

The *ANEMΩNH* of Cratinus, and the “phlogion” of Theophrastus and Pliny, may be compared with the species of *Adonis*.—Horapollon states, that the flower of the “anemone” forms a hieroglyphic character: and the *Adonis æstivalis* and an indigenous species, were seen by Delile in Egypt; where, on the other hand, the modern genus *Anemone* appears to be unknown.

The *ΜΕΛΙΛΩΤΟΣ* of Cratinus, Aristotle, and others, is usually referred to the *Melilotus officinalis*; and the brief notice by Theophrastus (*De Caussis Plant.* vi. 22) corresponds.—The *M. officinalis* was seen by Sibthorp in Greece; and by Clot-Bey and Figari, in Egypt: and allied species, the *M. Messanensis* and *M. Cretica*, were seen by Delile, growing spontaneously at Alexandria, Rosetta, Damietta, and Cairo.

In “B. C. 465,” the accession of Artabanus, the fourth Persian king who ruled Egypt, took place. In the same year, he was succeeded by Artcheschsesch, or Artaxerxes; whose name in hieroglyphic characters has been found on rocks on the Kosser road; and on other monuments; together with the date of the sixteenth year of his reign.

In Yemen, according to Forskal, the *Panicum miliaceum* is called “milæh:” the *ΜΕΛΙΝΗ* of Sophocles, Herodotus iii. 117, Xenophon (*Anab.* i. 5, 10), and Harpocraton, may be compared.—The *P. miliaceum* is a species of millet, described as having a spreading panicle, and said to be sometimes cultivated in Europe. It was seen by Hasselquist in Palestine; and by Forskal, in Egypt.

The medicinal *ΤΡΙΦΥΛΛΟΝ* of Sophocles, Euryphon (2 *De Morbis* 25 and 38), Nicander, Dioscorides, and Pliny xxi. 88, is referred by Sibthorp and others to the *Psoralea bituminosa*.—This plant has not been found in Egypt; but an allied species, *P. Palæstina*, was seen by Delile in a garden at Cairo.

The *ΑΚΑΝΘΗ* of Sophocles (quoted by Plutarch, *Disput. de Epicur.* 19) is clearly a thistle.—Various kinds of thistles have been found in Egypt: as the *Onopordum Græcum*, seen by Sibthorp in Greece and Cyprus; and by Delile, growing spontaneously at Alexandria.

Hellanicus (as quoted by Athenæus xv. 24) speaks of the *ΑΚΑΝΘΑΙ ΛΕΥΚΑΙ*, and *ΜΕΛΑΝΑΙ* being used for garlands in Egypt.—The *Centaurea moschata*, seen in gardens at Cairo, is enumerated by Forskal among the coronary plants.

The *ΠΑΜΝΟΣ* of Sophron, Eupolis, Theophrastus, Euphorion, and Macrobius (*Saturn.* vii. 5), according to the received opinion and Sibthorp’s account of the Greek usage, is the *Lycium Europæum*.—This