, iella.  
**Hipericus**, id est, salastium, uel herba sanctæ Mariæ.  
**Hieroceros**<sup>19</sup>, id est, argentum uiuum.  
**Hipostasis** id est nebula urinæ.  
**Hithimum**, i. capillaria.  
**Hirigerontas**<sup>20</sup>, id est senationes.  
**Hiscidionisio**, id est serpillum.  
**Hiripoton**, i. medulla ceruina.  
**Hipereos**, id est uiscago de quercu, uel de qualibet arbore.  
**Hiperois**<sup>21</sup>, id est cauda caballina.  
**hidroargitos**<sup>22</sup>, id est, argentum uiuum.  
**Hidroleum**, id est oleum quod supernatat, in balneis sulphureis.  
**Hipericon**<sup>23</sup> herba sancti Ioannis, herba perforata, scopa regia, triscalamus, idem est semine, et foliis utimur.  
**Hifios purpureus**, i. ad modum lazuli.

<sup>1</sup> Bart. p. 18, ‘*Elleborus niger* radicem habet nigram et folia similia fabæ lupinæ quod marsilium dicitur.’ <sup>2</sup> See ante, Epircum.

<sup>3</sup> Seld. p. 80, ‘*Herba hircina*, i. tetrahit,

fœtet ut hircus et est similis matris silve, foliis utimur, anglice, *swannestonge*.’ Bart. p. 24, ‘*Herba judaica*, tetrahit idem.’ <sup>4</sup> *Ιξός*. See post, Icax.

<sup>5</sup> Matth. Silv. c. ccclxxiv,

‘*Imbres*, i. pluvie.’ *ὑδωρ ὄμβριον*.

<sup>6</sup> Matth. Silv. c. ccclxii, ‘*Hormeos*, i. ficus agrestis.’

‘*Ἐπινέος*. See ante, Erineus.

<sup>8</sup> *Ἔρυγγιον*.

<sup>7</sup> *ἱριγέρων*, senecio.

<sup>10</sup> *Ιτέα*, salix.

<sup>11</sup> *ὑδράργυρος*, Diosc. v. 110.

<sup>12</sup> Matth. Silv. c. ccclviii, ‘*Hiu*, i. flos.’ *ἶος*.

<sup>13</sup> Hibiscum, see ante, sub Eviscur.

<sup>14</sup> E. P. N. p. 14, ‘*Gerobotana*, vel *verbena*, vel *sagmen*, biscop-wyrtill.’

<sup>15</sup> *ἡδύσαμον*, see

post, Idiosmium.

<sup>16</sup> Seld. p. 86, ‘*Ipoquistidos*, i. succus fungi qui crescit ad pedes rose

canine.’ Bart. p. 25, ‘*Ipoquistidos*.’

<sup>17</sup> Bart. p. 39, ‘*Sigie*, i. storacis liquidæ.’

<sup>18</sup> *ἰπποσέλινον*, olus atrum.

<sup>19</sup> See ante, Hydrargyros.

Higirontus.

<sup>21</sup> Matth. Silv. c. ccclviii, ‘*Hidoris*, id est cauda equina herba?’ ib.

‘*Hyporis* grece, anabasis cauda equina, hypuris. Diosc.’

<sup>22</sup> See ante, Hydrargyros.

<sup>23</sup> Seld. p. 78, ‘*Herba sancti Johannis*, ypericon, scopa regea, triscalamus, herba perforata, fuga demonum idem.’

**Hireos**<sup>1</sup> herba, est habens radicem odiferam, et florem inter album, et citrinum, tamen album radice utimur.

**Hartes**, id est, cortex mali granati.

**Herba pirestam**<sup>2</sup>, id est, columbaria.

**Habel caristis**, i. apii semen.

**Hiscas**, i. papauer.

**Harusca**, i. mandragora.

**Habellalu**<sup>3</sup>, i. anisum [*in marg.* anisumi].

**Humanus**<sup>4</sup>, i. cicer.

**Hatis**, i. lenticulae.

**Harahamen**<sup>5</sup>, id est, stercus columbarum.

**Haragane**<sup>6</sup>, id est, stercus pecorinum.

**Huraheimer**<sup>7</sup>, id est, stercus asininum.

**Harafaras**<sup>8</sup>, id est, stercus caballinum.

**Hamilium**, id est, succus frumenti.

**Hazir**<sup>9</sup>, i. porcus.

**Hump**<sup>10</sup>, i. uua.

**Hasel**, i. me.

**Hal**<sup>11</sup>, i. acetum.

**Ilafeos**<sup>12</sup> bardana, id est lappa inuersa.

**Iantis flos**, id est, flos uuæ agrestis.

**Io**, i. viola alba.

**Iusquiamus**<sup>13</sup>, casilago, simphoriaca, verutaria [*in marg.* verrucaria], canicularis, idem est.

**Iarus**, barba Aron, idem est, radice utimur.

**Ipolina cresones**, crescentiones duni rem.

**Iuseuli**<sup>14</sup> sunt uermes terranei.

**Iraber**, pes ciconiae, idem est.

**Idiosmium**<sup>15</sup>, i. mentha.

**Intiba**, i. cicchorea.

**Iris illirica**, i. lilium siluaticum.

**Ipoquistidos**, id est succus lanæ ouium.

**Iocule**, i. gutta aquæ pisinæ.

**Idios**<sup>16</sup>, i. gladiolus.

**Istiascorpus**<sup>17</sup>, i. semen salicis.

**Icax**<sup>18</sup>, i. uiscum.

**Igropissa**<sup>19</sup>, i. pix liquida.

**Istringus**<sup>20</sup>, i. solatrum.

**Ieropuldum**, i. bu. agrestis.

**Inantes**<sup>21</sup>, i. flores, qui silfio uocantur.

**Inciscardo**, i. coma leuisticæ.

**Inantes**, i. flos solificii.

**Iausir**<sup>22</sup>, i. opopanax.

<sup>1</sup> Bart. p. 25, ‘*Yri*, i. radicis quæ yreos appellatur.’

peristereon, verbena idem.’ Bart. p. 33, ‘*Peristereon*, i. vervena.’ περιστερέων.<sup>2</sup> Matth. Silv. c. cccxlvi, ‘*Helbalau*, id est anisum.’

<sup>3</sup> Matth. Silv. c. cccxxix, ‘*Harahamen*, id est stercus columbinum.’ ib. ‘*Harogarnen*, i. stercus pecorinum.’ ib. ‘*Harahermar*, id est stercus asini.’ ib. ‘*Harfaras*, i. stercus caballinum.’

<sup>4</sup> Matth. Silv. c. ccclvi, ‘*Hazir*, i. porcus.’<sup>5</sup> Matth. Silv. c. cccxix, ‘*Hal*, i. acetum, Halcal idem.’<sup>6</sup> Arabice uva.’<sup>7</sup> Matth. Silv. c. cccix, ‘*Hal*, i. acetum, Halcal idem.’

<sup>8</sup> Bart. p. 25, ‘*Illafeos*, i. bardona sive lappa inversa quod idem est.’ Matth. Silv. c. ccclxxiv, ‘*Illafeos*, id est bardana quæ et lappa major dicitur.’<sup>9</sup> Seld. p. 84, ‘*Jusquiamus*, caniculata, simphonica, cassilago, dens caballinus idem.’<sup>10</sup> Seld. p. 87, ‘*Isculi*

vermes sunt, lumbrici terreni idem.’ Bart. p. 26, ‘*Ysculi* sunt vermes terræ, i. lumbrici.’<sup>11</sup> Seld. p. 85, ‘*Idiosmium*, menta idem.’ See ante, *Hediosinum*.<sup>12</sup> Matth. Silv. c. ccclxix, ‘*Idios*, i. gladiolus.’<sup>13</sup> Matth. Silv. c. ccclxxvi, ‘*Ipax*, i. viscum;’ ib. ‘*Isos*, i. iréas καρπός.

viscus.’ ib. ‘*Itas*, i. viscum.’ *Ιξός*.<sup>14</sup> Matth. Silv. c. ccclxxvi, ‘*Ipax*, i. viscum;’ ib. ‘*Isos*, i. viscus.’<sup>15</sup> Matth. Silv. c. ccclxxvi, ‘*Ipax*, i. viscum;’ ib. ‘*Isos*, i. viscus.’<sup>16</sup> Matth. Silv. c. ccclxxix, ‘*Idropissa*, i. pix liquida.’ ιδρόπισσα.

<sup>17</sup> Matth. Silv. c. ccclxxvi, ‘*Istrignum*, i. solatrum.’<sup>18</sup> Seld. p. 86, ‘*Inanti* vel *inanti* flos vitis agrestis vel uve agrestis idem.’<sup>19</sup> Matth. Silv. c. ccclxxix, ‘*Iausur*, ara. oppopanax.’

**Temar**<sup>1</sup>, i. pressum de aceto.  
**Ierebaterio**, i. sanguinaria.  
**Iarus**<sup>2</sup>, i. flos rorismarini.  
**Torbemel**, id est, uinum cum melle.  
**Indicum**, id est, opium thebaicum.  
**Illebut**, i. terebinthina.  
**Tuniperi**<sup>3</sup>, i. zeneuer.  
**Iris illyrica**, genus gladioli, est cuius radice utimur.

Incepta a **K.** requirantur in litera **C.**

**Lapis iudaicus**<sup>4</sup>, id est, lapis agapis.  
**Lapis lyncis**<sup>5</sup>, fit de urina lupi ceruini.  
**Lilifagus**<sup>6</sup>, salvia agrestis floribus et foliis utimur.  
**Lapis magnetis**<sup>7</sup>, i. gyro, uel calaminaris.  
**Lepidos lyncis**<sup>8</sup>, id est, batitura æris.  
**Lycosperma**<sup>9</sup>, i. semen saxifragiæ, uel grana solis.  
**Lempreneas**<sup>10</sup>, arsenicum, i. auripigmentum.

**Leporina**<sup>11</sup> priascus, i. satyrium.  
**Lithodemon**<sup>12</sup>, i. lapis niger, qui de india uenit.  
**Lectapodion**<sup>13</sup>, i. planta leonis, florem habet rubeum.  
**Laureola**<sup>14</sup>, alipiados, angula semen eius cocognidium. consimilis lauro in foliis et cortice, semine utimur.  
**Lathyrides**<sup>15</sup>, i. cataputia, uel semen eius genus ciceris.  
**Labula**<sup>16</sup>, id est, genus tithymalli maioris, cuius lac expellit serpentes.  
**Lactuca domestica** foliis et semine utimur.  
**Lactuca agrestis**<sup>17</sup>, uel acetosa lamp. quosdam.  
**Leuistici**, semine utimur.  
**Leuisticum agreste**, arbor.  
**Laurus**<sup>18</sup>, i. daphnis, tamen dampne, i. eius baccæ et daphneum.  
**Lingua ceruina**<sup>19</sup>, scolopendria, splenetica, idem est.

<sup>1</sup> Matth. Silv. c. ccclxxi, ‘*Ienar*, i. prassium.’  
 flos rorismarini.’

<sup>3</sup> Seld. p. 85, ‘*Juniperus*, gall. genevre.’

<sup>4</sup> Bart. p. 27.

‘*Lapis judaicus*, i. agapis vel agatiss.’ Matth. Silv. c. cccxc, ‘*Lapis agates sive agapis*.’

<sup>5</sup> Bart. p. 27, ‘*Lapis lincis*.’ Matth. Silv. c. cccxlv, ‘*Lapis linceis* enax fit de urina lupi ceruarii mixta et in montibus coagulata.’

<sup>6</sup> Bart. p. 28, ‘*Lilifagus*, salvia agrestis idem.’

Matth. Silv. c. cccccii, ‘*Lilifragus*, *elilifagus*, i. salvia, eliffacos, liliiffacon.’

<sup>7</sup> Matth.

Silv. c. cccci, ‘*Lapis calaminaris*, i. climia, l. ponfolix cadimia.’

<sup>8</sup> Bart. p. 27,

‘*Lepidos calcis*, i. squama sive batitura æris.’

<sup>9</sup> Lithospermon.

p. 96, ‘*Lempnias*, i. arsenicum vel auripigmentum.’

<sup>10</sup> Seld.

Bart. p. 27, ‘*Lempnias*, auripigmentum idem.’

Matth. Silv. c. cccccii, ‘*Lima fragis*, i. auripigmentum.’

<sup>11</sup> Seld. p. 95, ‘*Leporina*,

priapismus, saturion idem.’ Matth. Silv. c. cccxcv, ‘*Leporina herba*, i. satirion.’

<sup>12</sup> Seld.

p. 99, ‘*Lichos* est nomen demonis.’

<sup>13</sup> Seld. p. 96, ‘*Lantapodion*, i. pauca leonis, florem habet rubeum,

foliis utimur.’

<sup>14</sup> Seld. p. 96, ‘*Laureola* alipiados angelica lepidon herba catholica gingelide

idem. Semen eius dicitur coconidium et est similis lauro in foliis, cortice et semine utimur.’

<sup>15</sup> Seld. p. 88, ‘*Labulla* vel *anabulla* idem, genus est titimalli

majoris.’

<sup>16</sup> Seld. p. 88, ‘*Labulla* species est titimallorum.’

Matth. Silv. c. ccclxxxiii, ‘*Labula* species est cervi, herba scripta, splenetica idem.’

<sup>17</sup> Bart. p. 26,

‘*Lactuca agrestis*, i. scariola.’

<sup>18</sup> Seld. p. 95, ‘*Laurus*, i. dampnis, inde dampno cocce

et dampnelion, i. oleum confectum ex oleo et baccis lauri.’

<sup>19</sup> Seld. p. 103, ‘*Lingua*

*cervina*, scolopendria, lingua cervi, herba scripta, splenetica idem.’

<b>Laprum veneris</b> <sup>1</sup> , cardum similis sed profundius incisum pungens, eo utimur.	<b>Litridos</b> <sup>11</sup> , id est, cucumber amarus.
<b>Lappa caprina</b> <sup>2</sup> , similis unguiae caprinæ in foliis, sed tamen folia eius multa minora.	<b>Leuticyprino</b> , i. uiolæ.
<b>Lapa inuersa</b> <sup>3</sup> , i. bardana.	<b>Lithargyrum</b> , i. spuma argenti.
<b>Leucopiper</b> , album piper, inde leuocphantia, i. de albo flore facta.	<b>Lapa</b> <sup>12</sup> , i. mentha.
<b>Lana succida</b> , i. mollificata, et ab animali recenter educta.	<b>Linotes agria</b> <sup>13</sup> , i. mercurialis.
<b>Libarutidos</b> <sup>4</sup> , i. rosmarinus.	<b>Licon</b> <sup>14</sup> , i. pulegium.
<b>Linozostis</b> <sup>5</sup> , i. mercurialis.	<b>Leuci</b> <sup>15</sup> , i. arbor populus.
<b>Lebeumarios</b> <sup>6</sup> , i. thus masculum.	<b>Leutisma</b> , i. castanea.
<b>Libanos mannae</b> <sup>7</sup> , id est puluis thuris masculi.	<b>Lappatium</b> <sup>16</sup> , i. rumex.
<b>Linichiti</b> <sup>8</sup> , i. gladiolus.	<b>Libana</b> <sup>17</sup> , i. lagana.
<b>Lecopulgubrium</b> <sup>9</sup> , id est lachet, uel saluia.	<b>Liris</b> , i. auena.
<b>Liptotaria</b> <sup>10</sup> , i. lenta febris.	<b>Lobia</b> <sup>18</sup> , i. phaseolus.
	<b>Lagus</b> <sup>19</sup> , i. lepos.
	<b>Lotus</b> , i. trifolium.
	<b>Leucucugio</b> <sup>20</sup> , uel leuchuchino, i. uiola alba.
	<b>Litron</b> <sup>21</sup> , i. uitrum.
	<b>Lyncim</b> <sup>22</sup> , i. limus, de petra.
	<b>Liuius</b> <sup>23</sup> , i. panicum.
	<b>Litono</b> , i. uerbena.

<sup>1</sup> Seld. p. 89, 'Labrum veneris, cardo idem.' Matth. Silv. c. ccclxxxiii, 'Labrum veneris, i. cocognidium, quidam dicunt quod est dipsacos.' <sup>2</sup> Seld. p. 94, 'Lappa caprina similis est equine sed tamen folia eius multo sunt majora.'

<sup>3</sup> Matth. Silv. c. ccclxxxv, 'Lappa maior est bardana,—et est dicta inuersa quod habet caudam ingentem per terram dispersam,—nascitur juxta muros et est bardana.' <sup>4</sup> Bart. p. 28, 'Libanotides, i. ros marinus.' Matth. Silv. c. cccccxvi, 'Libanotida, i. rosmarinus.' <sup>5</sup> Matth. Silv. c. cccccix, 'Linozostim gre. aut partemon, arab. alileb, lat. vero mercurialis.'

<sup>6</sup> Matth. Silv. c. cccccxvi, 'Libarmarenos, i. thus masculum.' <sup>7</sup> Matth. Silv. c. cccccxvi, 'Libanomane, libanos manna, i. pulvis thuris.'

<sup>8</sup> Matth. Silv. c. cccccxcvii, 'Lonchitis est species gladioli.' <sup>9</sup> Matth. Silv. c. cccccxci, 'Leepolgubrum, i. saluia.' <sup>10</sup> Seld. p. 104, Lixapericio. Matth. Silv. c. cccccix, 'Liparia, est febris quedam:' id. c. ccccxev, 'Leptopiresia, gre. minute febres.'

<sup>11</sup> Matth. Silv. c. cccccxiv, 'Litritos, i. cucumber agrestis.' id. c. cccccci, 'Lichiridos, i. cucumber amarus.'

<sup>12</sup> Matth. Silv. c. ccclxxxv, 'Lappa id est menta secundum quosdam sed falso.'

<sup>13</sup> Matth. Silv. c. cccccviii, 'Linomotis, linos, linotes agria linozatis, i. linum.' <sup>14</sup> Matth. Silv. c. cccccci, 'Licon, licon, i. pulegium.' See ante sub Clicon.

<sup>15</sup> Matth. Silv. c. ccccxv, 'Leuoi, i. populus arbor, l. agyros.' λεύκη.

<sup>16</sup> Matth. Silv. c. ccclxxxvi, 'Lapatum, la. vel pratella, gre. lapaton.' λάπαθον. <sup>17</sup> Seld. p. 89, 'Lagana de pasta fiunt et sunt azima et lota.' Probably liba, λάγανα.

<sup>18</sup> Matth. Silv. c. ccccxiv, 'Lobia, i. fasellum, et est fassus gallicus:' id. c. cccccxviii, 'Lubia, Lubit, Lubie, arab. id est fasole.'

<sup>19</sup> Matth. Silv. c. ccclxxxiii, 'Lagos, id est lepus. Lagus idem.' λαγώς.

<sup>20</sup> λευκόῖν. <sup>21</sup> Matth. Silv. c. cccccxiv, 'Litron, i. vitrum.' λίτρον for νίτρον.

<sup>22</sup> Matth. Silv. c. cccccci, 'Lichin, i. limus de petra, et est muscus lapidis.' Seld. p. 101, 'Licena que supra petram marinam nascitur.' λειχήν.

<sup>23</sup> Matth. Silv. c. ccccciii, 'Limium, i. pannicium:' id. c. cccccc, 'Limus, id est pannirum.'

<b>Ligustum</b> <sup>1</sup> , i. cyprum.	<b>Meuis syriacus</b> fo. flo. et radi. utimur.
<b>Liperum</b> <sup>2</sup> , i. iunci radix.	<b>Melissa</b> <sup>12</sup> , id est, melago, uel cetraria.
<b>Lappara</b> , i. capparina herba.	<b>Meu</b> <sup>13</sup> , i. sistur, uel sinoni radix radice utimur.
<b>Lamolea</b> , i. cardus.	<b>Millefolium</b> , ambrosia, supercilium ueneris, idem est, foliis utimur.
<b>Liamus</b> <sup>3</sup> , i. faba.	<b>Muscata</b> <sup>14</sup> maior facit ac. sed redolet.
<b>Lithyalepta</b> , i. farina fabæ.	<b>Marisiliō</b> <sup>15</sup> , i. faba lupina, ferè similis est eleboro nigro.
<b>Leuben</b> , i. libanum.	<b>Mādragora</b> <sup>16</sup> similis est cōsolidē maiori in foliis, nisi quia mandragora habet crassiora folia, et spissiora, et quasi pungentia.
<b>Libti</b> , i. rapa.	<b>Morgellina</b> <sup>17</sup> domestica albos facit flores.
<b>Mumia</b> <sup>4</sup> , i. collectio specierum, quæ inueniuntur in sepulchris mortuorum.	<b>Myrice</b> <sup>18</sup> , i. genista.
<b>Malabatrum</b> <sup>5</sup> , i. folium album, uel nigrum.	<b>Miconis</b> <sup>19</sup> , i. papaueris.
<b>Mabathematicum</b> <sup>6</sup> , i. succus caulinus agrestis.	<b>Melidna</b> <sup>20</sup> , plumbum ustū.
<b>Marmis</b> <sup>7</sup> , i. olibanum minutum.	<b>Matrisylua</b> , periclimenō caprifolium, idem est.
<b>Milium solis</b> <sup>8</sup> , uel grana solis, i. cauda pecorina.	<b>Macropiper</b> , id est, longum piper.
<b>Milisophali</b> <sup>9</sup> , i. uenter apis.	<b>Melanopiper</b> , id est, nigrum piper.
<b>Melilotum</b> <sup>10</sup> , corona regis, i. pratelis.	
<b>Mul fœnugræcum</b> agreste.	
<b>Malua syriac</b> , molachia <sup>11</sup> , id est flos.	

<sup>1</sup> Matth. Silv. c. cccccii, ‘*Ligustrum*, alii vero caprifolium dicunt.’ <sup>2</sup> See ante sub Cyperum.

<sup>3</sup> Matth. Silv. c. cccxcvi, ‘*Liamus*, i. faba.’ κύαμος.

<sup>4</sup> See Bart. p. 31, and Seld. p. 121. <sup>5</sup> μαλάβαθρον. <sup>6</sup> Seld. p. 107,

‘*Mabathematicon*, i. succus caulinus agrestis.’ Bart. p. 29, ‘*Mabathematicon* vel *mabathemtis*, i. succus caliculi agrestis.’ Matth. Silv. c. cccccxii, ‘*Mabache*, *malio*, i. succus caulinus agrestis.

*Mabathematicon*, idem.’ <sup>7</sup> Seld. p. 110, ‘*Mannis*, olibanum, thus minutum idem.’

<sup>8</sup> Seld. p. 117, ‘*Milium solis*, granum solis, cauda pecorina idem.’ <sup>9</sup> Seld.

p. 118, ‘*Millefolium majus*, supercilium veneris, centifolium, venter apis idem.’ μελισσόφυλλον.

<sup>10</sup> Math. Silv. c. dxxxvii, ‘*Meleota*, est herba cuius semen et flos dicitur corona regia la. pratellum.’ <sup>11</sup> μαλάχη. <sup>12</sup> Seld. p. 115, ‘*Mellissa*, apiasia, mellilempnia,

suringula, citrago, cetraria, melago idem.’ <sup>13</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dxliii, ‘*Meu*—et vocatur similiter sistersimodi et athamaticon.’ <sup>14</sup> Seld. p. 122, ‘*Musca major*

facit acus et redolet.’ <sup>15</sup> Seld. p. 111, ‘*Marcilium*, faba lupina idem.’ Bart. p. 29,

‘*Marcilia*, i. folia lupina.’ Matth. Silv. c. dxxix, ‘*Marsilia*, *marsilium*, i. faba. lupin. similis est ellio (?) nigro.’ <sup>16</sup> Bart. p. 29, ‘*Mandragora* herba est similis consolidæ majori in

foliis sed majora sunt et spissiora et parum aspera.’ <sup>17</sup> Seld. p. 120, ‘*Morgellina domestica* flores facit albos.’ Cf. E.P.N. p. 65, ‘Hoc morsuspoli, or schykyn-w—’ where *morsus pulli* is equivalent to *morsus gallinæ*. <sup>18</sup> Seld. p. 117, ‘*Mirica*, genesta idem.’ μυρίκη.

<sup>19</sup> μήκων. <sup>20</sup> Seld. p. 120, ‘*Molipnia* id est plumbum ustum.’ Matth. Silv. c.

dxxxvii, ‘*Melidane*, i. plumbum ustum:’ ib. c. dlii, ‘*Molibdena*, i. plumbum ustum.’ μολύβδαινα.

<b>Mella</b> <sup>1</sup> , i. cholera nigra.	<b>Myrticus</b> , i. folia ferulæ.
<b>Macedonicum</b> , i. petroselinum alexandrinum.	<b>Militum</b> <sup>13</sup> , i. sinapis.
<b>Mirtilli</b> <sup>2</sup> , i. semen myrtæ.	<b>Menanachus</b> <sup>14</sup> , id est, semen de meu.
<b>Melaticum</b> , i. syluestre.	<b>Minthe</b> <sup>15</sup> , i. nepita.
<b>Melagina</b> <sup>3</sup> , i. mollificatiuū.	<b>Meleche</b> , i. malus.
<b>Melatica</b> , i. calefactiuā.	<b>Molipelotum</b> , i. fex argenti, uel plumbum ustum.
<b>Malfano</b> , i. debilitatio.	<b>Mis</b> <sup>16</sup> , i. mus, uel muscus.
<b>Marathrum</b> <sup>4</sup> , i. feniculum.	<b>Macer</b> <sup>17</sup> , id est cortex mali granati.
<b>Mēstrua</b> , i. fluxus sanguinis.	<b>Miscores</b> , i. caniculares.
<b>Miconos niger</b> <sup>5</sup> , i. papauer. hortense.	<b>Macton</b> <sup>18</sup> , i. catapula fenugrēci, quæ conficitur cum se. lini.
<b>Molochia</b> <sup>6</sup> , i. malua.	<b>Mirum</b> <sup>19</sup> , i. formica.
<b>Menaphilos</b> , i. tragacanthū.	<b>Melicon</b> <sup>20</sup> , i. fraxinus.
<b>Melbellacum</b> <sup>7</sup> , id est, lingua ceruina.	<b>Melandrus</b> <sup>21</sup> , i. sorbus.
<b>Mellalia</b> <sup>8</sup> , i. nigella.	<b>Melisse</b> <sup>22</sup> , i. apis.
<b>Melanos</b> <sup>9</sup> , i. serpyllū malues.	<b>Moiosox</b> <sup>23</sup> , i. glix.
<b>Melacinagria</b> <sup>10</sup> , i. apisto, uel malua agrestis.	<b>Marrubium</b> .
<b>Mzeula</b> , i. papauer agreste.	<b>Melimion</b> <sup>24</sup> , i. sisymbrium.
<b>Mertion</b> <sup>11</sup> , i. millefolium.	<b>Muzungi</b> , i. liliu.
<b>Menino</b> , i. oleaster.	<b>Miliatrum</b> <sup>25</sup> , i. sinapi.
<b>Musme</b> , i. myrrhæ folia.	<b>Mikoitorgo</b> <sup>26</sup> , i. sanguis hircinus.
<b>Mastichia</b> <sup>12</sup> , i. alba.	

<sup>1</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dxxxv, ‘*Melancolia*, gre. colera nigra.’ <sup>2</sup> Bart. p. 30, ‘*Mirtillus* autem semen mirti est.’ <sup>3</sup> Bart. p. 29, ‘*Malagma* est mollificativum saniem prohibens.’ Matth. Silv. c. dxxxvi, ‘*Melangina*, i. mollificatiua.’ μάλαγμα. <sup>4</sup> μάραθρον.  
<sup>5</sup> See ante, Miconis. <sup>6</sup> μαλάχη. <sup>7</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dxxxix, ‘*Melossia*, id est medulla ceruina:’ ib. c. dxlvii, ‘*Mielonela*, fui. id est medulla corvina.’ Read μνελὸς ἐλάφων, medulla cervina. <sup>8</sup> Bart. p. 30, ‘*Melancium*, nigella idem.’ Matth. Silv. c. cccccxxii, ‘*Malachium*, i. nigella.’ μελάνθιον. <sup>9</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dxxxviii, ‘*Melonosi*, i. serpillum.’ <sup>10</sup> E. P. N. p. 4, ‘*Malochinagria*, ♀ is wudu-rofe.’ <sup>11</sup> See post, Mirfilon. <sup>12</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dxxxxi, ‘*Mastichecha*, mastiteca, id est mastix alba.’ <sup>13</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dxlvii, ‘*Milicum*, id est sinopida:’ ib. ‘*Militrum*, i. sinapis?’ i.e. μίλτος σινωπίς; see post, Mikoitorgo. <sup>14</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dxl, ‘*Menach*, menathus, id est flos vel semen meu vel ipsa radix.’ <sup>15</sup> μίνθη. <sup>16</sup> μῆν. <sup>17</sup> Matth. Silv. c. cccccxxii, ‘*Macer*, id est cortex mali punici.’ μάκερ. <sup>18</sup> Matth. Silv. c. cccccxxii, ‘*Macton*, i. cataplasmata fenugreci.’ <sup>19</sup> Seld. p. 118, ‘*Mirmir*, *mirmita*, formica idem.’ Bart. p. 30, ‘*Mirmix*, sive *mirmicia*, formica.’ <sup>20</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dxxxvii, ‘*Melimon*, id est fraxinus:’ ib. c. dxlvii, ‘*Mileos*, gr. i. fraxinus arbor.’ μέλινος. <sup>21</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dxxxvi, ‘*Melandrus*, i. sorbus.’ <sup>22</sup> μέλισσα. <sup>23</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dxlviii, ‘*Miosos*, grece buffo, i. glis vel rana terrestris.’ <sup>24</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dxxxviii, ‘*Memion*, i. sisimbrion.’ <sup>25</sup> See ante, Militum. <sup>26</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dxlvii, ‘*Milto*, i. sanguis, inde milto draconis i. sanguis draconis. *Militograto* id est sanguis hyrcinus.’ Perhaps μίλτος τραγοῦ, μίλτος δράκοντος. See Pliny xxxiii. 7, ‘Milton vocant Greici minium – sic enim appellant illi saniem draconis.’

**Miltodagrum**<sup>1</sup>, i. sanguis draconis.  
**Mellicratum**<sup>2</sup>, id est, mel, et uinum.  
**Mirpofilon**<sup>3</sup>, i. millefolium.  
**Maxibatrum**<sup>4</sup>, i. cauda porcīa.  
**Mellanthis**, i. mel de apibus.  
**Mislinci**, i. folium.  
**Magnetis**, i. calamita.  
**Maclonis**<sup>5</sup>, i. artemisia.  
**Mezere**, i. ruta.  
**Muriula**, i. ameos.  
**Mecio**<sup>6</sup>, i. lenticula.  
**Mialos**, i. uiolas.  
**Macellus**<sup>7</sup>, i. antophalus.  
**Mulchul**<sup>8</sup>, i. bdellium secundum saracenos.  
  
**Nenuphar**, id est flos nymphæ.  
**Nux indica**<sup>9</sup>, i. magna, quæ ab india uenit.  
**Nux uomica**<sup>10</sup>, i. castaneola indica.  
**Nux myristica**<sup>11</sup>, uel **caris myristicus**, i. nux muscata.  
**Napeum**<sup>12</sup>, i. sinapis.

**Narcissus** similis est petros. in foliis, semine utimur.  
**Nastureium**, semen eius cardomomum quo utimur.  
**Nitrum**, i. sal gemmæ.  
**Nausea**<sup>13</sup>, i. subuersio stomachi cū uolūtate uomendi.  
**Nardostachiō**<sup>14</sup>, spica nigra.  
**Nesia**<sup>15</sup>, i. centaurea.  
**Nixa**<sup>16</sup>, i. cerasa matura, et sic.  
**Nepita**, i. calamentum.  
**Nartus**<sup>17</sup>, i. ferula.  
**Nardus celtica**<sup>18</sup>, i. saliūca, uel spica celtica.  
**Narca**, i. botria saliunca ulfassag.  
**Nietcorax**<sup>19</sup>, i. bubo auis.  
**Niceris**<sup>20</sup>, i. uesterilio.  
**Nar**<sup>21</sup>, i. focus. arditus.  
**Nanorachi**, i. piculū cuius se. est se. apii. et sapor, ut piper.  
**Nixa**, i. caria, uel putredo ligni.  
**Nascades**, i. armoniacum.  
**Nici flos**<sup>22</sup>, i. betonica.

<sup>1</sup> See ante, Mikoitorgo.

<sup>2</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dxxxii, 'Maxibratum, i. paucedanum vel cauda porcina.'

<sup>3</sup> μυριόφυλλον.

<sup>5</sup> Perhaps

μονόκλωνος.

<sup>6</sup> Matth. Silv. c. cccccxxxi, 'Matia, i. lenticula.'

<sup>7</sup> Matth.

Silv. c. cccccxxxi, 'Mascus, i. antofolus.'

<sup>8</sup> Bart. p. 30, 'Muche, i. bdellium.'

<sup>9</sup> Matth.

Silv. c. cccccxxii, 'Machalum, id est bdellium.'

<sup>9</sup> Seld. p. 126, 'Nux magna que venit

de yndia.'

<sup>10</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dlxxiii, 'Nux vomica est fructus secundæ speciei titimali carsiceti per Diasc. secundum quosdam vocatur castanea indica.'

<sup>11</sup> Matth. Silv.

c. dlxxi, 'Nux eardismiristica, nux miristica, nux intiscuta est nux muscata nam miristicum grece, odoriferum latine.' Seld. p. 126, 'Nux miristica vel carida, nux muscata idem.' Bart. p. 32, 'Nux mirifica, nux muscata idem.'

<sup>12</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dlxiii, 'Napeos napion, id est sinapis vel semen ejus.'

<sup>11</sup> Matth. Silv.

<sup>13</sup> Seld. p. 124, 'Nausea, i. conuersio stomachi cum uoluntate uomendi.'

<sup>14</sup> Bart. p. 31, 'Nardostachium, spica nardi idem.' Matth. Silv. c. dlxiii, 'Nardus schacium vel schachios est spica indica dicta spica nardi.'

<sup>15</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dlxvii, 'Neseon, i.

centaurea maior.'

<sup>16</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dlxviii, 'Nixa, i. cerasum matiarum.'

<sup>11</sup> E. P. N. p.

20, 'Coquimella vel prunus vel nixa, plum-treow.'

<sup>17</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dlxiii, 'Narti, id

est ferula.' νάρθηξ.

<sup>18</sup> Seld. p. 123, 'Nardus indica, spica celtica idem.'

<sup>19</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dlxvii, 'Nietcorax, grec. noctua.' νυκτικόραξ.

<sup>20</sup> Matth. Silv.

c. dlxvii, 'Nicteris, grec. i. uesterilio.'

<sup>21</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dlxiii, 'Nar,

ara, i. ignis.'

<sup>22</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dlxviii, 'Niti flox, i. flos aneti.'

See ante, Beonia, and compare Anticrocus.

<b>Nebia</b> <sup>1</sup> , i. uinum.	<b>Opos</b> <sup>10</sup> , i. succus.
<b>Nepta</b> , i. sulphur, uel oliuarum cum amurca sua, uel herba pilosa, quæ nascitur in campis, uel quædam cōfectio.	<b>Olibanum</b> , i. thus.
<b>Oxyacāthum</b> <sup>2</sup> , i. berberis.	<b>Optamicū</b> <sup>11</sup> , i. sternutatoriū.
<b>Oxaicitronilli</b> <sup>3</sup> , i. succi trianguli.	<b>Ophopnēa</b> <sup>12</sup> , i. rectus anhelitus, uel orthophnia, quando tantum aerem sumit quantum emittit, cum difficultate tamen.
<b>Oposcitum</b> <sup>4</sup> , uel ofel, i. gummi hederæ.	<b>Opium</b> , i. lac papaueris.
<b>Opobalsamum</b> , id est succus balsami.	<b>Origantum</b> <sup>13</sup> , i. oppopanax.
<b>Orobani lenici</b> <sup>5</sup> , i. lacca.	<b>Omfontium</b> <sup>14</sup> [ <i>in marg. omphacium</i> ], i. mustū uuę amaræ.
<b>Oxyphēnicon</b> , uel phēnicia ind. <sup>6</sup> i. tamārindi.	<b>Opompyrsinæ</b> <sup>15</sup> , id est, succus myrtæ.
<b>Ozimum</b> , i. basilicon.	<b>Oxys</b> <sup>16</sup> , i. acetum syluaticum.
<b>Oxirēum</b> <sup>7</sup> , i. forte acetum.	<b>Onichas</b> <sup>17</sup> , i. diagridium.
<b>Oxinudi</b> <sup>8</sup> similis est filici.	<b>Orhodis</b> <sup>18</sup> , i. rosa canina.
<b>Oculus Christi</b> , similis est oculo consulis, sed habet latiora folia iuxta stipitē, et superius rotunda, et habet florē citrinum.	<b>Osea</b> <sup>19</sup> , i. oliua.
<b>Origanum</b> <sup>9</sup> , i. golena similis est calamētho, sed calamēthum habet folia pilosa, foliis utimur.	<b>Opium oxyceanum</b> <sup>20</sup> , i. laser, uel ochilaos marinus.
<b>Oculus consulis</b> similis est menthastro.	<b>Opium indicium</b> <sup>21</sup> , i. odore graue.
	<b>Odicus</b> <sup>22</sup> , i. ebulus.
	<b>Onicos</b> <sup>23</sup> , i. ungula.
	<b>Oleum omphacinum</b> , id est uiride, uel quod germiale dicitur.

<sup>1</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dlxiv, ‘*Nebid, nebidh, nebidi*, id est vitrum.’ <sup>2</sup> Seld. p. 131,  
‘*Oriacantum vel oricantum*, berberis idem.’ <sup>3</sup> Seld. p. 132, ‘*Oxitomili succi*, i. succus citranguli.’ <sup>4</sup> Bart. p. 32, ‘*Opocissi*, i. gummi ederæ.’ <sup>5</sup> Seld. p. 131, ‘*Orobo bovis lacca* idem, gumma est.’  
<sup>6</sup> Seld. p. 133, ‘*Oxifenicia vel fincon* dicitur, inde dactilus indicus vel tamarindus.’ <sup>7</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dlxxxi, ‘*Oxireum*, i. forte acetum.’ <sup>8</sup> Seld. p. 132, ‘*Osmunda*, filex silvestris idem, similis est filici.’ <sup>9</sup> Seld. p. 130, ‘*Origanum*, golena sive colena idem, similis est calamento, et calamentum habet pilosa folia quibus utimur.’ <sup>10</sup> δπός.  
<sup>11</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dlxxv, ‘*Obtalmia*, i. sternutatoria.’ <sup>12</sup> Seld. p. 131,  
‘Item *orthomia* est rectus anhelitus vel *orthomia* est que tantum aerem sumit quantum emittit, cum difficultate tamen.’ <sup>13</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dlxxviii, ‘*Ogigantum*, i. oppopanax.’  
<sup>14</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dlxxviii, ‘*Omfacium*, i. succus vel liquor amarus.’ <sup>15</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dlxxviii, ‘*Opomirsine*, i. succus mirte.’ <sup>16</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dlxxxi, ‘*Oxios*, i. planta solis, i. trifolium.’ Wood-sorrel. <sup>17</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dlxxviii, ‘*Onitas*, i. diagridium.’  
<sup>18</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dlxxx, ‘*Orodis*, i. rosa canina.’ <sup>19</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dlxxix, ‘*Orchades grece* id est olive eo quod testiculis similantur.’ <sup>20</sup> Seld. p. 130, ‘*Opium quirrinacium*, lesera, quileya, succus iusquianii idem.’ <sup>21</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dlxxxix, ‘*Opium indicum* gravis odoris.’  
<sup>22</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dlxxvii, ‘*Odico* id est ebulus.’ <sup>23</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dlxxvii, ‘*Onichos vel onix*, i. ungula.’ ὄνυχος.

**Oleum succinum**<sup>1</sup>, i. liliacū.  
**Osis**<sup>2</sup>, i. agnus.  
**Oleum succinum**<sup>3</sup>, de cucumere agresti.  
**Oleum myrtinū**<sup>4</sup> de florib. uvarum.  
**Oleum misinum**<sup>5</sup>, i. miliatum uel myrtinum.  
**Opopanace**, id est, succus panacis.  
**Orimus**<sup>6</sup>, uel **oryza**, id est simia hordei.  
**Oriona**<sup>7</sup>, i. aurum.  
**Oxyrhodonum**, i. acetum, et oleum rosa-  
ceum.  
**Omphacum mellis**<sup>8</sup>, i. mustū uuæ amaræ,  
et mel.  
**Oerodis**<sup>9</sup>, i. serum de lacte.  
**Opium thebaicū**, i. lasaerti.  
**Oleum succinū**, i. quirilion facus.  
**Olisatrum**, i. petroselinum. macedoni-  
cum.  
**Oxymilium**<sup>10</sup>, i. cerussa.  
**Otridiriana**<sup>11</sup>, i. matrisylua.

**Olenga**, i. galanga.  
**Oxamium**<sup>12</sup>, id est, acetum cū sale.  
**Oxysacchara**<sup>13</sup> i. acetum cū zuccharo.  
**Pompholicon**<sup>14</sup>, i. battitura ferri, uel fu-  
ligo de fornace eris.  
**Peristereon**<sup>15</sup>, i. uerbena.  
**Periclymenon**<sup>16</sup>, id est, matrisylua.  
**Percenotidos**<sup>17</sup>, i. mercurialis.  
**Perdiacratos**<sup>18</sup>, uitreola parietaria, i.  
herba mirabilis.  
**Pistacia**<sup>19</sup> sunt fructus, qui uenient de  
Damasco.  
**Piganum**<sup>20</sup>, semen rutæ agrestis: idem est.  
**Propoleum**<sup>21</sup>, i. cera alba.  
**Pentaphylon**, i. quinque folium.  
**Prasium**, i. marrubiū albū.  
**prasium uiride**<sup>22</sup>, i. flos æris.  
**Paucedanum**<sup>23</sup>, fæniculum agreste, cauda  
porcina, et pafmarum idem est.

<sup>1</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dlxxviii, ‘*Oleum succinum*, i. liliaceum:’ ib. ‘*Oleum susinum*, i. de lilio.’  
Diosc. i. 62, ‘τὸ δὲ σούσινον δὲ ἔνιοι κρίνουν καλοῦσιν.’ Read susinum. <sup>2</sup> Matth.

Silv. c. dlxxviii, ‘*Offis* grece id est serpens anguis.’ Read ὄφης, anguis. <sup>3</sup> Matth. Silv.  
c. dlxxviii, ‘*Oleum sitionum* est quod fit de cucumeribus agrestibus.’ Perhaps a confusion with  
Σικυώνιον ἔλαιον, Diosc. i. 33. <sup>4</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dlxxviii, ‘*Oleum mantinum*, i. de floribus  
uavarum.’ *οἰνάθινον*, Diosc. i. 56. <sup>5</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dlxxviii, ‘*Oleum miliaceum vel mircinum*,  
i. mirtinum.’ <sup>6</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dlxxviii, ‘*Orismus*, i. simila de ordeo.’ <sup>7</sup> Matth.

Silv. c. dlxxviii, ‘*Orioma*, i. aurum.’ <sup>8</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dlxxviii, ‘*Omfacum mellitum*.  
<sup>9</sup> Seld. p. 131, ‘*Oroyde*, i. aquosum vel serosum, oros enim interpretatur serum.’ Matth. Silv.  
c. dlxxix, ‘*Orcos*, i. aqua lactis:’ id. c. dlxxxi, ‘*Othode*, i. serum lactis.’ Read ὄρρωδης.

<sup>10</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dlxxxii, ‘*Onimalium*, id est cerusa.’ <sup>11</sup> See ante, Hidrana, i. lambrusca.  
<sup>12</sup> Seld. p. 133, ‘*Oxalmon*, i. acetosum cum sale mixtum.’ Matth. Silv. c. dlxxxii, ‘*Oxialmon*,  
acetum et sal.’ <sup>13</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dlxxxii, ‘*Oxyzachara*, acetum cum zuccaro.’

<sup>14</sup> Bart. p. 34, ‘*Ponfiligos*, i. batitura eris, vel fuligo de fornace eris.’ πομφόλην. <sup>15</sup> Bart.  
p. 33, ‘*Peristerion*, i. vervena.’ Matth. Silv. c. cccccclxxxiv, ‘*Peristeron*, Dias. i. Columbaria vel  
berbena.’ <sup>16</sup> Seld. p. 142, ‘*Periclimenon*, matrissilva, caprifolium.’ <sup>17</sup> Seld.

p. 138, ‘*Parchenotidos*, mercurialis idem.’ Matth. Silv. c. dlxxxii, ‘*Partenotides*, id est mercurialis.’  
<sup>18</sup> Seld. p. 134, ‘*Paritaria*, perniciades, vitreola, nitrago, herba muralis idem.’ Matth. Silv.  
c. cccccclxxxiv, ‘*Perdicalis*, *perdicades*, *perdicum*, *perdition*, paritaria, vitrago.’ περδικιά.

<sup>19</sup> Seld. p. 147, ‘*Pistacee* sunt quidam fructus similes pineis qui veniunt de Damasco.’  
<sup>20</sup> Seld. p. 144, ‘*Piganum*, i. semen vel succus rute agrestis.’ Bart. p. 34, ‘*Piganum*, semen  
rutæ agrestis.’ <sup>21</sup> Bart. p. 35, ‘*Propoleos* est cera alba.’ <sup>22</sup> Matth. Silv. c. cccccxciv.

‘*Prassium viride*, i. flos eris.’ Perhaps πράσινον. <sup>23</sup> Seld. p. 140, ‘*Peusedanum*, cauda

porcina, fenicularis vel feniculus porcinus vel feniculus agrestis, masmaratrum, cauda pecorina idem.

**proserpinaca**<sup>1</sup>, polygonia, centinodia, et  
corrigiola, idem est.  
**Pelios**<sup>2</sup>, id est, polium montanum.  
**pepones**<sup>3</sup>, i. melones.  
**Psinthij**<sup>4</sup>, i. cerussa.  
**Platocyminum**<sup>5</sup>, id est, montanum.  
**Psiseleos**, semine utimur.  
**Policaria minor**, siliis est maiori in foliis,  
multum redolet, et foliis utimur.  
**panfilogo**<sup>6</sup>, i. barbassus.  
**pimpinella** et scopastella, idem est.  
**planta Christi**<sup>7</sup>, guttas facit nigras in  
foliis, quam quidam dicunt satyron  
esse, et non est.  
**polium montanum** est odoriferum, et est  
similis canuscillæ, nisi quia spissiora  
folia habet et diuretica quibus uti-  
mur.  
**pilusella**<sup>8</sup>, pilos habet in foliis.  
**polypodiū**, i. felicula. dulcemula. radice  
utimur.

**pulmonaria**<sup>9</sup> est minuta uersa.  
**papauer album**, semen eius codium quo  
utimur.  
**papauer rufum**.  
**papauer nigrum**, unde fit diacodion.  
**pes milui**<sup>10</sup> similis est raro in foliis, nisi  
quia iarus habet cornuta folia, et pes  
milui uaria.  
**prouanca**<sup>11</sup>, et timeea idē est.  
**pulegium**<sup>12</sup>, i. gliconicum.  
**pes columbinus**, i. speragia.  
**pes milui**, i. cetrach.  
**portulaca**<sup>13</sup>, andragnus; pes pulli; idem  
est.  
**pētadactylus**<sup>14</sup>, custos horti.  
**propoleos**<sup>15</sup>, id est, fauus sine cera.  
**panax**<sup>16</sup>, i. herba, quæ fecit opopanacum.  
**peroti**<sup>17</sup>, auricularis.  
**pituitas**<sup>18</sup>, i. lippitudo.  
**paganum**<sup>19</sup>, ruta agion, idem est.  
**parotides**<sup>20</sup>, malum circa aures.

<sup>1</sup> Seld. p. 147, ‘*Poligonia*, proserpinata, corrigiola, lingua passerina.’ <sup>2</sup> Seld. p. 147, ‘*Poleos*, poleum montanum.’ <sup>3</sup> Matth. Silv. c. cccccclxxxiv, ‘*Pepones*, gre. id est melones albi.’ Bart. p. 33, ‘*Pepones*, i. melones.’ <sup>4</sup> Matth. Silv. c. cccccxcv, ‘*Psimichium*, *psimicum*, i. cerusa plumbi, psimithion.’ <sup>5</sup> Seld. p. 137, ‘*Platociminum*, siler montanum, siseleos idem.’ Matth. Silv. c. ccccxci, ‘*Platociminum* est dictum latum ciminum, et est psilium montanum.’ <sup>6</sup> Seld. p. 138, ‘*Pantifilagos*, i. flos tarsi barbati:’ id. p. 140, ‘*Penfiligos*, vel *panfiligos*, flosmus vel flos tarsi barbati idem.’ <sup>7</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dlxxxii, ‘*Palma Xpi* est species satirionis habentis radices quinque conjunctas ut digitus manus.’ Seld. p. 137, ‘*Planta Xpi* guttas facit nigras in foliis sed quidem dicunt esse satirion set non est.’ <sup>8</sup> Seld. p. 144, ‘*Pilocella* habet pilos in foliis.’ <sup>9</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dxcv, ‘*Pulmonaria* herba est satis minuta.’ <sup>10</sup> Seld. p. 140, ‘*Pes vituli* similis est iaro in foliis nisi quod iarus habet cornuta folia et pes vituli varia.’ <sup>11</sup> Seld. p. 144, ‘*Pervinca* vel *provinca*, triurica, gall. et a. peruenke.’ <sup>12</sup> Seld. p. 150, ‘*Pulegium regale*, gliconeum idem.’ <sup>13</sup> Bart. p. 34, ‘*Pes pulli*, *portulaca*, idem, purcelan.’ Seld. p. 149, ‘*Portulaca* vel *portlaca*, *andrago* vel *andragnis*, *pes pulli* idem.’ <sup>14</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dlxxxiii, ‘*Pentadactilus* grec. i. quinque digitorum. Et est planta quam quidam cataputiam majorem vocant et custos horti. Et ab hoc priapus qui quondam deus hortorum vocabatur et obsequia eo quod solem vergendo aspicere videatur, et ob hoc eliotropia. lege cici.’ <sup>15</sup> Bart. p. 35, ‘*Propoleos* est cera alba.’ Seld. p. 150, ‘*Propoleos*, i. fauus sive cera alba et virginia quam primo faciunt examina, i. nove apes.’ <sup>16</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dlxxxii, ‘*Panax eraclea* unde opponax colligitur.’ <sup>17</sup> See post, Parotides. <sup>18</sup> Seld. p. 150, ‘*Proptoses*, i. lippitudines.’ <sup>19</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dlxxxvi, ‘*Pigano agrion*, i. ruta agrestis.’ <sup>20</sup> Bart. p. 33, ‘*Parocide*, tumores circa aures.’ Matth. Silv. c. dlxxxii, ‘*Parotides* gre. apostemata post aures.’ Seld. p. 136, ‘*Parotide* sunt minuta et apostemata aurum.’

<b>periclymenon</b> , matrisylua, auenula, idem est.	pyruregium <sup>12</sup> , i. hypericon.
<b>porrum</b> , i. sectuum.	polytria <sup>13</sup> , i. capillus ueneris.
<b>propte</b> <sup>1</sup> , i. nymphaea.	psaxara <sup>14</sup> , i. pix dura.
<b>polytricum</b> , i. adiantum.	piponagrafi <sup>15</sup> , i. colocynthis.
<b>pepen</b> , i. papauos.	Pentalon <sup>16</sup> , i. bactheos.
<b>polygonia</b> , i. sanguinaria.	psidia <sup>17</sup> , i. flos mali granati domestici, uel alia arbor.
<b>psylion</b> <sup>2</sup> , i. policaria.	ponadratia <sup>18</sup> , i. aristolo.
<b>panacofrizza</b> <sup>3</sup> , i. ferula agrestis uel panacus.	pitogoni radix, i. tutæ.
<b>penetebon</b> <sup>4</sup> , i. pœonia.	palla <sup>19</sup> , i. genestellæ radix.
<b>perdicaber</b> <sup>5</sup> , parietaria.	prasi, i. succus porri.
<b>peonigratum</b> <sup>6</sup> , i. chelidonia.	poneide <sup>20</sup> , i. rosata.
<b>pisaria</b> <sup>7</sup> , i. pix liquida.	parteticon <sup>21</sup> , i. artemisia.
<b>pentea</b> , i. silex, petris nascitur, uel perion.	profunluagos, i. fominus, uel balsamum.
<b>paragilon</b> <sup>8</sup> , i. balanum, uel myrobalanum.	parasioruia <sup>22</sup> , i. enu. campana uel Plantago, i. arnoglossa.
<b>parumallus</b> <sup>9</sup> , i. granatum.	Pisa <sup>23</sup> , i. pix ulcera virginis.
<b>personatia</b> <sup>10</sup> , i. bardanum.	Psopus <sup>24</sup> , i. personatia, uel dardanum, uel mellifolium.
<b>palurius</b> <sup>11</sup> , i. pampinus.	Piperapum <sup>25</sup> , i. acorum.
<b>pedicularis</b> , i. staphis agria.	

<sup>1</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dxcv, 'Prothea, i. nimpha.' Seld. p. 135, 'Papaver plastrum, respice in numphaea.'

<sup>2</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dxcv, 'Psilla, i. pulex, inde psilum dictum, eo quod semen pulicibus simulatur.' Seld. p. 147, 'Persillium, herba policaris.' <sup>3</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dlxxxii, 'Panaco friza id est ferula agrestis.' <sup>4</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dlxxxiii, 'Penterebon, i. peonia.' <sup>5</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dlxxxiv, 'Perdicalis, paritaria.'

<sup>6</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dlxxxiii, 'Pemagrates, i. celidonia?' id. c. dlxxxvi, 'Piron agreste' Diasc. multi sic celidonium minorem vocant.' Bart. p. 34, 'Pionia agrestis, i. celidonia.' Seld. p. 146, 'Piron agreste' respice in celidonia minor.' <sup>7</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dxcv, 'Pussaigra, i. pix liquida.' πίσσα ἵγρα. See ante, Igropissa.

<sup>8</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dlxxxv, 'Petagilion, id est balanorum glandes, mirabolani.' <sup>9</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dlxxxii, 'Paruinalium, i. granum.' <sup>10</sup> See post, Prosopus. <sup>11</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dlxxxii, 'Pampini, i. paliurus, herba lanaria, cicer domesticum.' Cf. Bart. p. 33, where *paliurus* follows *pampinus*.

<sup>12</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dxc, 'Pituregium, i. ypericon.' <sup>13</sup> See Polytricum. <sup>14</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dlxxxix, 'Pissa vera, i. pix dura vel sic.' πίσσα ἔγρα. <sup>15</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dlxxxvii, 'Piper agrionsi, i. coloquintida.'

<sup>16</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dlxxxiii, 'Pentalon, i. laureola.' Seld. p. 143, 'Pentalon' respice in dafnoides.' <sup>17</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dxcv, 'Psidua, i. flos mali granati vel cortex.' Bart. p. 35, 'Psidua cortex est mali granati.' Seld. p. 147, 'Persidia, i. cortex mali granati.' σίδιον.

<sup>18</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dlxxxii, 'Panadracia, Panodracia id est aristologia.' <sup>19</sup> See ante, Aspalton. <sup>20</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dlxxxiv, 'Perniones vel rosule' sunt excoriaciones quæ fiunt in nimio frigore in calcaneis.' id. c. dlxxxvi, 'Pinorde, i. rosata.'

Silv. c. dlxxxii, 'Parthenion, partenita, id est arthemisia.' <sup>21</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dlxxxii, 'Panax chironia' quam latini enulam campanam [dicunt].'

<sup>22</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dlxxxii, 'Pios gr. elkos, pus, sanies:' cf. id. c. dlxxxix, 'Pisarak, id est usnee faranois idem.' <sup>23</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dxcv, 'Prosopus, i. bardanus.' See ante, Personatia.

<sup>24</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dlxxxvii, 'Piperapum vel pipera pum dicitur acorus.'

**Plumidera**, i. elleborum.

**Picula**<sup>1</sup>, i. resina pini.

**Quercula maior**<sup>2</sup>, id est, chamepithyos.

**Quiamus**<sup>3</sup>, i. faba.

**Quercula minor**, id est chamedrys.

**Quinque neruia**<sup>4</sup>, i. lanceola.

**Quinorapi**<sup>5</sup>, i. nuclei pini.

**Quiricathasia**<sup>6</sup>, tribuli mari.

**Quiporodani**<sup>7</sup>, i. rosa canina.

**Quassa**<sup>8</sup>, i. aqua.

**Quiamos**<sup>9</sup>, i. syla.

**Quiricus**<sup>10</sup>, i. semen lini.

**Quiagulos**<sup>11</sup>, i. coagulum.

**Qualnutes**<sup>12</sup>, i. lac.

**Quicomin**<sup>13</sup>, i. pulegium.

**Quelanea**<sup>14</sup>, i. iusquiamus.

**Quiconus**<sup>15</sup>, i. papauer.

**Quoroto**<sup>16</sup>, i. cucumber.

**Quartila**<sup>17</sup>, i. lactula.

**Quilionsagus**<sup>18</sup>, i. oleum siccionum.

**Quion**<sup>19</sup>, i. trianguius, uel uinci radix.

**Romeon**<sup>20</sup>, i. raphanum.

**Radix euisci**<sup>21</sup>, i. althœa.

**Ramicedri**<sup>22</sup>, i. iuniperi lignum.

**Ramnus**, i. spica<sup>23</sup> alba, uel benedicta.

**Rhodoxylon**<sup>24</sup>, i. oleum rosatum, et acetum.

**Ros syriacus**<sup>25</sup>, i. flos orni. uel nucis sylvaticæ similis est rosæ.

**Rosa**<sup>26</sup>, semen eius anthera, eis utimur.

**Rorastrum**<sup>27</sup>, folia habet, ut viticella, sed undique pungentia.

**Rosmarinus**, flos eius anthos.

**Robella**<sup>28</sup>, quasi pisa uiridis.

<sup>1</sup> Bart. p. 34, 'Pix liquida, picula, idem, terpiche.'

See ante, Liamus.

<sup>2</sup> Seld. p. 152, 'Quinquenervia, lanceolata, plantago, centumnervia idem.'

Cf. Bart. p. 36.

<sup>3</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dxcvii, 'Quinocarpi, Quinocarpus, i. nuclei pini.'

<sup>4</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dxcvii, 'Quirita, id est testa cabali marini.'

<sup>5</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dxcvii, 'Quinodorodapni, id est rosa canina;' a confusion of κυνόροδον.

<sup>6</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dxcvii, 'Quassa, i. aqua.'

<sup>7</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dxcvii, 'Quiamos i. squilla, et quiamos id est faba.'

Perhaps κύανος squilla, from the colour.

<sup>8</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dxcvii, 'Quiricus id est semen lini.'

Bart. p. 13, 'Bruncus, rasta lini idem.' id. p. 23, 'Grinicus, cuscute idem.'

Seld. p. 77, 'Gruncus, brinicus, cuscute, vasta lini, podagra lini idem.'

<sup>9</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dxcvii, 'Quactus, i. coagulum.'

id. c. dxcvii, 'Quilius, i. coagulum.'

<sup>10</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dxcvii, 'Qualunes, i. lac.'

<sup>11</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dxcvii, 'Quinctomi, i. pulegium.'

See ante, Glyconium.

<sup>12</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dxcvi, 'Qualanea, i. iusquiamus.'

<sup>13</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dxcvii, 'Quigonius, i. papaver.'

<sup>14</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dxcvi, 'Quatila, i. lactuca.'

<sup>15</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dxcvii, 'Quilonifacum, i. oleum siccionum.'

Perhaps ἔλαιον Σικνάνιον, Diosc. i. 33.

<sup>16</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dxcvii, 'Quoroto, i. radix iunci.'

<sup>17</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dcvii, 'Quirion trianguli id est radix uinci.'

<sup>18</sup> Bart. p. 37, 'Romei, Rhomeret, i. raffanus, christo.'

Seld. p. 153, 'Raphanus, romeus, resta bovis idem.'

<sup>19</sup> Bart. p. 37, 'Romeri, i. raphani.'

<sup>20</sup> Bart. p. 37, 'Hibisci; see ante Althea.'

<sup>21</sup> Seld. p. 153, 'Ramicedus, id est lignum iuniperii.'

<sup>22</sup> Spina.

<sup>23</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dcvii, 'Rodonsion,

i. oleum rosatum et acetum.'

<sup>24</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dcviii, 'Ros syriacus aliqui exponunt,

quidam quod est flos orni et aliqui quod est sumach.'

Seld. p. 155, 'Ros syriacus, i. flos orni vel malve.'

Bart. p. 21, 'Flos syriacus, flos malvae, sed ros syriacus est flos orni.'

<sup>25</sup> Bart. p. 10, 'Antera dicitur flos rosæ.'

<sup>26</sup> Bart. p. 37, 'Rorastri, vitis alba.'

<sup>27</sup> Seld. p. 154, 'Rorastrum folia habet ut viticella undique pungencia.'

<sup>28</sup> Seld. p. 155, 'Robelia vel robulea, legumen est.'

Rapistrum <sup>1</sup> , id est, ammoniacum.	Radiatum <sup>12</sup> , iusquiamum.
Rhagidia <sup>2</sup> , i. scissura.	Rosia <sup>13</sup> , i. aristolis, uel marrubium.
Raphanus, i. radix cutica.	Risanapanace <sup>14</sup> , id est, peucedanum.
Radicula, i. limaria, uel struthius.	Racceuece, i. feniculum.
Rira <sup>3</sup> , i. radix.	Ramilla, i. camilla.
Rhodonsyron <sup>4</sup> , i. rosa sicca.	Reatis <sup>15</sup> , i. petroselinum.
Resina, i. gummi abietis.	Rumex, i. lappacium acutum.
Rheuponticum, i. barbarum.	Radiolus <sup>16</sup> , i. ireos.
Ruffus <sup>5</sup> , i. celsus.	Rsalacanna <sup>17</sup> , i. capitello unde sapo fit.
Resina pina <sup>6</sup> , i. picula.	Ragarius <sup>18</sup> , i. grana solis.
Rhodus <sup>7</sup> , uel rhodia, i. cortex maligranati.	Racardus <sup>19</sup> , i. cardamomum.
Rapa <sup>8</sup> , i. gongelida.	Rhodonogyra <sup>20</sup> , uel ran. id est, rosa.
Rosmarinus, i. libanotidos.	Ralba <sup>21</sup> , agrestis.
Resina terebinthina, id est, gumma.	Sletio <sup>22</sup> , i. pes columbinus.
Rhodon, i. rosa.	Saluinca, i. spica celtica.
Raticus, i. anetum.	Sampsuchus <sup>23</sup> , amaracus uel sperma, i. maiorana.
Rubicam <sup>9</sup> , i. sinopidem.	Secacul <sup>24</sup> , i. eryngium.
Rhodolœon, i. oleum roseum.	Strobilæa <sup>25</sup> , i. pinea.
Rrquirhytia <sup>10</sup> , i. herba duleis.	
Rhodostagma <sup>11</sup> , id est, aqua rosata.	
Regia, i. cauda caballina.	

<sup>1</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dc, 'Rapistrum, armoratia.' Seld. p. 153, 'Rapistrum, armoceren.' See ante, Armoracia.

<sup>2</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dxcviii, 'Ragadia dicuntur scissure accidentes in ano vel pedibus multi ardoris.' Seld. p. 153, 'Ragadia vel ragagia, i. fissura vel cissura.' Bart. p. 36, 'Ragadia, i. fissura de sole vel frigore nata in pedibus vel alibi.'  $\rho\alpha\gamma\alpha$ .

<sup>3</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dcvi, 'Riza, rhiza, id est radix.'  $\rho\acute{\imath}\zeta\alpha$ .

<sup>4</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dcvii, 'Rodonosiron,

i. rosa sicca.'  $\rho\acute{\imath}\delta\sigma\pi\eta\pi\acute{\imath}\nu$ . <sup>5</sup> See ante, Bulbus fisticus.

<sup>6</sup> See ante, Picula.

<sup>7</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dcvii, 'Rodius id est cortex mali granati.' ib. 'Roidea, Rhoidea, id est arbor mali granati.'

<sup>8</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dc, 'Rapa quid est l. delion, gre. gongillion.'  $\gamma\omega\gamma\gamma\pi\lambda\acute{\imath}\acute{\imath}\acute{\imath}\acute{\imath}\acute{\imath}\acute{\imath}$ . See ante, 'Congelidon i. rapa.'

<sup>9</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dcx, 'Rubicar, rubrica, i. sinopida.' See ante, Militum.

<sup>10</sup> See ante, 'Rodostoma, i. aqua ro[sarum]'  $\rho\acute{\imath}\delta\delta\sigma\tau\alpha\gamma\mu\alpha$ .

<sup>11</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dcvi, 'Rosilo, Rosilio, i. aristologia.'

<sup>12</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dxcviii, 'Radianturn, i. iusquiamus.'

<sup>13</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dcvii, 'Riza panace, i. peucedanum.'

<sup>14</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dc, 'Reactis, id est petroselinum.'

<sup>15</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dc, 'Radiolus, id est yreos.' Gladiolus.

<sup>16</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dxcviii, 'Rasacoltana, id est capitellum saponis.' Bart. p. 14, 'Capitellum, lexiva fortis.' See ante, 'Crini, i. lilium unde sapo fit.'

<sup>17</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dxcviii, 'Ragurius, i. granum solis.'

<sup>18</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dxcviii, 'Racardus, i. cardamomum.'

<sup>19</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dcvii, 'Rodonagria, i. rosa agrestis alba.'

<sup>20</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dcxxxix, 'Spleticos, i. pes columbinus.' Seld. p. 168, 'Spleton, i. pes columbinus.' See ante, Flectios.

<sup>21</sup>  $\sigma\acute{\imath}\mu\phi\pi\chi\sigma\pi\acute{\imath}\nu$ . Matth. Silv. c. dcxxi, 'Sansucus, maiorana persa.'

<sup>22</sup> Matth. Silv. c. 38, 'Setacul, i. sigillum Sanctæ Mariæ, vel yringi secundum quosdam.'

<sup>23</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dclv, 'Strobilia, Gall. 7, memirica, i. id est pinea.'  $\sigma\tau\rho\beta\iota\lambda\iota\sigma\pi\acute{\imath}\nu$ .

**Stuma**<sup>1</sup>, i. caulis agrestis crassæ cœpæ.  
**Secca**<sup>2</sup> [in marg. Sceha], i. hyssopus.  
**Scordeon**<sup>3</sup>, i. allium agreste.  
**Staphisagria**<sup>4</sup>, herba pedicularis, i. caput-purgium.  
**Sistrum**, uel anethum agreste, id est meu.  
**Stypterea**<sup>5</sup>, i. alumen.  
**Sinonum**<sup>6</sup>, i. petroselinum agreste.  
**Smyris**<sup>7</sup>, quidam lapis.  
**Sandaracha**<sup>8</sup>, quoddā genus uernicis.  
**Septemer**<sup>9</sup>, i. sagapenum.  
**Sebanum**<sup>10</sup>, i. semen apii, uel semen lini.  
**Simbra**<sup>11</sup>, i. saturegia.  
**Stæchados barba**<sup>12</sup>, i. polium marinum.  
**Sandychus**<sup>13</sup>, est cōfectio quedam.  
**Smitne basilicor**<sup>14</sup>, i. myrca.  
**Splemon**<sup>15</sup>, i. scolopendria.  
**Stagni rotūdus**, id est absynthium nigrum.

**Satyrion**<sup>16</sup>, i. priapiscus, uel testiculi leporis.  
**Saphisalidos**<sup>17</sup>, i. pastinaca.  
**Sticide sagria**<sup>18</sup>, idem est cucumber agrestis.  
**Sicaro**<sup>19</sup>, i. sisymbrium.  
**Stilla**<sup>20</sup>, i. bulbus.  
**Sambuci medianus cortex uocatur, et quandoque cortice, et radice utimur.**  
**Scanapis**, flos eius anthos.  
**Senaro**<sup>21</sup>, cardus benedictus, et carduncellus, idem est.  
**Scifola** habet folia lucida, et pinguia tota utimur.  
**Sigillu. S. Mariæ**<sup>22</sup> facit hastā rectam, et aliquātulum lōgā, et altam, et folia rara, et aspera, radice utimur.  
**Sigillū Salomonis** facit hastā flexam in arcu, et multa folia sursum trahētia et

<sup>1</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dclv, ‘*Struthion botami*, i. struton herba caulinus agrestis.’ Bart. p. 38,  
‘*Strucnium*, i. caulis agrestis.’ στρύχνον.

<sup>2</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dcxxxii, ‘*Seca, secha, sceha*,

i. ysopus.’ Bart. p. 41, ‘*Suffe*, i. ysopus.’

<sup>3</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dcxxix, ‘*Scoreion, scordio, scordium*, id est allium agreste.’ σκόρδιον.

<sup>4</sup> Bart. p. 41, ‘*Staphisagria*, i. herba pedicularis.’ id. p. 14, ‘*Caputpurgium*, i. stafisagria.’

<sup>5</sup> Matth.

Silv. c. dcliv, ‘*Stipteriasites*, i. id est alumen scissum.’ στυπτηρία.

<sup>6</sup> Matth. Silv. c.

dcliii, ‘*Sinonum, petroselinum agreste*.’ Bart. p. 30, ‘*Sinoni*, i. semen petrocilini agrestis.’

<sup>7</sup> σμύρις, emery.

Matth. Silv. c. dclvi, ‘*Smiris grec. lapis asperimus quo alii parantur lapides*’

<sup>8</sup> σανδαράκη.

Matth. Silv. c. dcxviii, ‘*Sandaracha apud Dias. pro auripigmento rubeo capitur*’

<sup>9</sup> Matth.

Silv. c. dcxxxvii, ‘*Septemere, i. serapinum. Septepinee, idem*’ Seld. p. 171, *Septemete*.

<sup>10</sup> σέλινον.

<sup>11</sup> Bart. p. 42, ‘*Timbra, satureia idem*’

<sup>12</sup> Bart. p. 41, ‘*Sticados* ..

citrinum idem est quod barba Jovis.’

<sup>13</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dcix, ‘*Sandicum* in li.

dinamidiarum Gal. est confectio alfa siricon.’ σάνδυξ.

<sup>14</sup> Matth.

Silv. c. dclii, ‘*Staflium*, grec. ceras, id est pastinaca.’ σταφυλῖνος.

<sup>15</sup> Matth.

Silv. c. dcxxxix, ‘*Sicui agrii*, i. cucumber agrestis.’ ib. ‘*Sicides agria*, id est cucumber agrestis.’ σίκνος

<sup>16</sup> Matth.

ἄγριος.

<sup>17</sup> Matth.

Silv. c. dcxxxix, ‘*Sicara* i. sisymbrium. *Sicharos* idem.’ σίσαρον.

<sup>18</sup> Matth.

Silv. c. dcl, ‘*Sigillum Sancte Marie*, i. seracul, quod uulgo dicitur zenogiebo.’ Bart. p. 39,

<sup>19</sup> Matth.

‘*Sigillum beatæ Marie* herba est quæ facit hastam rectam et folia aspera et spissa.’ Seld. p. 169,

<sup>20</sup> Matth.

‘*Sigillum Sancte Marie* facit hastam rectam aliquantulum longam et altam et folia rara et aspera,

<sup>21</sup> Matth.

radice utimur.’

<sup>22</sup> Matth.

flores albos plures, sub arcu hastæ suæ deorsum trahëtes, se. et radice utimur.	<b>Sauina</b> <sup>7</sup> , i. bratheos, <b>Sētis</b> <sup>8</sup> , i. rubus, qui facit mora. <b>Sambucus</b> arbor similis est degaleæ in foliis.
<b>Spondallidō</b> <sup>1</sup> , radice utimur similis est sinono, sed rotūdiora habet folia, si- nonū, et acutiora, et lucidiora magis a stipite remota semen eius ut semen petroselinum.	<b>Satiofoas</b> , i. sarcocolla, <b>Saponaria</b> <sup>9</sup> , burit, herba fullonis, idem est.
<b>Scophularia</b> <sup>2</sup> quasi lactucela habens tes- ticulos.	<b>Saliunca</b> , i. spica celtica.
<b>Serpyllus</b> , i. saturegia agrestis herba utimur.	<b>Styrax liquida</b> <sup>10</sup> , i. sagia.
<b>Sympytum</b> <sup>3</sup> , consolida maiora nagalli- cum, idem est. radice utimur.	<b>Stobylia</b> <sup>11</sup> , i. semen pineæ.
<b>Scilla</b> <sup>4</sup> , i. cepa maior.	<b>Siecidies phu</b> . id est cucumer agrestis.
<b>Spathula fētida</b> , spathula salubris, idem est.	<b>Sinopide</b> <sup>12</sup> , i. terra rubea.
<b>Sisymbrium</b> <sup>5</sup> , i. balsamita aquatica, uel absynthium ponticum.	<b>Samum</b> , i. fructus iuniperi.
<b>Semperuua</b> , i. aizoon.	<b>Siccidos</b> <sup>13</sup> , i. gala asiana.
<b>Scariola</b> <sup>6</sup> , endiuia, trosisma idē est, foliis, et radicibus utimur.	<b>Squiballa</b> <sup>14</sup> , i. dura stercora.
<b>Sponsa solis</b> , elitropia, solsequia, ci- chorea, intyba, idē est, foliis, et semine utimur.	<b>Simila</b> <sup>15</sup> , i. folia, uel medium furfur.
<b>Sinape agrestis</b> habet lata folia, et ro- tunda.	<b>Semicupimen</b> <sup>16</sup> , i. thymamedia. [ <i>in marg.</i> trina.]
	<b>Siscrios</b> <sup>17</sup> , i. siler montanus.
	<b>Sterione</b> , i. gallia.
	<b>Styracos</b> <sup>18</sup> , i. storax.
	<b>Sileo</b> <sup>19</sup> , i. policaria.
	<b>Solouinsia</b> <sup>20</sup> , cidamum.
	<b>Stisaphora</b> , i. cōtra oriētalisi.
	<b>Sandyx</b> , i. auripigmentum.
	<b>Scimus</b> <sup>21</sup> , i. lenticus.

<sup>1</sup> σφονδύλιον.      <sup>2</sup> Scrophularia.  
anagallica, ara. picterion, la. vero consolida.'

<sup>3</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dclxv, 'Sisimbrium, id est absinthium ponticum.'

<sup>4</sup> Bart. p. 40, 'Squilla, cepa marina idem.'

<sup>5</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dclxv, 'Sisimbrium, id est absinthium ponticum.' Perhaps τρώξιμα, see post, sub Trozuua.

<sup>6</sup> Bracteos i. savina.' Seld. p. 158, 'Savinia, bracteos idem.'

<sup>7</sup> Bart. p. 13, 'Brateos vel

<sup>8</sup> 'Sentix, i. rubus vel quilibet fructus spinosus.' Seld. p. 167, 'Sentix uel sentis, i. rubus qui portat mora, uel quilibet fructus spinosus.'

<sup>9</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dcxxxi, 'Saponaria, herba fullonum idem, l. borith.'

<sup>10</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dcxxvi, 'Satangitam, i. storax liquida.' id. c. dcxl,

'Sigia, i. storax liquida.'

<sup>11</sup> See ante, Strobilæa.

i. terra rubea.' See ante, Militum.

Cecidos.

<sup>12</sup> Seld. p. 171, 'Sinopide,'

<sup>13</sup> Bart. p. 21, 'Ficida, galla idem.' See ante,

σκύβαλον.

<sup>14</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dcxxix, 'Schiballa, grec. skiballa sunt stercora dura rotunda.'

<sup>15</sup> Bart. p. 39, 'Simila tritici est medulla, s. farina purissima.' Seld. p. 171,

'Simila. i. mundissima farina frumenti.'

<sup>16</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dclxxv, 'Semicupium, i. tina.'

Seld. p. 166, 'Semicupium, i. tinea media vel cuppa parua.'

<sup>17</sup> Bart. p. 39, 'Siselci, i. sileris

montani.' σέσελις.

<sup>18</sup> στύραξ.

<sup>19</sup> ψύλλιον, see ante, Psylion.

Silv. c. dclvii, 'Solinersia, i. ciclaminus.'

<sup>20</sup> Matth.

<sup>21</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dcxxix, 'Scinus, scin, l. lentiscus.'

σχῖνος.

<b>Symphonica</b> <sup>1</sup> , iusquiamus canicularis, latreculaide est.	<b>Spōdogos</b> <sup>16</sup> , i. lanugo, quæ in rosa sylua- tica solet esse.
<b>Silfui</b> <sup>2</sup> , i. garyophyllus.	<b>Syla</b> , i. cerasa.
<b>Scatumcellus</b> <sup>3</sup> , i. umbilicus ueneris.	<b>Silomachat</b> <sup>17</sup> , i. radix, uel cortex cerasi.
<b>Scorfilidos</b> <sup>4</sup> , i. resina, uel corces.	<b>Syripium</b> <sup>18</sup> , i. cyprum.
<b>Spedace</b> <sup>5</sup> , i. cerussa.	<b>Sui</b> , i. sinapis.
<b>Sycaminum</b> , i. celsa mora.	<b>Sale</b> , i. auena.
<b>Sarcocolla</b> , i. agrimonia.	<b>Scupio ferrigena</b> <sup>19</sup> , i. petra argenti.
<b>Sendaminum</b> <sup>6</sup> , i. acrifolium.	<b>Staphenamice</b> <sup>20</sup> , i. succus papaveris.
<b>Senacis</b> , i. spica celtica.	<b>Scalia</b> , i. casta.
<b>Scarade</b> <sup>7</sup> , i. saluia.	<b>Salpadatiae</b> , i. aphronitrum.
<b>Scura</b> <sup>8</sup> , i. lacerta.	<b>Scalacadrene</b> <sup>21</sup> , i. sal lucidum.
<b>Scolopendria</b> <sup>9</sup> , i. lingua ceruina.	<b>Sapa</b> <sup>22</sup> , i. mistum coctum.
<b>Sepetos</b> <sup>10</sup> , i. bacca lauri.	<b>Sansica</b> <sup>23</sup> , i. basilicon.
<b>Sisama</b> <sup>11</sup> , i. semē papaveris, agrestis, sisama etiam sunt quædā grana tra- gacanthi.	<b>Sacrapax</b> <sup>24</sup> , i. attriplices.
<b>Spagnum</b> <sup>12</sup> , i. saluia.	<b>Seldaeo</b> <sup>25</sup> , i. tris irica.
<b>Sisamus</b> <sup>13</sup> , i. pastillos, vel semē balsami.	<b>Sinon elauer</b> , i. agrimonia.
<b>Searius</b> <sup>14</sup> , i. ficus.	<b>Sumbul</b> <sup>26</sup> , i. spica.
<b>Spaltea</b> <sup>15</sup> , i. palma.	<b>Sabar</b> <sup>27</sup> , i. aloe.
	<b>Sota</b> <sup>28</sup> , i. uinci radix.
	<b>Sisan</b> <sup>29</sup> , i. ireos.

<sup>1</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dxxli, 'Symphoniaca, iusquiamus, cassilago, dens caballinus, canicularis, calicularis.' Bart. p. 40, 'Symphoniaca, i. iusquiamus.' Read laterecula, and cf. E. P. N. p. 28, 'Laterculum, beolone,' and p. 31, 'Symphoniaca, beolone.'

<sup>2</sup> Bart. p. 40, 'Silfia est asafetida.'

<sup>3</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dxxxix, 'Scatumcelli, i. umbilici ueneris.' ib. 'Scatuncella

<sup>4</sup> vel scatuncelli, i. umbilicus ueneris.' id. c. dxxx, 'Scotolidos, scotolicus, i. umbilicus ueneris.'

Bart. p. 38, 'Satimcella est umbilicus ueneris.' id. p. 41, 'Statumcellus, umbilicus ueneris idem.'

<sup>5</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dclv, 'Strobilos id est cortex resine pini.'

<sup>6</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dcxxix, 'Scindaminum, i. agrifolium.'

<sup>7</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dxxix, 'Scaredalsa-i. saluia.'

<sup>8</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dxxvi, 'Saura, gre. lacertus.'

id. c. dxxxii, 'Scura, i. lacerta.' σαύρα.

<sup>9</sup> Bart. p. 38, 'Scolopendria, i. lingua cervina

spleneon idem.'

<sup>10</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dcxxxvii, 'Seperos, i. bacca lauri.'

<sup>11</sup> σήσαμον.

<sup>12</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dcxl, 'Spagnum, i. saluia.'

<sup>13</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dcliv, 'Sisamos, id est

confectio de melle similis penidiis, Diase.'

<sup>14</sup> σήσαμη.

<sup>15</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dclix, 'Spaltem id est palma.'

<sup>16</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dcli, 'Spondagos i. lanugo que in rosa siluatica nasci solet.'

<sup>17</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dext, 'Silomata, l. cortex celosi.'

<sup>18</sup> Compare Diosc. i. 4, κύπειρος, οἱ δὲ ἐρυσίσκηπτον ὡς

τὴν ἀσπάλαθον καλοῦσι.

<sup>19</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dxxxii, 'Scupio ferrameo id est petra argenti.'

<sup>20</sup> Seld. p. 164, 'Staphiden, i. succus.'

<sup>21</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dcxvi, 'Sal audarene, i. sal

alexandrinum uel lucidum.'

<sup>22</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dcxxi, 'Sapa est mustum coctum ad

consumptionem trium partium.' See Bart. p. 37.

<sup>23</sup> σάμψυχον.

<sup>24</sup> Matth. Silv. dxxc. vi, 'Satrapam, i. attriplex.'

Perhaps ἀτράφαξις.

<sup>25</sup> Compare Diosc. i. 1,

οἱ δὲ ἵπις ἱλυρική, οἱ δὲ θελπίδη.

<sup>26</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dclix, 'Sumbul, sumbel, arab. i.

spica nardi.'

<sup>27</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dcxi, 'Sabar, sabor, i. aloe.'

<sup>28</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dclix. 'Sota, i. uinci radix.'

<sup>29</sup> σοῦσον. See ante, Oleum succinum.

Seris<sup>1</sup>, i. sarcocolla.  
Sumac<sup>2</sup>, i. mater.  
Stargil, i. cytonia.  
Simberseber, i. alumem.  
Sedenegi<sup>3</sup>, i. battæ bisaniæ. [in marg.  
blacta byzantia.]

Tibaiarum<sup>4</sup>, i. sulphur uiuum.  
Trochisci<sup>5</sup>, id est rotund cōfectio.  
Thus, i. olibanum longum.  
Tuniana<sup>6</sup>, i. cozumbrum.  
Trifolij semen, i. trifolium acutum.  
Terra sigillis<sup>7</sup>, i. argilla, uel creta.  
Cesapium<sup>8</sup>, i. sinapis alba.  
Trozuaa<sup>9</sup>, uel endiuia, i. scariola.  
Turiones<sup>10</sup>, i. sumitates.  
Trifagus<sup>11</sup>, i. trifolium acutum.  
Trigon<sup>12</sup>, i. sonum gutturis.

Thora, ut toxicum ualet.  
Tymbra<sup>13</sup>, i. saturegia.  
Tapsus masculus, i. flosmus, foliis utimur.  
Tibuel fibri, i. fēnugrēcum.  
Tribula<sup>14</sup>, i. laccinder.  
Trianneti<sup>15</sup>, i. petroselinum.  
Tridax<sup>16</sup>, i. lactuca.  
Thithymalus<sup>17</sup>, i. galaties.  
Tēcandestra<sup>18</sup>, i. pyrethrum.  
Teruneon, i. pentaphylon.  
Trissago maior<sup>19</sup>, id est chamēdryos.  
Trusagnire<sup>20</sup>, id est furfur super ignem.  
Traisenocum, i. chamæmelum.  
Tridica agria<sup>21</sup>, id est lactuca syluatica.  
Thapsia<sup>22</sup>, succus ferulæ.  
Tetigra<sup>23</sup>, i. tribulus.  
Tobir<sup>24</sup>, i. rosmarinus.  
Tathides<sup>25</sup>, i. artemisia.

<sup>1</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dclxxvii, ‘Seris est species scariole et est cicoria.’ σέρις, Diosc. ii. 159.

<sup>2</sup> Matth. Silv. c. delix, ‘Sumac, i. macer.’ <sup>3</sup> Bart. p. 13, ‘Blatta est quasi squama piscis.... et invenitur in fronte piscis degentis in conca rotunda et tortuosa, sed nos utimur blanca bisancia pro ea.’

<sup>4</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dclxxvii, ‘Tibapparum, i. cibus ignis, l. thion, i. sulfur vivum quasi tibapirum.’ ib. ‘Thianapiron, i. sulfur iudaicum et est sulfur vivum.’ ib. ‘Thiosapiro id est sulfur sine igne.’ θεῖον ἀπυρον, Diosc. v. 123. See ante, Fubapiron and Girapiron.

<sup>5</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dclxxx, ‘Trociscos, grec. a trochos, i. rotunda confectio.’ Bart. p. 42, ‘Trociscus, i. rotunda confectio.’ <sup>6</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dclxxvii, ‘Timiana, . . fit ex eo fumigium bonum sed nos communiter vocamus timiamitis cozum cozumbrium confictam, l. corumbrium causa camō. Et est storacis liquide.’ θυμίαμα.

<sup>7</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dclxvii, ‘Terra figuli, terra munda id est cretica et satis stiptica, s. argilla vel creta.’ <sup>8</sup> Matth. Silv. c. delxvii,

‘Tenapium, i. sinapis alba.’ id. c. dclxxvii, ‘Tisapium, i. sinapis albus.’ <sup>9</sup> Matth.

Silv. c. dclxxx, ‘Trosima, trosimia, troximel, troxima, intuba.’ τρώξιμα. See ante, sub Scariola.

<sup>10</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dclxxxiii, ‘Turrones, i. extremitates vel capreoli.’ ib. ‘Turiones, i. teneritate summitatum arborum vel arbustorum ut vitium et similium.’ See Columella, xii. 50.

<sup>11</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dclxxx, ‘Trifago maior, trisogus, i. camedreos.’ ib. ‘Trizoaga, i. camedreos.’

<sup>12</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dclxxx, ‘Trigon, grece turtur.’ Perhaps τρυγάνων, sonus turturis. <sup>13</sup> Matth.

Silv. c. dclxxxiii, ‘Tymbra, i. saturegia.’ Bart. p. 42, ‘Timbra, satureia idem.’ θυμθρα.

<sup>14</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dclxxx, ‘Tribuca, i. lacertides.’ <sup>15</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dclxxx, ‘Triamenti,

i. petroselinum. <sup>16</sup> θρίδαξ.

Lacterida.’ τιθύμαλος γαλακτίτης. <sup>17</sup> E. P. N. p. 7, ‘Tytymallus calatites, p is

c. dclxxviii, ‘Tocandestre, i. piretrum.’ <sup>18</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dclx, ‘Tacedenste, i. piretrum.’ id.

c. dclxxviii, ‘Tocandestre, i. piretrum.’ <sup>19</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dclxxx, ‘Trizoaga, i. camedreos.’

<sup>20</sup> See ante, Tibaiarum. <sup>21</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dclxxx, ‘Tridi agreei, i. lactuca agrestis.’ id. c.

dclxxvii, ‘Thidax agria, id est lactuca agrestis.’ θρίδαξ ἀγρία. <sup>22</sup> Bart. p. 41, ‘Tapsia, i. herba trutannorum.’ <sup>23</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dclxviii, ‘Terica, i. tribuli.’ <sup>24</sup> Matth. Silv.

c. dclxxvii, ‘Tibir, i. rosmarinus.’ <sup>25</sup> Matth. Silv. c. delxi, ‘Tagantes, i. arthemisia.’ E. P. N.

p. 27, ‘Artemesia tagantes, helde.’ id. p. 32, ‘Gagantes, mug-wyrt.’ id. p. 2, ‘Artemesia tagantes.’

Tergio <sup>1</sup> , i. filex.	Venti maior, i. anagal.
Troicutes, i. betonica.	Venti media, i. bugla.
Trisafice <sup>2</sup> , i. gladiolus.	Venti minor, id est cōsolida minor.
Tronecaria <sup>3</sup> , i. peristereon.	Vermicularis maior retrosellit idem est.
Tertis, i. orobus, uel cicercula.	Vermicularis minor similis est ei; herba utimur.
Torobos <sup>4</sup> , i. aqua lactis.	Virga pastoris <sup>14</sup> , i. lupi pect.
Taras <sup>5</sup> , i. aqua marina.	Verminaca <sup>15</sup> , i. militaris.
Taitarum, i. greupa.	Veche, i. uitreola quā equi comedunt.
Tacumo <sup>6</sup> , i. ebulus.	Vngula <sup>16</sup> , i. pes leonis quæ dī ungula caballina.
Tecanti, i. euphorbium.	Vnfacion <sup>17</sup> , i. flos uitis.
Torta rubea <sup>7</sup> , id est bolus armenicus.	Vatus <sup>18</sup> , i. mora syluatica.
Tici <sup>8</sup> , i. sulphur.	Victoria policō, i. buglossa.
Teremerbin, i. manna [in marg. terranabin].	Vitumē <sup>19</sup> , i. sulphur iudaicū.
<b>V</b> ulgæ <sup>9</sup> , id est asara baccara.	Velixtratum <sup>20</sup> , i. petroselinum.
Vnfar <sup>10</sup> , i. cinaprium, uel minium.	Vlixarum, i. lilium uirginale.
Virgia, i. lilium.	Vtridos <sup>21</sup> , i. lac quod urinæ simile est.
Viola, floribus et foliis utimur.	Vzifut <sup>22</sup> , i. sinopide.
Vua lupina <sup>11</sup> , i. striguum.	<b>X</b> yllotaria <sup>23</sup> , i. lignum cornutum, uel silqua.
Vmbiculus veneris <sup>12</sup> , cotylidones.	
Vscatūcelli <sup>13</sup> , cimbalaria, idē est, foliis utimur.	

<sup>1</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dclviii, 'Tergio id est filex.' Perhaps πτερίς. <sup>2</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dclxxxi, 'Trisafice, i. gladiolus.' Perhaps Iris Africæ. Plin. Hist. Nat. xxi. 7, 'Tertium locum habet Africana.' <sup>3</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dclxxxii, 'Tronetaria, i. peristereon.' <sup>4</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dclxxviii, 'Torobos, id est aqua lactuce vel lactis.' See ante, Ocrodis, and post, Utridos. <sup>5</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dclxi, 'Talassis, i. aqua marina.' <sup>6</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dclxvi, 'Tatimeo, i. ebulus.' <sup>7</sup> Terra rubea. <sup>8</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dclxxvii, 'Thion, i. sulfur.' θεῖον. <sup>9</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dec, 'Vulgago, vultilago, macer id est bacara, vel asara baccara.' <sup>10</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dxcviii, 'Ugifur, uzifur, i. zinabarum.' id. c. dec, 'Uzufur, zengifur et est cinabrium.' See post, Uzifut. <sup>11</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dec, 'Uva lupina, i. stafisagria secundum quosdam. Averrois dicit quod est solatrum.' E. P. N. p. 14, 'Stramus, vel uva lupina, niht-scada.' στρύχνος. <sup>12</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dxcix, 'Umbilicus veneris, quid est l. cotilidone.' E. P. N. p. 4, 'Cotiledon, þ is Umbilicus Ueneris.' <sup>13</sup> Bart. p. 41, 'Statumcellus, umbilicus veneris idem.' id. p. 43, 'Umbilicus veneris, cimbalaria idem, i. penigresse.' E. P. N. p. 60, 'Hec valmaria, pene-grysse.' <sup>14</sup> E. P. N. p. 47, 'Virga pastoris, wilde-tessel:' ib. p. 80, 'Pentilupi, wulues comb.' Read lupi pecten. <sup>15</sup> Perhaps vermincula = vermiculum. See ante, Militum. <sup>16</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dxcix, 'Unguella farfara, i. ungula cabalina, lege nenufar.' <sup>17</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dxcviii, 'Vnfacion, i. flos vitis.' διμφάκιον. <sup>18</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dclxxxviii, 'Vatus sulac, Vatos rubus, grec. vel mora sylvatica. l. batus.' βάτος. <sup>19</sup> Bitumen. <sup>20</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dxcviii, 'Ulixatum, i. petroselini species, scilicet petroselinum.' Read olus atrum. <sup>21</sup> See ante, Ocrodis, i. serum de lacte.' δρρώδης: with a confusion of δρός (serum) and οὖπον. <sup>22</sup> Bart. p. 43, 'Uzifur, i. vermilon.' <sup>23</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dec, 'Xiliqua carubia, keratium idem.' id. 'Xiloceratum, i. siliqua.'

Xylobalsamum, i. lignum balsami.	Zema <sup>13</sup> , i. succus.
Xili <sup>1</sup> , i. lignum.	Zizania <sup>14</sup> , i. lolium.
Xilonacor <sup>2</sup> , i. cortex celsi.	Zion <sup>5</sup> , i. semper uiua.
Xyloaloes <sup>3</sup> , i. lignum aloes.	Zinirna <sup>16</sup> , i. myrrha.
Xylomyrrha, id est lignum myrræ.	Zyperi <sup>17</sup> , i. galla.
Xia <sup>4</sup> , i. senationes.	Zogi <sup>18</sup> , i. forcipes.
Xilia <sup>5</sup> , i. cassia.	Zambacea <sup>19</sup> , id est rara unde oleum fit flos eius albus et odorifer.
Xisymbrium <sup>6</sup> , i. balsamita.	Zastræ, c. crocus orientalis.
Xilinon <sup>7</sup> , i. apium.	Zeumia, i. polygonia, uel cētinodia.
Xixia <sup>8</sup> , i. unguenta.	Zingiber <sup>20</sup> , i. radix zingi, uel pyrethri.
Inchoata ab Y. in litteris H. & I. re- quirantur.	Zauco <sup>21</sup> , i. argentum uiuum.
Zuecharum <sup>9</sup> , i. psyllium.	Zarma <sup>22</sup> , i. auripigmentum.
Zonomon <sup>10</sup> , id est sempuiua.	Zerte, i. oleum.
Zomus <sup>11</sup> , i. fermentum.	Zertceria, i. oleum laurinū.
Zucchozaria <sup>12</sup> , id est agnus castus, uel salices marini.	Zerte ecliri, id est oleum lēticinum.
	Zalbe, i. orobus, uel cicercula.
	Ziginaria, id est prassium raminum.

Finis Antidotarii Nicolai, et quorundam aliorum Tractatuum.

<sup>1</sup> ξύλον. <sup>2</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dec, 'Xilomarto, i. cortex celsi.' id. 'Ximaco, i. cortex celsi.'

<sup>3</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dec, 'Xiloaloa vel aloes, id est lignum aloes.' <sup>4</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dec, 'Xia i. senatione' στὸν. <sup>5</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dec, 'Xilia, i. cassia.' Bart. p. 44, 'Xilocassia, i. cassia lignea.' <sup>6</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dec, 'Ximbrium, i. balsamita.' σισύμβριον. <sup>7</sup> σέλινον.

<sup>8</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dec, 'Xiria, i. unguenta.' <sup>9</sup> Matth. Silv. c. decvii, 'Zaccara, i. psilium.' Bart. p. 44, 'Zarchaton, i. psillium.' <sup>10</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dcxxvi, 'Zonomon, i. semperviva.'

<sup>11</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dcxxiii, 'Zimazimi gre. fermentum.' id. c. dcxxvi, 'Zomus, i. fermentum.' ζύμη. <sup>12</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dcxxvi, 'Zuccozaria, zuczocaria id est flos agni casti.' Bart. p. 44, 'Zuccoraria, i. flos agni casti.' <sup>13</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dcxxiii, 'Zema grec. id est succus.'

<sup>14</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dcxxvi, 'Zizanion, grec. zizania lolium.' Bart. p. 44, 'Zizannia, lolium idem.' <sup>15</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dcxxv, 'Zion, i. vita vel semperviva.' Bart. p. 44, 'Zion semperviva idem.' δέλιων. <sup>16</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dcxxiii, 'Zinirna, i. mirra.' σμύρα.

<sup>17</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dcxxv, 'Zipparis, i. galla.' <sup>18</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dcxxvi, 'Zogi, forlices.'

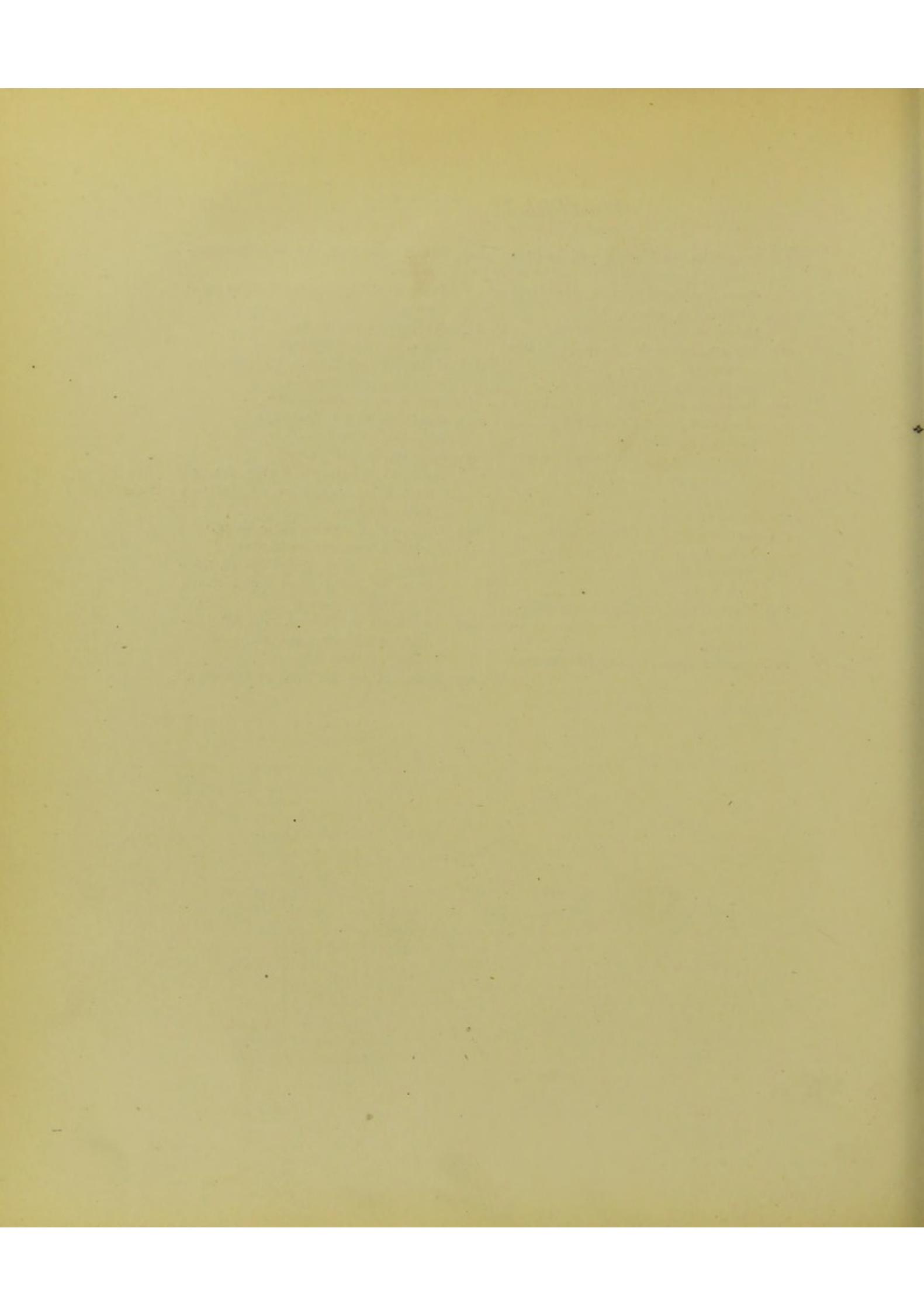
<sup>19</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dc cvii, 'Zamba a uel raya domestica id est sambucus unde oleum fit.' <sup>20</sup> Bart. p. 44, 'Zinziber radix est satis communis.'

<sup>21</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dcix, 'Zauco, i. argentum vivum.' <sup>22</sup> Matth. Silv. c. dcviii, 'Zarin, i. auripigmentum.'

## ADDENDA TO APPENDIX.

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201.	Amarioea, see post <b>Armoracia</b> . <i>Acorus</i> , i. gladius (i.e. <i>gladiolus</i> ). <i>Alogalbra</i> , see post <b>Aglogallice</b> . <i>Aracon</i> , see Seld. p. 4, <i>Alloon</i> . <i>Amylum</i> , see post <b>Hamilium</b> , and Seld. p. 4, <i>Amilum</i> .	208.	ἀρίστη μέν ἐστιν ἡ κυπρία καλομένη δὲ βοτρυῖτις. <b>Carerico</b> , see ante <i>Aneusa</i> . <b>Cucuriones</b> , see Seld. p. 88, <i>Turiones</i> . <b>Centron</b> , i.e. <i>κέγχρος</i> . <b>Coclia</b> , see ante <i>Codion</i> .
202.	<b>Anagalus</b> , see post <b>Anagelicum</b> . Note 4, add Bart. p. 11, 'Apium emoroydarum secundum quosdam similis est rampae nisi quod habet guttas nigras in foliis.' Renzi, Coll. Salernit. iii. 277, 'Nisi quod habet guttas nigras in foliis ut in diaetics particularibus legitur.'	209.	<b>Cunarius</b> , see <i>Hermes</i> , xviii. 532, 'Cinario, cardo,' i.e. <i>κυνάρα</i> . <b>Celtica</b> , see post <b>Elilifagum</b> . <i>Hermes</i> , xviii. 533, 'Cel[t]ica, S[a]luiola.' <b>Congelidon</b> , see ante <i>Caugil</i> . <b>Crini</b> , see post <i>Rsalacanna</i> .
203.	<b>Asara</b> , i. <i>baccara</i> secundum <i>vulgus</i> . <b>Althea</b> , see post <i>Euiscur</i> . <b>Acuceide</b> , see post <i>Cyminum Ethiopicum</i> . <b>Aspaltum</b> , see post <i>Palla</i> .	210.	<b>Carinoleon</b> , that is <i>χαμαιλέων</i> . <b>Cidopendria</b> , see <i>Hermes</i> , xviii. 533, 'Colopentriion, lingua ceruina.' <b>Chestu</b> , see ante <i>Ceston</i> .
204.	<b>Anagius</b> , see ante <b>Adragli</b> . <i>Autinus</i> , for <i>Anthemis</i> . <i>Aoniton</i> , for <i>Aconiton</i> . <b>Ascella</b> , see post <i>Arcella</i> . <i>Amel</i> , i. <i>grana solis</i> , see post <i>Custos orci</i> . <b>Agus</b> , vel <i>Actis</i> , see post <i>Hatis</i> . <b>Afugilla</b> , see post <i>Fugil</i> . <b>Arcella</b> , see ante <i>Ascella</i> . <b>Aglogallice</b> , see ante <i>Alogalbra</i> .	211.	<b>Cheufeudafu</b> , see Seld. p. 88, 'Kufordafin, i. <i>cinamomum</i> '. <b>Doronice</b> , possibly <i>Berenice</i> , i. <i>uermix</i> . <b>Diacopna</b> , cf. <i>Cassius Felix</i> , c. 48, 'Schiston dicunt Græci lac in quo lapides fluviales incensi mittuntur sive extinguntur.' Cf. γάλα σχιστόν, <i>Diosc.</i> ii. 77.
205.	<b>Bisas</b> represents <i>βησασᾶ</i> , while <i>emolia</i> is <i>ἄρμαλα</i> ( <i>Diosc.</i> iii. 46).	212.	<b>Erion</b> , see <i>Hermes</i> , xviii. 538, 'Erion, carice.' <b>Epircum</b> , i.e. <i>Hypericon</i> .
206.	<b>Cadon myristicon</b> , see post <i>Nux myristica</i> .	213.	<b>Eusciuum</b> , see <i>Hermes</i> , xviii. 538, 'Eusumo, semen oleastri'. <b>Eucimus</b> , see <i>Hermes</i> , xviii. 537, 'Eucimo, eruga.'
207.	<b>Cynoglossa</b> , cf. Seld. p. 39, 'Cinoglossa, lingua canis idem,' followed by 'Ciperus, juncus triangularis idem, crescit in locis aquosis, radicibus utimur.'	214.	<b>Eeruzomon</b> , i.e. <i>εὐζωμον</i> . <b>Erugine campana</b> , see post <i>Prassium viride</i> and <i>Ziginaria</i> . See <i>Hermes</i> , xviii. 538, 'Eris flos, de eramento,' and ib. 539, 'Hipoquistide, erugine campano.'
208.	<b>Catariarori</b> , cf. Seld. p. 88, 'Katariacum, i. rasura cornu ceruini'. <b>Cathitii</b> , see post <i>Catrios</i> . <b>Cathinabotho</b> , cf. <i>Diosc.</i> v. 84, <i>καδμείας</i>	215.	<b>Erigo</b> , see ante <i>Ciriogon</i> . <b>Egebel</b> , cf. <i>Gibraltar</i> . <b>Fubapirum</b> , see post <i>Tibaiarum</i> . <b>Flectios</b> , see post <i>Sletio</i> .

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216.	Gemotilis, see Hermes, xviii. 539, 'Gemotilis, mercurialis.'	225.	Oleum succinum, see post Quilion-sagus.
	Geris, see Hermes, xviii. 539, 'Geris, intibo,' i.e. σέρις.		Prasium uiride, see ante Erugine campana.
	Girapiron, see post Tibaiarum.	227.	Psylion, see post Sileo.
217.	Hicatis, see ante Accis and Chamaetrais.		Palla, see ante Aspaltum.
	Hidrana, see post Otridiriana.	228.	Quinorapi, see Hermes, xviii. 532, 'Cocno carpos, nucli pinæ.'
218.	Hagis, see ante Agus.		Quelanea, see ante Gelena.
	Hamilium, see ante Amylum.	229.	Ragurius, see ante Ciriogon.
	Intiba, i.e. intuba.		Saluinca, for Saliunca.
	Ipoquistidos, see ante Esopa cerotis.	230.	Sistrum, for sisarum.
	Istrignus, see Hermes, xviii. 541, 'Istrignus, una lupina.'		Sambuci medianus cortex, &c., cf. Seld. p. 30, 'Canabion est medianus cortex sambuci.'
220.	Liris, i.e. λύρις.	232.	Spagnum, cf. φαγνόν, Diosc. iii. 35.
221.	Lamolea, see ante Chamæleonta.	233.	Turiones, see ante Cucuriones.
	Lithyalepta, see ante Chaunalep.		Thora, i.e. φθορά, cf. Seld. p. 10, 'Anthora est herba quasi contra toram, i. herbam venenosam.'
222.	Melacinagria; apisto is perhaps a form of ibiscus.	234.	Verminaca, see Hermes, xviii. 533, 'Columbina militaris, personatia.'
223.	Magnetis, see ante Lapis magnetis.		Veche, i. vitreola ( <i>viciola</i> ).
	Nesia, probably a truncation of λιμνήσιον.	235.	Ziginaria, see ante Erugine campana.
225.	Oxyrhodonum, see post Rhodoxylon.		



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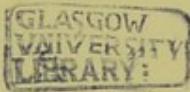
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