

XXII. Greek and Latin Terms for Salmon and Trout

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The genus *Salmo*, comprising various types of salmon and trout, was never of any great importance in the classical fishery, since only two forms occurred in the Mediterranean region, and these only sporadically in fresh water. But because today salmon and trout are not only of considerable industrial significance, but are also popular game fish, a certain interest attaches to the status of these fish in ancient times. Unfortunately, any curiosity that is sufficiently aroused to launch one in pursuit of pertinent information is not likely to be quenched, but rather stifled, encountering frustrating confusion.

The standard reference work to which one would naturally turn is Sir D'Arcy W. Thompson's *A Glossary of Greek Fishes* (Oxford 1947). Here one will find brief discussions of *ancorago*, *fario*, ἰσοξ, *salar*, *teco*, and τρώκτης; but the information is scanty and the identifications in some cases vague and in others debatable. In E. de Saint Denis' *Le vocabulaire des animaux marins en latine classique* (Paris 1947) there are equally cursory paragraphs on *esox* and *salmo*. J. Cotte in his *Poissons et animaux aquatiques au temps de Plin*e (Paris 1945) devotes less than two pages to this genus. Otto Keller in his *Die antike Tierwelt* (Leipzig 1909-13) did no more. In *RE* there is one brief article by Gossen on the trout (12.343-44). In short, the inquiring scholar or the curious dilettante will look in vain for a comprehensive and orderly account of salmon and trout in ancient times. The present article, while it contains little that is new and makes no pretensions to definitive resolution of unsolved problems, does for the first time reduce the information to coherent form and brings the nomenclature into conformity with currently accepted classifications.

The salmon, *Salmo salar* L., is found along the coasts of Europe from the Chërnyaya River in northern Russia to the Miño River on the northern boundary of Portugal, and ascends rivers. The brown trout, *Salmo trutta* L., is found along the coasts of Europe from the Cheshskaya Bay in northern Russia to the Duero River in Portugal,

in the White, the Baltic, and the North Seas, and around Iceland; it too ascends rivers. *Salmo trutta fario* L., a freshwater subspecies of *Salmo trutta*, is found in lakes and streams over about the same range. *Salmo trutta lacustris* L. is another subspecies, found in various northern lakes and in more southerly lakes at higher elevations. *Salmo trutta macrostigma* A. Dum. is the type of brown trout found in the Mediterranean region, specifically Algeria, Sicily, Sardinia, Corsica, Italy, Dalmatia, Albania, Greece, and Asia Minor.¹ The last form was certainly known to the Greeks and the Romans; but the natural habitat of the other forms lies to the north of the Italian peninsula, and the Romans consequently did not become very well acquainted with them until after the subjugation of Gaul.

1. The salmon, *Salmo salar* L., apparently was usually called *isox* or *esox* by the Romans, but sometimes *salmo*. The term *isox* (*esox*) has generally been considered Celtic in origin, on the basis of such cognates as Erse *éó*, Cornish *ehoc*, Welsh *eog* and *ehawc*, and Breton *eok*, all meaning "salmon,"² although H. Hirt³ associated the word with German *Asche*, *Äsche* "grayling, *Thymallus vulgaris*," assuming Celtic *esoks* and Old High German *asko* to have a common source in the early speech, and J. P. J. M. Brands⁴ says that the word is of indeterminate origin. Hesychius transcribes the word as ἰσοξ (the only occurrence in Greek) and comments on the large size of the fish, as do also Pliny (*N.H.* 9.44), Gregory of Tours (*In gloria confessorum* 5), Fortunatus (*Vita S. Martini* 4.300), and Sulpicius Severus (*Dial.* 5.10.4), leading John Loewenthal⁵ to conclude that the original meaning of the word is probably "large fish" and to associate it with a number of Greek and Latin words. L. H. Gray⁶ on the basis of cognates took the original meaning to be "blood-colored," with allusion to the red flesh; but J. B. Hofmann⁷ properly is dubious of this interpretation.

¹ Cf. L. S. Berg, "Übersicht der Verbreitung der Süßwasserfische Europas," *Zoogeographica* 1 (1932) 112-14.

² Cf. Otto Schrader, *Reallexikon der indogermanischen Altertumskunde*² (Berlin 1917-28) 2.1; J. Roth, *Revue Celtique* 15 (1894) 99; Alois Walde, *Lateinisches etymologisches Wörterbuch*³ (Heidelberg 1938) 1.421; A. Walde and J. Pokorny, *Vergleichendes Wörterbuch der indogermanischen Sprachen* (Berlin 1927-30) 1.162.

³ *Indogermanischen Forschungen* 22 (1907-8) 69-70.

⁴ *Griechische Diernamen* (Purmerend 1935) 158.

⁵ *Wörter u. Sachen* 11 (1928) 73-74. This is a change from the view he expressed earlier, *ibid.* 10 (1927) 185-86.

⁶ *AJP* 49 (1928) 343-44.

⁷ In Walde (above, note 2) 1.421.

Although in Polemius Silvius (*Laterc.* p. 268 Mommsen) *salmo* is listed directly after *esox* and therefore seems to be a different fish, the two names are given as equivalents in various lemmas, and in the *Vita S. Kentigerni* (6.36) *salmo* is given as a synonym of *ysicius* (probably a corruption of *isox* or an adjectival form thereof). *Salmo* is probably either of Celtic origin⁸ or came from the pre-Indo-European Iberian of Aquitania.⁹ It is doubtful that the word has any connection with Latin *salire* "jump,"¹⁰ or with *saliva* "spit," with a suggestion of sliminess and slipperiness.¹¹ J. Fraser¹² improbably associates it with Greek *σέλαχος* "a type of cartilaginous fish," Old Irish *selige* "tortoise," and Lithuanian *sliekas* "earthworm." C. J. S. Marstrander¹³ assumes an earlier form **samlo-* and associates it with Old Irish *samān*. J. Loewenthal¹⁴ assumes an earlier form **salmon-* related to Old High German *salo* "dark-colored, dirty gray," and calls attention to the fact that the salmon when it returns from the ocean at the age of about two years is called *grisle* in Belgium, *grilse* or *gray* in England, *grålax* in Sweden, and *Graulachs* in Germany. Latin *salmo* is the source of Italian *salmon*, French and Provençal *saumon*, Catalan *salmo*, Spanish *salmon*, and English *salmon*.¹⁵

One factor must be kept in mind regarding these etymologies. The only term for salmon or trout current in western Europe which may originally have had the same application in primitive Indo-European is German *Lachs* "salmon" (Old High German *laks*), on the basis of such cognates as Prussian *lasasso*, Lithuanian *lasziszà*, Lettish *lasis*, Russian *lososʹ*, and Polish *łośoś*, all meaning "salmon." This has, in fact, been adduced as evidence that the Indo-Europeans lived within the natural range of the salmon. But *isox* and *salmo*, as well as all other ancient terms for salmon and trout subsequently

⁸ Cf. A. Fick, *Vergleichendes Wörterbuch der indogermanischen Sprachen*⁴ (Göttingen 1894) 2.292; Schrader, *loc. cit.* (above, note 2).

⁹ Cf. J. Pokorný, *Berichte d. Forschungsinstitut f. d. Osten u. d. Orient* 3 (1923) 27.

¹⁰ Cf. T. G. Tucker, *A Concise Etymological Dictionary of Latin* (Halle 1931) 212; Fick, *loc. cit.* (above, note 8); F. Solmsen, *Ztschr. f. vergleich. Sprachforschung* 38 (1902-3) 143; L. H. Gray, *AJP* 49 (1928) 346-47. This is rejected by Hofmann (in Walde [above, note 2] 2.470) as pure folk etymology.

¹¹ Cf. Fick (above, note 8) 2.291; Walde (above, note 2) ed. 2, 678. This is rejected by Hofmann, *loc. cit.*, (above, note 10) as unsound.

¹² *Ztschr. f. keltische Philologie* 10 (1915) 79.

¹³ *Norsk Tidsskrift for Sprogvidenskap* 7 (1934) 335.

¹⁴ *Ztschr. f. vergleich. Sprachforschung* 52 (1924) 222.

¹⁵ Cf. W. Meyer-Luebke, *Romanisches etymologisches Wörterbuch*³ (Heidelberg 1930-32) 624.

discussed, were either extensions of words already in their language or adoptions of words in use in the regions into which they penetrated. And since in the case of those who migrated into Greece, France, and Italy adoption of local names of unfamiliar fish was the common practice, this factor must be given due weight in the consideration of etymologies.

The earliest writer specifically to mention the salmon is Pliny (*N.H.* 9.44),¹⁶ who comments on the large size of the *isox* and gives the Rhine as its habitat. Sulpicius Severus (*Dial.* 5.10.4) also comments on its size, but locates it in the Loire. Ausonius (*Mos.* 97 ff.) describes it with considerable accuracy. According to Anthimus (*Obs. cib.* 41 [p. 15.28 Rose]), salmon may be eaten fresh, but lies heavy on the stomach when it is several days old. The skin of fried salmon, he says (45 [p. 16.8 Rose]), should not be eaten; but young salmon, called *tecones*, when cooked in salt and olive oil form a wholesome food for both sick and well.

With reference to the *tecones* of Anthimus, Polemius Silvius (*Laterc.* p. 268 Mommsen) calls the parr or young salmon *tecco*. Probably *αρτακευς*, given as an equivalent of *salmo* in *CGL* 3.355.77, is identical in meaning with *tec(c)o*, although Alfred Papendick¹⁷ emends the word to *αρτακαῖος* and accepts the opinion of Georg Schmid¹⁸ that the *αρτακαῖος* is the salmon rather than the sturgeon, contrary to the evidence. With these forms should be associated French *tacon*, Limousine and Auvergnian *teku* (*técou*), and Bearnian *tokan*, all denoting a young salmon.¹⁹ A. Thomas²⁰ questions that these forms are of Celtic origin and remarks that this *técou* should not be confused with the *tacaud* or *taco* of the French Atlantic seaboard, a term applied to certain species of cod, viz., *Gadus minutus*, *G. luscus*, or *G. barbatus*. He says that the ancient form was certainly *tecco*. Paul Barbier²¹ comments that *Gadus luscus* L. (equivalent to *Gadus barbatus* L.) must be distinguished from *Gadus minu-*

¹⁶ It was presumably on the basis of this passage of Pliny that Linnaeus (*Systema naturae*¹⁰ [1758] 313–15) adopted *Esox* as the generic name of nine species, among them the pike, *Esox lucius*, which Linnaeus apparently thought he recognized in Pliny's account.

¹⁷ *Die Fischnamen im griechisch-lateinischen Glossaren* (Diss. Würzburg, Königshausen 1926) 47.

¹⁸ "Die Fische in Ovids Halieuticon," *Philologus* Suppl. 11 (1907–10) 345.

¹⁹ Cf. Meyer-Luebke (above, note 15) 711; A. Thomas, *Romania* 35 (1906) 194; J. Loewenthal, *Wörter u. Sachen* 11 (1928) 74.

²⁰ *Loc. cit.* (above, note 19).

²¹ "Noms de poissons," *Revue des Langues Romanes* 67 (1933–36) 49–51.

tus L., which is very common in the Mediterranean, but not on the Atlantic coast of France, pointing out that the French name must necessarily denote mostly the former species. H. Schuchardt²² accepts the views of Thomas, commenting that a form **tacco* would be difficult to derive from the German and suggesting that there may be a connection with Italian *tecchire* "thrive, shoot up." J. Loewenthal²³ associates the word with Lithuanian *stege* "a pricking" and Greek *τόξον* "arrow" and suggests that the original Indo-European meaning was probably "speckled or spotted fish."

An extract known as *oinagron*, suggestive of French *vinaigre*, was made from the salmon.²⁴

The fish-name *ancoravus* is listed by Polemius Silvius (*Laterc.* p. 268 Mommsen). This is probably a variant of *ancorago*, mentioned by Cassiodorus (*Var.* 12.4.1) as a Rhine fish. J. B. Hofmann²⁵ comments that *ancorago* "male Rhenish salmon, Hakenlachs," is associated with *ancora* "anchor" only by folk etymology, for it is a Gallic word, unrelated to Lithuanian *ungurys* "eel." According to Meyer-Luebke,²⁶ *ancoravus* is a Gallic word for the Rhenish salmon, connected with Picard. *ancreu* and Wallon. *akraw*. Thomas²⁷ calls attention to medieval *anchora* or *anchoraus* for a type of salmon. Schuchardt²⁸ discusses the two forms at length, supporting the view of Thomas that they are actually two different forms and not merely phonetic variants. Walther von Wartburg²⁹ similarly identifies *ancoravus* as the Rhenish salmon and says that both *ancoravus* and *ancorago* are based on Celtic **ank-* "curved," surviving in Old Wallon. *ancorawe*, Old Picard. *ancroeux*, Wallon. *acrawe* "female salmon," *acrawez* (pl.) "roe of the barbel" (derived from *ous d'acrawe* "salmon roe"). The evidence leaves little doubt that these terms applied to the Rhenish salmon, *Salmo salar* L.

2. The brown trout, *Salmo trutta* L., was properly called *fario*. This is a word of uncertain origin. T. G. Tucker³⁰ suggests that perhaps it comes from **dher-* with reference to the fish's quick move-

²² "Zu den Fischnamen des Polemius Silvius," *Ztschr. f. romanische Philologie* 30 (1906) 732.

²³ *Loc. cit.* (above, note 19).

²⁴ Cf. Garg. Mart. 62.

²⁵ In Walde (above, note 2) 1.45.

²⁶ *Op. cit.* (above, note 15) 36.

²⁷ *Op. cit.* (above, note 19) 168-69.

²⁸ *Op. cit.* (above, note 22) 717-19.

²⁹ *Französisches etymologisches Wörterbuch* (Heidelberg & Leipzig 1922) 1.93.

³⁰ *Op. cit.* (above, note 10) 91.

ment or leaping. Schrader³¹ says that it may come from an earlier **farhio* (*pr̥k-* : *por̥k-*), while R. Much³² suggests that it may come from the German, calling attention to Old High German *faro* "color, colored." Pliny (*N.H.* 9.68), apparently unfamiliar with this name, says that in Aquitania no marine *salmo* was considered the peer of the river *salmo* caught there. Ausonius (*Mos.* 128 ff.)³³ specifically names it *fario* (or *sario*) and describes it as a fish intermediate between the *salmo* and the *salar*. Isidore of Seville (*Orig.* 12.6.6), commenting on Ausonius' description, says that the *fario* was commonly called *tructa*, which suggests that in his time this term was developing into a generic name for trout.

2.a. *Salmo trutta fario* L. is perhaps the form that Pliny (*N.H.* 9.68) had in mind when he wrote of a river *salmo* in Aquitania that was preferred to the marine.³⁴ The usual name seems to have been *salar*, apparently a word of Celtic origin.³⁵ Ausonius (*Mos.* 88 ff.) refers to it by this name and describes it accurately, and Sidonius Apollinaris (*Epist.* 2.2) comments on its voracity.

2.b. *Salmo trutta lacustris* L. is perhaps the form that was known as *tructa* (later *trutta*) in Latin. The antecedents of this word are curious. Aelian (*N.A.* 1.5), whose account was probably taken from Leonidas of Byzantium, who was active toward the end of the second or the beginning of the first century B.C.,³⁶ says that the *τρώκτης*, whose nature is attested by its name and mouth, has close-

³¹ *Op. cit.* (above, note 2) 1.330. Schrader is clearly excluding a Celtic origin in favor of an Italic or Germanic one.

³² *Zischr. f. deutsches Altertum* 42 (1898) 166.

³³ All the MSS have *sario*. *Fario* first appears in the *editio princeps*, the editor either mistaking *s* for *f* or restoring *fario* on the basis of Isid. *Orig.* 12.6.6. There has been a marked inclination to regard *fario* as a *falsa lectio* for *sario* (cf. Schrader [above, note 2] 1.330; Walde [above, note 2] 1.457 [1938], 2.430 [1950]; A. Ernout and A. Meillet, *Dictionnaire étymologique de la langue latine*² [Paris 1939] 332; Schuchardt [above, note 22] 717; and note the omission of *fario* in *ThLL*). But Max Niedermann (*MusHelv* 2 [1945] 128) points out that the ghost word may actually be *sario* and the error attributable to the copyist of the archetype of the MSS now known. Schuchardt (*loc. cit.*) is probably right in thinking that the *ambicus* of Polemius Silvius (*Laterc.* p. 268 Mommsen), regarded by Dottin (*La langue gauloise* [Paris 1920] 226) as a Celtic word, is actually a corruption of *ambiguus*, used by Ausonius in this passage to describe the *sario* (or *fario*).

³⁴ But D'Arcy W. Thompson, *op. cit.* (above, p. 308) 224, identifies it as the salmon.

³⁵ Cf. A. Holder, *Alteltischer Sprachschatz* (Leipzig 1896 ff.) 2.1299; Tucker (above, note 10) 212. The latter comments that it is connected with *salire* "leap" and has no connection with *saliva*.

³⁶ Cf. Max Wellmann, *Hermes* 30 (1895) 174.

set, numerous teeth, with which it can rend whatever it strikes. When caught on a hook, it is the only fish that does not rush away, but forward, seeking to sever the line. Fishermen therefore use a hook with a long shank. These fish even attack dolphins in schools. The same story is told by Manuel Philes (87).

Hans Gossen³⁷ says that this account pertains to some sort of tunny, probably *Thynnus brachypterus* C.V. But D'Arcy W. Thompson³⁸ correctly comments that this is no longer recognized as a good species, but is merely a name for a young tunny.

Papendick,³⁹ commenting on a lemma in the *Hermeneumata Stephani* (CGL 3.355.63) which gives Greek *τρώκτης* as a synonym of Latin *tructa*, says that here and in Aelian the term is synonymous with *ἀμία* and denotes a marine fish, having little in common with Latin *tructa*, a river fish. He fails to recognize that in this lemma *τρώκτης* may not have the same meaning that it does in Aelian and hence may actually be synonymous with *tructa*. In view of the fact that Oppian (*Hal.* 3.144–48) makes almost the same statement regarding the *ἀμία* as Aelian does regarding the *τρώκτης*, Papendick is probably right in considering the two identical, and A. W. Mair⁴⁰ agrees.

Evidence from varied sources, too detailed in character for full discussion here, indicates that the *ἀμία* and therefore also the *τρώκτης* is primarily the pelamid, *Pelamys sarda* C.V., plus probably the bonito, *Thynnus pelamys* C.V. This holds true despite the fact that Thompson⁴¹ points out that Oppian tells the same story of the *ἀλώπηξ* in addition to the *ἀμία*, and that Aelian and Manuel Philes go on to describe how the *τρώκται* attack a dolphin when they get him alone, evidence that leads him to believe that the account refers to one of the sharks, perhaps the fox-shark, *Alopias vulpes* Bp., to which he also refers the *ἀλώπηξ*.⁴²

Latin *tructa* first appears in Ambrosius,⁴³ subsequently in other

³⁷ "Die Tiernamen in Älians 17 Büchern *περὶ ζώων*," *Quellen u. Studien z. Geschichte d. Naturwissenschaften u. d. Medizin* 4 (1935) par. 136.

³⁸ *Op. cit.* (above p. 308) 241.

³⁹ *Op. cit.* (above, note 17) 47.

⁴⁰ Note on Oppian, *loc. cit.*

⁴¹ *Op. cit.* (above, p. 308) 271–72.

⁴² *Ibid.* 12.

⁴³ *Hex.* 5.3.7: "alii ova generant, ut varii maiores, quos vocant troctas (*al.*: *tructas*)."⁴⁴ This is the source of Isidore's statement (*Orig.* 12.6.6) that the *tructa* (or *trutta*) was so named because of its color (*varii a varietate*).

authors.⁴⁴ Anthimus (*Obs. cib.* 39) considered the *tructa* a very superior food fish, commenting that a young one (*trucantus*)⁴⁵ when fried or baked is suitable for even a delicate person.

The evidence of the Romance nomenclature indicates very clearly that this was a term for the trout. Meyer-Luebke,⁴⁶ for example, cites Latin *tructa* as the source of Friulian *trute*, French *truite* (source of Italian *trota*, Old Italian *trota*, Lombardian *trü(i)ta*, Old Bergam. *troyta*, and Corsican *troita*), Sardinian *trota*, Provençal *trocha*, Catalan *truyta*, Spanish *trucha*, and Portuguese *tru(i)ta*, all terms for trout. As for Italy, more specifically *trota* at Livorno and *truta* at Venice denote *Salmo* sp.;⁴⁷ *Salmo fario* L. is called *trota di fiume* at Brescia, *trota* at Rome, *trotta* at Syracuse, and *trüta* at Turin;⁴⁸ *Salmo lacustris* L. is known as *trota di lago* at Brescia, *trota* at Milan, and *trota* at Verona.⁴⁹ In Valencia, *trucha* and *truita* are terms for *Trutta fario* L.⁵⁰ Further examples are cited by E. Roland.⁵¹

Further extension of the term in the classical period must have been very limited, to judge from the current Italian nomenclature. Barbier⁵² calls attention to Italian *trotta di mare* as a term for the greater weever, *Trachinus draco* L., commenting that the common factor operating in this extension is probably not the savoriness of the flesh, but similarity of form. He notes that Rafinesque gives Sicilian *trutta di mare* as a name for *Saurus griseus* Löwe, a species included by Linnaeus in his genus *Salmo*.

The difference in application between Greek *τρώκτης* and Latin *tructa* is so great that some authorities, A. Ernout and A. Meillet,⁵³

⁴⁴ Plin. Val. 5.43; Polem. Silv. *Latere*. p. 268 Mommsen; Eucher. 18 (in Wolke, *Corp. Vind.* 31). Gregory of Tours (*In gloria martyrum* 75) reports that *tructae* up to 100 pounds were caught in Lake Geneva.

⁴⁵ R. Zaunich, *Archiv f. d. Studien d. neueren Sprachen* 148 (1925) 100–101, regards *trucantus* as the source of Provençal *tregan* and therefore rashly translates it as "gudgeon."

⁴⁶ *Op. cit.* (above, note 15) no. 8942. On the evolution of these forms, cf. also C. Salvioni, *Rendiconti, R. Istituto Lombardo* 49 (1916) 845.

⁴⁷ *La pesca nei mari e nelle acque interne d'Italia* (Ministerio dell' Agricoltura e delle Foreste, Roma 1931) 3.64, 102.

⁴⁸ *Ibid.* 39, 84, 86, 38, 93.

⁴⁹ *Ibid.* 39, 70, 103.

⁵⁰ G. L. Pardo, *Avance de un catálogo de nombres vulgares de la fauna valenciana* (Instituto General Técnico de Valencia, *Anales*, 3, no. 14, 1919) 20.

⁵¹ *Faune populaire de la France* (Paris 1877–1904) 3.129.

⁵² "Noms de poissons," *Revue des Langues Romanes* 58 (1915) 328–29.

⁵³ *Op. cit.* (above, note 33) 1060.

for example, have been doubtful that the Latin word is a loan from the Greek. But careful consideration of the evidence reveals an interesting picture. The Classical Latin form was probably *trōta*, which reflects an oral borrowing of the Greek word, ω being carried over as ρ.⁵⁴ Although no clue survives in the ancient literature, there is linguistic evidence that the term was applied to the trout by the Greeks and that the Romans acquired the term from Magna Graecia in the sense of "trout," as opposed to acquiring it in the sense of "pelamid" and making an extension to the trout. Gerhard Rohlfs⁵⁵ points out that Greek τρώκτης "trout" is the source of Bavarian *trotha*, Sicilian *tróttā*, Calabrian *tróttā*, Irpinian *tróttā*, Abruzzian *trotta*, and Campanian *trottā*, all meaning "trout," the ρ pointing to the Greek word rather than to Latin *tructa*. Confirming evidence is found in the fact that Albanian *trofte* "trout" goes back to Classical Greek τρώκτης.⁵⁶ On this basis, *tructa* was not a learned word borrowed from Attic Greek and applied to a wholly different fish, but was borrowed orally from the Greeks in Magna Graecia and initially used in precisely the same sense. Since the form of trout found in Magna Graecia was *Salmo macrostigma*, it was specifically this form which the word denoted. The Romans at first used it in this sense and then extended it to *Salmo lacustris*, the latter becoming in time the more common application.

This brings us to the problem of the application of the Greek term to both pelamid and trout. It has been speculated that the word may originally have alluded to the mottled or spotted coloration of the fish, as indicated by such semantic parallels as Russian *petrúška* from *pěstryj* "bright-colored," Russian *rjabécū* from **rembū* "bright-colored," Cymric *brithyll*, Cornish *breithil*, and Breton *brezell*, possibly from **mykto*- "bright-colored."⁵⁷ But there is a much simpler explanation. The word clearly derives from τρώγω "to gnaw or nibble," and in Homer (*Od.* 14.289; 15.416) it is applied to greedy, voracious persons. Precisely as the sea-bass, *Labrax lupus* Cuv., was called λάβραξ, from λάβρος "greedy, violent," so in this case the fish was called τρώκτης because of its voracity. Aelian's account clearly reflects that this was true in the case of the pelamid.

⁵⁴ Cf. Johann Sofer, *Glotta* 17 (1929) 17.

⁵⁵ *Etymologisches Wörterbuch der unteritalienischen Gräzität* (Halle 1930) no. 2227; cf. Meyer-Luebke, *op. cit.* (above, note 15) no. 8942; Cl. Merlo, *Memorie d. R. Istituto Lombardo Classe di Lett., Sci. mor. e stor.* 23 (1917) 293.

⁵⁶ Cf. Schrader, *op. cit.* (above, note 2) 1.330.

⁵⁷ Cf. Schrader, *loc. cit.*

It must also have been true in the case of the trout, although it is now impossible to determine which first acquired the name and which received the name by extension.

2.c. It has already been pointed out that descendants of Latin *tructa* allegedly denote *Salmo fario* in Sicily and various parts of Italy; but on the basis of natural range, it is almost certainly *Salmo macrostigma* to which these names actually apply, except in northern Italy. Similarly, Modern Greek *πέστροφα*, a common term for the perch, is also cited as a name for *Salmo fario*,⁵⁸ but properly applies to *Salmo macrostigma*. With correct evaluation of the application of the modern names, the evidence becomes even stronger that Greek *τρώκτης* denoted this subspecies in Magna Graecia, and presumably it continued in its Latin form to denote this trout in central and southern Italy.

There is some evidence of another Greek term specifically denoting this trout. Mnesitheus of Athens (*ap.* Athen. 8.358c) in a book on foods says that the best of river fish are those found in the most rapid streams, especially the *πυροῦντες*, which are found only in rapid, cold streams and are supreme among river fish in digestibility. Casaubon emended οἱ τε πυροῦντες to οἱ τε ἐπὶ ῥοῦν, i.e., fish that swim against the current. Gesner⁵⁹ took the term to denote the brown trout, so named because of its fiery-red spots. Schweighäuser⁶⁰ rejected the emendation of Casaubon as implausible and was inclined to accept the identification and interpretation of Gesner. C. B. Gulick in the *LCL* edition of Athenaeus translates "fire-spots." A Boeotian market list of the second century B.C. cites *πouκplς* as a freshwater fish.⁶¹ Feyel emends to *πou(ρ)plς*, assuming a Boeotian form **πoupplς* of **πupplς*. This tends to confirm the reading in Athenaeus.

In summary, the members of the genus bore the following names in Greek and Latin:

1. Salmon, *Salmo salar* L.: No Greek name; known in Latin usually as *isox* (*esox*), sometimes also as *salmo*, and later also as *ancoravus* or *ancorago*. The parr known as *tec(c)o*.

⁵⁸ Cf. H. A. Hoffman and D. S. Jordan, "A catalog of the fishes of Greece," *Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila.*, 1892, p. 244.

⁵⁹ *De piscium et aquatilium natura* (Tigur. 1559) 789 and 1008.

⁶⁰ Note on Athen. *loc. cit.*

⁶¹ Cf. Michel Feyel, *BCH* 60 (1936) 30; L. Lacroix, "Une liste de noms de poissons dans une inscription béotienne," *Annuaire de l'Institut de Philologie et d'Histoire Orientales et Slaves de l'Université libre de Bruxelles* 6 (1938) 51.

2. Brown trout, *Salmo trutta* L.: No Greek name; known in Latin as *fario*.

a. *Salmo trutta fario* L.: No Greek name; known in Latin as *salar*.

b. *Salmo trutta lacustris* L.: No Greek name; known in Latin as *trutta* (later *trutta*).

c. *Salmo trutta macrostigma* A. Dum.: Known in Greek as *τρώκρης*, perhaps also as *πυῶν*; in Latin as *trutta* (later *trutta*).