

Françoise Lecocq, Herodotus' Phoenix between Hesiod and Papyrus Harris 500, and Its Legacy in Tacitus.

Menelaos Christopoulos, Athina Papachrysostomou & Andreas P. Antonopoulos (edd.), *Myth and History: Close Encounters = MythosEikonPoiesis*. 14 (Berlin - Boston, 2022) pp. 339-358.

Proposes a secular origin for a part of the narrative about the Egyptian sacred bird to which Herodotus gives the name φοῖνιξ and a long lifespan, both borrowed from Hesiod. For the making of a myrrh egg enclosing the paternal corpse and transported to the City of the Sun, Heliopolis, the priests may have nothing to do with what possibly refers to a popular tradition attested in a love song, where a female bird catcher sings about the birds of the land of Punt carrying to Egypt myrrh balls in their talons: that is the shape and matter of the egg. In religious iconography, the image of a bird holding round objects is seen for the falcon Horus.

2022-0763