

**Tsimshianic Animal Names
with Notes on Their Referents,
Distributions and Origins**

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ABSTRACT.—A survey of linguistic and ethnographic materials on the Tsimshianic peoples yielded animal names referring to over 200 zoological taxa (including mythical or legendary creatures and entities). The distribution of these forms within the Tsimshianic languages further demonstrates the division between Maritime Tsimshianic (Coast and Southern Tsimshian) and Interior Tsimshianic (Nisgha and Gitksan). From comparisons with similar data from neighbouring languages, it is evident that many Wakashan forms—primarily from Haisla and Henaaksiala—have been borrowed into Coast Tsimshian and, perhaps, Southern, Tsimshian. Several other borrowings in the Tsimshianic zoological lexicon come from Tlingit, Athabaskan or other sources.

INTRODUCTION

It has long been known that a substantial part of the ethnozoological vocabulary of the Tsimshianic languages of British Columbia consists of borrowings from neighbouring languages (Rigsby 1968, Pinnow 1969), but no systematic and comprehensive study of Tsimshianic animal names has been presented until now. In this paper we have combined ethnobiological and linguistic efforts to compile the documented names for animals in the Tsimshianic languages—Coast Tsimshian, Southern Tsimshian, Nisgha and Gitksan. We have also presented here information regarding the known or probable scientific identifications of the referents of Tsimshianic animal names along with a discussion of their probable origins. The distributions of original as opposed to borrowed animal names in the various Tsimshianic languages offer clues to the histories and cultural and linguistic interactions of the Tsimshianic ethnolinguistic groups.

BACKGROUND

The Tsimshian, or Tsimshianic, ethnolinguistic groups comprise the Tsimshian, Nisgha and Gitksan of the North Coast and adjacent mainland region of British Columbia, Canada. The traditional homelands of the Nisgha are situated along the Nass River; the Gitksan, on the Upper Skeena River; the Tsimshian, along the lower portion of the Skeena River and the adjacent coast as well as on the coast and islands from the mouth of the Skeena southward to Milbanke Sound. Their languages may be grouped into two major subdivisions—Maritime Tsimshianic includes Coast Tsimshian spoken in several dialects in the major portion of the territory, and the nearly extinct Southern Tsimshian language, still spoken in Klemtu, on Swindle Island; Interior Tsimshianic includes Nisgha and Gitksan.

Over a century ago Franz Boas (1891) presented comparative data and observations for Tsimshian and two neighbouring languages—Tlingit and Haida. At that time Boas identified several animal names that he regarded as borrowings between these languages—data that were suggestive of past culture contact between these groups. More recently, Rigsby (1986), Compton (1993c, 1993d) and Tarpent (1994a) have prepared unpublished compilations of comparative Tsimshianic biological terms including probable borrowings. The primary goal of the current paper is to expand significantly on these past efforts through the presentation of the most comprehensive listing of Tsimshianic animal names possible at this time, with commentary on their referents, distributions, and probable origins.

METHODS

We have consulted the primary works containing information on Tsimshianic zoological terms, including Boas (1891, 1912, 1916) and Dunn (1978) for Coast Tsimshian; Boas (1902), McNeary (1974) and Tarpent (1986) for Nisgha; and Hindle and Rigsby (1973) and Thistle-Walker (n.d.) for Gitksan. Some preliminary research has been conducted on Southern Tsimshian by Dunn and Tarpent, but no final report on this language has been presented to date. Secondary sources of data that we have used in the current study include Compton (1993a, 1993b), Hill (1993a), Hill (1993b) and Rigsby (1986) and several other sources as indicated in Table 1 and elsewhere in this paper.

RESULTS

We have compiled the Tsimshianic animal names and associated data from these primary sources in Table 1.¹ These data are ordered in rows within the following main zoological groupings (arranged in accordance with biological taxonomy): Cnidarians (Part 1), Worms (Part 2), Mollusks (Part 3), Arachnids (Part 4a), Crustaceans (Part 4b), Insects (Part 4c), Echinoderms (Part 5), Fishes (Part 6), Amphibians (Part 7), Reptiles (Part 8), Birds (Part 9), Mammals (Part 10). General "animal" terms are presented in Part 11 while mythical or legendary creatures appear in Part 12. Within these broad groupings data in the first column generally are listed in phylogenetic order and/or alphabetically by zoological Latin species name and/or English common name.² Each entry is numbered and multiple entries pertaining to a single species (or two or more zoological species represented by a Tsimshianic zoological taxon or several such taxa) are designated with sequential alphanumeric designations (e.g., 1, 2, 3a, 3b, etc.).

The vertical columns include 5 language columns and a Comments column. The first 4 language columns contain data in the Tsimshianic languages in an order that reflects their linguistic relationship. Coast Tsimshian and Southern Tsimshian can be grouped together as Maritime Tsimshianic, while Nisgha (N) and Gitksan (G) together are referred to as Interior Tsimshianic. Although Southern Tsimshian is geographically distant from Nisgha it is closer phonologically to Nisgha than is Coast Tsimshian, hence the placement of the Southern Tsimshian column next to the Nisgha column in Table 1.

Many animals are referred to by more than one name, even in the same language. The arrangement of rows in Table 1 is designed to show at a glance the grouping of cognates within the Tsimshianic family. Where possible, names common to all languages (with minor phonological modifications) are given first, followed by descriptive names, then by borrowings. This arrangement is not rigid, however, as categories may overlap. The absence of a word from a cell in Table 1 does not necessarily mean that it does not exist in any given language, only that it has not been recorded in the sources consulted in the current study.

The column labeled "Corresponding forms in non-Tsimshianic languages" contains forms that are very similar to those given in the Tsimshianic languages and are suggestive of borrowing. The presence of a word in this column does not indicate the direction of borrowing—this is dealt with in the "Comments" column, which quotes glosses and comments from the sources cited in abbreviated form between the quotes (see the References section for the abbreviations). This column also contains linguistic information such as the literal meanings of derivatives and compounds, as far as can be determined at this time.

Terms in the Tsimshianic languages presented in Table 1 are designated by the following abbreviations preceding the Tsimshianic animal names³ or associated comments in the last column: CT (Coast Tsimshian), ST (Southern Tsimshian), N (Nisgha) and G (Gitksan). Other native language terms are designated by the following abbreviations: CH (Chinook language [not jargon]), CJ (Chinook Jargon), HA (Gm.) (Haisla), HA (Gl.) (Henaaksiala), Hco (Cowichan), HE (Kl.) (Klemtu dialect of Heiltsuk), HE (BB) (Bella Bella dialect of Heiltsuk), OO (Oowekyalala), KW (Kwak'waka), No (Nootka), NU (Nuxalk), HD (Haida), HD (K) (Kaigani dialect of Haida), TL (Tlingit), CA (Carrier), BA (Babine) and SK (Sekani, spelled Sékanais by Morice [1932]).

In general, terms cited from Dunn (1978), Hindle and Rigsby (1973) and Thistle-Walker (n.d.) appear as they were originally presented while some other terms have been re-transcribed to facilitate comparisons across the languages dealt with in this paper.⁴ Terms that have not been checked by a linguist for phonetic accuracy are designated with a diesis, or double dagger (§). In general, single quotation marks are

¹Compton, an ethnobiologist who has conducted ethnobiological research among the Southern Tsimshian and neighbouring Wakashan groups, compiled the nomenclatural and associated data presented in the current paper and is also responsible for the biological commentary presented here as well as for the typing of the paper. Tarpent, a linguist specializing in the Tsimshianic languages, checked or provided transcriptions and translations and is responsible for the linguistic classification and commentary. Tarpent's knowledge of Nisgha derives from her employment with British Columbia School District 92 (Nisgha) from 1977-80 and 1983-88, and during the summers of 1982, 1989-91 and 1993. Her Southern Tsimshian field work with Mrs. Violet Neassloss in 1991 and 1992 was supported by an internal grant from Mount Saint Vincent University and in 1993 by a grant from the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada.

²To facilitate the use of Table 1 by individuals unfamiliar with zoological taxonomy, common English animal names are presented in alphabetical order in Appendix 1, along with their corresponding entry numbers from the table.

³No body part or animal product terms have been included in this study nor have any growth stage terms that simply incorporate elements meaning 'large' or 'small.' Growth stage terms that are linguistically distinct from the usual name for an animal and which seem to be species specific have been included here.

⁴Tsimshianic forms are given primarily in practical orthographies and the orthographic principles are similar throughout the Tsimshianic languages. The Nisgha and Gitksan alphabets, established by Rigsby, and the Coast Tsimshian alphabet, used by Dunn, have been in use in local communities for a number of years. For Southern Tsimshian, which has not had an official writing system, the practically oriented spelling adopted here makes use of appropriate elements of the Nisgha, Gitksan and Coast Tsimshian writing systems. Note that Coast Tsimshian uses plain x for its single back Velar fricative, while the other languages distinguish palatal x from back velar x. As these practical orthographies do not indicate stress, phonetic transcriptions have been retained from Dunn (1978) or have been added for the other languages where stress appeared unpredictable.

applied to indicate literal English translations while double quotations marks indicate less literal glosses or direct quotes from the cited sources.

It should be noted that the zoological Latin identifications presented in the first column of Table 1 are not based on any research involving the use of documented voucher specimens. Rather, they are postulated based on the reported English names and, in some cases, species descriptions, or they have been inferred through linguistic or other clues from comparable research that has involved the use of documented zoological vouchers (i.e., Compton 1993b).

It should also be noted that for Coast Tsimshian forms quoted from Dunn (1978), some information that appeared less relevant to this list has been omitted. Most plural forms have also been omitted.

Furthermore, some data presented in the Coast Tsimshian column may actually represent Southern Tsimshian data not specifically identified as such by Dunn (which may, for example, include terms originally designated by Dunn as from Hartley Bay but which have not been so identified in the current paper).

Table 1.—Tsimshianic Animal Names (arranged in general phylogenetic order)

Zoological Taxa	Coast Tsimshian Name (all terms cited from Dunn 1978 unless otherwise specified)	Southern Tsimshian Name (all terms recorded by M.L.T. or B.C. unless otherwise specified; VN = Violet Neasloss) ⁵	Nisgaha Name (all terms recorded by M.L.T. unless otherwise specified)	Gitksan Name (all terms cited from H&R73 unless otherwise specified; BR = B. Rigsby, pers. comm.; RW = R. Whalley, pers. comm.)	Corresponding Forms in Non-Tsimshianic Languages	Comments (including glosses as presented by sources cited in other columns)
Part 1 - Phylum Cnidaria (Cnidarians: Jellyfish, Sea Anemones and Their Relatives)						
(1) Jellyfish (various species of Class Hydrozoa and Class Scyphozoa, including <i>Aurelia aurita</i> [Moon Jellyfish] and <i>Cyanea capillata</i> [Sea Nettle])	wakawaa	wak'awaa	wak'awaa		cf. HA hâuq'ayak, HE hâuq'âyáx, OO hâuq'ayax (L&R80)	CT, ST, N: "jellyfish;" * <i>Aurelia aurita</i> (moon jellyfish), <i>Cyanea capillata</i> (sea nettle) (H93b); N <CT <borrowing?
(2) Coral? (or Coralline Algae?) ⁶	sganmoolksm ts'm'aks				cf. HA cîwas hs_wná (HA translation of CT form)	CT: "precious coral," sponges, esp. dead man's fingers (lit. crabapple in the water)"
(3a) Sea Anemone (<i>Anthopleura xanthogrammica</i> , Giant Green Anemone), and/or other species of Class Anthozoa)	daga'aw [daga'áw]					CT: "sea anemone"
(3b) Sea Anemone (? <i>Metridium senile</i> , Plumose Anemone and/or ? <i>Tealia crassicornis</i> , Red and Green Anemone)	masxaylóop	masxay lo'op				CT: "metridium anemone" (i.e., <i>Metridium</i> sp.) (D78); * <i>Tealia crassicornis</i> (red and green anemone)" (H93b); ST: "sea anemone;" lit., 'white on rock'?
Part 2 - Worms (Phylum Platyhelminthes, Phylum Rhynchocoela or Nemertina, Phylum Sipuncula, Phylum Annelida and others)						
(4a) Worm, Earthworm (probably including various species of Phylum Annelida, Class Oligochaeta, and others)	laalt, láalt	laalt	laalt	laalt		CT, ST, N, G: "worm," also "snake" (cf. caterpillar) ⁷
(4b) Worm, Earthworm			laidim haywis	laidim wis		N, G: "earthworm," lit., 'worm of rain'
(4c) Worm, Earthworm				laidim yip (BR)		G: "earthworm," lit., 'worm of ground' (translation of English name?)
(5a) Marine Worm (? <i>Nereis vexillosa</i> , Piling Worm, Mussel Worm or "Sand Worm") ⁸	xts'ik				HA hziq, 'worm, ghost,' HA hziq'xlawà or HA hziq'xlawàl, 'caterpillar,' HE hzi, 'frog,' OO hzi, "susquatch" (L&R80)	CT: "ribbon worm" (possibly a reformation on a Wakashan borrowing)
(5b) Marine Worm	laaldm ts'm'aks (R86)					CT: "sea worm" (used as bait), lit., 'worm/snake of in water' (possibly translation of English "sea worm")
(5c) Marine Worm	t'mgyels (BR) ⁹					CT: "sea worm" (found near blue mussels, used as bait); t'm-, prefix, gyels, 'mussel;' also see blue mussel
(6a) Leech (Class Hirudinea)	t'iimu [tʔi-mú]					CT: "leech" (a borrowing?)
(6b) Leech				hislokwit (R86)		G: "leech;" lit., 'pretends to be lamprey'
Part 3 - Phylum Mollusca (Mollusks: Chitons, Snails and other Univalves, Bivalves, Cephalopods and Their Relatives)						

⁵The data presented in this column derive exclusively from Tarpent's work with Violet Neasloss but are verified in a minimal way by information provided to Compton by Mrs. Neasloss as well as Mr. William Robinson and the late Louisa Hall during field research in Klemtu in 1989 (Compton 1993a).

⁶This term may refer to articulated coralline algae (e.g., *Bosiella* spp. and *Corallina* spp.) rather than to corals. The Henaaksiala equivalent of this term (cîwas hs_wná, literally, 'Pacific crabapple tree-of-below [the sea]') is reputedly translated from the Tsimshian term and refers to articulated coralline algae (Compton 1993a).

⁷'Worm' must be the older meaning, as the Coast Tsimshian term for snake is derived from it. From this word is also derived Nisga'a laikw and Coast and Southern Tsimshian laalk, 'slow' (which makes more sense for 'worm' than for 'snake').

⁸This species has been identified as the worm that is considered among the Henaaksiala to poison shellfish (Compton 1993b).

⁹*Nereis vexillosa* is often found in association with mussel beds (Kozloff 1983), a fact which would suggest that this species is meant by the Coast Tsimshian term that incorporates the term for 'edible mussel.'

(7) <i>Cryptochiton stelleri</i> (Gum Boot Chiton)	ts'ak	ts'ak				CT: "China slipper," "giant chiton," "gumboot;" cf. clam
(8) <i>Katharina tunicata</i> (Black Katy Chiton)	yaanst; 'yens (D78); 'yaanst (H93b)	yaans	yaans(t)			CT: "sea prune," "black Katy chiton" (D78); " <i>Tonicella lineata</i> (lined chiton)" (H93b); ST, N: "sea prune;" N word borrowed from CT (but Boas' [B12] transcription of the word seems to indicate glottalized ʔ)
(9) ? <i>Mopalia hindsii</i> (a chiton, no common name) and/or other <i>Mopalia</i> spp.	'yensagawaw					CT: "crow chiton," "hairy mopalia (<i>Mopalia hindsii</i>);" ¹⁰ cf. <i>Katharina tunicata</i>
(10a) Snail and/or Slug (Class Gastropoda)	hadzə'üüt [hàʒəʔf-it'], ha'tsi'uul [hàʔcʰiʔú-i]	hats'i'wül(da)				CT, ST: "snail"
(10b) Snail and/or Slug			gwaatl'ax	kw'aatl'ax	HA q'adàs, 'slug/snail;' HE q'adés, OO q'adas, KW *q'alx, 'snail' (L&R80)	N, G: "snail, slug" (probably borrowed from Wakashan)
(11) Unidentified "Whelk" (possibly various species of Buccinidae and/or Nassariidae)			ɬaganuu (M74)			N: "whelk;" cf. hermit crab
(12) <i>Acmaea pelta</i> (Shield Limpet) and others	gayda ts'u'uts (H93b)					CT: " <i>Collisella pelta</i> [syn. <i>Acmaea pelta</i>] (shield limpet)" (H93b); used in N for "mushroom," lit. 'hat of bird'
(13) <i>Haliotis kamtschatkana</i> (Northern Abalone)	bilhaa [bilhá:], bilhaa [bilhá:], bülhaa [bilhá:]	bilhaa [bilhá:]	bilaa [bilá:]	bilaa	HA pǎǎ, 'abalone; flower, blossom' NU pǎxani, "inner surface of abalone shell" (N90)	
(14) ? <i>Bankia setacea</i> (Pacific Shipworm) and/or ? <i>Teredo navalis</i> (Common Shipworm) and/or Unidentified Wood-boring Larva?	gyiwaŋn [gʷiwaŋn], k'yiwaŋn [kʷiwaŋn]		k'uuhŋan	k'uuhŋan		CT: "ship worms;" N, G: "wood grub;" lit., 'wood-borer' (N <k'uxw, 'to bore something, split something with wedges'); contains -gan, 'wood'
(15a) ? <i>Clinocardium nuttalli</i> (Cockle)	gabook		gabook			CT, N: "cockle"
(15b) ? <i>C. nuttalli</i>		spuus				ST: "cockle;" cf. ST term with CT data for weathervane scallop
(16) <i>Mytilus californianus</i> (California Mussel)	hagwŋ, hagwŋ, ha'kwŋ	hagwin	hagwin		HA hǎǎ, 'California mussel'	CT: "(Northern) horse mussel," "oyster," ¹¹ "(large) mussels"
(17) <i>M. edulis</i> (Edible Mussel)	gyels	gyals	gals [g'als]	gyels	cf. HD (K) :hal, " <i>Mytilus edulis</i> " (B91); HD gǎl, 'mussel' (L77)	CT: "(blue) mussel;" ST, N: "mussel;" G: "blue mussel;" see ribbon worm
(18a) ? <i>Pecten caurinus</i> (Weathervane Scallop), or possibly <i>Siliqua patula</i> (Razor Clam) ¹²	k'aŋ'an [kʰaŋ'aŋn], k'aŋ'on [kʰaŋ'aŋn]		k'ahl'ún	k'ahl'ún		CT: "scallops;" N: "razor clam;" G: "scallop;" k'ohl, 'cut something' + ʔun, 'hand' ('hand' part not used independently); stress mark added on N, G forms
(18b) ? <i>P. caurinus</i> and/or <i>Chlamys hastata</i> (Pink [Spiny] Scallop)	'nigabuus [ʔnigabú-s]					CT: "scallop (<i>Chlamys hastata</i>);" form probably means 'cockle shell;' (-buus, cf. ST spuus)

¹⁰This spelling of the zoological Latin name for this organism is commonly encountered, although Turgeon et. al. (1988) gives the spelling as shown in column one. Ellis and Wilson (1981) report that among the Skidegate Haida an unidentified chiton is known as xwúuya t'áagaa, "raven's chiton." Other species of *Mopalia*, i.e., *M. ligiosa* (hairy chiton) and *M. mucosa* (mossy chiton), are similar in appearance to, and perhaps more commonly encountered than, *M. hindsii* (cf. Kozloff 1983) and may also be regarded as types of "crow chitons."

¹¹This may represent an error of identification or a semantic extension of the Coast Tsimshian 'California mussel' term to include the introduced species, *Crassostrea gigas* (Japanese oyster, Pacific oyster) but probably not the native oyster, *Ostrea lurida*.

¹²The additional possibility exists that these terms may actually refer to *Hinnites giganteus* (purple-hinged rock scallop), the only scallop that has been associated with a Haisla/Henaaksiala term.

(19) ? <i>Protothaca staminea</i> (Native Little-neck Clam, "Butter Clam")	sgm'k [sɔm'qʰ], sgm'x [sɔm'x], sem'k [sem'qʰ]	samk'	samk'		CT, ST: "butter clam;" N: " <i>Protothaca staminea</i> ?" (M74); root *sem, 'tightly closed'?
(20) ? <i>Saxidomus giganteus</i> (Butter Clam)	ts'gə [cʰáʔa], ts'ək [cʰəqʰ], ts'əx [cʰəx]	ts'a'x	ts'ək	ts'ək	CT, ST: "clam;" CT: " <i>Saxidomus giganteus</i> (butter clam)" (H93b); N: " <i>Saxidomus giganteus</i> ?" G: "clam;" root c'aq same as "nose, beak" (lit., 'protrusion')
(21) <i>Tresus capax</i> and/or <i>I. nuttalli</i> (Horse Clam or Gaper)	loon, lóon		lo'on	lo'on	CT, N: "horse clam;" G: "a large clam" (M74)
(22) Sea Shell (in general?), including <i>Calliostoma ligatum</i> (Western Ribbed Top-shell) and <i>Thais lamellosa</i> (Wrinkled Purple) ¹³	h'its'iik, h'its'iik [ʔnícʰi-kʰ], ts'íigə (D78); t̥slik (H93b)				CT: "sea shell;" "top shells" (D78); "small and large sea snails" (R86); " <i>Calliostoma ligatum</i> (blue top shell), <i>Thais lamellosa</i> (wrinkled whelk), <i>Notoacmea scutum</i> [syn. <i>Acmaea testudinalis scutum</i>] (plate limpet)" (H93b); Dunn's term probably refers specifically to the shell (see "scallop")
(23a) Octopus and/or Squid (? <i>Loligo opalescens</i> , Opalescent Squid; ? <i>Rossia pacifica</i> , Stubby Squid; ? <i>Octopus leioderma</i> , Smoothskin Octopus; and/or <i>O. rubescens</i> , Red Octopus)	hats'al [hacʰáɪ], h̥ats'əl [hacʰáɪ], hats'alt [hacʰaltʰ]	hats'alt	hats'alt	hats'alda	CT: "devil fish," "octopus," "squid;" ST: "octopus;" N: "small [edible] octopus;" G: "octopus;" cf. CT, ts'al, N ts'al, 'face, eyes;' suffix -t, -da
(23b) Octopus and/or Squid (? <i>Octopus dofleini</i> , Giant Pacific Octopus and ? <i>Moroteuthis robusta</i> , North Pacific Giant Squid)	xbihats'əl [xbihacʰáɪ]		xbiits'altkw		CT: "devilfish," "giant squid," "giant octopus" (D78); "half cuttlefish" (a crest symbol) (B91); N: "large [inedible] octopus" (lit., 'half faced')
Part 4a - Phylum Arthropoda (Arthropods: Arachnids [Spiders, Ticks and Their Relatives])					
(24a) Spider (Order Araneida)	sgyet, sgyit	sgyat			CT, N: "spider"
(24b) Spider (and/or "Grasshopper" [Order Orthoptera?])	willingyit [wɪlɪŋ'ɛtʰ]				CT: "grasshopper," "spider... especially a large spider, which, if found in the house, is a omen of death;" willing- possibly related to suwiliin, 'to chase, hunt something;' term contains term for 'people'
(24c) Spider			gadalee, gadaalee	gadalee	N, G: "spider" (possibly borrowings of unknown origin)
(24d) Spider				aphleek (T-Wn.d.)	G: "spider"
Part 4b - Phylum Arthropoda (Arthropods: Crustaceans [Crabs, Shrimps, Barnacles and Their Relatives])					
(25) ? <i>Limnoria lignorum</i> (Gribbles or "Pin-worms")	sts'ooglop, s̥uts'ooglop				CT: "marine isopods;" lit., 'beaver of rock'?
(26) <i>Balanus</i> spp. and/or <i>Chthamalus</i> spp. (Barnacles)	ts'maay [cʰmá-y] (D78); t̥smaat (H93b)		ts'imaay [c̥imá-y]		CT, N: "barnacles;" CT: " <i>Balanus cariosus</i> (thatched acorn barnacle), <i>B. glandulus</i> (common acorn barnacle), <i>B. nubilus</i> (giant acorn barnacle, barnacle)" (H93b); probably reformation on borrowing (from Wakashan?)
(27) ? <i>Cancer magister</i> (Dungeness Crab)	galmoos; gal'os [gaɪʔs], gal'o'os [gaɪʔsʰ]	k'almoos	k'almoos	k'al moos	CT, ST, N, G: "crab" (moos, 'thumb')

¹³Several species of *Calliostoma* occur throughout the Northwest Coast area, including *C. annulatum* (ringed top-shell), *C. canaliculatum* (channeled top-shell), *C. ligatum* (western ribbed top-shell), and *C. variegatum* (variable top-shell) (Abbott 1990). The term reported by Dunn may also likely refer to other univalves with spiralling shells. Furthermore, the term shown here may actually be the same as that given in the preceding row.

¹⁴The association of beaver with this organism suggests its identification as *Limnoria lignorum*, an isopod that burrows through wooden structures exposed to sea water.

(28) ? <i>Chionoecetes bairdi</i> (Baird's Crab) and/or ? <i>Hyas lyraeus</i> (Spider Crab)	k'almoosgm ləxsga'niis [qʔalmó-sgm ləxsgaʔní-s]					CT: "spider crab;" (lit., 'crab [suffix] [suffix] on mountain [sga'niis]'), see dungeness crab
(29a) <i>Pagurus</i> spp. (Hermit Crabs)			tt'aakimuu (M74)			N: "hermit crab <i>Pagurus</i> sp.," cf. N "whelk;" may be borrowing 15
(29b) <i>P. granosimanus</i> (Granular Hermit Crab), <i>P. hirsutiussculus</i> (Hairy Hermit Crab)				magaay gawits (H93b)		G: " <i>Pagurus granosimanus</i> [sic] (granular hermit crab), <i>P. hirsutiussculus</i> (hairy hermit crab)" (H93b)
(30) Unidentified "Crab"				k'yaam (RW)	could be from @@káʔam, lit., 'most good'	G: small crab [ca. 3" across, including legs, when stretched out, according to illustration], lives in fresh water creeks, edible, olden days - on dried seaweed would crush the crabs, take the bits of shell out and eat them (RW)
Part 4c - Phylum Arthropoda (Arthropods: Class Insecta [Insects])						
(31a) Dragonfly and/or Damselfly (in general, Order Odonata)	gyilats'i'ts, gyilats'i'dz [gʔilacʔíʔiʔcʔ]					CT: "dragonfly;" cf. CT 'robin'
(31b) Dragonfly and/or Damselfly			dogagesit [doqaqísit]			N: "dragonfly," lit., 'hair-taker,' ges, 'hair'
(31c) Dragonfly and/or Damselfly				haifbasim ts'ók' (RW)		G: "dragonfly" (lit., 'needle of salmon belly?'); cf. N @@ts'ók, 'salmon belly'
(32) "Grasshopper" and/or "Cricket" (Order Orthoptera)	(see spider)		mishmoots'	mishmoots' (BR)	HD má'mats'ikyē, 'dragonfly' (said to be borrowed from Tsimshian by B91); also reported by Swanton (1911) as māmatc!ēgī	G: "grasshopper," "cricket" (R86); cf. CT 'spider' and G 'chicken hawk;' reduplication on stem *moots' ('), cf. moots'iks, 'breast, to suck;' in HD, form má'mats' could be archaic Tsimshianic plural on same stem, moots' with HD suffix added; also see spider and/or grasshopper
(33a) <i>Pediculus humanus</i> (Head and Body Louse) and/or <i>Phthirus pubis</i> (Crab or Pubic Louse)	ts'askw [cʔaskʰ], ts'eskw	ts'askw	ts'iskw			CT, ST, N: "louse"
(33b) <i>P. humanus</i> and/or <i>P. pubis</i>				t'a		G: "louse" (possibly a borrowed form of unknown origin)
(34) Unidentified Beetle (Order Coleoptera)	k'əlbín [qʔalbí-n]					CT: "beetle" (cf. thrush)
(35a) Butterfly (Order Lepidoptera, Suborder Rhopalocera)	bəxbogm gyemk [bəxbōgm gʔémkʰ]	bəxbogam gyamk				CT, N: "butterfly;" gyemk, 'sun'
(35b) Butterfly	adabiis [ʔādabí-s]					CT: "butterfly," "beautiful (non-human subject);" ada-, cf. adagan (D78), lit., 'fungus on tree'
(35c) Butterfly			mask'aawadax	mask'aawodax		N, G: "butterfly"
(35d) Butterfly (? <i>Papilio eurymedon</i> , Black and White Swallowtail; ? <i>P. zelicaon</i> , Anise Swallowtail) ¹⁶				ganxya'a		G: "butterfly species (orange in colour);" "tiger swallowtail butterfly" (T-Wn.d.); gan, 'means of, reason why,' ɬ, 'eat,' ya'a, 'spring salmon'

¹⁵This term may be the same as given by McNeary (1974) elsewhere for "whelk." If so, it would appear that the Nisga'a may name hermit crabs by reference to their shells, as is the case with the Henaaksiala and, perhaps, Haisla, who simply refer to hermit crabs as "(sea) snail (shell)" (Compton 1993b). Note that Carl (1963) reports that at least one common hermit crab, *Pagurus granosimanus* (granular hermit crab), is known for using empty whelk shells for protection.

¹⁶These two swallowtails are distributed widely within British Columbia (Jones 1951) and represent the most likely candidates for the "swallowtail" terms reported for Gitksan.

(35e) Butterfly				hisbiliks (H&R73); his _x biliksit (T-Wn.d.)		G: "butterfly species" (H&R73); "caterpillar" (T-Wn.d.); his-...-s, 'pretend to...;' stem * _x bilik-; cf. CT xbóolg-, in xbóolgn, "night birds"
(36a) Moth (Order Lepidoptera, Suborder Heterocera)	wəxwəx [wəxwóx]					CT: "moth;" cf. N, G 'bat'
(36b) Moth			məjiluulək [macilú-ləq]	məjiluulək	cf. CA musdzilyaz, "moth" [lit., 'little owl'] (CLC74)	N, G: "moth;" N <luulək, 'ghost' (moth term possibly borrowed from Carrier); ¹⁷ cf. G 'nighthawk'
(37a) Caterpillar (Larval Lepidoptera, possibly <i>Isia isabella</i> , Banded Woollybear)	xčlnó:su (B16)		matxanoosik' [matxanó-sik']	noosik'		CT: "caterpillar" (a crest symbol, cf. wolverine); N: "caterpillar" (cf. N 'wolverine' and CT 'snake'); G: "caterpillar;" homophonous with N 'wolverine'
(37b) Caterpillar (Unidentified Lasiocampidae, Tent Caterpillar?)			sañakw'a	sanakwa	perhaps a Tsetsaut borrowing?	N: "tent caterpillar;" G: "caterpillar;" G form probably a loan (R86); Athabaskan loan?
(37c) "Inchworm" (Larvae of Geometridae and/or Noctuidae?)				saq'anst		G: "inchworm;" cf. N saq'ans, saq'ansdii [səq'ans] 'span'
(38a) Unidentified Diptera (Fly and/or Black Fly and/or Mosquito)	gyiik, gyiik	giik			cf. HA q̄iḡa, HE q̄iḡa, OO q̄iḡa, KW *q̄iḡa, 'mosquito' (L&R80)	CT: "fly," "mosquito;" ST: "black fly," "mosquito"
(38b) Unidentified Diptera (Coho Fly or Horse Fly)	gyiigim'úük [g'ylgm'i-q']					CT: "coho fly," "horse fly;" <gyiik, "fly" + ?úük, 'coho salmon'
(38a) Unidentified Diptera (Fly and/or Black Fly and/or Mosquito)			biyooskw	biyoosxw		N: "fly," "black fly," "mosquito;" G: "fly," "mosquito;" N, G root or stem yoo, 'skewered'?
(38d) Unidentified Diptera (Black Fly)				axgabitxwt		G: "blackfly;" perhaps loan translation of English "no-see-um" (R86)
(38e) Unidentified Diptera (Mosquito)				[wit'a(x) gats'agat]		G: "mosquito" (T-Wn.d.); G form means "those with big noses" (R86)
(38f) Unidentified Diptera (Horse Fly)				wal?e-q (R86)		G: "horsefly," <walx-?eeḡ, 'to pack something + coho salmon'
(39a) Diptera Larva (Mosquito)	xsaən [xsa-n]					CT: "mosquito larvae," "mosquito pupae"
(39b) Diptera Larva (Mosquito)	gablaəs [gablaé-s], ga'pilaəs [ga?p'ilaé-h]				HA q̄iḡibala, 'red alder catkin'; ¹⁸ neither the CT nor the HA term is analyzable	CT: "mosquito larvae and pupae;" CT also 'bat'
(40) Diptera Larva (Maggot)			smaəwin	smaəwn		N, G: "maggot"
(41a) Flea, probably various species including <i>Pulex irritans</i> (Human Flea), <i>Xenopsylla cheopis</i> (Oriental Rat Flea or "Common Flea"), <i>Ctenocephalides</i> <i>canis</i> (Dog Flea) and <i>C. felis</i> (Cat Flea)			ḡint', ḡint'uxw	int'		N: "flea," "nits;" G: "flea"
(41b) Flea				k'ipt'a (R86)		G: "flea," lit., 'small louse;' (probably 'small lice')

¹⁷The possibility exists that this may represent a reformation of a borrowing from Carrier where one or more moths—especially ceanothus silkmoth or California silkmoth (*Hyalophora euryalus* [Boisduval], Saturniidae)—are referred to as mesdzih-yaz (literally, 'little owl') (Compton and Gardiner 1993).

¹⁸Among the Henaaksiala, this is the name for red alder (*Alnus rubra*) catkins (floral structures) when they fall into standing water at which time they are believed to turn into mosquito larvae (Compton 1993a).

(42) Ant (? <i>Camponotus</i> spp. [Carpenter Ants] and others)	gasgadza [gasgáʒax], kask'adza [qʔasqʔáʒn]	k'ask'odza	k'ask'ojinx(t)	gansgojinx(t) (BR)	cf. HA k'azanič, 'ant' (✓khs-, 'to pinch, claw, grip' [L&R86]); HE k'íá'dzalitsiá, 'ant' (B28); KW k'íá'dzalitsiá, 'ant' ('loose objects in hole on ground') (B47)	CT, ST, N, G: "ant;" ST form said to be CT; root k'ask'ots, pl. of k'ots, 'cut something;' G form may be a reformation
(43) Bee/Bumblebee/Wasp (e.g., <i>Apis</i> spp. [Bees], <i>Bombus</i> spp. [Bumblebees] and <i>Vespula</i> spp. [Wasps])	ap [ʔapʰ] (sg.?)	ap	ap	ap	CT form said to have been borrowed from Athabaskan (B91) but no comparable terms reported by K77, M32	CT: "bee, bumblebee, wasp;" ST, N: "bee, wasp, etc.;" G: "bumble bee," "honeybee," "yellowjacket"
Part 5 - Phylum Echinodermata (Echinoderms: Sea Stars, Sea Urchins, Sea Cucumbers and Their Relatives)						
(44) "Starfish," i.e., Class Asteroidea (Sea Stars) and Class Ophiuroidea (Brittle Stars), e.g., <i>Henricia leviuscula</i> (Blood Star), <i>Pisaster ochraceus</i> (Purple or Ochre Star) and <i>Pycnopodia helianthoides</i> (Sunflower Star)	gamaats, gamaadz [gamáçʰ]	gamaats	gamaats	gamaats		CT, ST, N: "starfish;" CT: " <i>Henricia leviuscula</i> (blood star), <i>Pisaster ochraceus</i> (purple or ochre star), <i>Pycnopodia helianthoides</i> (sunflower star)" (H93b); G term reported for "starfish" by H&R73, i.e., gasgaats, was apparently confused with term for 'spiny dogfish;' stem *maats, ?
(45) ? <i>Strongylocentrotus droebachiensis</i> (Green Sea Urchin) and/or "Sand Dollar" (e.g., <i>Dendraster excentricus</i>)	asoot', asuun, asuut					CT: "sea egg," "sand dollar," "sea urchin (spec. <i>Strongylocentrotus droebachiensis</i>)"
(46) <i>Strongylocentrotus franciscanus</i> (Red Sea Urchin) and <i>S. purpuratus</i> (Purple Sea Urchin)	dzügwiits	ts'ikw'iits	ts'ikw'iits' [čikw'íč]		HA čk'w'íč, 'red sea urchin, purple sea urchin;' HE čk'w'íč, 'sea urchin' (R81); NU ts'ikw'iits, 'sea urchins' (N90)	CT: "large sea urchin (spec. <i>Arbacia punctulata</i> , <i>Strongylocentrotus franciscanus</i> , <i>Echinometra lacunter</i> ," ¹⁹ " <i>Strongylocentrotus franciscanus</i> (red sea urchin), <i>Strongylocentrotus purpuratus</i> (purple sea urchin)" (H93b); N, G: "sea urchin"
(47) ? <i>Parastichopus californicus</i> (California Stichopus)	gyenti [gʷéntʰi]	gyantx [gʷantç]	ɬgentk (M74)			CT, ST, N: "sea cucumber;" CT: " <i>Stichopus californicus</i> (giant sea cucumber)" (H93b)
Part 6 - Fishes (Class Cyclostomata (Lampreys and Their Relatives), Class Chondrichthyes (Sharks, Skates, Rays and Their Relatives) and Class Osteichthyes (Bony fishes))						
(48) Fish (in general? probably only <i>Oncorhynchus</i> spp.)	hon, hoon, hóon	hoon	hoon	hon		CT, N: "fish;" ST: "salmon;" G: "anadromous fish, salmon (but also includes steelhead trout)." ²⁰
(49) <i>Lampetra tridentata</i> (Pacific Lamprey) and possibly other <i>Lampetra</i> spp. (Lampreys)	lo'k, lo'ox		lo'k	lo'k		CT, N, G: "eel;" also see wolf-eel
(50a) Shark (in general, reportedly especially <i>Prionace glauca</i> , Blue Shark)	ksaa, ksa					CT: "shark (esp. blue and hammerhead)" ²¹
(50b) Shark (in general)			k'aat [čáat]		HD k'át; k'á'qata á'ora - shark; = dog fish mother (B91:191)	N: "shark;" HD form probably borrowed from Tsimshian
(51) <i>Squalus acnathias</i> (Spiny Dogfish)	gagaats, gatsgaats	gasga'ts [gasgáʔac]	gasgaats(')	gasgaats(')		CT, ST, N: "dogfish;" also see starfish; stem *gaats?

¹⁹One reported referent of the Coast Tsimshian term (*Echinometra lacunter*) is not found within the Northwest Coast region (Meinkoth 1981).

²⁰These terms likely all refer to anadromous salmonids, including steelhead trout, rather than to the English or scientific concept of "fish" (including all marine and fresh water fishes). Compare, for example, the Haisla and Henaaksiala term *mia*, which is sometimes translated as "fish" but actually refers only to any of the five native salmon and steelhead trout (*Oncorhynchus* spp.). A separate Haisla and Henaaksiala term (*maglits*) serves to denote most or all other fish (Compton 1993b).

²¹Hammerhead sharks (Sphymidae) are not among the eleven shark species that occur within British Columbian waters.

(52) Skate (in general), probably including <i>Raja</i> spp. and others (seven species occur within B.C. waters)	gandah [gandéh], gāndeh [gandéh], k'andeh [q'andéh]					CT: "skate," "ray"
(53) <i>Hydrolagus coliei</i> (Spotted Ratfish)	guumaa [gu-má-]				HA gumāxs, 'spotted ratfish'; HE (Kl.) g'úmá, HE (BB) g'úmáḡa, OO g'umaḡa, KW gumaḡa, 'ratfish' (L&R80); NU quma, unidentified salt water fish, said to be called "Lard-fish" by white men. (M92)	CT: "angel fish," "chimara," "rat fish (spec. <i>Chimaera affinis</i> and <i>Hydrolagus coliei</i>); ²² probably a Wakashan borrowing
(54) <i>Clupea harengus</i> (Pacific Herring)	skgh, tskah, tskgh	tsge(h)	sga [sg'a]			CT: "(Pacific) herring," "American shad," "alewife," ²³ ST, N: "herring"
(55) ? <i>Coregonus clupeaformis</i> (Lake Whitefish) and/or ? <i>Prosopium williamsoni</i> (Mountain Whitefish)			hloots'	hloots'	could be same as CA ḡlhooz, an unidentified small fish (FA)	N: "Rocky Mts. whitefish" (R86); G: "whitefish"
(56a) ? <i>Oncorhynchus</i> spp. (Salmon [in general])	hon, hoon, hóon	hoon	hoon	hon		also see fish (in general)
(56b) ? <i>Oncorhynchus</i> spp.	dzglee [ḡlḡ-]	dzila			HA zḡak, HE zḡák, OO zḡak, KW zḡak, "old deteriorating salmon (after it has spawned)" (L&R80)	CT: "old fish" (D78), "old dog salmon" (R86); ST: "old salmon"
(56c) ? <i>Oncorhynchus</i> spp.	laenmḡoon [lā-nmḡoon]					CT: "female fish" (<"roe," "fish")
(56d) ? <i>Oncorhynchus</i> spp.	loomḡoon [lō-mḡoon]					CT: "male fish"
(57a) <i>O. gorbuscha</i> (Pink or Humpback Salmon)	stí'moon [stl'mḡ-n], stm'oon [stm'ḡ-n], stmḡoon [stmḡoon]	stí'moon	sdi'moon	sdi'moon	CA stem-oñ, "(probably a loan word), hump-back salmon" (M32)	CT, ST, N, G: "humpback salmon" (originally probably sdi'm- <sdo'om, 'side of' + hoon, 'fish')
(57b) <i>O. gorbuscha</i>	gadoolt' [gaḡḡ-lt'h]					CT: "male humpback salmon;" lit., 'humped up? cf. N gaduu(hl), 'hump,' completive suffix -(?)lt
(57c) <i>O. gorbuscha</i>			txansdi'moon			N: black colour phase of humpback salmon (R86); lit., 'old, spawned out humpback salmon'
(58a) <i>O. keta</i> (Chum or Dog Salmon)	gayniis [gaynī-s], gaynis [ḡáynis]	gayniis	ganiis	ganiis	HA ḡ'āxnis, HE ḡ'āxnis, OO ḡ'āxnis, KW ḡ'āx.ñis, 'dog salmon' (L&R80)	CT: "chum salmon," "dog salmon;" ST, N, G: "dog salmon;" N <CT?; CT itself a borrowing?
(58b) <i>O. keta</i>	igum'yee, gakigum'yee [igum'yé-], [gakigum'yé-]					CT: "old dog salmon"
(58c) <i>O. keta</i>			k'a'it [ḡa'fɪ]	k'a'it		G: "the old word" (R86)
(58d) <i>O. keta</i>			txark 'a'it			N: "dog salmon," "in yellow colour phase" (R86); lit., 'old, spawned out chum salmon'
(59a) <i>O. kisutch</i> (Coho or Silver Salmon)	wāak [ḡa-q'h], wāax [ḡa-x], wāk [ḡa-q'h] wāx [ḡa-x], wūūx [ḡi-x], ūūk [ḡi-q'h], ūūx [ḡi-x]	wāx	ḡeek (M74)	eek		CT: "coho salmon," "silver salmon;" ST, N, G: "coho salmon;" also see coho fly

²²Perhaps *Squatina californica* (Pacific angel shark) is meant by Dunn's reference to "angel fish." This species has been recorded off the Canadian coast and the Californian coast. Note, however, that *Chimaera affinis* is not reported as occurring within British Columbian waters (Scott and Crossman 1973).

²³*Alosa pseudoharengus* (alewife) does not occur within British Columbian waters and *A. sapidissima* (American shad) is an introduced species within British Columbian waters (Scott and Crossman 1973).

(59b) <u>Q. kisutch</u>	ksihoon [ksihó-n]					CT: "coho salmon (turned red);" term contains general "salmon/fish" term
(59c) <u>Q. kisutch</u>			txan'eek			N: "in later, red colour phase" (R86); lit., 'old, spawned out coho salmon'
(59d) <u>Q. kisutch</u>			hanluulak'			N: "in later, red colour phase" (R86) (lit., 'salmon ghost')
(59e) <u>Q. kisutch</u>				gimilak		G: "small coho salmon" (H&R73); "small female coho, ready to spawn" (T-Wn.d.); cf. N gimil-, direction proclitic?
(60a) <u>Q. nerka</u> (Walbaum) (Sockeye or Red Salmon, and Kokanee Salmon)	músoo [mísó:]	miso'o	miso'o	miso'o		CT: "sockeye salmon," "blueback salmon," "red salmon;" ST, N, G: "sockeye salmon;" root *mes-, 'red'
(60b) <u>Q. nerka</u>	gyi'at [g'í?at], gyi'it [g'íat], gyi'tit [g'í?it?it?], gyi'ti [g'í?it?it?]		gitl'	gitl'		CT: (male) in red (spawning) phase (D78, H&R73); root probably related to root gahl-, 'pierce(d), spear(ed)'
(60c) <u>Q. nerka</u>			txanmiso'o			N: "old spawned-out sockeye" (R86); lit., 'old, spawned out sockeye salmon'
(60d) <u>Q. nerka</u>	kxas'o [qxá-?o]					CT: "female sockeye salmon"
(60e) <u>Q. nerka</u> ("Pygmy Sockeye Salmon") ²⁴	ts'úwaasmmúsoo [c?íwá-smmísó:]					CT: "pygmy sockeye salmon;" <ts'úwaas [c?íwá-s], also glossed as "young salmon...about 12" (R86)
(61a) <u>Q. tshawytscha</u> (Chinook, Spring or Jack Salmon)	yee [ye:], yeeh [ye:h], yéeh [yeah]	yi'e/xi'e [yí?e/cí?e]	ya'a	ya'a		CT: "spring salmon," "Chinook salmon," "king salmon;" ST, N, G: "spring salmon;" see Dolly Varden
(61b) <u>Q. tshawytscha</u>	hoonhiisuunt					CT: "spring salmon" (B91), lit., 'salmon-as soon as-summer' (hi-, 'as soon as, beginning of,' suunt, 'summer')
(61c) <u>Q. tshawytscha</u>			hangwooylm			N: gwooylm, 'spring'
(61d) <u>Q. tshawytscha</u>			higu ya'a	higu ya		N, G: "small (jack) spring salmon" ²⁵
(62a) <u>Salmo gairdneri</u> (Rainbow and Steelhead Trout)	meliit [mélí-t ^h], miliit [mílí-t ^h]	miliit	milit [milit]	milit		CT: "rainbow trout," "steelhead;" ST, N, G: "steelhead"
(62b) <u>Salmo gairdneri</u>	laawmúliit [là-ýmíli-t ^h]					CT: "steelhead;" lit., 'trout of steelhead' (possibly translation of English "steelhead trout"); cf. trout
(62c) <u>Salmo gairdneri</u>			ʔankwsa miliit (M74)			N: "rainbow trout" (lit., 'cooked steelhead')
(63) <u>Salvelinus malma</u> (Dolly Varden)			ʔsabaya'a (M74)	saabaya'a		N: "Dolly Varden <u>Salvelinus malma</u> ;" G: "Dolly Varden trout;" (probably borrowing); see spring salmon
(64) <u>Salvelinus namaycush</u> (Lake Trout)	laaw [la-ý], law, laklaw [laý], [lakláý]	laax, laaxw	laaxw	laaxw		CT, ST, N, G: "trout;" cf. steelhead
(65) <u>Notemigonus crysoleucas</u> (Golden Shiner or "Minnow") ²⁶	t'axt'óosk [t'axt'ó-sk ^h], t'axt'óogñ [t'axt'ó-sgñ]					CT: "golden shiner (<u>Notemigonus crysoleucas</u>)," "minnow;" cf. minnow

²⁴This term may possibly refer to kokanee (reproducing lake resident individuals of Q. nerka) or "residual sockeye," i.e. nonmigratory sockeye salmon that originate among anadromous populations but mature in fresh water, do not reproduce, and are smaller at maturity than regular sockeye salmon (Scott and Crossman 1973).

²⁵A "jack" salmon is a sockeye that matures earlier than other sockeye, at three years of age (Carl, Clemens and Lindsey 1967).

²⁶The golden shiner is native to eastern Canada but occurs elsewhere only as an introduction or as a bait fish (Scott and Crossman 1973) in which case this species may be referred to as a "minnow."

(66) ? <i>Ptychocheilus oregonensis</i> (Northern Squawfish)				hloox	BA lhok, 'fish' (P&Tn.d.); CA lhukw, 'fish (in general)' (J&Jn.d.)	G: "squawfish;" root 'feed'? with plural reduplication
(67) ? <i>Hypomesus pretiosus</i> (Surf Smelt)			ʔkimaluwin (M74)		cf. HA k̓m̓ān̓i and HA k̓m̓ān̓i, unidentified fish; ²⁷ KW k̓l̓e' m̓n̓ē, "herring" (B47); NU k̓m̓an̓i, 'smelt (fish)' (N90)	G: "smelt <i>Hypomesus pretiosus</i> " (M74); prefix is reminiscent of G <i>gim̓lak</i> , "small coho"
(68a) <i>Thaleichthys pacificus</i> (Eulachon)	ʔw̓h [ʔʔh]	ʔwa/ʔwah				CT: "candlefish," "olachen," "(whitebait) smelt" ²⁸ ; N, G equivalent *ʔu survives in words meaning 'to process eulachon grease,' N si'u and G sa'uysaxw (BR); prefix si- or sa-, 'to make, process'
(68b) <i>Thaleichthys pacificus</i>			sak	sak	TL sa-k, 'eulachon' (JL)	N: "oolichan," G: "olachen, candlefish" (Tlingit borrowing)
(69) <i>Gadus macrocephalus</i> (Pacific Cod or Gray Cod) and/or ? <i>Microgadus proximus</i> (Pacific Tomcod)	k̓awts [qʔawcʰ]					CT: "grey cod," "tommy cod (<i>Microgadus proximus</i>);" CT <'chin, labret' (likely refers to chin barbels); ²⁹ also see gray cod
(70) ? <i>Anarhichthys ocellatus</i> (Wolf-eel), or perhaps ? <i>Lampetra</i> spp.	gyibawmts m̓aks [gʔibáwmcʔmʔáks]					CT: "wolf eel; wolf fish (not <i>Anarchichthys lupus</i> , but a local common name for the eel)," lit., 'wolf of in water' ³⁰
(71a) ? <i>Sebastes melanops</i> (Black Rockfish, "Black Bass," or "Sea Bass")	gaax, g̓aax					CT: "black bass," "Pacific sea bass;" cf. raven
(71b) ? <i>Sebastes melanops</i>	gaagm ts m̓aks (BR)					CT: "black bass, raven of the sea;" (lit., 'raven of in water'); cf. raven
(72a) ? <i>Sebastes ruberrimus</i> (Yelloweye Rockfish, "Red Snapper") ³¹ and/or other <i>Sebastes</i> spp. ("Red Cods")	ts m̓hon, ts m̓hoon		ts imhoon, simhoon			CT: both ts ikt̓s imhoon and k̓awts glossed as "grey cod;" CT: "red snapper" (PPS83); CT, N terms contain term meaning "fish (in general?);" N <CT; CT, N terms may contain prefix meaning 'real, best'?
(72b) ? <i>S. ruberrimus</i> and/or other <i>Sebastes</i> spp.		niitsa			(perhaps a borrowing of unknown origin)	ST: "red cod"
(73) ? <i>Anoplopoma fimbria</i> (Sablefish, Alaska Blackcod, Blackcod)	hadani [hadani]	hadanii	hadanii		HA hadani, HE hádani, OO/KW hadani, 'blackcod' (L&R80)	CT, ST: "black cod;" N: "Pacific cod <i>Gadus macrocephalus</i> " (M4); borrowed from Wakashan?
(74) ? <i>Hexagrammos decagrammus</i> (Kelp Greenling) and/or ? <i>H. stelleri</i> (Whitespotted Greenling) and perhaps others	ha'noo [haʔnó]					CT: "kelp cod"
(75) ? <i>Ophiodon elongatus</i> (Lingcod)	wáʔuk [wáʔtʔukʰ]					CT: "ling cod;" this word is very similar to N wátʔukw, 'female slave' (borrowing?)

²⁷This species has been identified as "young herring" by Lincoln and Rath (1986) but Henaaksiala elder Gordon Robertson (pers. comm. 1994) has stated that it is another type of fish that has not yet been identified in zoological terms.

²⁸The zoological identity of "(whitebait) smelt" is unclear. Dunn (1978) also gives the Coast Tsimshian term haal̓m̓oot [há-l̓m̓ó-tʰ] for eulachon, translated as "the Saviour, Jesus Christ" (possibly a missionary contribution).

²⁹Barbels—slender hairlike projections—are present on the chin of Pacific, or grey cod, and the smaller, introduced Pacific tomcod.

³⁰If this term does, indeed, refer to "eel" (i.e., one or more *Lampetra* spp.), then no record exists for any Tsimshianic term for the wolf-eel (*Anarhichthys ocellatus*—*Anarchichthys lupus* is an obsolete binomial for this species). It would seem possible that this term does actually refer to wolf-eel although this requires verification. It is worth noting here that among the Haisla and Henaaksiala the wolf-eel and Pacific lamprey are associated in nomenclatural and perceptual terms—wolf-eel (č̓m̓ā̓) is regarded as a large č̓m̓ā̓ud̓, or Pacific lamprey (Compton 1993b).

³¹*Sebastes ruberrimus* is commonly known in British Columbia as "red snapper" although the true red snapper (*Lutjanus campechanus*) occurs in waters off the east coast of North America and Mexico.

(76) ? <i>Myoxocephalus polyacanthocephalus</i> (Great Sculpin, "Bullhead") and other "Bullheads" (Cottidae and Scorpaenidae)	k'ayēet, kayeyt		māsk'ayaaŋt	mask'ayaaŋ		CT: "bullhead," "cabezon," "sculpin," "sea raven" and "mudder"; ³² N, G: "bullhead;" N, G māš- ?; also see starry flounder
(77) "Flounder," i.e., probably various species of Bothidae (Lefteye Flounders) and/or Pleuronectidae (Righteye Flounders)	daxs [daxs]	daxs	daks			CT, G: "flounder;" N: "flounder <i>Platichthys</i> sp." (M74); also see <i>Platichthys stellatus</i>
(78) <i>Hippoglossus stenolepis</i> (Pacific Halibut)	txaw [txaw]	txəxw	txox	txox		CT, ST, N, G: "halibut"
(79) ? <i>Platichthys stellatus</i> (Starry Flounder)	kbidaxs [k'bidáxs], xbidaxs [xbidáxs]					CT: "starry flounder;" lit., 'half flounder' (also see flounder)
(80a) ? <i>Atheresthes stomias</i> (Arrowtooth Flounder, Bastard Halibut) and/or ? <i>Merluccius productus</i> (Pacific Hake)	balaas [balás]				(possibly a borrowing of unknown origin)	CT: "haddles," "hakes," "bastard halibut;" ³³ also see bat
(80b) ? <i>A. stomias</i> and/or ? <i>M. productus</i>	hadl [hádl]				(possibly a borrowing of unknown origin)	CT: "bastard halibut"
Unidentified Fishes						
(81) Unidentified Shark, reportedly "Nurse Shark" (but more likely refers to 'shark [in general]') ³⁴	sgaa [sga:]					CT: "nurse shark"
(82) Unidentified "Small Trout-like Lake Fish"				xts'iigwit (BR)		G: "a small trout-like lake fish, not eaten"
(83) Unidentified "Minnow" (probably various species of small unidentified native and introduced fishes, especially members of Cyprinidae)	xadziks [xázi:ks]			xo-t'xs (R86)		CT: "minnows;" G: "minnow"
(84) Unidentified "Grey Snapper" ³⁵	k'ayadzen [k'áya:zén]					CT: "grey snapper" (cf. bullhead); *dzen, 'fog, cloud'? (reformation on borrowing?)
Part 7 - Class Amphibia (Amphibians: Salamanders, Newts, Toads and Frogs)						
(85) <i>Ambystoma gracile</i> (Northwestern Salamander), <i>A. macrodactylum</i> (Long-toed Salamander) and/or <i>Taricha granulosa</i> (Rough-skinned Newt)	ksilŋ, ksiliŋ, ksil	ksilŋl	ksihlkw	xsihlxw		CT: "lizard," "newt," "salamander;" ST, N, G: "lizard;" ³⁶ also see ermine
(86) <i>Bufo boreas</i> (Western Toad) and possibly also <i>Rana pretiosa</i> (Spotted Frog) and/or <i>Rana sylvatica</i> (Wood Frog)	ganaw [ganáw], ganaw [ganáw]	gana'w	ganaaw	ganaaw		CT: "frog," "toad;" ST, N, G: "frog"
Part 8 - Class Reptilia (Reptiles: Turtles, Snakes and Lizards)						

³²Dunn (1978) further specified that this term does not refer to *Ictalurus* spp. (i.e., catfishes, which do not occur naturally in British Columbia and are sometimes referred to as bullheads), but rather to "*Hemitripterus americanus*," "*Myoxocephalus octodecemspinosus*," "*Scorpaenichthys marmoratus*," and "*Cottus bairdi*." These fish may actually be *Hemitripterus bolini* (bigmouth sculpin), *Myoxocephalus polyacanthocephalus* (great sculpin), an undescribed species identified tentatively as *M. scorpius* (shorthorn sculpin) and *Scorpaenichthys marmoratus* (cabezon). These marine fish occur where they are likely to be encountered by various Tsimshianic peoples (Hart 1973; Peden 1990b; Scott and Crossman 1973) and could also be referents of Tsimshianic "bullhead" terms. *Cottus bairdi* (mottled sculpin) is a freshwater species found in British Columbia (Peden 1990a) but the known distribution of mottled sculpin as a freshwater fish of the Columbia River drainage in British Columbia and southward precludes the possibility that it is a referent of any Tsimshianic "bullhead" term. Coastrange sculpin (*C. aleuticus*) and prickly sculpin (*C. asper*) are found within the Coast Tsimshian territory, however, and represent likely referents for one or more Tsimshianic "bullhead" terms.

³³The term "haddles" is not an English language name for either *A. stomias* or *M. productus* and likely derives from the second Coast Tsimshian term reported by Dunn (1978) for "bastard halibut" (which may be a borrowing itself).

³⁴Nurse shark (*Ginglymostoma cirratum*) does not occur within British Columbian waters but seven other shark species do. The 'shark' term reported here by Dunn likely refers to one or more of those native species.

³⁵No British Columbian fish is referred to among ichthyologists as "grey snapper" (cf., e.g., Carl, Clemens and Lindsey 1967; Hart 1973; Lamb and Edgell 1986; Scott and Crossman 1973). The only English fish name for a British Columbian species that is similar to "grey snapper" is green snapper, a name incorrectly applied to *Sebastes flavidus* (yellowtail rockfish) (Lamb and Edgell 1986).

³⁶Although these terms are routinely glossed as "lizard," no true lizards (Class Reptilia) reside within the Tsimshianic territories.

(87a) <i>Thamnophis sirtalis</i> (Common Garter Snake) and possibly also <i>I. elegans</i> (Western Garter Snake)	laalt [la·lt ^h], láalt [la·Alt ^h]	laalt	laIt	laIt		CT, ST, N, G: "snake," also "worm" (cf. caterpillar)
(87b) <i>Thamnophis</i> spp.	matxalaalt [matxalá·lt ^h], metxglaalt [metxalá·lt ^h]					CT: "snake;" cf. N "caterpillar"
Part 9 - Class Aves (Birds)						
(88a) Bird (in general)	ts'u'u'ts, ts'ú'u'ts, ts'u'u'ts	ts'u'u'ts	ts'uuts'	ts'uuts'	cf. TL ts'utsk, " <i>Anas histrionica</i> [<i>Histrionicus histrionicus</i> , harlequin duck];" TL ts'uts, "diver" ³⁷ (B91); TL s'ós; 'harlequin duck' (N&S63); TL ts'ítskw, "any small songbird" (N&S63)	CT, ST, N, G: "bird"
(88b) Bird (in general)	ts'u'u'tsmhúup]					CT: "night birds;" lit., 'bird(s) of evening' ³⁸
(88c) Bird (in general)	ts'u'u'tsm'aatk, tsu'u'tsm'áatk					CT: "night birds;" lit., 'bird(s) of night'; ³⁹
(88d) Bird (in general)	xbóolgn [xbóAlgn]					CT: "night birds" ⁴⁰ (*xbóol-, 'folded?')
(88e) Bird (in general)	libaayk (B91)					CT: "bird, all flying animals," 'to fly (plural);' may also denote bats and flying squirrel
(89a) <i>Gavia adamsii</i> (Yellow-billed Loon), <i>G. immer</i> (Common Loon), <i>G. pacifica</i> (Pacific Loon) and/or <i>G. stellata</i> (Red-throated Loon)	gool [gó·l]		gool	gol		CT, N, G: "loon"
(89b) ? <i>G. immer</i> (Common Loon)	amt'a (H93a)					CT: " <i>Gavia immer</i> (common loon)" (H93a), lit., 'at lake' (descriptive)
(90) <i>Aechmophorus occidentalis</i> (Western Grebe) and/or <i>Synthliboramphus antiquus</i> (Ancient Murrelet)	ts'msmhóon [c?msmhóAn]					CT: "grey diving bird" (D78); " <i>Aechmophorus occidentalis</i> (western grebe)," " <i>Synthliboramphus antiquus</i> (murrelet)" (H93a); lit., 'in-real-fish?' (also see grey cod)
(91) <i>Phalacrocorax auritus</i> (Double-crested Cormorant), <i>P. penicillatus</i> (Brandt's Cormorant) and/or <i>P. pelagicus</i> (Pelagic Cormorant)	hawts, hawdz, haw'ts, ha'u'ts		haawts'		HA ha.uč, 'cormorant'	CT: "sea loon," "(black) cormorant," "bottle-neck duck," "cormorant;" "shags," "cormorant" (B02); ⁴¹ (also see harlequin duck)
(92) ? <i>Ardea herodias</i> (Great Blue Heron)	gasgoos [gasgó·s] ("stork"); k'ask'oox, k'ask'ooos [q?asq ^h ·x], [q?asq ^h ·s], k'awsk'ooos [k?awsk ^h ·s] ('[sandhill] crane [<i>Grus canadensis</i>]')	k'ask'ooos	k'ask'ooos			CT: "stork;" "(sandhill) crane (<i>Grus canadensis</i>);" ST: "heron;" N: "heron"

³⁷"Diver" is term that has been applied in general to refer to members of Family Podicipedidae (grebes) (cf. Taverner 1929) although it is possible that this term may also be applied by some individuals to refer to other diving birds such as murrelets.

³⁸Dunn (1978) glosses this term as "a general class which includes bats, owls, night hawks, and chicken hawks."

³⁹Dunn (1978) glosses this term as "night hawk; mosquito hawk; bull bat." It seems to represent a synonym of the term given above. Note that no North American bat is known by the common name "bull bat," however one Central and South American bat (*Noctilio leporinus*) is known as bulldog bat (Boitani and Bartoli 1983).

⁴⁰The referents of this term—apparently a synonym of the terms given above—are said to include "bats, owls, chicken hawks, and night hawks" (Dunn 1978).

⁴¹"Shag" is a colloquial term applied to one or more cormorant species in Europe (cf. Gore 1976) and, by extension, in British Columbia (cf. Olson 1940) while "sea loon" and "bottle-neck duck" seem to be local colloquial terms for cormorants.

(93) Duck (in general)			simnəxnaəx		HA nàas:naq, HE ns:náq and HE nis:náq, OO ní?s:nəaq, 'mallard' (L&R80); NU nəxnə, 'mallard duck' (N90)	N: "mallard, duck (in general)," lit., 'real/best mallard' (also see mallard); ⁴² cf. ST amgiik
(94a) ? <u>Aix sponsa</u> (Wood Duck)			ɬigit (M74)			N: "wood duck <u>Aix sponsa</u> " (homophonous with 'smoked eulachon')
(94b) ? <u>Aix sponsa</u>			digidimsəə			N: "wood duck;" cf. gitginsəə
(95) ? <u>Anas crecca</u> (Green-winged Teal), and/or <u>Bucephala clangula</u> (Common Goldeneye, "Whistler," or "Whistling"), and/or <u>B. islandica</u> (Barrow's Goldeneye) and/or <u>Aix sponsa</u> (Wood Duck)	ts'as [cʔas]		ɬts'aas (M74)			CT: "golden eyed sea duck," "whistler," "tree duck," "wood duck" (D78); " <u>Bucephala clangula</u> (common golden eye)" (H93a); N: "green-winged teal <u>Anas carolinensis</u> "
(96) <u>Anas platyrhynchos</u> (Mallard)	'na'na [ʔnaʔnə], 'na'naat [ʔnaʔnə-tʰ]		nəxnəəx	nəxnəəxt	HA nàas:naq, HE ns:náq and HE nis:náq, OO ní?s:nəaq, 'mallard' (L&R80); NU nəxnə, 'mallard duck' (N90); cf. HA ʔʔnəq, 'duck (in general);' NU ə7nna, NU ə7mma, 'hooded merganser' (N90)	CT, N, G: "mallard;" cf. N duck (in general)
(97) ? <u>Branta bernicla</u> (Brant) and/or ? <u>Branta canadensis minima</u> (Cackling Canada Goose)	ɬi'gwin [ɬiʔawɬn]		hliwin			CT: "brant;" N: "laughing-geese" (B02); (cf. N gəwin, "gull")
(98) <u>Branta canadensis</u> (Canada Goose) and possibly also <u>Chen caerulescens</u> (Snow Goose)	ha'a, haə'k, ha'ax, hək, hək	həx/həx	hək	hək	cf. HA hŋǵəq 'any' goose;' HE hanx-haŋǵis, 'brant goose' (R81); NU xa-xəq (N77); possibly all these terms onomatopoeic	CT: "(Canada) goose;" ST, N, G: "goose"
(99) ? <u>Bucephala albeola</u> (Bufflehead)	waal'k					CT: "bufflehead"
(100a) <u>Cygnus buccinator</u> (Trumpeter Swan)	gaak		gakw	gakw (BR)	cf. HA/KW ǵǵuqʷ, HE qʷǵúqʷ, OO qʷǵʷuqʷ, OO qʷǵʷəus, '[trumpeter] swan' (L&R80); NU quuxuux, 'swan' (N90); TL gókʰ, 'whistling swan' ⁴³ (N&S63); TL guqʷʰ, 'swan' (EJL); possibly all these terms onomatopoeic	CT, N, G: "swan"
(100b) <u>C. buccinator</u>				dilgoga		G: "swan"
(101) ? <u>Histrionicus histrionicus</u> (Harlequin Duck)	k'agaa				HD qə́'qa, 'duck' (B91)	CT: "(Harlequin) duck (<u>Histrionicus histrionicus</u>)" (D78); "cormorant" (B91, B12) (also see cormorant)

⁴²To the Nisga'a, the mallard would seem to represent the prototypical 'duck.'

⁴³Olor columbianus (whistling swan) is a bird of the Arctic and does not occur within British Columbia (Udvardy 1977).

(102) ? <i>Melanitta fusca</i> (White-winged Scoter) and/or ? <i>M. nigra</i> (Black Scoter) and/or ? <i>M. perspicillata</i> (Surf Scoter); also ? <i>Anas acuta</i> (Northern Pintail) and ? <i>Mergus</i> sp. (Merganser)	amgyfik	amgiik	amgeek	amgiik (BR)		CT: "black duck," "surf scoter," "white-winged scoter," " <i>Melanitta deglandi</i> [syn. <i>M. fusca</i>]," " <i>M. perspicillata</i> "; ST: "duck (in general)," "sea ducks" (cf. N term for "duck [in general]"); N: "merganser <i>Mergus</i> sp." (M74); "pintail duck" (NPD); am, 'good for' or 'at' (geek, ?); (also see simgeek)
(103) ? <i>Melanitta</i> sp. (Scoter)			(sim) ts'uuts'im ləx mo'on (B02)			N: "scoter," lit., 'bird of sea'; "blackbirds of the sea" (B02), lit., 'real/best bird of/on sea'; "sea ducks" (R86)
(104a) ? <i>Lophodytes cucullatus</i> (Hooded Merganser) and/or <i>Mergus merganser</i> (Common Merganser) and/or <i>M. serrator</i> (Red-breasted Merganser)	míik			mukw		CT: "sawbill," "brown-headed duck" (B16); ⁴⁴ " <i>Mergus serrator</i> (red-breasted merganser)" (H93a); also means 'ripe,' 'rain cloud,' 'storm cloud;' cf. N mukw, 'ripe' (not 'merganser'); G: "sawbill" ⁴⁵ ; cf. following terms
(104b) ? <i>Lophodytes</i> sp., etc.	igümüik		higimukw			CT: "sawbill duck," "hooded merganser," "red breasted merganser," N: "baby ducks" (R86); cf. preceding terms
(104c) ? <i>Lophodytes</i> sp., etc.			amgeegim Lisims			N: "sawbills of Nass River" or "ducks of Nass River" (B02); cf. N amgeek
(105a) ? <i>Accipiter gentilis</i> (Northern Goshawk) and/or <i>A. striatus</i> (Sharp-shinned Hawk) and/or <i>Buteo jamaicensis</i> (Red-tailed Hawk) and/or <i>Circus cyaneus</i> (Northern Harrier)	xsu'usk [xʂúʔusk], xʂs'u'u'ts [xʂʔúʔuʔcʰ]					CT: "hawk;" first form may be simplification of term reported by B12 (see following term) while second form is reformation, lit., 'eat bird;' cf. bird (in general)
(105b) ? <i>Accipiter</i> sp., etc.	xʂs'u'utsk (B12)					CT: "hawk;" probably xʂs-ts'u'u'ts-k, 'imitate bird' (also see preceding terms)
(105c) ? <i>Accipiter</i> sp., etc.			ts'ik	ts'ik (BR)		N: "hawk"
(106) ? <i>Aquila chrysaetos</i> (Golden Eagle)	sgyamsim (B12)		sgimsim	skimsim		CT: "a bird;" N: cf. with Tgeamsim (Raven); cf. sparrow hawk; G: "thunderbird" (T-Wn.d.); (also see thunderbird)
(107) ? <i>Buteo jamaicensis</i> (Red-tailed Hawk)				(mis)moot'ixs (BR)		G: "chickenhawk;" "red-tailed hawk" (T-Wn.d.) (see barn owl); CT: see night birds terms; cf. grasshopper
(108) <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> (Bald Eagle)	xsgyíik, xsgyíik	xsgíik	xsgaak [xsgʰa-k]	xsgaak [xsgʰa-k]		CT, ST, N, G: "eagle;" cf. chickadee, crow
(109) ? <i>Falco sparverius</i> (American Kestrel, "Sparrow Hawk"), or possibly <i>F. columbarius</i> (Merlin) and/or <i>F. peregrinus</i> (Peregrine Falcon) and/or <i>F. rusticolus</i> (Gyr Falcon)	sgyaamsm [sgʰá-msm] (D78); xsgyaamsim (B12)				HD skyá'mskun, 'sparrow hawk' (B91) (a Tsimshian borrowing)	CT: "hawk," "sparrow hawk" (lit., 'eating golden eagle'?, x-, 'eat,' or xʂs-, 'be/do like'?)

⁴⁴The females of all the species listed in column one have brown heads.

⁴⁵"Sawbill" is another common name for merganser.

(110) ? <i>Bonasa umbellus</i> (Ruffed Grouse, "Partridge") and/or ? <i>Lagopus lagopus</i> (Willow Ptarmigan)	məxmée [məxmé-ə], məxmee [məxmé-x]			məxmee	cf. HA (Gl.) mɔlɔ, HA (Gm.) mɔlɔa, 'ruffed grouse; to drum;' HE mɔkɔs, OO mɔkɔs, 'grouse' (L&R80); NU mucwmukwt, "bluegrouse" (N90)	CT: "grouse," "partridge," "pheasant" ⁴⁶ (D78); <i>Lagopus lagopus</i> (willow ptarmigan)" (H93a); G: "blue grouse;" may be reduplicated forms based on the North Wakashan root mɔ-
(111) ? <i>Dendragapus canadensis</i> (Spruce Grouse)				lo'obim t'im ges, lo'oba ts'ál		G: "fool hen," lit. 'stone of head,' 'stone of face'
(112) ? <i>Dendragapus canadensis</i> (Spruce Grouse), <i>D. obscurus</i> (Blue Grouse) and/or <i>Lagopus lagopus</i> (Willow Ptarmigan) and/or <i>L. leucurus</i> (White-tailed Ptarmigan) and/or <i>L. mutus</i> (Rock Ptarmigan)	liitsk		liitskw	liitsxw		CT: "mountain grouse," "spruce grouse" (D78); " <i>Dendragapus canadensis</i> (spruce grouse), <i>D. obscurus</i> (blue grouse) and <i>Bonasa umbellus</i> (ruffed grouse)" (H93a); N: "blue grouse <i>Dendragapus obscurus</i> " (M74); G: "blue grouse;" root N *liits <hit (pl.)?
(113a) † <i>Gallus gallus</i> (Chicken)			ts'uuts'im k'amksiiwaa			N: "chicken," lit., 'white man's bird'
(113b) † <i>G. gallus</i>				tsigins		G: <English "chickens"
(113c) † <i>G. gallus</i>			sgadagólskw			N: "baby chicks," lit. 'to lead (others) in the way'
(114a) ? <i>Lagopus lagopus</i> (Willow Ptarmigan), or other <i>Lagopus</i> spp.			psdaŋ	bisdaŋ		N: "ruffed grouse <i>Bonasa umbellus</i> " (M74), "willow grouse" (R86), "blue grouse;" G: "willow grouse"
(114b) ? <i>Lagopus</i> spp.			ɬayaŋ (M74), a'ya'y (R86)	ay'aay		N: "ptarmigan <i>Lagopus</i> sp." (M74), "ptarmigan" (R86); possibly ay'aŋ or ay'aay; G: "ptarmigan"
(115) ? <i>Grus canadensis</i> (Sandhill Crane)	gadaalx (H93a)		gadałk (B02)	gadałk	cf. HD (K) dɛl, "crane, and <i>Gallinago wilsoni</i> " (said to be (borrowed from Tlingit by B91)	CT: " <i>Grus canadensis</i> (sandhill crane);" also see great blue heron
(116) <i>Haematopus bachmani</i> Audubon (Black Oystercatcher)	gyedmɔ (D78); gyedmxɔ (H93a)				ɬHA gadmɔ, 'black oystercatcher' (a Tsimshian borrowing)	CT: "(Western black) oyster catcher," "oyster cutter;" root possibly CT gyet, 'person'?
(117) <i>Actitis macularia</i> (Spotted Sandpiper) and/or ? <i>Gallinago gallinago</i> (Common Snipe) and/or others	ts'iit [cʔi-t]	ts'iitɬ		ts'iitɬ		CT: "(common) snipe; sandpiper" (D78); " <i>Actitis macularia</i> (spotted sandpiper), <i>Gallinago gallinago</i> (common snipe)" (H93a); ST: "(small) sandpiper;" G: "snowbird;" "snowbird," "snowbunting" (R86); also see <i>Grus canadensis</i> and <i>Plectrophenax nivalis</i>
(118a) <i>Larus canus</i> (Mew Gull), <i>L. hyperboreus</i> (Glaucous Gull), <i>L. philadelphia</i> (Bonaparte's Gull) and/or <i>L. thayeri</i> (Thayer's Gull)	gagoom [gagó-m], gaguum [gagú-m]	gaguum				CT, ST: "sea gull;" CT: " <i>Larus hyperboreus</i> (glaucous gull), <i>L. canus</i> (mew gull)" (H93a); N: "Little Gull" (a name borrowed from CT)
(118b) <i>Larus</i> spp.	ɬlax anaay (H93a)					CT: " <i>Larus philadelphia</i> , Bonaparte's Gull," lit., 'on bread' (term seems suggestive of TL ɬaxane-š, 'kingfisher' (JL))
(118c) <i>Larus</i> spp.				gaga'at (BR)		N: (gull?); G: "gull sp.," cf. Kisgegas (place name): <Git-s'k'a-ga'at-s?
(118d) <i>Larus</i> spp.			gewin [qíwin]	qe-win (R86)	cf. Hco q'ánf, No q'ínf, 'gull' (N74)	N: "gull;" G: "gull sp." (cf. laughing goose)

⁴⁶*Phasianus colchicus* (ring-necked pheasant) is not distributed within the Tsimshianic territories.

(119) ? <i>Cerorhinca monocerata</i> (Rhinoceros Auklet) and/or ? <i>Melanitta</i> sp. (Scoter)	ahoo [ʔahó]					CT: "common scoter" (D78); " <i>Cerorhinca monocerata</i> (rhinoceros auklet)" (H93a)
(120) ? <i>Columba fasciata</i> (Band-tailed Pigeon) and/or ? <i>C. livia</i> (Rock Dove)	hamham		gamim [gʔamím]		CH qamen, 'pigeon' (B04); HA hāfā:hm, 'band-tailed pigeon'; HE hāfā, HE hāfāfā, 'pigeon' (R81); KW hāʔemo, 'pigeon (<i>Columba fasciata</i>)' (B47); NU haʔm, 'pigeon' (N77)	CT: "pigeon"; N: "dove"
(121) Owl (in general), e.g., <i>Asio flammeus</i> (Short-eared Owl), <i>Aegolius acadicus</i> (Northern Saw-whet Owl), <i>Bubo virginianus</i> (Great Horned Owl) and/or <i>Strix nebulosa</i> (Great Gray Owl) and/or <i>S. varia</i> (Barred Owl) and others (see below) ⁴⁷	gwigwinfiks [gʔitgʔiníʔks]	kʔutkʔuniiks/kʔutkʔuniiks	kʔutkʔunukws, kwʔitkwʔinukws	kʔutkʔunuxs	HD (K) gutgunəʔst, ' <i>Bubo Virginianus</i> [<i>Bubo virginianus</i> , great horned owl]' (B91); OO gʔnfgʔni, 'owl' (B47); cf. HA dxdxni, 'owl' (L&R80); KW dxdxliʔ and KW dxdxluʔ, 'owl' (L&R80)	CT, ST, N, G: "owl"; lit., 'all around-looks?'; CT: "owl," " <i>Bubo virginianus</i> (great horned owl)," " <i>Aegolius acadicus</i> (northern saw-whet owl)," " <i>Asio flammeus</i> (short-eared owl)" (H93a); N: kʔutkʔu, 'all around' (may mean 'looks all around' in all Tsimshianic languages although VN denies this for ST)
(122a) ? <i>Aegolius acadicus</i> (Northern Saw-whet Owl) and/or <i>Glaucidium gnoma</i> (Northern Pygmy-owl)			huuxw	huxw (RW)	TL kʔukw, 'owl without ear tufts' (N&S63); HD kʔakw, 'owl' (L77)	N: "saw-whet owl" (small owl, said to bring good luck to hunter if heard); G: unidentified bird, heard at night, sounds like bell, brings good luck if heard
(122b) ? <i>A. acadicus</i> and/or <i>G. gnoma</i>				mootʔixs (R86)		G: "barn owl," see red-tailed hawk ⁴⁸
(123) ? <i>Otus kennicottii</i> (Western Screech-owl)			xbilgankw			N: "screech owl" (brings bad luck if seen), N xbilg - cf. CT xboolgn, G hisxblksit
(124) <i>Nyctea scandiaca</i> (Snowy Owl)	ʔpoog (H93a)					CT: " <i>Nyctea scandiaca</i> (snowy owl)"
(125) <i>Chordeiles minor</i> (Common Nighthawk) ⁴⁹				majilye		G: "nighthawk," cf. maji with N "moth"
(126a) <i>Selasphorus rufus</i> (Rufous Hummingbird)	aldlgaws [ʔaldlgáws]					CT: "hummingbird" and "woodpecker;" lit., 'no hair'
(126b) <i>S. rufus</i>	ʔkalgmaws (H93a)					CT: " <i>Selasphorus rufus</i> (rufous hummingbird)"
(126c) <i>S. rufus</i>			xgesit			N: "hummingbird," lit., 'eat hair'
(126d) <i>S. rufus</i>				jín (T-Wn.d.)		G: "rufous humming bird;" a borrowing?
(127) <i>Ceryle alcyon</i> (Belted Kingfisher)	tsʔiyoolky, tsʔiyoolk, tsʔioolk		tsʔiyoolikʔ	tsʔiyoolikʔ (T-Wn.d.)		CT, N: "kingfisher" (CT: also "bullroar[er]"); G: "belted kingfisher" (possibly reformations on borrowing from unknown source?)
(128) ? <i>Colaptes auratus</i> (Northern Flicker)	gyilweentk		ghilwínsk, ghilwíntkw	ghilwíntsxw		CT, N: "woodpecker;" G: "red-shafted flicker (woodpecker)" (T-Wn.d.); ghil- <gahl [gyaʔ] 'pierce(d)'
(129) ? <i>Sphyrapicus ruber</i> (Red-breasted Sapsucker)			haaʔatkw	haaʔatxw		N: "woodpecker;" "small red-headed woodpecker" (R86); G: "redheaded woodpecker" (H&R73); "yellow bellied sapsucker (red phase)" (T-Wn.d.) ⁵⁰

⁴⁷Also see the Coast Tsimshian terms for 'night birds,' said to include owls among their referents.

⁴⁸Rigsby (1986) has reported that (Gitksan) mootʔixs and (Nisga'a) tsʔik "are all said to be the same" and refer to "hawk."

⁴⁹Also see Coast Tsimshian terms for 'night birds,' said to include "night hawks" among their referents.

⁵⁰No Coast Tsimshian name for this bird has been recorded but Boas (1916) reported that Coast Tsimshian "hau, hau" was the "cry of woodpecker," and Nisga'a "haau hā" is the sound of the haaʔatkw (Boas 1902).

(130) Unidentified Woodpecker, possibly <i>Dryocopus pileatus</i> (Pileated Woodpecker)	smgyiik					CT: "woodpecker" (D78), "spruce pecker" (B91); (cf. mosquito), possibly, lit., 'real/best pecker'? ⁵¹
(131) <i>Picoides villosus</i> (Hairy Woodpecker) and possibly also <i>Picoides tridactylus</i> (Three-toed Woodpecker)	go'osgan [gɔʔɔsgán]	goo'osk [qɔʔɔsk]				CT, ST: "woodpecker"; CT: " <i>Picoides villosus</i> (hairy woodpecker)" (H93a); CT: term includes gan, 'tree, wood'; ST: root gok (refers to the pecking action) + antipassive suffix suggests repetitiveness
(132) Unidentified "Small Woodpecker," possibly ? <i>Picoides pubescens</i> (Downy Woodpecker)			gitginsaa			N: (name derived from its cry), a "small woodpecker"? (accompanies Txeemsim in his flight to heaven—represented as small woodpecker on totem pole) ⁵²
(133a) ? <i>Hirundo rustica</i> (Barn Swallow) and/or <i>Tachycineta bicolor</i> (Tree Swallow) and/or <i>I. thalassina</i> (Violet-green Swallow)	sepexi'm aks (B12)					CT: "swallow" (D78); " <i>Hirundo rustica</i> (barn swallow)" (H93a); lit., 'something that makes the tide rise'
(133b) ? <i>Hirundo</i> sp., etc.			hasyayks	hasiyayks		N, G: "swallow;" root may be syax, 'scorched' (?)
(134) <i>Corvus caurinus</i> (Northwestern Crow)	k'awgaan (B91, B12) (probably k'awgaaw, k'awgaw)	k'awk'aaw	k'awk'aaw	gawk'aw	NU k'aqas, 'crow' (N90); HE káqa, 'crow' (R81)	CT, ST, N, G: "crow;" Boas' transcription may be an error
(135) <i>Corvus corax</i> (Common Raven)	gaax [ga-x], [gəx]	gaax	gaak	gaak	HA kaaʔ, 'northwestern crow (or the croak of northwestern crow)'; HA ʔaʔ, "cry of northwestern crow or common raven;" NU qwaxw, 'raven' (N90)	CT, ST, N, G: "raven;" N, G: also means 'index finger;' terms onomatopoeic
(136a) <i>Cyanocitta stelleri</i> (Steller's Jay) and/or <i>Perisoreus canadensis</i> (Gray Jay, "Canada Jay," "Camprobber")#1	gwüsgwaask, gwüsgwaas	gwüsgwaas	gwüsgwaas	gwüsgwaas		CT, ST, N: "blue jay;" G: "Canada jay, camprobber;" similar forms occur in many languages of Pacific Northwest Coast
(136b) <i>C. stelleri</i>				k'alidakhl		G: "bluejay" (H&R73), "Stellar's [sic] jay" (T-Wn.d.); cf. dakh, 'ribbon, bow' or could be dakh, 'hammer;' cf. Oregon junco
(137) ? <i>Parus rufescens</i> (Chestnut-backed Chickadee) and/or <i>P. gambeli</i> (Mountain Chickadee) and/or <i>P. hudsonicus</i> (Boreal Chickadee) and/or <i>Regulus satrapa</i> (Golden-crowned Kinglet)	skl'k (B16)		sk'iik'	sk'iik, sk'ik'		CT: "a bird;" N, G: "chickadee"
(138) ? <i>Troglodytes aedon</i> (House Wren) ⁵³ and/or ? <i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i> (Winter Wren)	waaxs, weexs					CT: "(house) wren;" " <i>Troglodytes aedon</i> (house wren)" (H93a)

⁵¹Udvardy (1977) indicates that the northern extent of the range of the pileated woodpecker within British Columbia may be south of the Tsimshianic territories. However, Henaaksiala elder Gordon Robertson identified with certainty a specimen of this bird as the referent of HA ʔiʔiʔiga (Compton 1993b). This would suggest the possibility that one or more Tsimshianic groups also were familiar with this bird. The presence of the 'real' prefix in the Coast Tsimshian "woodpecker" term might also be suggestive of this identifications given the physical distinctiveness of this woodpecker—it is the largest in the region with a prominent red crest—when compared with others in the area.

⁵²No Coast Tsimshian name for this bird has been recorded but Boas (1916) did report that Coast Tsimshian "g'it, g'it, g'it g'insa-a-a-a" was an unidentified "bird's cry" and that Nisga'a "g'it g'it g'it g'insääää" was the sound of the gitginsaa (Boas 1902).

⁵³This identification is somewhat suspect as the house wren is found only in southern British Columbia (Udvardy 1977). Perhaps house sparrow (*Passer domesticus*) or winter wren (*Troglodytes troglodytes*) is the actual referent.

(139) ? <i>Catharus guttatus</i> (Hermit Thrush) and/or ? <i>xoreus naevius</i> (Varied Thrush)	bīin					CT: "thrush" (D78); "xoreus naevius (varied thrush)" (H93a); cf. beetle
(140) ? <i>Catharus ustulatus</i> (Swainson's Thrush)			(xsmiyootkwsit) ⁵⁴			N: "thrush," lit., the one that says miyoo' (probably the name of the story character rather than the name of a bird)
(141a) ? <i>Turdus migratorius</i> (American Robin)	gyllagyo, gylakyo	gilagyo [gilagʷ]				CT, ST: "robin"
(141b) ? <i>T. migratorius</i>				(gw)sgangwa'ltxw (BR)		G: "robin" (root *gwai-?)
(141c) ? <i>T. migratorius</i>	so'ax [sɔʔax], sɔo'k		sook	sook' (R86)	TL šu-ŋ(ʷ), 'robin' (JL); BA sokh, 'robin' (P&Tn.d.); CA soh, 'robin' (CLC74); cf. HA cùqʷa, 'American robin'	CT: "robin;" N: "robin <i>Turdus migratorius</i> " (M74); G: "robin," root reportedly means oval-shaped, in reference to the robin's breast (R86); probably originally Tlingit
(142) ? <i>Dumetella carolinensis</i> (Gray Catbird)	hawulwulwulaay (B12)					CT: "mocking-bird;" (<wulaay, 'know something') ⁵⁵
(143a) ? <i>Dendroica coronata</i> (Yellow-rumped Warbler, including "Audubon's Warbler") and/or ? <i>Zonotrichia atricapilla</i> (Golden-crowned Sparrow)	maxlaga'galis				(possibly derived from an unreported Wakashan form?)	CT: "Audubon's [sic] warbler" (D78); " <i>Zonotrichia atricapilla</i> (golden-crowned sparrow)" (H93a)
(143b) ? <i>D. coronata</i>	siibiban [si-bíban]					CT: "Audubon's [sic] warbler" (a borrowing?)
(144) <i>Junco hyemalis</i> (Dark-eyed Junco)	daxlamo					CT: "Oregon junco;" also see G "bluejay/Stellar's [sic] jay;" cf. daxt 'hammer'
(145) ? <i>Melospiza lincolni</i> (Lincoln's Sparrow) and/or <i>Melospiza melodia</i> (Song Sparrow) and/or <i>Passer domesticus</i> (House Sparrow) and/or <i>Passerculus sandwichensis</i> (Savannah Sparrow) and/or <i>Passerina iliaca</i> (Fox Sparrow) and/or <i>Spizella passerina</i> (Chipping Sparrow) and/or <i>Zonotrichia atricapilla</i> (Golden-crowned Sparrow)	güsgüuts, gyüsgüuts		gisgits'		cf. HA ḡʷisḡʷi, HA ḡʷisḡʷi, 'pine siskin'	CT: "wren," "sparrow;" N: "sparrow"
(146) ? <i>Melospiza melodia</i> (Song Sparrow) or ? <i>Dendroica petechia</i> (Yellow Warbler)	smi'kask [smi-ʔkʷaskʷ]					CT: "song sparrow" (D78); " <i>Dendroica petechia</i> (yellow warbler)" (H93a); seems to be antipassive verb
(147a) ? <i>Plectrophenax nivalis</i> (Snow Bunting) and/or ? <i>Junco hyemalis</i> (Dark-eyed Junco)	x-mo'gut (B16), [xmogut]		xmugwit			CT: "name of a bird;" N: "snowbird, grey, with black bill, feeds on ripe crabapples in winter," 'the one which eats ripe ones.' ⁵⁶ (term is likely borrowed into Tsimshian from Nisgah; cf. term for 'thrush')
(147b) ? <i>P. nivalis</i> , etc.				ts'iihl		G: "snowbird;" "snowbird," "snowbunting" (R86) (This may be a misidentification as this term is also reported for 'sandpiper'.)

⁵⁴Boas (1902) glossed this term (x-smiyá'tk'siL) as "salmonberry-bird." This bird's call is recorded as Coast Tsimshian miyu gumik (Boas 1916) and Nisga'a miyá', miyá', this latter sound said to make a dish become filled with salmonberries (*Rubus spectabilis*) (Boas 1902). Among the Haisla and Henaaksiala it is believed that the Swainson's thrush sings and, as a result, salmonberries ripen (Compton 1993a).

⁵⁵Several members of the Mimidae (mockingbirds, thrashers and allies) are referred to as "mockingbirds" for their imitative faculties (Taverner 1928). Four species of Mimidae are found within British Columbia but only the gray catbird is distributed within the vicinity of the Tsimshianic territories. The term reported by Boas (19120 may be derived from the cry of this bird.

⁵⁶Pine siskin has been identified as the "snowbird" of the Secwépemc (Compton et al. 1993), and "chickadee" as the "snowbird" of the Tlingit (Naish and Story 1963), while snow bunting and dark-eyed junco could conceivably also represent types of "snowbirds." Note that the Coast Tsimshian term show here seems to be the Nisga'a form, which is the name for a story character.

(148a) ? <i>Carduelis pinus</i> (Pine Siskin)	tslepts!a'p (B12) [c'upc'áp]; ts'ip ts'aap (H93a)		ts'ipts'ap			CT: "tomtit, wren"; ⁵⁷ N: "wren"
(148b) ? <i>C. pinus</i>				ts'it'uxsda	cf. TL tc'it, "Brachyrhampus marmorata [Brachyrhampus marmoratu, marbled murrelet]" (B91); TL či-t, 'murrelet' (JL)	G: "wren"
Unidentified Birds						
(149) Unidentified Duck, ? <i>Aythya valisineria</i> (Canvasback) ⁵⁸			simgeek			N: "canvasback duck," sim, 'real/best' (geek, ?); also see N amgeek ⁵⁹
(150) Unidentified "Spotted Duck"	gagawee (B91, B12)					CT: "spotted duck"
(151) Unidentified "Duck"	an'aneex [ʔənʔané-x]				probably from HA ʔʔnaq, 'duck (in general),' or a similar form	CT: "duck;" "a species of duck" (B12); neex could be same as naax in N. naanaax; also see mallard
(152) Unidentified Bird, "Eating Gum"			(xsgant)			N: "eating gum (a bird)" (B02); sgan, 'gum, pitch'; this may be a name that only occurs in stories, rather than the name of a specific type of bird
(153) Unidentified Bird			(Ts'inkw'ats)			N: "name of bird" (B16), possibly name of a specific character rather than a type of bird; possibly a reformation, cf. kw'ats, 'excrement'
Part 10 - Class Mammalia (Mammals)						
(154) ? <i>Sorex cinereus</i> (Common Shrew, Masked Shrew) and/or <i>S. monticolus</i> (Dusky Shrew) and/or <i>S. vagrans</i> (Vagrant Shrew)	diboogit [dubó-ygútʰ]		diboogit	diboogit	cf. #HA qudibàud or possibly #HA g" dībàud, 'water shrew'	CT: "shrew," "masked shrew," "pigmy shrew;" G: "mouse, shrew;" possibly reformation on Haisla/Henaaksiala term with dībàud interpreted as transitive verb form, hence -git, 'people,' added as object
(155) <i>Sorex palustris</i> (Water Shrew)			gaakhlīm ts'im aks			N: lit., 'mouse of in water'
(156a) <i>Lasionycteris noctivagans</i> (Silver-haired Bat) and/or <i>Myotis lucifugus</i> (Little Brown Myotis) and possibly others	gabalaas [gabalé-s]				HA ǵǵibala, 'red alder catkin'	CT: "bat;" CT also "mosquito larvae;" also see night birds and bastard halibut terms
(156b) <i>L. noctivagans</i> , etc.	ts'ogat'axtxayt [cʔogatʔaxtxáyʔ]					CT: "bat;" compound word, ts'ok ʔ + reduplicated form of txayt = 'attack'ʔ; also see night birds terms
(156c) <i>L. noctivagans</i> , etc.			wəxwəx/wəxwəx	wəxwəx (BR)		N, G: "bat;" root seems to be wəx, 'to sleep' (reduplicated plural form); also see night birds terms; cf. moth
(157a) <i>Homo sapiens</i> (Human)	gyet [g'etʰ], gyit [g'itʰ]		gat	gyet, gat		CT: "human being," "man," "person;" N: 'people, man;' G: "man"

⁵⁷"Tomtit" is a name used imprecisely to designate either titmice (i.e., one or more species of Paridae, the titmouse family) or any one of various other active, small, brown birds. The only members of Paridae that occur within the Tsimshianic territories are chickadees (*Parus* spp.). Only one true wren—the winter wren—occurs naturally within the Tsimshianic territories but this is the most likely referent of the Coast Tsimshian "(house) wren" term reported by Dunn (1978).

⁵⁸The known range of this species would suggest that it is not typically, if ever, found within the traditional Tsimshianic homelands (see Urdvady 1977).

⁵⁹This term may perhaps refer to what is perceived as a best or ideal representatives of a specific type of bird while the term amgeek may label a less representative form of this type of bird.

(157b) <u>H. sapiens</u>			alungigat			N: 'Indians;' formerly 'people;' alun-, 'in the open, visibly,' gigat, reduplicated plural of gat; probably because humans always appear as humans and never in animal form
(157c) <u>H. sapiens</u>	amksiwah [ʔamksíwəh]	k'am(k)siiwaa	k'amksiiwaa	(k')amksiwaa	possibly from TL kate-so-war [xə-šəwá], 'ptarmigan,' <proto-Athabaskan, probably meaning 'pale shadow' (JL)	CT: "European;" ST, N, G: "white man"
(158) Monkey and/or Bigfoot ⁶⁰	ba'wis [báʔwís], ba'wús [báwís]				HA/KW bǝ'wís, 'wild man of the woods, sasquatch;' HA bǝ'wís.rǝnǝ'wís, 'monkeys' (lexicalised diminutive of HA/KW bǝ'wís)	CT: "monkey," "bigfoot;" also see Man of the Woods (likely borrowed from Wakashan)
(159a) <u>Lepus americanus</u> (Snowshoe Hare)	ga (B91, B12)		gax	gax	HA (Gl.) qax, 'snowshoe hare;' NU qax, 'rabbit' (N90); CA goh, 'rabbit' (CLC74); TL gax, 'rabbit' (JL)	CT, G: "rabbit;" N: "rabbit," "snowshoe hare" (borrowed from Tlingit)
(159b) <u>L. americanus</u>	stukwíin [stukʷíi-n], stúkwíin [stíkʷíi-n], stúkíin [stúkíi-n], stúkwíin [stíkʷíi-n], stúkwíin [stíkʷíi-n]	stipwkhliin				CT, ST: "rabbit;" *kwhlíin, cf. N *kwhlíi-, kwhlék; could be <Tlingit root or reformation on borrowing
(159c) <u>L. americanus</u>				maaxwsxum gax		G: "snowshoe rabbit;" lit., "white snowshoe hare"
(160) <u>Ondatra zibethicus</u> (Muskrat)	ngk'eeda [nakʔé-da], nak'eeda [naqʔé-da]		naak'eeda	nak'eeda		CT, N, G: "muskrat"
(161a) <u>Castor canadensis</u> (Beaver)	sts'ool [scʔɔ:l], sts'ool [scʔɔ:l]	sts'o'ol [scʔɔ:l]				CT, N: "beaver"
(161b) <u>C. canadensis</u>			ts'imilix	ts'imilix		N, G: "beaver;" probably from ts'im-*híix (cf. gíilix, 'up in woods,' from gíil-*híix)
(161c) <u>C. canadensis</u>			jaayaas	jaayaas(a) (BR)	HA cayauzi, 'baby beaver' (possibly from Athabaskan?)	N, G: "young beaver"
(162) <u>Peromyscus maniculatus</u> (Deer Mouse) and/or <u>Microtus longicaudus</u> (Long-tailed Vole) and possibly extended to the introduced species, <u>Mus musculus</u> (House Mouse)	wits'íin [wícʔíi-n], wúdzíin [wízíi-n], wúts'íin [wícʔíi-n]	xwts'íin/xwits'íin			TL kuts'íi-n, 'mouse, shrew' (B91); TL kučín, 'small field mice' ⁶¹ (JL)	CT, ST: "mouse" (Tlingit borrowing)

⁶⁰ Monkeys are not native to British Columbia, but this term likely refers to any member of Superfamily Ceboidea (New World monkeys), Superfamily Cercopithecoidea (Old World monkeys) and members (excluding human) of Superfamily Hominoidea (higher apes and human). "Bigfoot" is either a mythical entity or an entity of undetermined biological affiliation.

⁶¹ Emmons (1991) described the creatures called kučín and/or kagá-k (see the following entry) as "small field mice" that were known by the Tlingit to create numerous holes on mountain tops, enter houses and chew into grease boxes. According to editorial comments on Emmons' work provided by de Laguna, one or the other of these rodents is either a "mouse" or a "rat." Peromyscus maniculatus is the likely referent of kučín; it is widely distributed throughout the region in question and commonly enters human habitations although M. longicaudus (cf. Cowan and Guiguet 1965) better fits Emmons' (op. cit.) description of a rodent of mountainous habitats. The description of TL kučín as a "red-backed rat" (Emmons 1991) would seem to suggest its identification as Clethrionomys rutilus (northern red-backed vole) among the Tlingit, in which case the corresponding Tsimshianic forms could conceivably refer to C. gapperi (southern red-backed vole) (cf. Cowan and Guiguet 1965). Of course, the introduced house mouse (Mus musculus) is also known to be a destructive pest of human habitations to which the Tlingit and/or Tsimshianic "mouse" terms may have been extended to include in post-contact times. Note, however, that Naish and Story (1963) have glossed kučín as "rat."

(163a) <i>Neotoma cinerea</i> (Bushy-tailed Woodrat, "Packrat") and/or <i>Peromyscus maniculatus</i> (Deer Mouse) and possibly extended to the introduced species <i>Rattus norvegicus</i> (Norway Rat) and/or <i>Mus musculus</i> (House Mouse)	gaakhtik, gahtik [gágtik ⁶²], gakhtik [gákhtik ⁶²]	gaakhtik	gaakhtik	gaakhtik	TL kagá-k, "rat" ⁶² (JL)	CT: "house mouse," "rat;" N: "mouse;" G: "rat" (H&R73), "mouse, rat" (T-Wn.d.); borrowing from Tlingit
(163b) ? <i>N. cinerea</i>			gaakhtim ts'im lo'op			N: lit., 'rat in rock' ⁶³
(163c) ? <i>N. cinerea</i> and/or ? <i>R. norvegicus</i>				wii gaakhtik		G: "packrat" (T-Wn.d.), lit., 'big mouse/rat' ⁶⁴
(164) <i>Erethizon dorsatum</i> (Porcupine)	awt, awta	axwt	axwt	axwt		CT, ST, N, G: "porcupine" (original meaning 'armed')
(165a) <i>Glaucomys sabrinus</i> (Northern Flying Squirrel)	daxagayt [dàxagáy ⁶⁵]					CT: "flying squirrel;" dxaxa-, 'across'
(165b) <i>G. sabrinus</i>	gyipaygm ⁶⁶ desx [g ⁶⁶ ipáygm ⁶⁶ desx]					CT: "(Northern) flying squirrel (<i>Glaucomys sabrinus</i>);" could be translation of English "flying squirrel" (desx)
(165c) <i>G. sabrinus</i>			k'iphlik'	k'ip hlik'		N, G: "flying squirrel" (reformation on a borrowing? or back-formation from partial hlik' or ts'inhlik?; k'ip-, 'little;' see also next entry)
(165d) <i>G. sabrinus</i>			k'ipdasq (Suttles in R86)			N: "flying squirrel" (recorded in Kincolith, area of Coast Tsimshian influence, seems to mix N and CT elements [k'iphlik'-dasx]; cf. previous entry)
(165e) <i>G. sabrinus</i>			gibaygum ganeaw' (R86)			N: lit., 'flying frog' (cf. CT gyipaygm ⁶⁶ desx)
(166) <i>Marmota caligata</i> (Hoary Marmot)	gwíik, gwiikw		gwiikw	gwiikw	HA k ⁶⁷ ik ⁶⁷ xq, 'hoary marmot'	CT: "ground hog," "marmot," "woodchuck;" "marmot" (B91, B12); N, G: "marmot"
(167a) <i>Marmota monax</i> (Woodchuck)	gax [gax]					CT: "ground hog," "woodchuck;" cf. 'rabbit'
(167b) <i>M. monax</i>			juulukw [džú-luk ⁶⁸]	juulukw (BR)		N: "burrowing animal seen only in spring" (Suttles in R86); G: "lowland groundhog" (R86); "black woodchuck" (RW)
(167c) <i>M. monax</i>				qahialkw		G: "woodchuck" (R86)
(168a) <i>Tamiasciurus douglasii</i> (Douglas' Squirrel, "Chickaree") and/or <i>T. hudsonicus</i> (Red Squirrel) and/or <i>Tamias amoenus</i> (Yellow-pine Chipmunk)	dasx, desx	dasx			HD da'sqa, 'squirrel' (B91); probably from an old Tsimshian form	CT: "chickaree," "chipmunk," "squirrel" (D78); "squirrel" (B91, B12, B16); ST: "squirrel;" cf. also flying squirrel
(168b) <i>T. douglasii</i> , etc.			ts'inhlik'	ts'in hlik'		N, G: "squirrel" (possibly reformation on borrowing of unknown origin?)
(168c) <i>T. douglasii</i> , etc.				cilqesa, cilqe-st (R86)		G: "chipmunk;" (origin unknown)

⁶²The creature known to the Tlingit as kagá-k may be the "rat" mentioned by Emmons (1991) although this term is glossed elsewhere as "field mouse" (Naish and Story 1963). As with the Tlingit and Tsimshianic "mouse" terms, this term may have been extended in recent times to include the introduced species *R. norvegicus*.

⁶³Nisga'a seems to lack a "mouse" term equivalent to CT wits'iin, ST xwts'iin and TL kučín. It seems probable that if gaakhtik refers to a "mouse" (likely *P. maniculatus*) then gaakhtim ts'im lo'op probably refers to *N. cinerea*, a species with a habitat preference for broken rock and talus (Cowan and Guiguet 1965).

⁶⁴In a manner comparable to the Nisga'a situation, in Gitksan the term gaakhtik might denote "mice" (i.e., *P. maniculatus* and *M. musculus*) while wii gaakhtik might denote "rats" (i.e., *N. cinerea* and *R. norvegicus*).

(169) † <i>Canis familiaris</i> (Domestic Dog)	hâas	os	us	os	may occur in NU ospax, "Variety of dog salmon found at Bella Bella." (M92) ⁶⁵	CT, ST, N, G: "dog;" cf. G "coyote;" CT form probably an old plural form (cf. Tarpent 1994b)
(170a) <i>Canis latrans</i> (Coyote)	gyibaaw, gyibaw, gyibaw					CT: "wolf;" "coyote" (by extension); cf. wolf
(170b) <i>C. latrans</i>			gandahlîi, gandihlîi			N: "coyote" (a borrowing of unknown origin?)
(170c) <i>C. latrans</i>				gwuliks woxkw		G: "coyote," lit., 'barker at himself' (also see grizzly bear)
(170d) <i>C. latrans</i>				osim sbaayt gan		G: "coyote," lit., 'dog of among trees;' cf. dog
(171) <i>Canis lupus</i> (Gray Wolf)	gyibaaw, gyibaw, gyibaw	gibaaw	gibuu	gibuu		CT: "wolf;" "coyote" (by extension); ST, N, G: "wolf"
(172a) <i>Vulpes vulpes</i> (Red Fox)	nagats'ée, nagats'ée		nagats'e [nagačé]		HA nǵčai, 'red fox;' HD naga'tsē, 'fox (borrowed from Tlingit)' (B91); TL na-gašé, 'red fox' (JL)	CT: "red fox;" N: "fox;" borrowing from Tlingit, originally from proto-Athabaskan, probably meaning 'twisted eye' (JL)
(172b) <i>V. vulpes</i>				t'ak'aluts		G: "fox" (a borrowing?)
(172c) <i>V. vulpes</i>				k'ala waa'a		G: "fox" (a borrowing?)
(173a) <i>Felis concolor</i> (Cougar, "Mountain Lion") and others?	duusm gyilhawli	duusim gilhawlx	duusim giliix	duusim gililix		CT: "bobcat," "cougar," "lynx," "mountain lion;" CT, ST, N: "cougar;" G: "mountain lion;" CT, N: lit., 'cat up on hill' (also see <i>F. silvestris</i>)
(173b) <i>F. concolor</i> and others?	hawhaw, hqwhgw	hawhaw	hawáw [hawáw]	hawaw	HA hu:hù, "lion" (probably the origin of the Tsimshianic terms)	CT: "a fabulous monster, said to be similar to panther" (B12); an (African) lion" (D78); N: "mountain lion <i>Felis concolor</i> " (M74); G: "mountain lion;" N, G forms borrowed from CT
(173c) <i>F. concolor</i> and others?	ná'osō (B91) [ná-wsu]					CT: "mountain lion" (B91) ⁶⁶
(174) † <i>Felis silvestris</i> (Domestic Cat)	duus	duus	duus	duus	TL dúš, 'cat' (JL); TL dūc, HD tō'us, "cat" (CJ) (B91)	CT, ST, N, G: "cat" (<CJ, <English "puss") (also see <i>F. concolor</i>)
(175) <i>Lynx rufus</i> (Bobcat) and/or <i>L. canadensis</i> (Lynx)			weex	weex	CA wasi, 'lynx' (CLC74); CA waš'i, "(Kitkson [Gitksan] wic), lynx" (M32)	N, G: "lynx;" from Athabaskan (Carrier)
(176) † <i>Panthera leo</i> (Lion)	midíik, mūdík					CT: "grizzly bear," "(African) lion" (also see cougar and grizzly bear—this term refers to large, fierce animals and monsters)
(177) <i>Enhydra lutris</i> (Sea Otter)	pioon, pióon	pio'on/phlo'on	pio'on, phlo'on	phlo'on		CT: "sea otter (<i>Enhydra lutris</i>);" ST, N, G: "sea otter"
(178a) <i>Gulo gulo</i> (Wolverine)	nóosú, noosū [nó-si:]		noosik'		(Interior) TL nú-sk', 'wolverine' (JL); TL nōsk, 'badger' ⁶⁷ (B91)	CT, N: "wolverine" (cf. caterpillar) (Tlingit borrowing?)

⁶⁵This term may denote chum salmon that may differ from the type typically encountered by the Nuxalk in terms of the age at which they return to spawn, the location where they spawn, or perhaps to some type of natural hybrid with, for example, pink salmon (cf. Carl et al. 1967; Scott and Crossman 1973).

⁶⁶This is apparently an erroneous gloss for the Coast Tsimshian term for wolverine (*Gulo gulo*).

⁶⁷Badger (*Taxidea taxus*) is restricted to the southern interior of British Columbia (Nagorsen 1990), hence it is unlikely that this Tlingit term refers to this species. Rather, the term may actually refer to wolverine (cf. Naish and Story 1963, who gloss this term as 'wolverine').

(178b) <i>G. gulo</i>				naagets		G: "wolverine," also see red fox (This form is similar to 'red fox' in other Tsimshianic languages and all Tsimshianic forms may represent borrowings from an Athabaskan language from the same proto-Athabaskan form.)
(179) <i>Lontra canadensis</i> (River Otter)	'watsa	watsa	watsx	watsx	HA wac, 'dog' (also in terms for coyote, wolverine, fisher and muskrat); NU wats, NU *wnts, 'dog' (N90); possibly borrowed from Tsimshian	CT: "land otter; river otter;" ST, N, G: "land otter;" cf. N miwatsx, 'naughty, crazy'
(180a) <i>Martes americana</i> (Marten)	yeni [yéni]					CT: "marten," probably borrowing (cf. mink)
(180b) <i>M. americana</i>			hat'	hat'		N, G: "marten" (cf. N hit, 'to stick?')
(181) <i>Martes pennanti</i> (Fisher)			wéen	wéen		N, G: "fisher;" N: homophonous with 'teeth;' G 'win, 'teeth' (a borrowing)
(182) <i>Mephitis mephitis</i> (Striped Skunk)	gean, geen, geyn	geyn/geen	gen	gen		CT, ST, N, G: "skunk"
(183) <i>Mustela erminea</i> (Ermine, "Short-tailed Weasel")	mgksit, müksit	miksith	miksith [müksik]	miksith, muxsith		CT, ST, N, G: "weasel;" N: (seems to include the root kshl of kshikw, 'salamander' + prefix me-, 'acting like')
(184) <i>Mustela vison</i> (Mink)	lüsyen [lüyéni]	lisgean	lisgeen	nis'in	TL tuk"šiya:n, nuk"šiya:n, 'mink' (JL), but also cf. TL tliēnik'u'qū - mink (B91)	CT: "(blue) mink," "platinum mink;" ST, N, G: "mink;" cf. marten; originally Tlingit borrowing, reformation on TL tuk"šiya:n, nuk"šiya:n (reformation incorporates geen, gean, 'excrement')
(185a) <i>Callorhinus ursinus</i> (Northern Fur Seal, "Alaska Fur Seal")	k'oon [qʔɔ-n]	k'o'n/k'o'on	k'oon		HD k'oā'n, 'fur seal' (B91); TL xū-n, 'fur seal' (JL); CA kweni, 'seal' (M32), a Tsimshianic borrowing	CT: "(Northern) fur seal," "Alaska fur seal," "Callorhinus ursinus" N: "fur seal Callorhinus ursinus" from Tlingit
(185b) <i>C. ursinus</i>	k'gootk [kʔaʔɔ-tʰkʰ]				HD qōt, 'seal' (borrowed from Tsimshian) (B91); HD xūut, 'seal' (L77)	CT: "baby seal" (may also refer to <i>Phoca vitulina</i>)
(186) <i>Eumetopias jubatus</i> (Northern Sea Lion) and/or <i>Odobenus rosmarus</i> (Walrus) ⁶⁸	t'iibn, t'iibn	t'iibin	t'iibin [t'iibin]			CT: "sea lion," "walrus;" ST: "sea lion;" N: "northern sea lion <i>Eumetopias jubatus</i> "
(187) <i>Phoca vitulina</i> (Harbour Seal, "Hair Seal")	uulga, ūūlg	wūwa	ilx			CT: "seal," "hair seal," "harbour seal;" ST: "fur seal" (<i>Phoca vitulina</i>); N: "hair seal <i>Phoca vitulina richardi</i> " (M74)
(188) <i>Mirovunga angustirostris</i> (Northern Elephant Seal)	badzit'ool [baʒitʔɔ-ʌ]					CT: "elephant seal," "hooded seal," "sea elephant;" ⁶⁹ lit., 'lifts hood'
(189) <i>Procyon lotor</i> (Raccoon)	dzoolk (B91, B12)					CT: "raccoon"
(190a) <i>Ursus americanus</i> (Black Bear, including Cinnamon Bear and Kermode Bear)	ol, gl	ol	ul	ul		CT, N: "black bear;" N: also "any bear;" ST, G: "bear;"

⁶⁸Walrus do not occur on the British Columbian coast (cf. Nagorsen 1990).

⁶⁹Hooded seals (*Cystophora cristata*) do not occur on the British Columbian coast (cf. Nagorsen 1990).

(190b) <u>U. americanus</u>	t'u'u'tsgm'ol [tʔúʔuʔɔ'gm ʔʂ]					CT: translation from English "black bear"?
(190c) <u>U. americanus</u>	kígum'ol [kígumʔʂ]					CT: "bear cub;" lit., 'child of black bear'
(190d) <u>U. americanus</u>	sooník (B91, B12)					CT: "young bear"
(190e) <u>U. americanus</u>	samí		smax	smax		CT: 'meat;' 'black bear (pl.); N: 'meat;' 'black bear;' G: 'black bear,' 'body; in ST sámx = 'meat' (see Tarpent in this volume)
(190f) <u>U. americanus</u>			(sim) smax (R86)	sim smax		N, G: lit., 'real/best bear'
(190g) <u>U. americanus</u>	masgm'ol [màsgmʔʂ]					CT: "brown bear" (lit., 'red/brown bear,' possibly a brown colour morph of black bear)
(190h) <u>U. americanus</u>	moksgm'ol [mòksgmʔʂ]					CT: "cinnamon bear;" "white bear (<i>Euarctos americanus kermodei</i>)," "Kermodes bear," "Island white bear," "polar bear;" ⁷⁰ lit., 'white bear,' probably Kermode bear
(190j) <u>U. americanus</u>	mús'ol [misʔʂ]	mis'ola [mis'óla]				CT: "cinnamon bear (Note: local common name for <i>Euarctos americanus kermodei</i> , the Kermodes bear or island white bear, found on Cribbel Island" (root *mas, 'reddish/brown')
(190k) <u>U. americanus</u>			ṛaas'uł	ṛaas ol		N: 'white bear' (R86); N ṛaas, 'white, dazzling, brilliant' (possibly only refers to a crest symbol?); G: 'white bear'
(190l) <u>U. americanus</u>			fu		(Tsetsaut borrowing)	N: 'black bear' (a Tsetsaut word used only in Canyon City)
(191a) <u>Ursus arctos</u> (Grizzly Bear)	midfik [mɪdɪfakʰ], mɪdɪfik [mɪdɪfakʰ]	midíik	medíik			CT: "grizzly bear;" "(African) lion;" ST, N: "grizzly bear;" also see (mythological) "sea grizzly"
(191b) <u>U. arctos</u>			lik'inskw [lɪkʔnskʷ], lik'iłəgs [lɪkʔləgs]	lik'iłsɬw		N, G: "grizzly bear" (probably a reformation on borrowing; N, G give the appearance of antipassives; second N form from Tombstone Bay, Alaska)
(192) <u>Megaptera novaeangliae</u> (Humpback Whale; Balaenopteridae) and/or <u>Eschrichtius robustus</u> (Gray Whale; Eschrichtidae) and possibly others	ṭbuun, ṭpun [ṭpun], ṭpuun, ṭpúun	ṭpuun	hibin		NU Xwetbon, "Name obtained in the beginning of time from the Skeena people in whose language it is said to mean whale." (M92); <CT 'wiltbuun, 'big/great whale,' or may be 'wiltbuun, 'getting whales'	CT: "whale;" "lots;" "plenty;" ST: "whale;" N: "humback [sic] whale <i>Megaptera novaeangliae</i> [sic]" (M74)
(193) <u>Delphinus delphis</u> (Saddle-backed Dolphin; Delphinidae) and/or <u>Phocoenoides dalli</u> (Dall's Porpoise) and/or, possibly, <u>Phocoena phocoena</u> (Harbor Porpoise)	dziw, dziw		jiixw	jiixw	cf. TL čič, 'porpoise' (JL)	CT: "dolphin;" "porpoise;" N: "porpoise;" G: "dolphin" (T-Wn.d.)

⁷⁰Polar bears (*Ursus maritimus*) do not occur on the British Columbian coast (cf. Nagorsen 1990).

(194) ? <i>Globicephala macrorhynchus</i> (Short-finned Pilot Whale, "Blackfish") ⁷¹			sda'waalip, sda'waalukw			N: "blackfish (not killer whale)" (partial sda, cf. sdil, 'accompany,' sda'x-, 'on one side, etc.,' could be reformation on borrowing)
(195) <i>Orcinus orca</i> (Killer Whale)	'naaxl, neexl	ñihl	ñeexhl	ñeexhl		CT: "blackfish," "killer whale," "false killer whale" ⁷² ST, N: "killer whale;" G: "killerwhale, blackfish"
(196a) ? <i>Oreamnos americanus</i> (Mountain Goat)	matl [mát'hi]	matx	matx	matx	HD mat', 'mountain sheep' (borrowed from Tsimshian) (B91); HD mat, 'mountain goat' (L77)	CT: "mountain goat," "mountain sheep (bighorn sheep)," "domestic sheep;" ST: "mountain goat;" N: "mountain goat," "domestic sheep" (R86); ⁷³ G: "mountain goat;" also see domestic goat
(196b) ? <i>O. americanus</i>	waaky, 'wáayg		wáagim matx			CT: "mountain goat kid;" ST: "kid, lamb"
(197) ? <i>Equus caballus</i> (Horse)	gyudan [g'yudán], gyiwdn [g'yiwdf]		gyuwadan [g'yu-"dán]	gyuwadan	HA gawádñ, 'horse;' HD gyúdá'n, TL gyúdá'n, "horse" (CJ) (B91); CH ká'utan, 'horse' (B04)	CT, N, G: "horse" (<CT <CJ)
(198) ? <i>Sus scrofa</i> (Domestic Pig)		gwasoo	gwaaso	gwasó	HA g'asáu, 'domestic pig;' NU kusu, 'pig' (N90)	N: "pig;" <CJ, <French "cochon"
(199) ? <i>Bos taurus</i> (Domestic Cow)	mismuus, mūsmúus	mismuus	mismuus	mismuus (T-Wn.d.)	HA ms:muus, 'domestic cow;' NU musmus, 'cow, bovine' (N90)	CT, ST, N, G: "cow;" <CJ
(200) ? <i>Capra hircus</i> (Domestic Goat)	dawe [dāwé], dawee [dāwé:]		dāawe [dā-wé]	dawe [dāwé]	HA dawài, 'domestic goat;' TL tawé, 'mountain goat' (B91)	CT: "billy goat," "domestic goat;" N: "mountain goat," "mountain sheep," "Dall's sheep," "domestic goat" (R86); G: "mountain sheep" (R86); <Tlingit
(201a) ? <i>Ovis aries</i> (Domestic Sheep)			matx			N: "mountain goat," "domestic sheep" (see mountain goat)
(201b) ? <i>O. aries</i>				lamato- (R86)	HA lamataù, "sheep;" NU lamatu, 'domestic sheep' (N90) (CJ)	G: <French "le mouton" (probably via Carrier, which has many CJ <French borrowings)
(202) <i>Ovis canadensis</i> (Bighorn Sheep, "Mountain Sheep")				dibe	BA dibeeyh, 'mountain sheep' (P&Tn.d.); CA dube, 'goat' (CLC74)	G: "mountain sheep;" "stone sheep" (T-Wn.d.); Athabaskan borrowing (same origin as terms for domestic goat)
(203) <i>Ovis dalli</i> (Thinhorn Sheep), including <i>O. d. dalli</i> (Dall Sheep)			matxim laxsgañist			N: "Dall's sheep" (R86), lit., 'mountain goat of on mountain'
(204a) <i>Alces alces</i> (Moose) (also see <i>Cervus elaphus</i> [Elk])	muus	muus	muus	mu-s		CT, N, G: "moose;" <English, originally <Algonquian
(204b) <i>A. alces</i> (also see <i>Cervus elaphus</i> [Elk])				xadaa	CA khuda, 'moose' (CLC74); BA khida, 'moose' (P&Tn.d.)	G: "moose" (borrowed from Athabaskan)
(204c) <i>A. alces</i>				g'e-se (R86)		G: "moose" (borrowing or foreign word of unknown origin)
(204d) <i>A. alces</i>				c'hiye (R86)	CA tsiye, 'moose, young (either sex)' (CLC74); CA (or SK) tsiyē, "[moose] fawn (a Sékanais word)" (M32)	G: "moose calf" (Athabaskan borrowing)

⁷¹ *Orcinus orca* (killer whale), is sometimes referred to by the other English common names, orca and blackfish. The short-finned pilot whale is also referred to as blackfish or Pacific pilot whale. According to Cowan and Guiguet (1965) this latter species is known from British Columbia from several reliable sight records but only one authentic record.

⁷² *Pseudorca crassidens* (false killer whale) usually ranges no farther north than California, although at least one dead specimen has been recorded for British Columbia (Nagorsen 1990). This species should probably not be regarded as a referent of the terms shown here.

⁷³ The Coast Tsimshian and other terms shown here likely only refer to mountain goat—see following entries for the other species listed by Dunn (1978).

(205) ? <i>Cervus elaphus</i> (Elk) (also see <i>Alces alces</i> [Moose])	hioon [hió-n], hiyüün [hiyí-n] (D78); hiyo-n (R86)					CT: "elk," "wapiti" (D78); "moose" (R86); N hiyoon means 'elk/moose skin/hide'; G: hliyun means "tanned moose hide" (T-Wn.d.) ⁷⁴
(206a) <i>Odocoileus hemionus</i> (Mule Deer, including "Black-tailed Deer")	wgn	xwan	wan	wan		CT, ST, N, G: "deer;" homophone of 'sit' (pl.) except in ST
(206b) <i>O. hemionus</i>	gwists'ík, gwüssiik, gwüsdziik					CT: "fawn" (gwi- probably < igwi..., 'little')
(207) <i>Rangifer tarandus</i> (Caribou)	wüdzii	wadziix	wijix [wizíx]	wijix (H&R); nijíni (BR)	HA wzik, 'moose;' "elk" (C70); ⁷⁵ CA whudzih, 'caribou' (CLC74); TL wutsi'h, 'cariboo' (B91)	CT: "reindeer," "caribou," "moose," "elk;" ST: "caribou;" N: "caribou;" G: "caribou" (Tlingit/Athabaskan borrowing, later term perhaps an incorrect pronunciation or transcription)
Part 11 - General "Animal" Terms						
(208a) "Animal (sg.)," especially "Game Animal"	dzak'wüsk [zák'wísk ^h]	dzak'wísk [zák'wísk ^w]	jakw'iskw [zág'asx ^w]	jagwasxw (BR)		CT: "animal (i.e., land animal; does not include flying animals nor water animals"; ⁷⁶ ST, N, G: "animal (sg.);" ST <dzakw, 'dead'; N, G <jakwt, 'to kill something'
(208b) "Animal (pl.)," "Land Animal," especially "Game Animals"	yetsisk [yéč'isk ^h], ye'tsisk [yéč'ísk ^h], ye'tsisk [yéč'ísk ^h], yetsk, [yec ^h k ^h]	yats'isk	yats'iskw [yáč'isk ^w]	yajasxw [yáč'asx ^w] (BR)		CT: "land animal;" CT, ST, N, G: "animal (pl.);" lit., 'killings;' N <yats, 'hit with great force (e.g., clubbed, etc.)'
(209) "Shore Animals (etc.)"	amgyeek [ʔamg'yé-k ^h], amgyeeka [ʔamg'yé-k ^h a]					CT: "shore animals and plants; seashore life;" cf. CT amgyfik, "duck (etc.)," and N simgeek, "canvasback"
(210) "Water Animals"	lu'a'm tsm'aks [luʔálmč'mʔáks]	luuwaalim ts'im aks	luuwilim ts'im aks [lu-wílim ts'im aks]			CT: "living things in the water; water life" (D78), "large water animals" (B02); ST, N: "living things in (marine or fresh) water;" CT, ST, N lu-, 'in,' N wil, ST we-l-, 'be, do'
Part 12 - Mythical or Legendary Entities and Taxa of Uncertain Biological Affiliation						
(211) Half-cuttlefish	xbihgts'ál [xbihacʔáil]					CT: "half cuttlefish" (a crest symbol) (B91) (also see octopus)
(212) Supernatural Starfish	nexno'gem gamá'ts [naxnógem gamá:c] (B16)					CT: "supernatural starfish" (a crest symbol); also see starfish
(213) Monster Crawfish	gibe'rélk (B16) [gibúúlk]		jilbilkw	jilbilxw		CT: "monster crawfish" (a crest symbol); N: "a monster in the sea"
(214) Great Frog			wíi genaaw (B02)			N: "great frog" (with copper accessories)
(215) Double-headed Snake	lagax-wá's (B16) [lagax-wá-s]		Laaxwoosa'a [la-xwó-saʔ]			CT: "Sisiutl (double-headed snake)" (B91), "two-headed monster" (B16); N: "two-headed monster;" CT lagax-, N la-x-, 'at both ends;' CT wa-s, N wo-s, meaning unknown; cf. flying monster

⁷⁴It is unlikely that the Coast Tsimshian term show here refers to elk since the former range of this species was restricted to southern Canada and the current range is much reduced and scattered throughout British Columbia in several locations well away from the Tsimshianic territories (cf. Cowan and Guiguet 1965; Nagorsen 1990; Whitaker 1980).

⁷⁵For the reasons stated above, this term probably does not refer to elk. Moose and caribou, on the other hand, may be found in or near the Tsimshianic and nearby territories. Moose have expanded their range within British Columbia during the last 60 to 80 years (Nagorsen 1990) and are said by Nisga'a to have been common in the Nass Valley only since the Second World War.

⁷⁶This term could probably be more accurately glossed as "game animal" (i.e., land mammals that are hunted). No Tsimshianic term exists that is in meaning to the scientific concept of "animal" (including a broad range of terrestrial and aquatic invertebrate and vertebrate organisms). Other First Nations groups may use similar special purpose "animal" terms or more taxonomic terms such as HA sísak^wimas, which refers to the class of "quadruped terrestrial mammals, marine mammals, amphibians and some mythical or legendary entities" (Compton 1993b).

(216a) Thunderbird	galipliip (B91)					CT: "thunderbird," "thunderbird in heaven;" lit., 'thunder'
(216b) Thunderbird				sgimsim		G: "thunderbird" (T-Wn.d.) (also see golden eagle)
(217) Monster/Fabulous Bird	asi-wā'l-g'ad (B16) [asiwá-lget]					CT: "a monster" (B12), "a monster bird," "a fabulous bird, 'bird dog' (a crest symbol) (B16); lit., 'causes accidents to people'
(218) Mythical Bird	Lax-δ'm (B16) [lax?om]?					CT: "mythical bird;" could mean 'above us'
(219a) Flying Monster	gīgum wāx (B16) [gì-gm wā-x]					CT: "flying monster" (a crest symbol); "mosquito of..."?; cf. double-headed snake
(219b) Monster	wās (B12) [wā-s]					CT: "a monster" (B12, B16); cf. double-headed snake
(220) Man of the Woods, Sasquatch, Monkey ⁷⁷	Bagus* (B16); bā'os [bā'os] (D78)		bik'is	pek'is	HA/KW bā'w's, "wild man of the woods, sasquatch"	CT: "name of supernatural being (from Kwakiutl beku's, man of the woods)" (B16); "monkey; any animal that can imitate human behavior with great alacrity and deftness" (D78); N: "monster;" G: "monkey," "Sasquatch" (R86); also see monkey, bigfoot
(221) Fabulous Monster (similar to panther)	hawhaw [hawhāw], hawhaw [hawhāw]					CT: "a fabulous monster, said to be similar to panther" (B12); also see cougar
(222) Long-nosed Giant Grizzly Bear	nah'ingan, Nah'ingan (B16)					CT: "long-nosed giant grizzly bear" (a crest symbol); "a monster, name of man" (borrowing?) ⁷⁸
(223) Grizzly Bear of Snow	wil-mā'demtk medī'k (B16) [wil mē-dmtga mudf-k]					CT: "Grizzly bear of snow" (a crest symbol); lit. 'when bear is covered in snow,' cf. N maadun, 'falling snow'
(224) White Bear			gwilkswogxwit (B02)			N: "at himself barking (white bear)," lit., 'barker at self' (cf. coyote)
(225) †Ursus maritimus (Polar Bear)				maas lik'in'xw		G: "polar bear," lit., 'white grizzly bear' (also see black bear and grizzly bear; this may refer to a crest symbol, rather than an actual animal)
(226) Half Beaver/Half Grizzly	xbi-sts'lai-medī'k (Bo16) [xpi-sčs-l-mudf-k]					CT: "half beaver, half grizzly bear" (a crest symbol); lit., 'half beaver-grizzly bear'
(227) Sea Grizzly Bear	medī'gem tslem-a'ks (B16) [mudf-gm čm? áks]					CT: "sea grizzly bear" (a crest symbol); lit. 'grizzly bear of in water'
(228) Dwarf	G'ig'ina'mgan (B16)		G'ig'ina'mgan (B02) [G'iginaamgan]		KW G'ig'inā'nemis, dwarfs or "children of the sea," mentioned in story of dwarfs and cranes (B02); cf. HA giglānuwis, "dwarf" (not human)	CT, N: "dwarfs"
(229a) Raven (transformed into Big Man, Giant)	Wi-g'a'd (B16) [wi-g'at]		wii gat	wii gyet	HA (Gm.) wigt, "common raven" (Tsimshian borrowing, literally, 'big man')	CT: "man's name (=giant);" N, G: 'big man' (another name for Txeemsim); also see raven
(229b) Raven, (transformed, myth name)	Txaamsm [txā-msm]		Txeemsim			CT, N: name of Raven, a culture hero, also known when in human form as 'big man'—see Part 12)

⁷⁷ Monkeys are not native to British Columbia, but this term likely refers to any member of Superfamily Ceboidea (New World monkeys), Superfamily Cercopithecoidea (Old World monkeys) and members (excluding human) of Superfamily Hominoidea (higher apes and human). "Bigfoot" is either a mythical entity or an entity of undetermined biological affiliation.

⁷⁸ In Haisla/Henaaksiala, the term hēiāiāba (literally, 'mouse-nosed bear') seems to refer to Kermodie bear (Compton 1993b).

(230) Sea Monster	Ts!em-a'ks (B16) [tɛm ʔəks]					CT: "a sea monster, personification of snag, in form of a raven (=in water)"
(231) Sea Monster	wil-mis (B16) [wil mɪs]					CT: "a sea monster" (a crest symbol); "when it's red/when they're at spawning time"
(232) Sea Monster	ha-klulá'x (B12), Həklulá'q (B16) [həklulá'q]		həgwíloo'k			CT: "a sea monster," "skilful;" N: "a sea monster;" "very industrious, hard-working"
(233) Sea Monster	xə'ɬ (B16) [xəɬ]					CT: "a fabulous animal" (could be Tlingit?)
(234) Sea Monster	Xb1-yə'lk (B16) [xɸi--yɛlk]					CT: "man's name (said by Boas to be contracted from xbi-liɬ-həklulá'q, half-hairy sea monster)"
(235) Lake Being	Dzaga-di-lá'o (B16) [zəgə-di.láʌ]					CT: "name of a lake-being (=staying across on the water);" seems to mean, "causing (something) to stay afloat, or dragging (something) across (while swimming)"
(236) Ocean Being	Na-gun-a'ks (B16)					CT: "an ocean-being (=looking like water)"

DISCUSSION

I. Linguistic Comments:

Table 1 contains 371 rows of entries, each containing from 1 to 4 related Tsimshianic forms. This very rich collection of data can be studied from several different linguistic points of view. Only brief indications will be given here, with additional comments to await more detailed study.

A. Vocabulary Structure:

Morphology—The names can be divided into single morphemes (or currently unanalyzable forms), e.g., N us, 'dog'; reduplicated forms (particularly common with bird names), e.g., N gwisgwoos, 'blue jay'; derivatives, meaning words formed from other words by the addition of other materials, often with prefixes such as sim, 'real, genuine,' or suffixes such as -it, 'the one which...,' and compounds, often designating a particular variety which differs from the more commonly known one, e.g. N gaakhlm ts'im aks, 'water shrew,' literally, 'mouse-of-in water.' These divisions apply to Tsimshianic words.

Borrowings—These are words adopted from other languages, often with some change occurring in the transfer. Straight borrowings are those adopted with only minimal changes, necessary to adopt them to Tsimshianic pronunciation. A study of how sounds are adopted can determine the direction of borrowing. For instance, Wakashan words usually have more complex consonants which are simplified to adopt them into a Tsimshianic language. Borrowing has also taken place internally, i.e., the Interior languages have borrowed many words designating small marine invertebrate animals from Coast Tsimshian. This can be determined because the words have kept their Coast Tsimshian form, while other cognates show a regular sound correspondence, but are rarely identical.

Sometimes a word from another language sounds similar enough to a Tsimshianic one that people believe that it must mean something, and they reform the word so that at least a portion of it makes sense, as in many Tsimshianic words. An example is N majiluulak, 'moth,' where the maji- part comes from the Carrier word mesdi-, meaning 'little,' and the word that originally followed has changed to N luulak, 'ghost.' The resulting word seems to have something to do with ghosts, which are often associated with moths.

B. Distribution and Interpretation

A glance at Table 1 will show which names occur in all 4 Tsimshianic languages, or at least in 3, and which ones in only 2 or 1. In many cases, names which occur only in 2 languages cluster either in the Maritime or the Interior pair. For those which occur in one of each of these groupings (usually in Coast Tsimshian and Nisgha), this may reflect a lack of information on the other languages rather than the lack of a corresponding word.

Of the 361 entries, more than 93 are common to at least 3 of the 4 languages. A high proportion of these are names for mammals (35) and fish (20), followed by birds (17) and invertebrate animals (including 11 marine invertebrates and 10 terrestrial invertebrates). Words existing only in both Coast Tsimshian and Southern Tsimshian number only 12, mostly names for mammals and birds, while 32 words are common only to Nisgha and Gitksan—mostly names for mammals (12) and invertebrates (10).

A preliminary count of the number of borrowings in different categories shows that the total proportion is about 25% of the zoological vocabulary. This proportion is not the same in all animal categories, however. The proportion of native words is highest among birds and fish (approximately 75%), and lowest among mammals, where only half of the vocabulary is made up of true Tsimshianic words, the rest being borrowings or of indeterminate origin. Differences in borrowing are also obvious between the 4 languages, reflecting their geographical situation and historical relationships. In general, Coast Tsimshian and Southern Tsimshian have borrowed most heavily from the neighbouring Wakashan languages Haisla and Henaaksiala, especially for names of fish and marine invertebrates. Interestingly, such borrowings have not involved names for marine mammals with the exception of the fur seal which is designated in all the Tsimshianic languages by a Tlingit name. Some of these have found their way into Nisgha and Gitksan through internal borrowing of these Coastal Tsimshianic words for coastal animals. On the other hand, Nisgha and Gitksan have borrowed many names of land mammals from Tlingit and Athabaskan; the Athabaskan influence being particularly notable in Gitksan. All these borrowings reflect a long history of contacts of the Tsimshianic-speaking peoples with their respective neighbours (cf. Rigsby 1967).

The proportions of the different types of vocabulary elements, and the more or less complete integration of borrowings through phonological adaptation and reformation, reflect the importance of the animals in the lives of the people and the depth of their acquaintance with them. Single morpheme names (or those which are unanalyzable though probably not borrowed) are more ancient than derivatives and compounds, though less colourful because they do not mean anything else.

One example will serve to show the recent viability of the languages and the productivity of the compounding process for description. The old Tsimshianic word for 'mountain lion, cougar' was CT, ST hawhaw, N, G haway. During the missionary period, this word was used to translate the English word 'lion' which occurred in Biblical texts. Meanwhile, the introduction of domestic cats had brought into use the word duus (from the Chinook Jargon). Accordingly, the mountain lion was renamed CT duusim gilhawli, N, G duusim gililix, 'cat-of up-in-the-woods'—a spontaneous compound, not a translation of the English name.

II. Ethnobiological Comments:

More than 200 zoological taxa (excluding humans and entities generally perceived as mythical) are represented by the Tsimshianic animal names presented in Table 1. Not surprisingly, most of the names refer to birds, fish and mammals, however various types of marine invertebrates are also well represented. This total is comparable to the number of zoological taxa recognized and named among the Haisla and Henaaksiala (Compton 1993b) but likely is an understatement of the total number of creatures known and named among the Tsimshianic cultures.

Although these data have not been investigated fully with Tsimshianic-speaking individuals using voucher specimens, and ethnographic data on Tsimshianic animal knowledge and use are seriously lacking, some interesting ethnobiological features may be noted regarding the data in Table 1. For example, no Tsimshianic term that serves to label the animal kingdom is evident—a common feature among diverse peoples of the world whose ethnobiological classification systems have been studied and compared cross-culturally (Berlin 1992; Brown 1984; cf. Compton et al. 1993). Instead, the items glossed as "animal" in Table 1 seem instead to refer exclusively to game animals (the majority of which would be relatively large terrestrial mammals).

Other highly-inclusive Tsimshianic zoological terms (which in Berlin's and Brown's systems would be labelled as life-form taxa) are evident however, including those that are equivalent in application to English bird and snake (or worm). The terms often glossed simply as "fish" (i.e., CT hon, hoon, hoon; SThoon, N hoon, G hon), however, are likely not terms that refer collectively to any and all fishes. Instead, they seem to refer in a more limited sense to any salmon and steelhead trout. Nor is a Tsimshianic "mammal" term apparent from the data in Table 1. Further, from comparison with Haisla and Henaaksiala data (Compton 1993b) it would seem possible that the Tsimshianic 'bird' terms may also include reference to flying and gliding mammals (bats and northern flying squirrel).

The majority of animal names in Table 1 are those that label generic taxa which generally correspond to biological species (Berlin 1992) although there are many terms—especially those applied to bears—that label genetic zoological variants.

In general, much additional research is required to make more substantive statements regarding the general and specific details of Tsimshianic zoological classification and to compare them productively with comparable data from other First Nations groups of British Columbia (Compton 1993b; Compton et al. 1993). Further attention should also be devoted to the documentation of additional information regarding the cultural roles of animals in the Tsimshianic cultures. These efforts should include the use of voucher specimens to guarantee the accuracy of the zoological identifications of taxa labelled by Tsimshianic zoological terms.

CONCLUSIONS

Our main goal in the current paper has been to offer a systematic and comprehensive presentation of Tsimshianic animal names with some linguistic and ethnobiological commentary on those data. In addition, we hope to have inspired other linguists familiar with the non-Tsimshianic languages we have mentioned in this paper to offer their insights regarding the influences of non-Tsimshianic nomenclatural items on the Tsimshianic zoological lexicon.

Our analysis of the data in this paper is far from comprehensive and it is clear from our efforts to date that further analyses and discussion of Tsimshianic zoological nomenclature and classification as well as other aspects of Tsimshianic ethnozoology is warranted. What is clear from our efforts is that the linguistic study of Tsimshianic animal names is valuable from an ethnobiological perspective, as it gives clues to their referents and suggests avenues for further ethnobiological inquiry. As well, the study of these names is also rewarding for the linguist, from the different points of view of vocabulary structure, semantics, and both internal and external comparative phonology.

A study such as this one brings to light the necessity of interdisciplinary cooperation. While the linguist consulting works of biology may bemoan the poor quality of transcriptions and translations of native names in those works (if these names are used at all), the biologist may likewise be disheartened by the scantiness and inaccuracy of the biological identifications contained in many works by linguists. Workers in both disciplines can be of invaluable assistance to one another in illuminating each other's work. For example, the meaning of a descriptive name, created from an intimate knowledge of an animal's appearance and habits, can be a clue to its correct biological identification. Conversely, the linguist unaware of the nature and diversity of the fauna within a given linguistic region may miss the opportunity to record important lexical material. The study of animal names, from both the biological and the linguistic perspectives, represents a vital element in the

study of the relationship between human groups and the languages they speak as well as their relationship to their environment.

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APPENDIX 1—Entry Index in Alphabetical Order by English Common Name

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 auklet, rhinoceros (119)
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 bear, grizzly of snow (223)
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 bear, polar (225)
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 chickadee (137)
 chicken (113)
 chipmunk (168)
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 chiton, black katy (8)
 chiton, gum boot (7)
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 clam, horse (21)
 clam, little-neck (19)
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 coral (2)
 cormorant (91)
 cougar (173)
 cow (199)
 coyote (170)
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 jay, gray (136)
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 lingcod (75)
 lion (176)
 loon (89)
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 otter, sea (177)
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 Sasquatch (220)
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