

## ADDENDA

- p. 32, line 3.—Unless the Nabataean اريا is intended to represent the Aram. אריא; Syr. ܐܪܝܐ (cf. Heb. אריה : ארי : Eth. አርዩ).
- p. 94, line 8.—Akk. *u-dun-tum*. Rather *atūnu* from Sumerian *udūna* : cf. Brockelmann, *Lexicon Syriacum*, 55 b.
- p. 121, line 7.—It is possible that the Heb. חזתם, Aram. ܚܬܡܐ, ܚܬܡܐ are borrowed words, and an Egyptian origin has been suggested (*ZDMG*, xlv, 685 ; xlv, 117).
- p. 123, line 5.—ܡܢܝܢ. *PSm.* 751 gives this as the form in Mandaeen : the normal Syriac form is ܡܢܝܢ (*PSm.* 696).
- p. 179, line 9.—ܡܢܝܢ. The *nūn* must have been pronounced originally in this word, as it is from ܡܢܝܢ. See on it Fraenkel, *Fremdw.* 133.
- p. 186, n. 1.—Both the noun and the verb are found in this technical sense in the old poetry : cf. al-A'shā, *Dīwān* (ed. Geyer), lxvi, 9.