

petro-seli-num, rock-apium, rock-bee-plant of Selinus. Carraway, also care-away, is the *Carum carui*, or *Sem. Car. carui* of the druggists' drawers; in Arabic *karawaia*. Purslaine is *porcellana*, Italian once more. Turpentine is *terebinthine*, properly the gum of the *pistacia terebinthus*. To these add the *service-tree*, which is intended for *sorbus-tree*, now classed as a species of *pyrus* (*p. torminalis*), but placed by Linnaeus, along with the mountain-ash and rowan-tree, in a genus *sorbus*:—also the *Judas-tree*, which means *arbre de Judée*, tree of Judea. (The Latin translation of Bacon's Essays, art. Gardens, has for "gilliflowers" *cariophyllatæ*.) A rich Malaga wine, taking its name from the brand of one Pedro Ximenes, is commonly Anglicised into *Peter-sa-mee-ne*; which our sailors take a further liberty with and call *Peter-see-me*.

Again: *nutmeg* is the Old French *noix muquette*, in modern French *noix muscade*. (*Muquette* was previously *musquette*, from *muscus*, sweet, whence also *musk*.)—A powder used in the manufacture of dyes is vulgarly called *cudbear*. Its real form is *Cuthbert*, the name, perhaps, of the first "patentee."—*Eagle-wood*, an ingredient in the composition of incense, is from *agila*, a Malayan word having nothing ornithological in it, and *aod*, a syllable from the Arabic.—The *lign-aloes* or *aloes-wood* of the druggists and cabinet-makers, is not a product of the aloe, but the fibre of the *agallochum*, to which term corrupted the first expression is due.—A corrupt pronunciation of *ambergris*, grey amber, is common. The fine Persian word *lilac* likewise suffers, in vulgar English, Anglicisation in both its syllables, *li* becoming *lay*, and *lac*, *lock*.

Quinine (in the mouths of the uneducated sometimes *Queen Ann*) is *kin-kina* (whence *cinchona*), i. e. the native Peruvian name *kina-kina*; and *percha* is properly *pertsha*, Malayan for the tree which yields the *gutta* or gum.

The *fleur de lis* or *lys* of France used some years ago to be *flower de luce*, or even *Lewis*, in English, from supposed allusion in the words to *Louis*, the name of so many of the Kings of France. (*Lis* is properly *lils*, and this from *lilium*. Thus in Shakspeare—

———"Lilies of all kinds,
"The flower de luce being one."

Louis is *Clovis*, which is a modification of *Chlotwig*, people's defence.)

2. Next let us notice the names of some of our fruits. The Persian for *orange* is stated in the vocabularies to be *narenz*; and the