

Additional Botanical Items in the Ugaritic Texts

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[Here, to supplement my previous article on botanical items mentioned in the Ugaritic texts (2004a), amendments are provided and omissions made good. Also, some additional cognates are proposed for accepted meanings and new meanings are suggested for 28 words, including *igy*, *apn*, *ar*, *uṣqm*, *iyry*, *blkn*, *glgl*, *grgn*, *hrb*, *kd(y)*, *kky*, *knḥ*, *kpltn*, *kryn*, *lky*, *lzy*, *mry*, *nkt*, *sḡy*, *sll*, *slpd*, *snp*, *tgn*, *tnnb*, *trhy*, *trnn*, *trq*, *zzb* and possibly *ḥbdn*.]

As a follow-up to my “Botanical Snapshot” (Watson 2004a), here I list further names for trees, fruit, plants and herbs in Ugaritic as well as providing corrections to that article and some additional cognates.¹ The most significant publication to appear since is a survey of plant names in Hittite (Stivala 2004)² and her findings are included here, where relevant.³ Also of some interest are a recent book on sycamores (Steiner 2003) and “Indo-European plant names. Uses of plants; their ritual and cultic functions in ancient Indo-European culture”, chapter 4 of a recent work on the Indo-Europeans (Gamkrelidze - Ivanov 1995: 525-72).⁴ In addition there is some reference to other works not included in my previous article.⁵

▪ *igy*, “thorn-bush (?)” (PN: KTU 4.344:17), Akk. *e/igu*, *e/agû*, “eine Art Kameldorn” (AHw 190b; cf. CDA, 67). Von Soden lists Aram. *ḥāg(t)ā* and Arab. *ḥāḡ* as cognates; similarly, Syr. *ḥāgtā*,

1. Note that in my previous article (§7), Ug. *šbry* (!) (which is unattested) should be read as *tbry* (PN: KTU 4.617:18); in addition to the possible meanings (given by Grøndahl PTU, 198, 302-303), cf. Akk. *šibru*, which denotes a plant (CAD Š/2, 382; CDA, 370) and Akk. *šiburratu* (etc.), an aromatic plant (CAD Š/2, 376-77a), Syr. *šabbārā*, “rue” (see also CDA, 370a). Also, on p. 114 under *gml*, for §12.3 read §13.3 and in the bibliography, for “Baganall” read “Bagnall”. Some references omitted from the previous study: the semantic glossaries in CARTU, 182 §17 (“Flora”) and 185-86 §39 (“Agriculture”) and in Korpel 1990: 587-90. One item is missing from the list of new words identified, namely, *tmk*, “onion” (see n. 143); *grgr* (n. 178) remains dubious, but see also Akk. *egemgiru*, *gergiru*, etc., “a medicinal plant” (CDA, 67a). On *plšn* see n. 30 below.

2. See also Popko 1984, Danka - Witczak 2002 and Nesbitt 2002.

3. Note that there are almost no names of trees, flowers, etc. in the personal names from Emar and El Amarna and none in Phoenician and Punic names. The same is not true of place-names: “ces lieux-dits, comme souvent à Mari, portent des noms d’arbres” (Durand 1998: 645 n. f). On trees at Mari: see ‘L’approvisionnement en arbres et en plantes’ (Durand 1997: 333-37), ‘L’approvisionnement en bois’ (*ibid.* 319-33) and ‘L’industrie du bois’ (*ibid.* 254-68).

4. On the apple, see Tischler 2001 and Gamkrelidze - Ivanov 1995: 548-54, and on the grape and the vine, *ibid.* 557-64. On the “Decknamen” of plants etc., as proposed by Köcher 1995 (mentioned in “Botanical Snapshot”, §12.3) see the critical comments by Kinnier Wilson 2005: 48-49. He argues that some may be riddles or simply popular names.

5. Notably Fronzaroli 1969 (offprint kindly supplied by the author); see also Yon 1991, Lev-Yadun - Weinstein-Evron 2003 and Morenz 2000-2005. Rowton (1967) discusses tree-toponyms such as boxwood, cedar, cypress, juniper, oak, pine, plane and terebinth as indications of earlier forestation. Testen (1998) deals with terms for “myrtle” and Germer (2001) looks at the flora of ancient Egypt.

- “Alhagi Maurorum”, is cited in CAD E, 47b; cf. also HSED §1270. However, see Heb. *’gh*, “camel thorn” (HALOT, 10a, where OSA *’g* with this meaning is cited).
- uhl*, “a plant” (“Botanical Snapshot”, §7): see now the Mari TN *uḥūlum*, “salicorne” (i. e. glasswort) on which Durand (1998:212-13) commented: “La ville ... porte manifestement un nom de plante”.
- almg*, “(a tree)” (“Botanical Snapshot”, §5): there is a new occurrence in RS 94.2965:10. Unfortunately, the identity of this tree still remains uncertain. Greenfield - Mayrhofer (1967)⁶ have argued that this wood is not necessarily sandalwood, adding: “It is most plausible that we look to the wooded hills of Lebanon and Syria as its source in ancient times” (*ibid.* 87).
- *apn*, “a pulse (?)” (PN: KTU 4.370:43; 4.371:17, etc.), Heb. *’appōn*, “chick-pea”, Akk. *appānum*, “chick-pea (?)” (CAD A/2, 179a; cf. CDA, 20b).
- aqhr*, “palm-heart” (see “Botanical Snapshot”, §10)⁷: it is interesting that Proto-Indo-European **q^har-* means “nut, nut tree”, possibly the walnut (see Gamkrelidze - Ivanov 1995: 547-48).
- *ar*, “a kind of tree” (TN: KTU 1.92:24; 2.26:10; 4.27:5, etc.; cf. DUL, 95), in view of Aram. *r*, which Muchiki (1999: 165-66) argues, from context, “is probably a name of a tree”, comparing Eg. *ir(w.t)*, also denoting a kind of tree (see Wb I, 114; GHWB, 92b).⁸
- urn*, “fennel (?)” (but “Botanical Snapshot”, §5: “a tree”, perhaps laurel): see Akk. *urannu* (and other spellings), “fennel” (CDA, 426a; AHw, 1430). This would be a loanword as the Ugaritic word for “fennel” is *ṫmr*.
- irp*, “cedar-wood (?)” (KTU 4.123): cf. Hittite *GIŠ eripi-*, which may denote a container (see “Botanical Snapshot”, 143 n. 241). “Forse, dato il contesto [i.e. KTU 4.123] più che al nome del vino, l’ug. *’irp* sarà da accostare al nome del vaso che conteneva il vino, eg. *irpyt*” (Conti 1978: 142). However, the Egyptian term for wine derives from the verb *jrj*, “to ferment” (Zeidler 1998: 24). See also Loretz 2004.
- arz*, “cedar” (“Botanical Snapshot”, §5): cf. also Akk. *arzatu*, “(a plant)” (CDA, 25b; CAD A/2, 325b), perhaps a variant of *arzazu*.⁹
- *uṣqm*, (RS 94.2600:8) is an obscure word that may denote a herb of some kind as it occurs together with *kmn*, *sbbym*, *tyt*, etc. A possible cognate is equally obscure Bab. *ziqqu*, an aromatic herb (CAD Z, 129a) or alkaline plant (CDA, 448b), but evidently, this proposal is very tentative. It may be a form of *zq* (see “Botanical Snapshot”, 118, n. 86) with prosthetic /u/ (on which see Tropper UG §33.423a).
- uṣy*, “ebony(-coloured)” (“Botanical Snapshot”, §5): note that Akk. *uṣū* is also spelled *iṣūm* in Mari and occurs in Assyrian as *aṣū* (Durand 1997: 258 n. a).
- *iyry*, “flower” (PN: KTU 4.222:18), cf. Akk. *ayyaru*, *iyaru*, “flower, rosette; natural flower, etc.” (CDA, 32b; cf. CAD A/1, 229-30; AHw, 24b-25a).
- azmr*, “branches” (KTU 1.41:51; “Botanical Snapshot”, §5): see also Eg. *sm3.w*, “Zweige” (GHWB, 703a), “branches of tree” (CDME, 226) and for other possible cognates see Takács (2000: 199).¹⁰

6. Note the corrected entry in the bibliography, given below.

7. Previously, Watson 2003, where the equivalence with Akk. *uqūru*, “palm-heart”, was first proposed. If correct, prosthesis would not be required here (as proposed by Tropper UG, 202-203).

8. Muchiki (1999: 165-66) also refers to Akk. *e’ru* (or *ēru*), a tree of some kind (cf. CDA, 80a), but makes no reference to Ugaritic. For a different explanation of the Ug. TN *ar* see Watson 2001: 111.

9. On the cedar, see Watson-Treumann 2000-2001 and 2002.

10. See also Wyatt RTU, 354 n. 55 and DUL, 137, with additional cognates, including NA *zamru*, a form of OB *azamru*, “fruit” (cf. CDA, 33b).

- ^c*md*, “a fragrant tree (?)” (“Botanical Snapshot”, §5), may correspond to Akk. *emdu(m)*, *endu*, “an aromatic tree” (CDA, 71). This reading seems confirmed by Durand (2002: 323): “Plusieurs exemples de Mari montrent désormais que *im-di* (var. *im-du*) est non pas un idéogramme, mais la notation phonétique d’un nom de bois”.
- ^c*trb*, “saffron” (KTU 1.85:24; 1.97:12; “Botanical Snapshot”, §12.1), Akk. *azupīru* or *azupirānu* with the same meaning. Note that saffron was used medically as a contraceptive (cf. Stol 2000: 38, 42).
- *blkn*, “aromatic tree (?)” (PN: KTU 4.638:5) see perhaps Akk. *ballukku(m)*, Mari *pa(l)luk/gu*, “an (aromatic) tree” (cf. CDA, 37); “an aromatic matter, most probably a resinous substance” (CAD B, 64).¹¹
- dprn*, “juniper” (“Botanical Snapshot”, §5 and §12.1) occurs in Hittite as *taprinni* (Trémouille 1991).¹²
- *glgl*, “a plant (?)” (PN: KTU 4.339:13), Akk. *galgaltu*, “a plant” (CDA, 88a; AHW 274b); “a drug” that grows in the wild, on mountains (cf. CAD G, 14b).¹³
- *grgn*, “conifer(?)” (PN: KTU 4.69 v 8, etc.), Ug. Akk. *ḫarganā*, “a conifer” (cf. “Botanical Snapshot”, §8) and Akk. (*ḫ*)*argānum*, a conifer (CAD A/1, 253b-54). See also the Mari TN (*ḫ*)*arganu*, “Mekka-Melissa” (Durand 1998: 645 n. f.)
- hbn*, “ebony” (“Botanical Snapshot”, §5): there is a new occurrence in RS 94.2392+:1-4, where *hbn* is of two types: *d mkr* and *d mnḫt*.¹⁴
- ḫtt*, “wheat” (“Botanical Snapshot”, §7): see HSED §1272 and also Proto-Indo-European **Handʰ*, “edible plant”: “The Indo-European word is restricted to the Greek-Armenian-Aryan dialect area and testifies to contact between this dialect group and the Semitic linguistic world in some part of the Near East” (Gamkrelidze - Ivanov 1995: 770).
- ḫlp*, “willow” (“Botanical Snapshot”, §5): note that Akk. *ḫaluppu* is an import from Dilmun to Mesopotamia: “*giš-ḫa-lu-ub* ‘*ḫaluppu* wood’, cf. R(ig)V(eda) *ulap-ana* ‘bush, herbs?’” (Witzel 2001: 507 n. 41).¹⁵
- ḫri* and *ḫran*, (both personal names) were explained by Akk. *ḫuri’u(m)* and *ḫuriānum*, denoting a spice plant (“Botanical Snapshot”, 121 n. 113). This may be “endive”, in view of Coptic *hri*, “endive”, which corresponds to Demotic *ḫry* with the same meaning (Quack 2004: 128).¹⁶
- *ḫrb*, in *ḫrbglm* (TN: KTU 4.625:19; 4.644:8) may mean “a kind of tree”, Nuzi Akk. *ḫarbu* (AHW, 325a; CDA, 108a; CAD Ḫ, 99a), possibly a Hurrian loanword. This seems to be supported by the spelling *ḫa-ar-bu[-ḫu-li]* in PRU 6, 148:3.

11. Syr. *balliqā*, “Steckenkraut (?)”, is cited as a possible cognate in AHW, 100a, indicating Ug. *blkn* to be a direct loan from Akkadian. It is uncertain whether Ug. *ddym* (KTU 1.3 iii 15; 1.3 iv 9, 24, 29) means “mandrakes”; for discussion see Stol 2000: 56, n. 56, with further bibliography.

12. On *glbt*, note the following bibliographical reference, omitted from my previous paper: B. Hrozný, *Das Getreide im alten Babylonien, I. Teil*. (Sitzungsberichte der (Kaiserlichen/Österreichischen) Akademie der Wissenschaften (in Wien), philosophisch-historische Klasse 173/I, Vienna 1913).

13. Note also perhaps ▪ *gmn* (PN: KTU 4.280:8; 4.410:29), Akk. *gumānu* part of a plant (CDA, 96; cf. AHW, 298a; CAD G, 133a).

14. Perhaps meaning “which can be carved”, Arab. *naḫata*; for the Ug. verb see Tropper 1995. Note also Ug. ▪ *ḫbdn* (PN: KTU 4.75 i 3), if the reading is correct, and the spelling *ḫu-bi-da-nu* (PRU 6, 40:30) which may correspond to Akk. *ḫubidu*, *ḫupidanu*, “eine Pflanze” (AHW, 351a; CDA, 118b); *ḫubidu*, “(a plant)” (CAD Ḫ, 215a). However, the reading in KTU is *ybdn*.

15. On its use for becoming pregnant cf. Stol 2000: 53-54.

16. Also possible is Akk. *ḫura u*, “grain of some kind”, a Hurrian loanword (cf. AHW, 358b; CAD Ḫ, 248a; CDA, 121). For another such loanword see van Soldt 1981.

- hs/šw(n)* (cf. “Botanical Snapshot”, §9.1): Old Akk. *ḫazuannum* (also *ḫazzawa/innum*, perhaps), Hitt. *ḫazuwanniš*, Northwest Old Bab. *ḫazannum*, Ebla *ḫa-za-núm* and late Akk. *azannu* (in Boghazköy *azzannu*) are “ein und dasselbe, vielleicht syrisch-anatolisches Wort für «Knoblauch» bzw. eine Art Zwiebel” (Farber 1991: 238).¹⁷
- *kky*, “lentil (?)” (PN: KTU 4.321:3)¹⁸, Akk. *kakkû*, “lentil (?)” (cf. AHw, 422b; CDA, 141b; CAD K, 58).
 - kkln*, “a plant (?)” (“Botanical Snapshot”, §7): the meaning “container” for Hitt. *kukkulla-* is primary, from which the name of a plant is derived, as shown by Stivala (2004: 57-58). Another possibility is Akk. *kikkilānu*, “k.-berries” (Stol 2000: 103), although this may simply be a variant of Akk. *kikkirānu*, “pine or juniper seeds” (CDA, 157).
 - kknt*, “gourd (?)” (KTU 1.6 i 67): this had been discussed previously in connection with Akk. *kukkanītu* (Watson 1997), but may mean “pot, jar, pitcher” (DUL, 434-35).
 - kmn*, “cumin” (“Botanical Snapshot”, §7): there is a new occurrence in RS 94.2600:10. It is a *Kulturwort* (cf. Stivala 2004: 42 and n. 33).¹⁹
 - *knḫ*, “a plant (?)” (KTU 4.176:2),²⁰ cf. Akk. *kana’u/kanahu*, “a plant” (CDA, 145b; cf. AHw, 414b, 436b; CAD K, 148a). Unfortunately, there is virtually no context in KTU 4.176.²¹
 - *kpltn*, “a plant (?)” (PN: KTU 4.71 iii 7): cf. Akk. *kabaltu*, a plant name occurring in a list of plants (cf. CDA, 139; CAD K, 3a).²²
 - krny*, “grapes (?)” (PN: KTU 4.335:14; 4.611:25): the spelling *ka-ra-nu* (cf. DUL, 456) suggests a connection with Akk. *karānu*, “vine, grapes, etc.” (cf. Grøndahl PTU, 151) but other spellings (e.g. *kur-ni-ya*) may indicate other meanings.
 - ksyn*, “celery” (PN: KTU 4.70:9) rather than “mustard”, in view of Mari Akk. *kasî*, “celery” (Durand 1997: 340 n. b); see “Botanical Snapshot”, 17, n. 121.
 - kšt*, “a grass (?)” (“Botanical Snapshot”, 122 n. 121: “emmer”) is also possible in view of Bab. *kuštu*, “a kind of grass” (CDA, 171a) or “a rush” (CAD K, 602a), indicating the uncertainty of these equivalences.
 - ktn*, “terebinth” (“Botanical Snapshot”, §4.1): for *ktn* in KTU 4.402:4, I proposed the meaning “terebinth”²³ rather than “tunic” (e.g. DUL, 468-69). The same may apply to *ktn* in RS 94.2392+. In this text, two different kinds of ebony (see above) and *ktn* are exchanged for quantities of oil. While it is possible that *ktn* (here in the dual as *ktnm*) denotes clothing, in view of KTU 4.402, it is more likely that the whole text concerns wood, rather than a mixture of commodities. In fact, both texts list *hbn*, “ebony”, together with *ktn*.²⁴ Even so, the meaning “tunic” or the like for *ktn* cannot be ruled out completely.²⁵

17. See also Stivala 2004: 42 and n. 32. Whether ▪ *kd* (PN: KTU 4.244:25) is cognate with Arab. *kād*, “anacardium, cashew” (DMWA, 807) is uncertain; the same may apply to ▪ *kdy* (PN: KTU 4.743:15).

18. For a different suggestion see Watson 2002: 234.

19. For another such word see Rössle 2004.

20. For other proposals see DUL, 449. The context is too broken for any certainty.

21. Another possibility for *knkt* (“Botanical Snapshot”, §13.1) is Hitt. *gangati*, “a kind of herb”, possibly a loan from Hurrian (cf. Hoffner 1974: 112 and Stivala 2004: 56-57). However, this seems much less likely.

22. Also, perhaps, ▪ *kryn*, “grass (?)” (PN: KTU 4.110:5), if it is to be explained by Hitt. *kariyant-*, “grass” (on which cf. Stivala 2004: 40).

23. Based on Linear B *ki-ta-no*, “pistachio” or Akk. (LB) *kadānu*, “(a rush-like plant)” (CDA, 140),

24. Note also *ktn* in KTU 4.284:1, which occurs in a list together with *izml*, “sack”, *akl*, “grain”, *yn*, “wine”, *šmn*, “oil”, *dḡ*, “residue” and *zm*, “olives”.

25. Less likely is Akk. *kitinmu*, “cotton” (on which see Zawadzki 2005).

- ktn*, “vetch” (“Botanical Snapshot”, §7): note also Heb. *kršn*, “vetch” (DNWSI, 538) and Akk. *kiššīnum* or *kiššānum*, which is a cultivated plant used for flour, found in the north, from Alalakh, on the Orontes, as far as Shemshara, on the Zagros (Durand 2000: 370, n. d).
- ldn*, “laudanum” (“Botanical Snapshot”, §5): besides Akk. *ladinnu* cited there, cf. Akk. *ladnu*, discussed by Finkel (2000: 188) and see Broshi 2005.
- *lky*, “(type of tree) (?)” (PN: KTU 4.63 iii 27), syll. *lu-ka-ya* (PRU 3, 199 ii 4); cf. Akk. *lūku*, “(a tree)” (CDA, 185a; cf. AHW, 562b and CAD L, 240b, as *luk’u*), a Sum. loanword.
- lrmm*, “pomegranate” (“Botanical Snapshot”, §4.2; §6): note the additional LB spelling *nu-úr-RU-ú* - “it is possible that it reflects contemporary pronunciation of *nurmû* as *nurwû*” (Finkel 2000: 177). See also Kaelin 2004 for a detailed discussion of the history and distribution of the various words for “pomegranate”.
- lty*, “almond” (“Botanical Snapshot”, §5)²⁶, based on Hittite ^(GIS)*leti-*, *liti-*, “the almond”. Alternatively, it may mean “twig” if it corresponds to Akk. *lutû* (see DUL, 507 for details).
- *lzy*, “a tree (?)” (PN: KTU 4.75 iii 6), if borrowed from Hitt. ^(GIS)*lazzai-*, ^(GIS)*lazi-*, “a kind of tree or wood” (CHD 3/1, 49b).²⁷
 - *mry*, “(type of wood) (?)” (KTU 4.56:1, 2, 8, 9, 10, 11), a tentative suggestion based on Eg. *mry*, “willow (?), cedar (?)” (DLE I, 193).²⁸ In Ugaritic it occurs in the expression *sp mry*, “bowl(s) [made of] *mry*-wood (?)”.²⁹
 - *nktt*, “an aromatic plant (?)” (PN: KTU 4.422:37), Akk. *nu(k)katu*, *nuktu*, “an aromatic plant” (CDA, 257b; cf. CAD N/2, 328).³⁰
- pqq*, “coloquint” (“Botanical Snapshot”, §12.3), Akk. *peqû* and *peqqûtu*, “colocynth” (CAD P, 326b). For medical uses of Akk. *puquutu*, “thorn, barb”, see CAD P, 515b-16a (meaning b) and Stol 2000: 53, 54 (used against haemorrhage in childbirth).
- prh*, “a plant”: note that Bab. *pirhu* (cited in “Botanical Snapshot”, 119, n. 95 as *pirha*) is a loan from Kassite (see CAD P, 395b). The same may apply to Ug. *prtl*, “a plant”, Akk. *piridulus* (but CAD P, 395b: simply “foreign word”). Both would have been borrowed into Ugaritic through Akkadian (as trans-Akkadian loans).
- *sgy*, “wormwood” (“Botanical Snapshot”, §5): note the Mari TN *Sîhum*, “Lieu de l’absinthe” (Durand 1998: 193-94)³¹.
 - *sll*, “a tree” (PN: KTU 4.114:6; cf. DUL, 762), Akk. *silillu*, *sulillu*, a tree of some kind (CAD S, 263a; CDA, 323). The variation in vowel may be reflected in the place-name *si-il-la-le* in PRU 6, 78: 5 (van Soldt 1998: 780). Note also the Mari PN *Silillum* (ARM II 130): “Le NP représente peut-être le nom d’arbre *silillu*” (Durand 1997: 525).³²

26. First proposed by Watson 1998: 754-55 §9.

27. However, it may also be explained by Akk. *lezû*, “stubborn” (cf. CDA, 181). On *mll* (KTU 1.1 iv 11) see Watson 2004b: 73 n. 20 and cf. Stivala 2004: 37, 38 n. 14.

28. Cf. Eg. *mrw*, “Libanonzeder” (Hannig GHWB, 348), “kind of wood” (CDME, 112).

29. Cf. Tropper UG, 410: “Gefäße von *mry*”. The term *sp* probably means “bowl” (DLU, 765), and while Akk. *sappu* means “metal bowl” it can also denote a wooden object (CAD S, 166-67; cf. CDA, 317b). Similarly, Heb. *sap* means “(metal) bowl” (HALOT, 762-63) but the material of Phoen./Pun. *sp* is unspecified (DNWSI, 796).

30. Note that *plšn* may not mean “a plant (?)” (“Botanical Snapshot”, §7) since Akk. *pallišu* denotes a drilling stone (CAD P, 68-69).

31. “Ce toponyme ... est construit sur un nom de plante avec le « -a géographique », *sîhum* étant effectivement la dénomination d’une variété de l’absinthe vulgaire” (Durand 1998: 193).

32. For a different explanation cf. Watson 1996: 102.

- *słpd*, “date (?)” (PN: KTU 4.93 iv 12) if it is a form of Akk. *suluppu*, *saluppu*, “(ripened and plucked) dates” (CAD S, 373-77; cf. CDA, 327 and Volk 2004: 286b).
- smm*, “perfume” (“Botanical Snapshot”, §7): see Akk. *sammūtu*, “fragrance” (CAD S, 120a), “fragrance (of cedars)” (cf. CDA, 314a; AHW, 1019).³³
- *snp*, “a plant (?)” (KTU 2.81:26; cf. DUL, 764), Akk. *sanapu*, “a plant” (CDA, 315; cf. CAD S, 133a). See also *snb* (discussed in “Botanical Snapshot”, §7).
- sny*, “bramble” (PN: KTU 4.412 i 29)³⁴, Syr. *sanyā* and Heb. *sēnā*, “briar, bramble” (cf. HALOT, 760b), Aram. *sn’*, “bramble or blackberry” (cf. DNWSI, 794). Less likely is comparison with Akk. *zinû(m)*, *sinû(m)*, “rib of date-palm frond” (CAD Z, 123b-24; AHW, 1529b and CDA, 448a), a Sum. loanword. Otherwise, see Akk. *asanītu*, an oleiferous plant (AHW, 73b; CDA, 25; cf. CAD A/2, 329b).
- šrbn*, “poplar” (TN: KTU 1.131:3, 5), in the expression *ttl šrbn*, “Pappelreich Tuttul” - “Das Grundwort des Adjektivs *šarb=enni* verbindet die Stadt Tuttul mit der Euphratpappel als einer charakteristischen Pflanze der Region”³⁵, based on Akk. *šarbu*, “(Euphrates) poplar” (CDA, 334b; CAD S, 109b-10a).
- šdmt* (KTU 1.2 i 43; 1.23:10) is a grove or a stand of trees not requiring intensive irrigation (Pinker 2003). Instead, Wyatt (1992) suggests the meaning “tendrils”; for other possibilities see DUL, 810-11.
- šhlt*, “cress seeds” (“Botanical Snapshot”, §7): Civil (1987: 31) notes that two texts imply that Akk. *šahlû* was a prickly plant and he proposes the wild safflower (*Carthamus oxyacanthus*) as a possibility. Note also Akk. (NB) *šuhullatu*, “(a vegetable)” (CAD S, 350a), “(a garden vegetable)” (CDA, 326b).
- šht*, “bush” (“Botanical Snapshot”, §12.2): note that Hitt. ^{GIS}*šahi-*, “eine wohlriechende, pflanzliche Substanz oder deren Produkt” (Soysal 2004: 980; cf. 150) is a Hittian loanword in Hittite.³⁶
- šmt*, “a plant” (“Botanical Snapshot”, §7): note that Akk. *šumuttu*, cited there as cognate, derives from *šamādu*, “to stanch the flow of blood”, and is a plant used for menorrhagia (Kinnier Wilson 2005: 47).
- ššmn* (“Botanical Snapshot”, §9.3) may be a composite noun: **šamn*, “oil” + **šamm*, “plant” (+ *-n*), but it is probably a loanword from Akkadian (cf. Tropper UG §51.7).
- tišr*, “cypress” (“Botanical Snapshot”, §5): Hittite *tiyessar* (cited there) “[steht] für den gepflanzten Baumgarten (Obstgarten)” (Oettinger 2002: 255) as opposed to a natural forest.³⁷
- *tnnb*, “fig-tree (?)” (KTU 1.131:8), possibly derived from Akk. *tīnānu*, “fig-tree” (CDA, 407) or “eine Art v. Apfelbaum” (AHW, 1360a).³⁸ In “Botanical Snapshot”, I had commented: “Curiously, the fig-tree is not attested in the alphabetic texts from Ugarit, nor are figs”.
- tr*, “log” (“Botanical Snapshot”, §11), may correspond to Hitt. *taru*, “tree”; see Gamkrelidze - Ivanov (1995: 525-26 and 149) for Indo-European cognates.

33. The Akk. cognate was overlooked by Mankowski 2000: 118-19 and by HALOT, 759.

34. As identified by Watson 1993: 218.

35. Dietrich - Mayer 1995: 25; cf. Dietrich - Mayer 1999: 64: “rich in willows”.

36. Cf. Soysal 2002a: 189-90 and 2002b: 335; but cf. Haas 2002: 146.

37. Note also, perhaps, Ug. ▪ *ign*, “cluster (?)” (PN: KTU 4.64 v 7): cf. NA *tugānû* (etc), “spray, bunch (of fruit)” (CDA, 408b).

38. On the fig(-tree) in Anatolia and elsewhere see Hoffner 1974: 116.

- trbnn* was compared to Akk. *tarabānu*, “eine Drogenpflanze” (cf. “Botanical Snapshot”, 125 n. 140) but for an alternative meaning see perhaps Luwian **tarpan-*, which may mean “coriander” (see Stivala 2004: 63 n. 135).
- *trhy*, “a plant (?)” (PN: KTU 4.625:20): cf. Akk. *ter’u*, “eine Pflanze” (AHw, 1351a; cf. CDA, 405).
 - *trnn*, “cone (?)” (PN: RS 94.2050+:50, 64): see Akk. *terinnu*, *tirinnu*, *tarinnu*, “cone (of conifer)” (CDA, 404); cf. the PN *trn* (KTU 4.55:11; 4.103:10; 4.350:13).
 - *trq*, “(an aromatic plant) (?)” (KTU 4.123:20) seems to denote a container; if so, possibly Akk. *turqu*, “a plant” (cf. CDA, 410; AHw, 1373), may denote the material it contained, possibly oil from the aromatic *trq*-plant, like Ug. *irp*, “(wine-)container”, unless it means “cedar-wood container(?)”, which occurs in the same line (see above). For another view cf. Loretz 2004³⁹.
- tyt*, “dill” (“Botanical Snapshot”, §7: “ranunculus, buttercup”), with a new occurrence in RS 94.2600:9.⁴⁰ It is a loanword in Hittite as *tiyati-*, “che deriva probabilmente dall’ accadico *tiyāti*, di cui avrebbe ereditato il valore semantico-referenziale” (Stivala 2004: 43).⁴¹

The new entries (marked ■) can be classified as follows: trees and wood (*ar*, *blkn*, *grgn*, *h̄lb*, *lky*, *lzy*, *mry*, *sll* and *tnnb*), fruit (*tgn*) and plants, flowers, herbs, etc. (*igy*, *apn*, *uṣqm*, *iyry*, *glgl*, *gmn*, *h̄bdn*, *kd*, *kky*, *kn̄h*, *kryn*, *nkt*, *słpd*, *snp*, *trhy*, *trnn*, *trq* and *zsb*). In total, no fewer than 91 new names for trees, fruit, plants and herbs have been identified in these two articles: 28⁴² in the present article plus 63⁴³ in “Botanical Snapshot”. Of course, many are proper names (place names and personal names) and therefore quite uncertain. However, even personal names can preserve ancient elements, including ancient lexical items.⁴⁴

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39. Heb. *šemen tûraq* (Song of Songs 1:3) may mean “oil (from the plant) *trq*”.

40. Measured (?) in *prqt*, possibly related to NA *parūgu*, “pile of grain” (CAD P, 210b), or else to Nuzi Akk. *parakku*, “sack” (*ibid.* 153a), although these proposals are very uncertain. For Ug. /q/ corresponding to /g/ or /k/, see Tropper UG §32.145.22.

41. See also Stivala 2004: 43 n. 36 and Zinko 2001: 747-48. Also, it is remotely possible that ■ *zsb*[] (PN: KTU 4.679:6), is related to the Hittite plant-name *zizzipanti*-^{SAR} (Stivala 2004: 37, 64).

42. Of which *uṣqm*, *kn̄h*, *snp*, *tnnb* and *trq* are neither PNN nor TNN.

43. Of which *gml*, *grgr*, *kdt*, *knnt*, *ktmn*, *ktn*, *m̄hr* and *tnt* are not names. On *plšn* see n. 30 (above).

44. Cf. Russell 2004: 447, with further references. For North Syrian place names derived from names of plants see Astour 1980.

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Abbreviations used

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