

ADDITIONAL NAMES FOR ANIMALS IN THE UGARITIC TEXTS

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Abstract: Here, a substantial number of animal names supplements a recent survey of such names in the texts from Ugarit under the following headings: ungulates, carnivores, rodents, birds, arthropods, reptiles, fish, molluscs and crustaceans. Some unclassified entries are followed by words for animals in syllabic spellings and Ugaritian Akkadian. To close, all the Ugaritic terms are then set out in two lists, one of common nouns and the other of proper nouns, each in alphabetical sequence.

The survey of animal names provided recently (Watson 2006)¹ is supplemented by the additional entries here.² As noted already, many of these identifications, especially in personal and place names, are only tentative and some are little more than possibilities³, while others still

¹ For discussion of some animal names in Ugaritic see Vidal 2005: 81-93 and van Soldt 2005: 170-88. Unfortunately, Militarev–Kogan (eds) 2005 is unavailable to me. For the animal names *inr* and *uzry* see also Ribichini–Xella 1987: 11-12.

² The new entries include the following: *abbl(y)*, *akl*, *illm*, *arbn*, *arspy*, *arš*, *aym*, *°bb*, *°kbr*, *bn* *hpt*, *drm*, *grbtym*, *grdn*, *grn*, *gs*, *gzly*, *hrsn*, *hmny*, *hli*, *hps/sry*, *hrpn*, *klb* *špr*, *kšy/ky*, *ldn*, *lt*, *mrnn*, *msrr*, *nrr*, *ply*, *prgn*, *rqn*, *šbr*, *šry*, *šlyt*, *tmn(n)*, *ttn*, *twyn*, *tyy*, *ylln*, *tsr*, *ybl* and *ymmt*. Uncertain new entries include *iṭr*, *mnt*, *ray* and *tgmi*. Several new identifications and/or etymologies are also provided for terms discussed in my previous article (e.g. *grdn*, *šn^ct*, *ylln*). Also, some of the identifications in the syllabic names are new.

³ For example, *udm* (TN: KTU 1.14 iv 47-48; 1.15 i 7; etc.) and *udmy* (GN: KTU 4.337:15; 4.394:5) could be explained by NA *udūmu*, “(kind of) ape” (CDA, 418b; cf. AHw, 1402a), but it is unlikely that a place name would be called after such a rare term.

have been rejected.⁴ The broad classification of the previous article has been retained.⁵ For reference purposes, a complete list of the animal names identified in Ugaritic is also provided.⁶

1. UNGULATES

ibr, “horse” (discussed in Watson 2006: 447): for the meaning “Bulle, Zuchtstier” see Sanmartín 1978: 349.

illm, “camel” (PN: KTU 4.93 iv 24): the syllabically spelled PN ^f*i-la-la-[a]m* (PRU 6, 149 ii 6) is indicative that it may be equivalent to Akk. (OB) *ilulaya*, “a camel (?)” (CDA, 127b; cf. AHw, 1563a), but it only occurs in a lexical list.

ayl(t), “deer” (KTU 1.6 i 24; 1.5 i 17, etc.): besides the Semitic cognates, see also Proto-Indo-European **el-en*, “fawn”, from Proto-Indo-European **al-*, **ol-*, “brown, red”.⁷

ğzly, “gazelle” (PN: KTU 4.617:7; 4.769:54), tentatively proposed by Grøndahl (PTU, 140), although the spelling is *ħa-zi-lu* (PRU 6, 86 i

⁴ For instance, *udr* (KTU 1.4 v 17) may mean “quarry” (cf. Watson 1999: 39), “barn” (Margalit 1980: 218) or “slope” (de Moor–Spronk 1982: 159 n. 55) rather than “(Bactrian) camel” (as in WUS, nr. 97; TOu 1, 208; Sanmartín 1978: 350 and n. 23). The meaning “bat” proposed for *ħrp* in KTU 1.82:18 by Caquot (1988: 39) is probably incorrect. The identification by Dijkstra (1986: 123 n. 16) of *mbġl* (PN: KTU 6.71:1) with Arab. *baġl*, “Maultier”, has been rejected by Dietrich–Loretz 1988: 218 n. 209. Similarly, the meaning “horse” proposed for Ug. *prs* in KTU 4.392:1 by Watson 1974: 497 (cf. also Dietrich–Loretz 1979: 189-91, 193-94; Loretz–Mayer 1980; Tropper 1995: 512) seems not to have been accepted (Tropper UG, 43, 103; but see Sima 2000: 71). It is unlikely that Ug. *šmm* means “schnelle (Schlange)” as proposed by Aartun (1967-67: 284-85). Also, Ug. *tl^c* (KTU 1.2 iv 4) does not mean “maggot” or the like (Gibson CML², 159) but “chest”, as proposed by Watson (1980: 9) from Akk. *tu/ilû* (see now CAD T, 467-69) and independently, from other cognates, by del Olmo Lete (1984: 56). Finally, *trn* may not denote a bird (Watson 2006: 451), as the syllabic spelling *tu-ra-ni* (PRU 6, 72:10') seems to indicate Akk. *turānu*, “bearded” (CAD T, 484b).

⁵ For a different type of classification of animal names as personal names in Mari, see Millet Albà 2000: 478.

⁶ Several more Ugaritic terms for animals can now be inserted into the tables provided by Firmage (1992: 1152-56).

⁷ Gamkrelidze–Ivanov 1995 I 437 but with no reference to Ugaritic. Note that *gml* (KTU 1.104:22) cannot be explained by Akk. *gimlu* (cf. DUL, 300) since that word does not mean “extra ox” or the like, as shown by Stol 1995: 191 (“The only context reference for *gimlum* is extremely obscure”) and 207 (n. 106). For a possible explanation from Akk. *gumālu*, “a kind of tamarisk”, see Watson 2004: 137.

- 10) as against Akk. (*h*)uzālu(m), “gazelle kid” (CDA, 123).⁸ Of course, Ug *ǵzly* may simply be a different spelling of *h̄zli*, “gazelle” (PN: KTU 4.75 iii 6; cf. DLU, 328).
- h̄gln*, “calf” (PN: KTU 4.7:6): the spelling *h̄é-gi-li* (PRU 6, 79:8) may reflect ^c*gl*, “calf”, although the PN ^c*gl* also occurs (see Watson 2006: 447).
- h̄rpn*, “spring lamb” (PN: KTU 4.75 iv 6), based on Akk. *harīpu* and *hurāpu*, “spring (lamb/kid)” (CAD H, 245-46; cf. CDA, 121b), although the Ug. personal name may simply mean “Spring child”. See also Ug. *h̄prt*, “ewe (lamb)” (KTU 1.4 vi 48).
- kr*, “ram” (KTU 1.4 vi 47): in addition to the Semitic cognates, note also Achaemenid Elamite **kar(r)-l*kur(r)-*, “lamb”⁹ as well as Afro-Asiatic **kar-*, “lamb” (HSED, 313 §1432).¹⁰
- lt*, “cow” (KTU 4.765:6), may correspond to Akk. *lītu*, *littu*, “cow” (CDA, 183b), but it occurs in a broken context.¹¹
- p̄hd*, “lamb” (KTU 1.17 v 17, 23): besides Afro-Asiatic **pVh(V)d-*, see Berber (Ahaggar) *eifed*, “ram” and Achaemenid Elamite *putu*, *pitu*, “kid”.¹²
- pru*, “wild ass” (PN: KTU 4.297:2; 4.350:7), is common Semitic, although it may be a *Wanderwort*.¹³
- prgn*, “meadow-sheep” (PN: KTU 4.115:13), Akk. *pargānū*, “meadow-fed (sheep)” (CAD P, 184a; cf. CDA, 266b).¹⁴
- spr*, “goat” (PN: KTU 4.496:8), Heb. *šāpîr*, “billy goat” (HALOT, 1048b)¹⁵, although it could mean “bird” (and see *šbr* below, §4)¹⁶. For *klb spr*, see §2 below.

⁸ Cf. Huehnergard 1987: 241. See also A[MA]R.MAŠ.[DÀ] *ú-za-lu* = *ar-PI* in Emar Vocabulary 551:55* (Pentiuć 2001: 32) cited by Kogan 2004: 363 n. 1.

⁹ Blažek 1999: 64 §56.

¹⁰ See additionally Dolgopolsky 2004: 429-30 §19.

¹¹ On the Akk. term *littu*, “cow”, see Stol 1995: 173.

¹² Blažek 1999: 64-65 §58.

¹³ “The [Vedic] word *párasvant* could well be a *Wanderswort* [sic]; it recalls Akk. *parûm*, Hebr. *pere*, Ar. *fara*, all ‘wild ass’” (Watkins 2004: 68).

¹⁴ See Watson 1995: 227 (correct the reference in DLU, 681 under *prgn*).

¹⁵ Probably an Aramaic loanword. See also Pentiuć 2001: 164-65 (without reference to Ugaritic).

¹⁶ However, note the syllabic spellings *šu-pa-ri* (PRU 6, 99:23) and *šu-pa-ra-ni* (Ugar. V, 86:22).

ttn, “buffalo” (PN: KTU 4.46:5; 4.155:11; 4.281:22; 4.612:5) could correspond to Akk. *te/ušēnu*, “eine Art Büffel” (AHw, 1352a; cf. CDA, 405a) or to Akk. *tišānum*, “(a wild animal)” (CDA, 407; CAD T, 373).¹⁷

tr, “bull” (KTU 1.1 iii 26, etc.) is “a Southwest Asian migratory word” (Gamkrelidze–Ivanov 1995 I: 439), although widely attested in Semitic.¹⁸

ṭsr, “gazelle” (KTU 1.20 ii 11): cf. Thamudic *šsr*, “young gazelle” (for which see Shatnawi 2002: 709-10).¹⁹

ybl, “ram (?)” (KTU 1.19 iv 61)²⁰, a West Semitic word – Heb. *yôbēl*, “ram” (HALOT, 398b), Pun. *ybl*, “ram” (DNWSI, 433) – borrowed in NA as *yābilu* (CDA, 441a), although the Ugaritic text is difficult and other proposals have been made.²¹

2. CARNIVORES

klb spr, “hairy dog” (KTU 1.14 iii 19, 1.14 v 12), based on Akk. *šuppuru* “straggly, in strands”, used of sheep’s fleece (CDA, 341b; cf. AHw, 1113a).

mrnn, “puppy” (PN: KTU 4.75 iii 13; 4.75 iv 7; 4.278:11); cf. *mu-[r]a(?) -nu* (PRU 3, 204 edge ii 2) and Akk. *mī/ūrānu*, “young dog, puppy, cub” (CAD M/2, 105b-106a).²²

šb^c, “hyena”, in *ḥršb^c*, “lair of a hyena” (cf. Watson 2006: 449): note also Emar Akk. (W. Sem.) *ša-ba-ú*, “bear, hyena” (Pentiuč 2001: 161-62).²³

¹⁷ Is *tgmī* (PN: KTU 4.192:4) an allograph of *škm*, “donkey” (see Watson 2006: 446, following Sanmartín 1988: 271)?

¹⁸ See also Dolgopolsky 2004: 434 §26.

¹⁹ Instead of “artemisia” (see Watson 2004: 126 for references), but this is very uncertain.

²⁰ Del Olmo Lete 1998: 240: “carnero”; cf. DUL, 950 [correct ‘1.19 VI 61’ to ‘1.19 IV 61’].

²¹ See Wyatt RTU 312, n. 279.

²² Alternatively, see Arab. *murinna*, “songbird”.

²³ Without reference to Ugaritic.

3. RODENTS

k²br, “jerboa” (PN: KTU 4.617:29)²⁴ • for the syllabic spelling see §10 below • corresponding to Heb. *‘akbār*, “mouse” (HALOT, 823b), Akk. *akbaru*, “jerboa” (CDA, 9b; cf. AHw, 28), etc.²⁵ Note also the Phoen. PN *‘kbr* (Benz 1972: 171, 377 with discussion).

grdn, “beaver” (PN: KTU 4.93 iv 18; 4.422:3), also *grdy* (PN: KTU 4.309:28), Akk. *garīdu*, “beaver” (CDA, 90; cf. AHw, 282a, where Syr. *g^erādā*; is cited; CAD G, 50-51).²⁶

ḥli, “shrew” (PN: KTU 4.282:6), Akk. *ḥulû*, *ḥulium*, “Spitzmaus” (AHw, 354; cf. CDA, 118b; CAD H, 231b).²⁷ Comparable are the Emar PNN *Ḥulā’u* and *Ḥulû*, “Spitzmaus” (cf. Pruzsinszky 2003: 82).²⁸

ḥldy, “mole” (TN: KTU 4.636:10) discussed previously (Watson 2006: 449) is not a new identification. See already Sivan (1984: 230), who translates “mole, rat” and also van Soldt (2005: 174), with an alternative etymology.

ḥpsry, “mouse” (PN: KTU 4.129:2; also *ḥps̄ry* KTU 4.124:2) if it corresponds to Akk. *habašīru* (etc.), “mouse” (cf. CDA, 120, under *ḥumšīru*).

4. BIRDS²⁹

arbn, “a water-fowl” (PN: KTU 4.33:1), if it corresponds to Akk. *aribānû* (also *arabānû*), “an edible water-fowl” (CDA, 21b).³⁰

²⁴ Jirku 1969: 8. Although the reading may be *‘nbr* (the cuneiform signs for *k* and *n* are very similar), see Gordon UT §19.1850; Grøndahl PTU, 424 and KTU (1st and 2nd editions). Even if *‘nbr* (which is unintelligible), is the correct reading, the syllabic spelling provides independent evidence for the meaning “jerboa, mouse, etc.”.

²⁵ For further cognates see HALOT, 823b.

²⁶ Unless it is a kind of insect, for which see Watson 2006: 452.

²⁷ Similarly, *ḥlan* (KTU 4.391:17, etc.) and *ḥluy* (KTU 4.75 v 13). It is uncertain to which of these the spelling *ḥal-a²-na* (PRU 3, 199 B iii 15) corresponds.

²⁸ With further references but no mention of Ugaritic.

²⁹ Note also perhaps Ug. *abbl* (PN: KTU 4.309:3) and *abbly* (PN: KTU 4.431:7; 4.368:17; 4.377:20) which may correspond to Proto-Semitic **VbbVL-*, “kind of bird”, e.g. Arab. *‘ab ābil-*, “name of fabulous bird” and Akk. *ibbiltu*, “a bird” (CDA, 124a). For these and other references, with lengthy discussion, but without mention of Ugaritic, see Kogan–Militarev 2004: 148-49.

Another cognate may be Akk. *arrabu*, “dormouse” (CDA, 24b; cf. AHW, 70 and CAD A/2, 302b-303).³¹ Alternatively, Ug. *arbn* may be a Hurrian name (cf. Grøndahl PTU, 220, 223).³²

argb, *arkbt* and *hrgb*, “a bird” (Watson 2006: 450): see also Emar Akk. [a]r-ga-bu, a bird of some kind (Pentiuć 2001: 32).³³

gn, “(bird)” (PN: KTU 4.75 v 17), besides the Sem. cognates cited previously (Watson 2006: 450), see Eg. *gnw*, “Goldamsel, Pirol” (GHWb, 901a), “oriole” (DLE II, 189).³⁴

ǵrbtym, “crow (?)” (GN: KTU 4.55:15): cf. Sem. *ǵrb*, “crow” (Kogan 2001: 274-75 without reference to Ug.); HSED, 230 §1020 (see also §1015).

ǵrdn, “a bird (?)” (PN: KTU 2.61:1): the Arab. verb *ǵarida*, “to sing, twitter, warble (of bird)” (DMWA, 669), may indicate that Ug. *ǵrdn* denotes a bird.

ǵrn, “eagle” (PN: KTU 4.33:34; 4.50:15; 4.296:5; 4.609:14), Arab. *ǵaran*, “eagle”, Akk. *urinnu*, “eagle” (CDA, 426a; cf. AHW, 1430b).³⁵ Note also Hamito-Semitic **ǵor*, “crow” (HSED, 228-29 §1015).

ǵs, “owl (?)” (PN: KTU 4.321:1), cf. perhaps Akk. *ḫusû*, “a kind of owl” (CDA, 122; cf. CAD H, 258a).

³⁰ See Lambert 1970: 112 for an occurrence in the “Birdcall Text” from Sultantepe. The Akk. word may be a loan from Sumerian: cf. AHW, 62b-63a. However, in CAD A/2, 209, it is glossed as “the raven-like (bird)”, not connected with *arabû*, “a waterfowl”.

³¹ However, in West Semitic an initial *ya-* is expected (cf. Kogan 2004: 253, but with no reference to Ugaritic). Perhaps it is a direct loan from Akkadian here.

³² It is possible that the PN *urš* [] (KTU 4.447:1; 4.639:1) may correspond to Akk. *uršānu* (also *ursānu*), “wild dove” (CDA, 427a; cf. AHW, 1434a), but the ending is missing. However, see below on *hrsn*. On *grn* (PN: KTU 4.106:22), discussed in Watson 2006: 450, see also Wyatt 1995: 67 (“crane?”).

³³ With no reference to Ugaritic. For discussion and a possible etymology see Pentiuć 2001: 32. For a different etymology – Arab. *hirǵāb-*, *hirǵab-*, “groß (von Gestalt), groß gewachsen (auf Personen bezogen)” – see Aartun 1984: 16 (§19).

³⁴ See Fox 1985: 76 n. 1: “Most likely [Eg.] *gnw* is a type of bird”, either a bee-eater or an oriole.

³⁵ Kogan 2001: 268-69, but without reference to Ugaritic. Note also Emar Akkadian *ḫu-ri-in-nu*, discussed by Pentiuć (2001: 73) again without reference to Ugaritic. For other proposals on Ug. *ǵrn* see DUL, 326.

hrsn, “dove” (PN: KTU 4.711:6), is possible in view of Akk. *urs/šānu*, “dove” (CDA, 427a; cf. AHw, 1434a).³⁶

krb, “a bird” (Watson 2006: 451): cf. also Emar Akk. *QIR-ri-BU*, “a bird; a type of dove” (Pentiuć 2001: 149).

krk, “goose” (PN: KTU 4.611:12), Akk. *kurkû*, “goose” (CDA, 168) or Akk. *kurukku*, “(a bird)” (CDA, 169); see also Indo-European **k^herk^h*-, “rooster, etc.” (Gamkrelidze–Ivanov 1995 I, 515).

ldn, “chick” (PN: KTU 4.222:14; 4.264:8); cf. Akk. *līdānu*, “chick, young bird” (of ducks, etc.), though it can also mean “child (of a slave girl)” (CDA, 182a).³⁷

msrr, “bird” (KTU 1.14 ii 17; 1.14 iii 59): based on context, the meaning “turtle-dove” was first proposed by Ginsberg (1946: 37)³⁸. De Moor–Spronk (1982: 161) comment: “Simply a participle D of *SRR* “to fly”, attested in Ethiopic”. If this is correct, some support may come from Eg. *msrt*, “e. Vogel” (Hannig GHWb, 364).³⁹ The line *lqḥ msrr ḥsr dbḥ* would then mean “he took a dove(?), a sacrificial bird”, but not all scholars accept this.⁴⁰

nnr, “a bird” (PN: KTU 4.69 vi 2; 4.607:29), syllabically, *nan-ni-ra-ya* (PRU 3, 203 iv 2-4) may be explained by Akk. *nannaru*, “a bird”

³⁶ This is a Sumerian loanword in Akkadian (AHw, 1434a); for the initial *h*- in Ugaritic cf. Ug. *hkl* from Akk. *ekallu*, Sum. *é.gal*, “palace, temple”. The alternative meaning of Ug. *hrsn* is “groats” (cf. Watson 2004: 121 n. 109). Note also that *ḥrṣn*, *ḥrzn*, “goldfinch” (Watson 2006: 450), may explain Emar *ḥu-ri-ZI-tu₄*, which denotes a bird of some (cf. Pentiuć 2001: 76).

³⁷ In KTU 1.4 vii 56 (ll 1.8:10), it cannot be excluded that Ug. *mnt* (in the expression *ibr mnt*) means “swallow”, Eg. *mnt*, “Schwalbe” (Hannig GHWb, 335a; cf. HSED, 388 §1793), although the context is broken. For a possible (but different) translation, see de Moor 1971: 164, with his comments, *ibid.* 172. For the meaning “flock (of birds)”, cf. DUL, 565, although there the meaning “destiny, fate” is preferred.

³⁸ And accepted by Fensham (1975: 17-18), Gibson CML², 85 and TOu 1, 514, which adds (*ibid.* 514 n. q): “Signalons qu’en éthiopien, *sarara* signifie «voler»”. Cf. also Tropper UG, 581-82, 678. For a completely different explanation see Aartun 1984: 49-50 §63.

³⁹ See also DLE II, 205.

⁴⁰ It is unlikely that Ug. *msrr* means “knife” (Aistleitner WUS, 224 §1954), but “entrails” is very plausible in view of their significance in Ugaritic ritual (cf. del Olmo Lete 1989), although *msrr* does not occur in the ritual texts. See also (with metathesis?) perhaps Akk. *surummu*, “(a part of the intestinal tract)” (CAD S, 416). For more detail on Ug. *msrr* see Wyatt RTU, 187 n. 47.

- (CAD N/1, 461, only once; cf. CDA, 237). However, according to Grøndahl (PTU, 285) the name *nnr* may be Luwian.
- npr*, “bird” (KTU 1.6 ii 37; PN: KTU 4.343:4) is probably related to Eg. *pr*, “a bird”, discussed in Takács EDE II, 459, but with no reference to Ugaritic.⁴¹
- nš*, “falcon (?)” (PN: KTU 4.112 ii 1): for a close cognate see Heb. *niššānîm*, “peregrine falcons”, as proposed by Stoop-van Paridon (2005: 126-27).⁴²
- šbr*, “sparrow” (KTU 1.82:25), Akk. *šibāru*, “sparrow” (CDA, 337a; cf. CAD Š, 155),⁴³ but the context is broken.
- šn’î*, “kind of bird (?)” (KTU 1.48:7),⁴⁴ but the etymology is unknown; see perhaps Akk. *šit’u*, *šîtu*, a bird (CAD Š/3, 142b; AHw, 1253a; CDA, 378), although the *-n-* would remain unexplained, unless assimilation is posited in Ugaritic.
- tîy*, “raptor” (PN: KTU 4.245 ii 6): the spelling *ša-i-ya* (PRU 3, 59:4, etc.) points to an allograph of Ug. *šîy*, “falcon” (see Watson 1991: 359-60).⁴⁵
- ymmt*, “dove” (KTU 1.3 iii 12; as *ybmt* in KTU 1.3 ii 33), Arab. *yamamat*, “pigeon, dove”, as proposed by Obermann (1948: 35) and Løkkegaard (1953: 226)⁴⁶; cf. also the Mari female PN *yamâma*, “dove”, as interpreted by Streck (2000 §5.2).⁴⁷

5. ARTHROPODS

- drm*, “worm” (PN: KTU 2.3:19; 4.64 v 12; 4.69 iv 2; 4.635:53), perhaps corresponding to Proto-Semitic **dr-*, “kind of parasite worm/insect”

⁴¹ See also HSED, 424 §1981; 422 §1971.

⁴² Without reference to Ugaritic. This may explain Emar Akk. *ma-ši-ši-ia-[nultu₄]*, “a bird” (cf. Penttuc 2001: 122).

⁴³ See also Dolgopolsky 2004: 420-21 §7.

⁴⁴ See DUL, 832 with further references.

⁴⁵ For the corresponding term (*ša-a-i*, “falcon, hawk”) in Emar Akkadian, see Penttuc 2001: 165, but with no reference to Ugaritic.

⁴⁶ And accepted in TOu 1, 91 n. 1 and by Wyatt 1992: 418; see *ibid.* 417-19 for discussion and more details. Note also Eg. *ym*, “e. Vogel” and *ymw*, “Gans” (Hannig GHWb, 47a).

⁴⁷ Cited by Millet Albà 2000: 486 n. 20; not discussed by Kogan 2003.

(+ *-m*).⁴⁸ However the presence of the final *-m* makes the identification very uncertain.⁴⁹

ḥmny, “tick” (PN: KTU 4.108:3), Arab. *ḥmn*, “small tick” (cf. Shatnawi 2000: 678, but without reference to Ugaritic). For a different solution see Grøndahl PTU, 135.

prġt, “flea” (PN: KTU 4.128:7; 4.317:1)⁵⁰ –see also the comments by Kogan (2001: 276-77 and 2002: 189) and for Akkadian *pirša’u*, etc., see now CAD P, 414b.

twyn, “insect (?)” (PN: KTU 4.52:2), if it is equivalent to Aram. *twy*, “(winged) crop-consuming insect” (DNWSI, 1206).⁵¹ If correct, a cognate may be Akk. *ta’û*, “to graze” (CAD T, 300a), with the medial *-w-* indicated by its derivative *tiwītu* (etc.), “food” (CAD T, 398b-99a).⁵²

tlhn, “insect” (PN: KTU 4.63 i 16; 4.711:2)⁵³: cf. perhaps Akk. *šalālu*, “(schlangenartig) schleichen” (AHw, 1142b-43a); “to crawl (of snake, worm, etc.)”, but only in the N and Ntn forms as *našallulu*, “to slither” (CAD N/2, 55b-56a). See also CDA, 350a.

z̄zn, “insect” (PN: KTU 4.63 ii 32; 4.108:2), if related to Hamito-Semitic *zīz* (see Kogan–Militarev 2004: 151)⁵⁴ but other meanings are possible (see Watson 2006: 454).

6. REPTILES

ap^c, “viper” (KTU 1.19 i 13),⁵⁵ has no clear Semitic etymology⁵⁶ and there seems to be no connection with Eg. *f.t*, “horned viper” (cf. Takács EDE II, 549).⁵⁷

⁴⁸ See Kogan–Militarev 2004: 150 §12 for a variety of cognates, e.g. Arab. *darr*- “tiny ants”, but no reference to Ugaritic.

⁴⁹ It may well be Hurrian; cf. Grøndahl PTU, 250 and DUL, 289.

⁵⁰ Note that *prġt* is misspelt (as *prġt*), in DLU, 354, DUL, 680, in Watson 2004: 452 and 455, as well as in Firmage 1992: 1155 and even in Jirku 1969: 9.

⁵¹ Tawil 1977: 59-60, based on Weinfeld 1965: 424 n. 2. However, for the equivalent Akk. *dayye*, the meaning given in CDA, 58a is “a plant” (but cf. CAD D, 27 under *dajae* or *ṭajae*). See also perhaps HSED, 136 §590 and 165 §721.

⁵² Cf. HSED, 493 §2343. For a different solution, see Grøndahl PTU, 295.

⁵³ For a different explanation (“weak goat”), cf. Watson 2006: 448.

⁵⁴ Without reference to Ugaritic.

⁵⁵ Note that Eth. *’af^cōr* was misspelt in Watson 2006: 452.

mr, “snake” (KTU 1.19 i 7, 12), as proposed by Del Olmo Lete (1984: 127 n. 285)⁵⁸ on the basis of parallelism with *ap^c* (line 13; see previous entry). This may be supported by Hamito-Semitic **m[ʉ]yir*, “snake”, especially Agaw **mir-/mur-*, “snake” (cf. HSED, 391 §1808).

nḥš, “snake” (cf. Watson 2006: 453): besides Heb. *nāḥāš*, “snake” (HALOT, 690-91),⁵⁹ cf. Eg. *nḥs*, “to sting” (DLE I, 244), previously unnoticed.

rqn, “tortoise (?)” (PN: KTU 4.549:1), Akk. *raqqu*, “tortoise, turtle” (CAD R, 172b-73; CDA, 299a), although the meaning “slender” or the like is also probable (cf. Watson 1990a: 125).

šry, “snake” (PN: KTU 4.338:5; 4.778:4; 4.782:6, etc.), Akk. *šerru*, *šēīru*, “Schlange” (AHw, 1093; CDA, 336b; CAD Š, 148-50, 115b).⁶⁰ It occurs in a multilingual vocabulary from Ugarit.⁶¹

šlyt, “biting snake” (KTU 1.3 iii 42; 1.5 i 3, 29)⁶² as explained by Fronzaroli (1997: 289) based on Arab. *slṭ* and Ge’ez *sal(l)ata*.⁶³ His proposal seems to be confirmed by Akk. *šalātu*, “to cut into” (CDA, 351a). In fact, this verb occurs in the following (broken) context: “(if a snake)” [...] *-it* ĠIR(*šēp*) *amēli išluṭma* “pierces the [...] of a man’s foot and enters the man’s house” (KAR 389b ii 52).⁶⁴ An alternative

⁵⁶ For cognates, see HALOT, 79a, but note that Coptic (Bohairic) *efōt* cited there is incorrect (it should be *ephōt*; p. c. G·bor Tak·cs).

⁵⁷ Perhaps *aym* (PN: KTU 4.595:3) corresponds to Hamito-Semitic **ayVm-*, “snake”, Arab. *‘aym-*, etc. (cf. HSED, 19 §68), although the identification is not certain. See also Dolgopolsky 2004: 418 §3. For another explanation of Ug. *aym* see Ribichini–Xella 1987: 7 (*ay* + *ym*, “dove è *ym*”, with would assume a “shared” -y-)

⁵⁸ See brief discussion in Wyatt RTU, 292 n. 188. Note also Eg. *mryt*, “crocodile” (DLE II, 194).

⁵⁹ Kogan (2003: 250) notes that whereas Ug. *nḥš* is very rare, in Hebrew it is the common word for snake.

⁶⁰ See HSED, 116 §497. For other explanations see Grøndahl PTU, 190.

⁶¹ Ugar. V, 239:15, on which cf. Huehnergard 1987: 72.

⁶² For the noun formation see van Selms 1967.

⁶³ As “celui qui pique”; see also *ibid.* n. 56. Whether the PN *llt* (KTU 4.63 iii 5; 4.96:11) is an allograph of this word is uncertain. Similar is Ug. *ntk*, “biter”, also denoting a snake (KTU 1.107:6, 35, 45).

⁶⁴ Cited in CAD Š/1, 240b, but with no meaning suggested for the verb. See the various words for “snake” collected by Kogan 2004: 149-50 (§18).

but less likely meaning of Ug. *šlyt* is “encircler”⁶⁵ and for other explanations see DUL, 822.

7. FISH

arspy, “a fish (?)” (GN: KTU 4.52:11) based on Akk. *arsuppu*, *ersuppu*, denoting a fish, possibly carp (cf. AHw, 71; CDA, 24b; CAD A/1, 307b-308). It seems to be a loanword in Akkadian. However, an alternative meaning of Ug. *arspy* may be a cereal (see Watson 2004: 120 n. 100).⁶⁶

^c*by*, “carp” (PN: KTU 4.371:16; 4.604:3) if it corresponds to Soqotri ^c*āba*, “carp-like fish”, Akk. *abūtu*, “fish” (Kogan 2001: 264).⁶⁷ Another possibility is “lizard”, corresponding to Thamudic ^c*b*, “Eidechse” (cf. Shatnawi 2002: 717).⁶⁸

dg, “fish” (KTU 1.23:63; 1.91:12; 1.92:38; 1.106:22; 1.124:15; 5.23:14): besides Heb. and Aram. *dg*, “fish” (DNWSI, 240), see also Indo-European **d^hǵ^hū-*, “fish”, lit. “underground (animal)”, derived from the word for “earth”, e.g. Hitt. *tekan*, etc. (Gamkrelidze–Ivanov 1995 I, 453).⁶⁹

8. MOLLUSCS, CRUSTACEANS

kzy, “crab (?)” (PN: KTU 4.7:2; 4.63 iii 39; 4.170:16; 4.617 ii 23; cf. DLU, 232; DUL, 473); the spelling *ku-šá-ya* (PRU 6, 72:13') is matched by *ku-ša-ia* (AT 37:11), which may indicate that the name can be explained by Akk. *kušû*, “crab” (CDA, 171; cf. CAD K, 602),

⁶⁵ As proposed by Margalit 1980: 90, followed by Wyatt RTU, 79 n. 49.

⁶⁶ Note also the broken PN *itt[r]*] (KTU 4.754:18), which is possibly cognate with Akk. *ašturru*, “gnat” (CDA, 30a; cf. AHw, 85b), although it only occurs in LB lexical texts.

⁶⁷ Without reference to Ugaritic; Akk. *abūtu* means “a fish” (CAD A/1, 93), “ein Fisch” (AHw, 9b; cf. CDA, 4a); however, see Eg. *ḥb3*, “Meerasche” (GHWb, 522a) and cf. HSED, 269 §1211.

⁶⁸ Or else “bird”, see previously, Watson 2006 450 n. 48. On ^c*qq* see now Watson (forthcoming). For ^c*sy*, “gecko” (PN: KTU 4.367:6), to the previous references to Akk. *eššû*, “(small) gecko” (CDA, 82a; cf. AHw, 253) and Arab. ^c*ad/zāja* (cited in AHw, 253) add Akk. *iššû*, “gecko” (CAD I/J, 206b-207a) and see the discussion in CAD I/J, 255b-56a under *šurāru*. Whether there is any connection at all with Eg. ^c*š3*, “gecko” (Hannig GHWb, 160a) is very uncertain.

⁶⁹ G'bor Tak'cs was kind enough to discuss this and other animal names with me.

although it is a Sumerian loanword (cf. AHw, 517a). See also *kšy* (PN: KTU 9.418:2).

9. UNCLASSIFIED

akl, “glutton” (KTU 1.12 i 36, etc.) || ^c*qq* (see above) may denote an animal,⁷⁰ but this is uncertain.

irn, “puppy-dog” (KTU 1.103+:33; PN: KTU 4.281:16) or possibly “(wild) goat”.⁷¹

arš, “monster” (KTU 1.3 iii 43; 1.6 vi 51), variously identified as “many headed”, a “whale”, “the venomous one”, etc. (see DUL, 108).

^c*bb*, “glutton” (KTU 1.92:14) in the expression *b^{cl} bb* which de Moor (1985: 226-27) translates “the drinking beast”, commenting: “connected with Arabic ^c*abāb*, ‘the act of drinking’, which occurs in an Arabic proverb dealing specifically with gazelles. ... So *b^{cl} bb* is a description of the *zby* [restored] of line 11”.⁷²

bn hpt, “young of loose (cattle)” (KTU 1.15 i 6; cf. 4.351:6), with a parallel in Nuzi Akkadian (cf. DUL, 401).⁷³

brḥ, “squirmy (serpent)” (KTU 1.5 i 1; 1.82:38), based on the Hamito-Semitic root ^{*}*bariḥ-*, “to run, go” (cf. HSED, 58 §230; DUL, 236).⁷⁴ In KTU 1.82:38, the adjective *brḥ* seems to stand for the serpent itself.⁷⁵

ply, “insect (?)” (PN: KTU 4.658:17), spelled *pí-la-ya* (PRU 4, 237:25; cf. DUL 673-74), possibly corresponding to Hamito-Semitic ^{*}*faliy*,

⁷⁰ See, for instance, Akk. *ākilu*, lit. “eater”, which may denote an insect pest (CAD A/1, 266-67), perhaps a “caterpillar” (CDA, 10a).

⁷¹ For references see Watson 1990a: 116.

⁷² See also Dijkstra 1994: 119 and Wyatt RTU, 372 n. 19. For the Hamito-Semitic verb ^c*b* see HSED, 231 §1027.

⁷³ Accepted by Tropper 2006: 391. The spellings *ša-ta-na* (PRU 3, 202 iii 58) and *ša-i[e]-nu* (PRU 6, 82:11) seem to exclude the meaning “bat” (Akk. *s/šuttinnu*, CAD S, 419-20a) for the PN *štn* (KTU 4.12:11; 4.701:8; 4.727:14), but it may still be an option; see Watson 1990b: 249.

⁷⁴ For a survey of meanings see Wyatt RTU, 115 n. 3.

⁷⁵ Whether *tmn* (PN: KTU 4.344:4) or *tmmn* (PN: KTU 4.374:12) can be explained by Akk. *tumānû*, “an animal” (CAD T, 470b); glossed “rodent frequenting beams?” (CDA, 409a), is very uncertain; one or both may correspond to the spelling *ta-me-nu* (RSO 7, 2:5’).

“insect” (HSED, 176 §776), Arab. *fāliya*, “spotted dung beetle” (DMWA, 728).⁷⁶ The identification is uncertain.⁷⁷
tpn, “hyrax, rock badger (place)” (TN: KTU 4.89:3; 4.213:21; 4.348:8; 4.618:1, 23), discussed previously (Watson 2006: 454). As noted by van Soldt (2005: 187), both Mehri *lōfen* and Jibbāli *lōfun*, “rock hyrax” (as against Heb. *šāpān* and Phoen. *špn*⁷⁸), indicate the initial consonant to be /t/.⁷⁹

10. SYLLABIC SPELLINGS AND UGARITIAN AKKADIAN

From the personal names and other words written syllabically, the following may denote animals:

akbaru, “jerboa, mouse” (PN written *ak-ba-ru* [PRU 6, 72:8’; 79:6]): for a possible alphabetic equivalent see §3 above, under *ᶜkbr*.

ḫinnīšu, “piglet” in the quadrilingual vocabulary as [ŠAH.TU]R² = (Akk.) *kur-ku-za-nu*⁸⁰ = (Hurr.) [missing] = (Ug.) *ḫe-en-ni-šu* (Ugar. V, 137 ii 26’),⁸¹ probably from **ḫannīšu* (with vowel assimilation).⁸²

lippatu (as *li-ip-pa-tu*₄ HA.meš [RS 88.2158:50’ - RSO 14: 241]) seems to denote a type of fish, or perhaps baskets of dried fish.⁸³ See Akk. *lupû*, “a fish” (CDA, 185b) as well as Ug. *alpn*, “anchovies, sardines” (see de Moor 1996).

⁷⁶ See also Arab. *filw*, “colt, foal” (DMWA, 727). The PN *ray* (KTU 4.705:5) looks Semitic but is unexplained; cf. perhaps Eg. *r3*, “Schlange” (GHwB 456a) and HSED, 451 §2127. Still obscure is *bnt š^cš* (KTU 1.82:18, 41), possibly “cheeper, squawker”, Arab. *š^cš^c* (Caquot 1988: 39; cf. TOu 2, 67 n. 93); cf. also Akk. *šiššu*, *zizzum*, “hiss” (of snake or bird, CDA, 449).

⁷⁷ For other explanations see Grøndahl PTU, 172, 288.

⁷⁸ Not mentioned by van Soldt 2005: 187.

⁷⁹ As has already been noted, the identification was first made by Jirku (1969: 9). Note that Akk. **šapnu* (AHw, 1175a) has been read incorrectly (see CAD Š/1, 477a). See also Firmage 1972: 1157 n. 51.

⁸⁰ Akk. *kurkižanni*, *kurkuzannu*, *kukkuzānu*, “piglet, young pig” (CAD K, 561b; cf. AHw, 511a; CDA, 168b).

⁸¹ Huehnergard 1987: 40-41 (#186a), 85, 129. Cf. Ugar. V, pp. 242-43.

⁸² Huehnergard 1987: 85, 241, 261; as he notes, Blau–Greenfield (1976: 17) compare Arab. *ḫimawš* and Syriac *ḫannuṣā*. Note also the Akk. verb *ḫanāšu*, “to bare teeth, grimace (of animals)” (cf. CDA, 105b) and see HSED, 300-301 §1374, esp. West Chadic **honz-*. “wild boar”.

⁸³ Lackenbacher 2001: 246.

nimaliya, “ant” (PN written *ni-ma-la-ya* [PTU 6, 83 iv 4]), corresponding to Heb. *nēmālāh*, “ant” (HALOT, 701b), a loanword in Akk. as *namālu(m)*, *namlu*, “ant” (CAD N/1, 208a; CDA, 235a). The identification is uncertain.⁸⁴

ta’asi, “buck, ram” (?) (PN written *t[a]-’a-si* [PRU 6, 80:2]),⁸⁵ cf. Arab. *tais*, Heb. and Aram. *tayiš* (HALOT, 1729a), Akk. *d/taššu* (CAD D, 120; AHW, 165b).

tarpašu, “otter” (a fem. PN written *tar[?]-pa-š[u]’-?* [PRU 6, 86:1]), Akk. *tarpašu*, “otter” (CAD T, 239b-40a; CDA, 400b).⁸⁶

urû, “stallion” (PN written []*ú-ru-ú* [PRU 6, 91:6’]), Akk. *urûm*, *urrû*, “stallion” (CDA, 427a; cf. AHW, 1435a). However, the PN may not be complete.

Note also the PN *aḫilabu* (*a-ḫi-la-bu* [PRU 6, 72:12]), which contains the element *labu* (Ug. *lbu*), “lion”.⁸⁷

ALPHABETIC LIST OF TERMS FOR ANIMALS

These are listed in two sets: (1) common nouns, with over 100 entries and (2) names⁸⁸ (personal names, toponyms and gentilics), with 130 entries. The second set, of course, is very much less certain as regards meaning.⁸⁹ There is also some overlap (e.g. *imr(t)*, *irn*, *ayl*, *ḡlt*, *kdn(t)*). In addition, there are several names identified from syllabic spellings (see §10). Evidently, there is quite a range of terms for animals in the Ugaritic documents⁹⁰ but it is curious that so few words for creatures from the sea have been found in texts from a town right on the Mediterranean coast.

⁸⁴ See also Ug. *qunnanu*, Akk. *qannunu*, “coiled (serpent?)” (cf. Huehnergard 1987: 46) and cf. Ug. *qnn*, “to coil” (KTU 9.435:5, 7) predicated of a scorpion.

⁸⁵ Cf. also *ta-a-zi* (PRU 6, 8:2).

⁸⁶ This identification of Ug. *tarpašu* is new.

⁸⁷ Similarly, in the PN *ḡmlbu* (KTU 4.165:7, etc.)

⁸⁸ Ignoring endings such as *-n*, *-y* or *yn*.

⁸⁹ See van Soldt’s comments on the etymology of toponyms (van Soldt 2005: 168), which are also apposite here. However, Belmonte-Marín (2006: 43-44) notes that place-names do supply information pertinent to Ugaritic.

⁹⁰ Reference to bees is only indirect, i.e. *nbt*, “honey” (KTU 4.14:2, etc.).

ADDITIONAL NAMES FOR ANIMALS

(1) Common nouns

| | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| <i>ibr</i> , “horse/bull” | <i>klb</i> , “dog” |
| <i>al</i> , “ram” | <i>klbt</i> , “bitch” |
| <i>il</i> , “ram” | <i>kr</i> , “ram” |
| <i>alp</i> , “cattle, bullock, calf” | <i>lbu</i> , “lion” |
| <i>alpn</i> , “anchovies” | <i>llu</i> , “kid, lamb” |
| <i>imr</i> , “lamb” | <i>lt</i> , “cow” |
| <i>anhb</i> , “sea-snail” | <i>ltn</i> , “serpent” |
| <i>anh̄r</i> , “dolphin/sperm whale” | <i>mr</i> , “cub/snake” |
| <i>inr</i> , “dog” | <i>mrġt</i> , “suckling (lamb)” |
| <i>ap^c</i> , “viper” | <i>msrr</i> , “bird” |
| <i>arbḥ</i> , “4-year-old animal” | <i>nḥš</i> , “snake” |
| <i>irby</i> , “locust” | <i>npr</i> , “bird” |
| <i>irn</i> , “puppy/goat” | <i>nš</i> , “falcon” |
| <i>arw</i> , “lion” | <i>nšr</i> , “raptor” |
| <i>arš</i> , “monster” | <i>ntk</i> , “biting (snake)” |
| <i>atn</i> , “she-ass” | <i>phl</i> , “ass, stallion” |
| <i>itm</i> , “firm-fleshed (cattle)” | <i>phlt</i> , “mare” |
| <i>ayl</i> , “deer” | <i>phd</i> , “lamb” |
| <i>aylt</i> , “hind” | <i>pr</i> , “young bull” |
| <i>uz</i> , “goose, gander” | <i>prd</i> , “mule/bird/carp” |
| <i>^cbb</i> , “glutton” | <i>prt</i> , “heifer” |
| <i>^cglt</i> , “heifer” | <i>qsm</i> , “grasshopper” |
| <i>^cp</i> , “bird” | <i>rum</i> , “buffalo, wild bull” |
| <i>^cqltn</i> , “serpent” | <i>ršm</i> , “goat” |
| <i>^cqq</i> , “tearer” | <i>slḥ</i> , “lamb” |
| <i>^cqrb</i> , “scorpion” | <i>snnt</i> , “swallow” |
| <i>^cqšr</i> , “serpent” | <i>śśw</i> , “horse” |
| <i>^cr</i> , “donkey” | <i>sswt</i> , “mare” |
| <i>^cšr</i> , “bird” | <i>šin</i> , “ewe; flock” |
| <i>^ctk</i> , “monster” | <i>šbr</i> , “sparrow” |
| <i>^ct</i> , “fish/mollusc” | <i>sp</i> , “white ewe” |
| <i>^cz</i> , “goat, kid” | <i>spr</i> , “bird/goat” |
| <i>bhmt</i> , “cattle” | <i>š</i> , “ram, sheep” |
| <i>bqr</i> , “cattle” | <i>šiy</i> , “falcon” |
| <i>brḥ</i> , “squirmy (serpent)” | <i>šgr</i> , “calf” |
| <i>bṭn</i> , “serpent, dragon” | <i>šḥt</i> , “raptor” |
| <i>diy</i> , “kite, hawk” | <i>škm</i> , “donkey” |
| <i>db</i> , “bear” | <i>šlyt</i> , “biting snake” |
| <i>dbb</i> , “fly” | <i>šn^ct</i> , “kind of bird” |

dg, “fish”
dkr, “male animal”
drh, “chamois”
gd(y), “(goat-)kid”
ǵlp, “murex, sea-snail”
hby, “scorpion”
hgb, “locust”
hlm, “mature animal”
hmr, “donkey”
hsn, “grasshopper, locust”
hli, “shrew” (PN)
hlmz, “snake”
hprt, “ewe (lamb)”
kdnt, “she-mule”

štp, “kind of bird”
tnn, “dragon”
tr, “turtle-dove”
t̄at, “ewe”
tpš, “kind of bird”
tr, “bull/bird”
tsr, “gazelle”
y^cl, “mountain goat”
ygb, “bird/fish”
yhmr, “roebuck”
ymmt, “dove”
ynt, “dove”
ypt, “heifer”
zby, “gazelle”

(2) Proper nouns

abbl(y), “bird” (PN)
ibln, “camel” (PN)
abyy, “water bird” (PN)
udr(n), “type of horse” (PN)
aky, “owl” (PN)
illm, “camel” (PN)
imrt, “ewe” (PN)
apn, “a bird” (PN)
apt, “snake” (PN)
arbn, “water-fowl/dormouse” (PN)
irbn, “locust” (TN/PN)
ardn, “a bird” (PN)
argb, “a bird” (PN)
arkbt, “a bird” (PN)
irn, “puppy/goat” (PN)
urn, “puppy/snake” (PN)
arnbt, “hare, doe” (PN)
arspy, “a fish” (GN)
isg, “a bird” (PN)
ittr, “goat” (PN)
ayh, “caterpillar” (PN)
ayln, “deer” (PN)
ayly, “hind” (TN)
aym, “snake” (PN)

hrpn, “spring lamb” (PN)
hršzn, “goldfinch” (PN)
h̄tm, “a bird” (PN)
h̄zli, “gazelle” (PN)
kdn, “mule” (PN)
kdrn, “wren” (PN)
kkbn, “a bird” (PN)
klby(n), “bitch” (PN)
kmy, “a waterfowl” (PN)
kny, “gnat” (PN)
kpyn, “eel” (PN)
krb, “a bird” (PN)
krk, “goose” (PN)
krmt, “butterfly” (PN)
kšy, “crab” (PN)
ktln, “a broad-necked bird” (PN)
kt̄y, “crab” (PN)
lbiy, “lioness” (PN)
ldn, “chick” (PN)
lhr, “ewe” (PN)
lkn, “breed of sheep” (PN)
llit, “female lamb” (PN)
mrnn, “puppy” (PN)
mšrn, “frog” (PN)

ADDITIONAL NAMES FOR ANIMALS

| | |
|----------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| <i>^cby</i> , “bird” (PN) | <i>nbzn</i> , “goat/lamb” (PN) |
| <i>^cgl</i> , “calf” (PN) | <i>nggn</i> , “donkey/goose” (PN) |
| <i>^cglt_n</i> , “heifer” (PN) | <i>nmš</i> , “mongoose” (PN) |
| <i>^cgrn</i> , “thrush” (PN) | <i>nnr</i> , “bird” (PN) |
| <i>^ckbr(?)</i> , “jerboa” (PN) | <i>npl</i> , “caterpillar” (PN) |
| <i>^cnqt</i> , “female kid” (PN) | <i>npr</i> , “bird” (PN) |
| <i>^cqy</i> , “magpie” (PN) | <i>npršn</i> , “flyer” (PN) |
| <i>^csy</i> , “gecko” (PN) | <i>nqq</i> , “frog” (PN) |
| <i>bbru</i> , “bird” (PN) | <i>ply</i> , “insect (?)” (PN) |
| <i>bdn</i> , “camel” (PN) | <i>ppn</i> , “mouse” (PN) |
| <i>bgrt</i> , “pigeon” (PN) | <i>pru</i> , “wild ass” (PN) |
| <i>bl</i> , “a bird” (PN) | <i>prǵt</i> , “flea” (PN) |
| <i>bšy</i> , “a bird” (PN) | <i>prgn</i> , “meadow-sheep” (PN) |
| <i>dby</i> , “bear” (PN) | <i>ptpt</i> , “bedbug” (PN) |
| <i>dll</i> , “frog” (PN) | <i>py(n)</i> , “seabird” (PN) |
| <i>dt/dn</i> , “bison” (PN) | <i>qrr(n)</i> , “snake/frog” (PN) |
| <i>dwn</i> , “type of horse” (PN) | <i>ray</i> , “snake” (PN) |
| <i><u>d</u>mr(n)/(y)</i> , “sheep” (PN) | <i>rny</i> , “bullock” (PN) |
| <i><u>d</u>rm</i> , “worm” (PN) | <i>rqn</i> , “tortoise” (PN) |
| <i>gd_rn</i> , “worm” (PN) | <i>rwy</i> , “lion” (PN) |
| <i>gg</i> , “water-bird/insect, etc.” (PN) | <i>s/šdy</i> , “an animal” (PN) |
| <i>gmḥ(n)</i> , “bull” (PN) | <i>šhr</i> , “young animal” (PN) |
| <i>gmz</i> , “type of horse” (PN) | <i>ss(n)</i> , “moth” (PN) |
| <i>gn</i> , “partridge” (PN) | <i>ssg</i> , “raptor” (PN) |
| <i>grdn/y</i> , “insect/beaver” (PN) | <i>ssl</i> , “sheep/cattle” (PN) |
| <i>gzl</i> , “young bird” (PN) | <i>šb^c</i> , “hyena” (TN) |
| <i>ǵrbtym</i> , “crow” (GN) | <i>sml</i> , “raptor” (PN) |
| <i>ǵrdn</i> , “a bird” (PN) | <i>šry</i> , “snake” (PN) |
| <i>ǵrn</i> , “eagle” (PN) | <i>šsn</i> , “bird of prey” (PN) |
| <i>ǵs</i> , “owl” (PN) | <i>š^crt</i> , “goat” (TN) |
| <i>ǵzly</i> , “gazelle” (PN) | <i>tan</i> , “spider” (PN) |
| <i>hrǵb</i> , “eagle” (PN) | <i>tkn</i> , “insect” (TN/PN) |
| <i>hrsn</i> , “dove” (PN) | <i>tmn(n)</i> , “animal” (PN) |
| <i>ḥgln</i> , “calf” (PN) | <i>trzy</i> , “butterfly” (TN) |
| <i>ḥlt</i> , “phoenix” (MN) | <i>ttn</i> , “buffalo” (PN) |
| <i>ḥrr</i> , “snake” (PN / TN) | <i>twyn</i> , “insect” (PN) |
| <i>ḥby</i> , “gazelle” (PN) | <i>tty</i> , “raptor” (PN) |
| <i>ḥdl</i> , “gazelle” (PN) | <i>ǵ^ll(n/y)</i> , “fox” (PN) |
| <i>ḥldy</i> , “mole” (GN / TN) | <i>ǵ^llb</i> , “fox” (PN) |
| <i>ḥlln/y</i> , “a bird” (PN) | <i>tgmi</i> , “donkey” (PN) |
| <i>ḥlp(n)</i> , “kind of bird” (PN) | <i>tlln</i> , “weak goat/insect” (PN) |

| | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------------------|
| <i>hpn</i> , “tadpole” (PN) | <i>tpn</i> , “hyrax, rock badger” (TN) |
| <i>hps/šry</i> , “mouse” (PN) | <i>yšu</i> , “weasel” (PN) |
| <i>hqn</i> , “water bird” (PN) | <i>zzn</i> , “sprat/insect” (PN) |

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Abbreviations used

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- AT Alalakh Text
- BSA *Bulletin on Sumerian Agriculture*, 8 vols. Cambridge 1984-95.
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- DMWA H. Wehr–A. Cowan, *A Dictionary of Modern Written Arabic*. Wiesbaden 1971.
- DNWSI J. Hoftijzer–K. Jongeling, *Dictionary of the North-West Semitic Inscriptions*, 2 vols (HdO I/21). Leiden 1995.
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- EDE II G. Takács, *Etymological Dictionary of Egyptian Volume Two: b-, p-, f-*. Leiden 2001.
- GHWb R. Hannig, *Die Sprache der Pharaonen. Großes Handwörterbuch Ägyptisch-Deutsch (2800-950 v. Chr.)*. Mainz 1997².
- GN Gentilic
- HAL L. Koehler–W. Baumgartner, *Hebräisches und aramäisches Lexikon zum Alten Testament*, 5 vols. Leiden 1967-90.
- HALOT *The Hebrew and Aramaic Lexicon of the Old Testament*, 5 vols (translated by M. E. J. Richardson). Leiden 1994-2000 (= ET of HAL).
- HSED V. E. Orel–O. V. Stolbova, *Hamito-Semitic Etymological Dictionary. Materials for a Reconstruction*. Leiden 1995.
- KAR Keilschrifttexte aus Assur religiösen Inhalts
- KTU M. Dietrich–O. Loretz–J. Sanmartín, *The Cuneiform alphabetic texts from Ugarit, Ras Ibn Hani and other places* (ALASP 8). Münster 1995.
- PRU 6 J. Nougayrol, *Palais Royal d'Ugarit VI. Textes en cunéiformes babyloniennes des archives du grand palais et du palais sud d'Ugarit* (MRS 12). Paris 1970.
- PN Personal name
- PTU F. Grøndahl, *Die Personennamen der Texte aus Ugarit* (Studia Pohl 1). Rome 1967.
- RSO Ras Shamra-Ougarit
- RTU N. Wyatt, *Religious Texts from Ugarit*. London 2002².

- SCCNH Studies on the Civilization and Culture of Nuzi and the Hurrians.
- TOu 1 A. Caquot–M. Sznycer–A. Herdner, *Textes ougaritiques. Tome I. Mythes et Légendes. Introduction, traduction, commentaire* (LAPO 7). Paris 1974.
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- TN Toponym
- UG J. Tropper, *Ugaritische Grammatik* (AOAT 273). Münster 2000.
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