

that Manetho built up his history from such materials as these, and that his lists of kings were greatly influenced by them. *Rec. de Trav.* xxvii. 13.

Von BISSING describes the erasures in the temple of Amenhotep III at El Kab. They appear all to be due to Akhenaten, and the restorations to Seti I, who restores in most cases the name of Amenhotep, but in some conspicuous places for special reasons inserts his own name. Similar examples are to be found in monuments of Hatshepsut and Thutmose III. This goes to disprove SETHE's elaborate reconstruction of the history of Hatshepsut from the erasures and restorations of the names in Deir el-Bahari. *A. Z.* xli. 126.

PETRIE contributes some notes on the later Egyptian Dynasties to *P. S. B. A.* xxvi. 283, especially regarding the XXIst Dynasty, Semitic (?) origin of Dynasty XXII, Musri-Misri etc. The results are included in his *History*.

The full protocol of Osorkon II. LEGRAIN, *Ann.* v. 281.

If the accepted order of the kings is correct, Sesonchis II can only have reigned as a contemporary of his father Osorkon II, and must have died some years before the latter, who then adopted Takellothis II as co-regent. WRZSZINSKI, *A. Z.* xli. 146.

Two unrecorded kings of late times. REVILLOUT, *Comptes Rendus*, 1904, 516.

SCHÄFER on the Asmach or Sembrites. After the Ethiopian Dynasty and its repulse by the Assyrians, Ethiopia became the refuge of Egyptian kings driven out by foreigners and probably of other exiles from Egypt. The district in which the "Sembrites," deserters from Psammetichus, are said to have settled must be the neighbourhood of Aloa, between the Blue and the White Nile. A good parallel is seen in an inscription in the Louvre of one Eshôr, who was in command of the frontier post at Elephantine under Apries, telling of the mixed garrison of Greeks and Asiatics having "determined to depart to Shashert, but he prevented them and brought them to his Majesty, who punished them." Schäfer shows that Shashert is in Tapedt, south of the land of Wawat, i.e. south of the Second Cataract. This is proved by the Myth of Horus of Edfu, in which the god follows the same route as the hero of the Story of the Shipwrecked Sailor, and reaches the Upper Nile by ship by way of the Red Sea coast. The garrison of Elephantine, according to the numbers in Roman times, would consist of about 1,500 men. Herodotus' 240,000 men from the three frontier posts may safely be reduced to about 1,500 men from Elephantine, since it would be only