with Bethshan, and doubtfully also *'Arḥabum* (*Reḥob, E 14*). To this region *ʿny* (*E 10*) probably belongs as well.

Corresponding to the close settlement of the Jordan plain in the Middle Bronze I Age, we have the fact that several places are known in this fertile plain, above all *Laish* (*E 59*), *Iyon* (*E 18*), *Hazor* (*E 15*), *Piḥilum* (*Pella, E 8*) and perhaps also *H'mw* (*E 4*), *Migdôl* (*E 5*) and *Ṯw'wdnw* (*E 41*).

Numerous geographical names are closely associated with the fertile regions of Northern Transjordan, above all *Ashtaroth* (*E 25*), *Buṣrânu* (*Bosora, E 27*), *Zirum* (*E 19*), *Qanû* (*E 32*), *Yabilu* (*E 43*), and the regional and ethnographical name *Mʿk'w-Mʿkyw* (*E 37, 62*).

To the north of it extended the land of *'Âpum* (*E 33/4*), the region of Damascus. The regions of Gileʿad and Northern Moab are denoted by the comprehensive regional and ethnographical name of *Šutu* (*E 52/3*). The ethnographical name *Kûšu* (*E 50/1*) is used for Southern Moab and the South-Palestinian steppe. The land of Edom-Seʿir is probably called *Dm't'w* (*F 5*), which is also a regional and ethnographical term. The south eastern steppe seems to be denoted by *Qarqarum* (*E 56*), while the remaining nomadic tribes generally appear as Šušû (*E 57*).

As to Southern Syria, attention must be particularly drawn to the two names *Baqʿatum* (*E 20*), probably denoting the Lebanon Valley (el-Bâqaʿ) and *Šaryânu* (*E 30*), the Antilebanon. Into this region we must also place *Maša* (*E 29*), *Kunu* (*E 7*) and *R(w)by* (*E 31*), if it is really identical with biblical *Lebô*, the present *Labwe*. *'Âra* (*E 21*) should be probably placed in N.-W. Syria. It is fairly obvious from the geographical and ethnographical names dealt with that all regions of Palestine and Phoenicia as well as southern Syria, including the border lands of the desert, are represented in the Brussels texts. It seems that the whole of the Syrian coast as far as the river ʿAfrîn in the north was implied by the authors of the texts, while Central Syria includes the Lebanon, the Antilebanon and the Damascene.

These indications, no doubt, determine the limits of the Egyptian influence in Asia. In Syria it extends to the state of *Qaṭana* (*Qaṭna*) which, by the side of *Yamḫad* with the capital of Aleppo, is known to