On ἀλσίνη, or μυὸς-ὦτα. This plant is also a small (one), but its property resembles that of ἑλξίνη, since it is cooling and moisturising, for its nature is watery and cold. This is why besides the astringency, it is cooling and it is very useful for warm swellings and for skin inflammations.

On ἀμάρακον. It is warming in no slight degree, but not greatly drying. Rather, it is of the third degree in warming (power), but of the second in drying (power).

On ἀμβροσία. Αμβροσία, when applied externally as a cataplasm, possesses a property which is astringent and immediately expulsing.

On ἄμι, which is nīnyā. Of this herb which is so called, its seed is especially useful. It possesses a drying, warming and attenuating power. Its taste is also slightly bitter and sharp. This is why it also provokes urine and perspiration. It is applied owing to the fact that it is warming and drying in the third degree, when prolonged (?)
Dioscorides wrote about this herb in Book III (of Materia medica). We, however, do not hold with his opinion at all.

On ἀσκληπιάς

It possesses a property that is purgative/cleansing, but neither clearly warming nor cooling. This is why it opens blockages in the kidneys and liver, especially its root and seed. It even also cures toothache, while (at the same time) being drying without being heating, for which reason women especially require (it).

On ἀσπάλαθος

It possesses a refined (?) property, while at the same time it is not warming. This is why it breaks up (kidney)-stones and attenuates the spleen.

On ἀσπάραγος, or μυακάνθινος.

It possesses a refined (?) property, while at the same time it is not warming. This is why it breaks up (kidney)-stones and attenuates the spleen.

On ἄσπληνον

It possesses a refined (?) property, while at the same time it is not warming. This is why it breaks up (kidney)-stones and attenuates the spleen.

On ἀστράγαλος, which (is what) (ܝܘܢ) are.
17. On ἐρεβίνθος, which are chickpeas.

These are a pulse which causes bloating and nourishes the lungs much more than the belly. It provokes urine, and increases milk and semen. It also causes the menses to descend. Those which are called "κριοὶ", which are black chickpeas, are also named ὑα. They stimulate urination even more than the (other type). Their broth provokes pains in the kidneys. Another type of chickpeas, called "ὀροβίαι", possess the same property. This one is drawing-out, perspiration-provoking, and evacuating-of-thickness. A warm (variety) also exists which is moderately humid, but there is also some bitterness in it. Because of this, it purifies the spleen, liver, and kidneys; and cleans out itching-rash and “lichen” (חתקתא וחзванיאתא, and the swellings which are in the ears and in the testicles. When purified it provokes perspiration, and with honey it further heals malignant wounds/tumors.

18. On ἐρεβίνθος ἄγριος (sic), which are wild chickpeas (lit. "of the steppe”). In every respect it is more powerful than the domesticated one. It is better at warming and drying than (the other), as well as sharper (חיו) and more bitter.

19. On ἐρείκη

It possesses a power that promotes perspiration without biting. Of its flowers and leaves rather abundant use is made.

20. On ἐρπυλλός

It possesses a warming power to such an extant that it provokes the menses and urination. It is also sharp in its taste.