

know where that comes from, and, although I have made many inquiries, was unable in Persia to trace its derivation.

Yours faithfully,

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2. *Notes on Persian Literature from Tehran.*

10th February, 1887.

Since writing my note on Rezá Qulí Khán and his works, further details concerning some of that author's literary productions have reached me as follows: The *Latáif ul-'Arifín* is a Súfí tract in prose mixed with verse. The *Riáz ul-'Arifín* is divided into a *Muqadimmeh*, called a "Hadíqeh," two "Rózehs" and a "Ferdós"; concluding with a *Khátiméh*, called a "Khuld." The *Khuld* contains a biography of the author. I hope to be able shortly to announce the publication here, in lithograph, of this biography of the Súfís.

The *Fehras ut-Tavárikh*, a chronology of general Asiatic History, appears to have been lost, save that portion which was lithographed at Tabriz in A.H. 1280, but which has never been distributed. It may here be noted that the "*Muntazem Násirí*" of Muhammed Hasan Khán, Saní' ud-Dowleh, Marághí, which is a Chronology of Historical Events in Asia from A.H. 1 to 1300, and which was issued in lithograph in three folios in A.H. 1298, 1299, and 1300 as a Year Book, is a very similar production. Volumes I. and II. of the "*Muntazem Násirí*" are taken up with general events; to each of these volumes a supplement is added, recording the events of the current year. Volume III. is devoted entirely to the Chronology of the Qájár dynasty. Volume II. contains a translation of a contemporary memoir on the Fall of the Sefávis, originally written in Latin, in the reign of Sháh Sultán Husain Sefávi, by a European who had spent twenty-six years at Isfahán. This memoir was translated into Ottoman Turkish by Ibráhím, and entitled "'Ibrát NámeH." The Persian version is by 'Abd ur-Razzáq Beg, author of the Persian original of Harford-Brydges' "Dynasty of the Kájárs." The same volume also contains an extract from Mírzá 'Abd un-Nebí Behbeháni's "Tárikh Afgháni," also a contemporary record of the Afghán invasion of Persia.

The works of 'Ubaid Lakání, edited by M. Ferté of the French Embassy at Constantinople, and printed in the clear and elegant type of the Abú az-Ziá press at Constantinople—for private circulation only—have just appeared in one volume, dated 1303 A.H.

The Tarjumán ul-Lughat of Muhammad Yahya Qazvíní is in the course of being re-lithographed here. This ponderous work, which is a Persian version of the Qámus ul-Lughat of Majd ud-Dín Abú Táhir Muhammed B. Ya'qúb ul-Fírúzábádí ush-Shírází, was completed by order of Sháh Sultán Husain Sefáví, in A.H. 1117. The text being now re-lithographed is that prepared and published by 'Alí Asghar B. 'Abd ul-Jabbár Isfahání in A.H. 1273.

The "Tabsiret ul-'Avám" of Murtezá Rází ul-Husainí, which is an exposition of the principal creeds of the East, has just been lithographed at Tehrán, dated A.H. 1304, for the first time. Bound up with the Tabsireh is a re-litho of Muhammad B. Sulaiman Tenekábuní's "Qisas ul-'Ulamá," a biography of the 'Ulamá, which was originally lithographed in A.H. 1290.

MacGahan's "Khiva" has been translated into Persian from the Ottoman Turkish version.

SIDNEY J. A. CHURCHILL.

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3. *Assyrian Names of Domestic Animals.*

Just before going to press we are favoured with the following note :

Among the names of animals found in the Assyrian and Babylonian lists it is, perhaps, noteworthy that many of those designating beasts of burden seem to be changes (as it were) rung on the roots *m-r*, *b-r*, *p-r*, *b-l*, and *p-l*; trilateralized, however, by the addition or insertion of a weak radical or vowel.

The following is a list giving most of those hitherto found :

AKKADIAN.	ASSYRIAN.	
		<i>mu-u-ru</i> (<i>mûru</i>), young ass.
		<i>mi-i-ru^m</i> (<i>mîru</i>), young ox.
		<i>bi-i-ru^m</i> (<i>bîru</i>), ox.
		<i>pi-i-ru^m</i> (<i>pîru</i>) } elephant.
		<i>bu-lu^m</i> (<i>bûlu</i>), animal.
		<i>i-me-ru</i> (<i>imêru</i>), ass (חמור).
		<i>im-me-ru</i> (<i>immeru</i>), sheep.
		<i>i-bi-[ru^m]</i> (<i>îbiru</i>), a road-bull (אביר).
		<i>i-bi-lu</i> (<i>îbilu</i>), an old ass(?).