atur, Paz. adur, and the Mod. Pers. اَذُر used as the name of the fire demon, and in the Persian histories given as the name of Abraham's father. Hyde, however, has fallen into error in not noticing that the name of Abraham in the Persian writings simply means "son of the fire", and has no reference to his father, but is derived from the Qur'anic account of his experiences in Sūra, xxi.

B. Fisher in Bibel und Talmud, Leipzig, 1881, p. 85 n., suggested that Muḥammad or his informants had misunderstood the epithet '', (he who has sprung from the East) applied to Abraham in the Talmud (Baba Bathra 15a), and taking it to mean "Son of '', gave his father's name as 'i.

Fraenkel compares the series فالغ هي بالغ. As there is a genuine Arabic name عيزار (Ṭab, Annales, i, 3384; Ibn Sa'd, vi, 214), Horovitz, KU, 86, thinks that Muḥammad may have been influenced by this in his formation of the name.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Horn, Grundriss, 4; Shikand, Glossary, 226; Nyberg, Glossar, 25; Herzfeld, Paikuli, Glossary, 126 and 148.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> In Phlv, yey Atarō is the Angel of Fire; see West, Glossary, p. 7.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Vullers, Lex, i, 380.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> As often, cf. examples in Geyer, Zwei Gedichte, i, 118 n.