

Ampihābi – NA ^{kur}*Am-pi-ha-a-bi* belonged to the province of Arzuhina according to G.B. Lanfranchi, *SAA* 5, p. 246a ad 233, 6 (letter from Šamaš-bēla-ušur, governor of Arzuhina). It was situated on a waterway. ^{kur}*Am-pi-ha-a-bi* is in all probability the same place as NB ^{uru}*Ap-pi-ha-bu*. The latter is mentioned in an unpublished letter from the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge (O.20 ; I should like to thank the museum, and Drs. J. Bourriau, E. Vassilika and H. Wilson for permission to study it). This undated letter was sent to É-babbar-ra-šá-du-nu, who was most probably identical with the homonymous šangû of Sippar (active in 598/7 BC, see M. San-Nicolò, *Prosopographie*, p. 34), to his superior concerning sheep. Babylonian temples had herds in Trans-Tigridian regions such as Tagaritenna (the Eanna temple of Uruk, see San-Nicolò, *OrNs* 17, 1948, pp. 277, 292 with n. 1). Tagaritenna is also mentioned in the archive of the Ebabbarra temple from Sippar (*CT* 56, 87, r. i, 31 ; cf. *RGTG* 8, p. 301). People sent in order to perform work in uruLa-hi-ri (also east of the Tigris) are mentioned in *CT* 56, 772 (529/8 BC) from the same archive.

Ran Zadok (24-01-95)