

Local Irish Names  
of Fishes

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## LOCAL IRISH NAMES OF FISHES.

By G. P. FARRAN.

In 1916 Dr. R. F. Scharff published, in *The Irish Naturalist* for July, a list of Irish names for fishes. Having at various times had opportunities of confirming many of the names given in this list and of adding others, it seemed to me advisable to put this additional information on record, not as a final instalment but rather as an inducement to others to fill up the many gaps which still remain. In his introductory remarks Dr. Scharff said: "Except in the case of a few common species, it is doubtful whether the names of the fishes I give can be considered final and it must be left to future researches which names should be used." This statement still holds good for the present list, but it is to be feared that the opportunities which existed thirty years ago of recording the old local names are gradually slipping away with the replacement of the old race of fishermen by their better educated successors, to whom the dictionary may seem a more reliable source of information than tradition.

In recording names of fishes two courses are open; one is to discard any name not authenticated by an Irish speaker from an actual specimen, or at least a picture, the other is to admit names from every available source and rely on a consensus of opinion in determining the correct name. The former course demands almost unlimited time and opportunities, which were not at my disposal, and I have accordingly followed the latter course in the present paper. Consequently any word supported only by a single authority must be looked on as provisional. It may be a local name used only in a small community or family or a name invented on the spur of the moment by an informant who is unwilling to admit ignorance or a translation of an English name, not actually current, or a name heard from some other person and wrongly applied.

It should be kept in mind by those who might be inclined to criticise the variety and uncertainty of Irish names for fishes that most of the generally accepted English names owe their stability and universality to the publication of standard works on English fishes, such as those of Yarrell, Day and Couch, the nearest approach to which in Irish is *Cladaigh Chonamara* by Séamus Mac Con Iomaire 58.

In the following list the spelling of names taken down verbatim or recorded as Irish in various lists and publications has been in most cases modified to agree with that given in Dineen's *Irish Dictionary* (Edition 1934) in order to avoid the repetition of the same word in various forms. Possibly the various spellings may represent local differences in pronunciation but the records, unless made by an expert in phonetics, would be of little value. Sometimes, when there appears to be no recognised Irish spelling, the names are spelled as recorded, e.g. Turbot and its variants.

The authority for each name is given by a reference number or letter in thick type preceded when required by an explanation and followed by the locality when such appeared to be material.



The abbreviations given within the brackets are explained in the list of authorities. A question mark has been prefixed to certain names which seemed to be doubtful but the absence of the query is not a guarantee of correctness.

When the spelling of an Irish name as recorded is doubtful and the word as printed represents the English pronunciation it is given in inverted commas.

The scientific names given are, for convenience of reference, those used by Travis Jenkins in *The Fishes of the British Isles* (London: Frederick Warne & Co., Ltd., 1925) and the order followed is that used therein. This is a very convenient and portable book of reference for identification purposes.

The name in Scottish Gaelic is only given when it has some bearing on an Irish name. It seems not unlikely that in some dictionaries a Scottish name was inserted when an Irish name was not available and vice-versa. Scottish names are mainly from Forbes (F) or from Day's *British Fishes* (19). Forbes is unreliable as regards identification as he groups different fishes as synonyms under a single heading.

The Manx names have been kindly supplied to me by Mr. J. R. Bruce, the Acting Director of the Port Erin Biological Station.

I am very grateful to the many persons named in the List of Authorities who have supplied me, either in conversation or in writing, with Irish names of fishes. I owe a special debt of gratitude to Mr. L. S. Gogan who, having helped Dr. Scharff in his earlier publication, again offered his assistance to me, read through my MS., helped me with suggestions as to spelling and etymology and kept me from many mistakes into which my ignorance of Irish might have led me. My colleague, Dr. E. A. J. Went, also has been very helpful in supplying me with references to Irish names which he has met with in the course of his reading.

PERCH, *Perca fluviatilis* L.

Donegal:—Peirse **Din**.

Mayo:—Paidhleach **Din**.

Galway:—"Perchiné" [English with Irish plural] **64**; seidthar **73**.

Kerry:—Peirse **74**.

Waterford:—Péirse **84**.

Unlocalized:—Péirse, péarsa **Din**; creagag-uisge **O'R**; creagag **F1**; steargán **F1**.

Scharff, from O'Reilly's Dictionary, gives forrach for Perch, and O'Brien's Irish-English Dictionary 1832 gives "Forrach—an angling rod, also a perch," but, as Mr. Gogan has pointed out, the word forrach means a pole or perch, a measure of length. Scharff, from Dinneen 1st Ed., gives úcaire deilgneach and is followed by O'Neill Lane's Dictionary (L), but Dinneen 2nd Ed. gives iúcaire deilgneach as "a sharp spined minnow or thorn-back," i.e. stickleback.

Scottish Gaelic:—Creagag **H.S.** Creagag uisge **Dw**.

BASS, *Morone labrax* (L.).

White Mullet and King of the Mullet, Belfast (15). Barsh (Dungarvan **84**) Mullet or Bass Mullet, Belfast Lough **18**.

Mayo:—Brean airgid (Achill **79**).

Galway:—Doingean **86**; doirgean **72**

Clare:—Cealgach **88**.

Kerry:—Bas gheal **74, 87**.

Waterford:—Bairs **84**.

Unlocalized:—Doingean **Din**.

The Waterford name is nearer to the Danish, bars, or to the Dutch, baars than to the English contracted form Bass, Anglo-Saxon Baers.

SEA BREAM, *Pagellus centrodontus* (De la Roche).

Called Brazier in the North; Carf, Carp or Sea Bream in the North-East **15**. Brazier at Portrush **20**. Thompson **15** and Scharff **36** say that the Sea Bream is called Gunner in the West, but I believe they are mistaken in this. The fish universally called Gunner or Connor in the West is the Ballan Wrasse, also called Bream in many places.

In Belfast Lough the Sea Bream is locally called Carf or Carp **18**, at the Giant's Causeway Braize. Barwin in Antrim **19**.

Brazor (**Din** Rosses) and Brazier are regarded as English names in Donegal and Antrim **Din, 22, 68, 71**.

Antrim:—Gairmneach (**Din** Rathlin); garbhanach (**67** Rathlin); barwin **19**; breanor **22**.

Donegal:—Garbhán **O'R, 68, 71, 76**; garbhánach **Din, 76, 82, 89**; breasaidhe **50**; deargóg **Din, M'C**; ? bréan **Din**; ? sileóg **Din**.

Mayo:—Muc ruad **22, 24 (79** Achill); deargan **82**; bran **32**; ? smuigheall **Din**; smaol, smaol leice **L**.

Galway:—Bran **M'C, 17, 25, 32, 49, 58, 72**; "bram" **63**; bréam **M'C**; deargán (**17** A.I.), **83**; piseógach (**17** A.I.), **73**; "fishootha" ? = piseógach **63**; piseóg **46**; deargán fairrge **86**.

Clare:—Piseógach **88**.

Kerry:—Deargán **M'C, S.34, 38, 41, 57, 59, 74, 81, 83, 87**.

Waterford:—Deargán **84**.

Unlocalized:—Deargan **O'R**; dearg-bhearg (a bream ? freshwater **Din**), (sea bream **37**); gairmneach **37**; súgach **Din**; piseog **Din**; muc ruad **Din**; bréantadh **O'R, Din**.

Since bream and brame are used commonly as English words for wrasse it is possible that some of the above Irish names have been wrongly referred to the present species instead of to the wrasse, but deargán, garbhán, bran and piseog are undoubtedly the true Bream.

The Dutch Zeebrasem and Flemish Zeebraesem are nearer to the North of Ireland name Brazier than is the contracted English form Bream.

Scottish Gaelic:—Briantadh, deargan, garbhanach, barwin **F**.

COBBLERS, *Cottus scorpius* L., *C. bubalis* Euph.

Miller's Thumb in North of Ireland **15, 18**; Stingfish (*C. scorpius* **18** Belfast); "Johnnie Doran" at Portrush; Cobbier at Bray, Co. Wicklow, **20**.

Donegal:—Madadh duínín **68**.

Mayo:—Gréasaidhe **L**.

Galway:—Gréasaidhe **49, 72**; gréasaidhe chladaigh **17, 58**; nibadóir **73**; "canruan" **42** [ceann-ruadhán].



Clare:—Gréasaidhe 88.  
 Kerry:—Gréasaidhe 74, 87.  
 Waterford:—Ballach 84; cobléir 84.  
 Unlocalized:—Gréasaidhe an phocáin 36; grealsach O'R;  
 carrachán Din; gréasaidhe Din.  
 Isle of Man:—Bullkione 78.  
 Scottish Gaelic:—Greusaiche Dw.

THE GURNARDS, *Trigla* spp.

There are five gurnards which occur commonly in Ireland and one, the Long-finned Gurnard (*T. obscura*), which is a scarce accidental visitor. Séamus Mac Con Iomaire 58 mentions six kinds of gurnard which are found in Connemara, Crudán breac, C. soillseach, C. buidhe, C. dearg, C. glas, C. deilgneach. The suggested identifications of some of these are given below. C. deilgneach is probably the Piper, as that species has a thorny snout and a long spine on its gill cover, but C. breac and C. buidhe must remain uncertain, they may be merely colour varieties.

The names Gurnard, Knowd, Crudán and Cnudán, like the French Grognard, appear to be onomatopoeic words referring to the grunting sound made by the fish when taken out of the water; cf. cnádán, complaining. Marstrander 31 however takes Crudán as alluding to the hard crusty skin.

GREY GURNARD, *Trigla gurnardus* L.

Grey Gurnard or Knowd throughout Ireland. The commonest species of gurnard.  
 Donegal:—Crudán 76, 83; crúdán glas 50; cnúdán glas 89.  
 Mayo:—Crúdán 24, 32, 83; crúdán glas 32, 79.  
 Galway:—Crúdán M'C, 17, 42, 48, 63; cnódán, cnúdán M'C, 46, 60; crúdán glas 58, 73, 86; cnúdán éadach 72.  
 Clare:—Crúdán glas 88.  
 Kerry:—Cnúdan M'C, S.34, 57; cnúdán glas 59, 74, 81, 87.  
 Waterford:—Cnúdan 8; cnúdán glas (pron. enamhdán) 84.  
 Unlocalized:—Goirnéad, goirn O'R, Din; diuilicín 91.  
 Isle of Man:—Crodane 78.  
 Scottish Gaelic:—Croonach 19; crudan, goirn, goirnead F.  
 French:—Grogard or Grondin 39. Norwegian:—Knorr.

STREAKED GURNARD, *Trigla lineata* L.

Waterford:—Feochadán 84.

RED GURNARD, *Trigla cuculus* L.

Donegal:—Crudán dearg 50, 76; cnúdán dearg 89.  
 Mayo:—Crudán dearg 32, 79.  
 Galway:—Cnúdan dearg 58, 72; crudán dearg 73, 86.  
 Clare:—Crudán dearg 88.  
 Kerry:—Cnúdan dearg S.34, 59, 63, 74, 81, 89.  
 Waterford:—Cnamhdán dearg 84.

SAPPHIRINE GURNARD, *Trigla hirundo* Bloch.

Galway:—Cnúdan soillseach 58.  
 Kerry:—Cnúdan gorm 74.  
 Waterford:—Cnamhdán gorm-glas 84.

PIPER, *Trigla lyra* L.

Called Piper at Youghal 15. It makes a whistling sound when taken out of the water.  
 Mayo:—? "Gracie Cladagh" 79 [?=Gréasaidhe cladaigh].  
 Galway:—Píobaire 86; Crúdán cairrge 73.  
 Kerry:—Píopaire 74; píopaire dearg 38.  
 Waterford:—Píopaire 84.

POGGE, *Agonus cataphractus* (L.).

Galway:—Muiricín 58.  
 Unlocalized:—Searróg (Din). Dinneen's definition, "a fish of a brownish colour with little claws on both sides of the mouth," is an apt description of the Pogge. Searróg seems also to be used generally for any small fish found between tidemarks.

ANGLER, *Lophius piscatorius* L.

Frogfish, Friar, Molly Gowan, Briarbot; at Strangford Kilmaddy 15; Mullagoon 73; Mulligadoon 36; Brahwin at Portrush 20; sometimes called Catfish. The Monkfish or Angel Ray (*Rhina squatina*) (p. 25) and the Angler are sometimes confused with each other.  
 Down:—"Pillaich" 18.  
 Donegal:—"Getta" or "gettha" 51.  
 Mayo:—Láimhíneach Din, 79.  
 Galway:—Láimhíneach (Din Aran) 58, 73; ? bráthair 86.  
 Clare:—"Seán Laveen" 54 [=Seán an láimhín or Seán na láimhíne].  
 Kerry:—Deilgín deamhain S34, 74; mournoch 57; anglait Din; angala (Din Ballyferriter).  
 Waterford:—Iascaire 84.  
 Unlocalized:—Anglaidh (a monkfish or frog angler, Din); pleach (Irish, F); anafóid (an angel fish, a fish with a cloven breast, Din); "manafóid" (36, Munster).  
 Isle of Man:—Guilley-pern 78.  
 Scottish:—"Molly Gowan" F.  
 The word Láimhíneach alludes to the resemblance of the pectoral fins of the Angler to hands.

LESSER WEEVER, *Trachinus vipera* Cuv. & Val.

Stony Cobbler, Youghal 15; "Brute" at Portrush [?=bruid] 20.  
 Donegal:—Gonadóir Din 68, 70, 71, 76; bruid 50; broid (a small fish, L).  
 Mayo:—Filbín Din (77 Dugort) 79.  
 Galway:—Iasgán an ghaith nimhe (58 Connemara); "Muirweeha" or "Muirgweeha" (49, Leenane) [?=muirbruidha].  
 Unlocalized:—? Deilgín deamhain (devil fish, Din); ? dealgán deamhain (a small spiny fish, Din). Deilgín deamhain is used for the Angler in Kerry.  
 Isle of Man:—Colgach 78.



MACKEREL, *Scomber scomber* L.

- Antrim:—Ronnach (67 Rathlin).  
 Donegal:—Murlas (Din Tory), M'C, 50, 68, 69, 70, 82, 83, 89;  
 murlasc (Din Torr); murleas 76; ronnach (68 Tory).  
 Mayo:—Murlas L; ronnach 24, 32, 61, 79, 83.  
 Galway:—Ronnach M'C, 40, 49, 58, 60, 63, 72, 73, 83, 86;  
 murlas M'C.  
 Clare:—Ronnach 88; macréad 88; "mackered" 54.  
 Kerry:—Ronnach 74; ranga M'C, 44; mairreal M'C, S34, 59,  
 74, 81; maireil 41, 44; maiceréal 83; "shugu"  
 (59 Brandon) ? = síogach.  
 Cork:—Macrael 60.  
 Waterford:—Macrael 84.  
 Unlocalized:—Rionnach O'R, Din; ronnach, ranga, reanga Din;  
 macrael, mairéal, marereal O'R, Din.  
 Isle of Man:—Breac-varrey 78.  
 Scottish Gaelic:—Rionnach 19, F; macreil F.

There is a proverb current on the West Coast of Ireland:—  
 "The three swiftest things that swim in the sea, the roc, the rón  
 and the ronnach" (32 Clare I.). "Roc, rón is ronnach"  
 (40 Roundstone). "Rón, liop, shugu" (59 Brandon). "Rutha  
 ranga nú rón, na trí bric is mo siubhal sa bhfaraige" (44 Blasket);  
 "Na trí rudaí is luaithe sán bhfairrge, roc, rón is ronnach" Din.

TUNNY, *Thynnus thynnus* (L.).

- Galway:—Tuinnín 86.  
 Kerry:—Tuinnín 81; ? bullaman 74.  
 Unlocalized:—Tuinnín Din.

BARREL- OR WRECK-FISH, *Lirus perciformis* Mitchill.

This is a scarce fish which sometimes accompanies floating  
 timber or barrels covered with barnacles.  
 Galway:—Breac giúirlinne, i.e. barnacle fish 58.

HORSE MACKEREL OR SCAD, *Caranx trachurus* (L.).

- Creg Herring or Craig Herring in Donegal 22, 50, 76; Rock  
 Herring 20 (80 Antrim).  
 Antrim:—"Gasper" (80 Rathlin).  
 Donegal:—Scadán creige 50, 68, 70, 76, 82, 89.  
 Mayo:—Bolmán Din, 24, 79.  
 Galway:—Bolmán M'C, 17, 25, 40, 42, 58, 60, 63, 73.  
 Clare:—Raípear 88; Scead 88.  
 Kerry:—Gabhar S.34, 38, 41, 57, 59, 74, 81, 87.  
 Waterford:—Sceaid 84.  
 Unlocalized:—Gabhar mara Din; Gabhar Din; Scadán cairrge  
 Din; Scadán creige Din. (See also under Shad p. 21).

JOHN DORY, *Zeus faber* L.

- Jacky Dory. Jackie Dóirí (87 Dingle).  
 Donegal:—? Ceann creagairlín 68; Seán dóraí 89.  
 Mayo:—Ball dearg 79.  
 Kerry:—Donnchad na súl mór S34; deargán ór-bhuidhe 74.  
 Cork:—Dobhaire M'C.

Waterford:—Leathóg Dé 84.

Unlocalized:—Deora, deoradh, deoraidh, deoraidhe Din.

Isle of Man:—Kiark-varrey 78.

The name Dory seems akin to Dorade which is applied locally  
 in South-West Europe to various species of Sea Bream, though  
 it belongs more properly to the Gilthead (*Pagrus auratus*) in  
 which the golden colour is prominent. In most European  
 countries the name of the Dory in their respective languages is  
 St. Peter's Fish, so called from the thumb-mark on its sides.

SWORDFISH, *Xiphias gladius*.

Donegal:—? Gobach (Din Tory).

Unlocalized:—? Lann iasc 17; ? lainn-iasc or luinn-iasc (a spear-  
 ling, a swordfish Din); ? colgán Din; luinniasc (a sword-  
 fish O'R).

It is unlikely, as Scharff has noted, that any of the above  
 names, recorded as swordfish, are applicable to the true Swordfish.  
 They almost certainly refer to the Garfish which is sometimes  
 called swordfish.

GOBY, *Gobius* spp.

Galway:—Mac Siubhain 50, 72; snag 86.

Kerry:—Snag 84.

Unlocalized:—Brighdeog (Holt quoted by Scharff 36); bláthán  
 31.

Dineen gives "snag" as meaning "a small fish found in  
 pools and fissures when the tide recedes."

DRAGONET OR SKULPIN, *Callionymus lyra* (L.).

"Sandfish" at Bray, Co. Wicklow 20.

Mayo:—Iascán nimhe 79.

Galway:—Iascán nimhe 58, 72.

Waterford:—Scailpín (a scalpion Din); Scailpín (36 Waterford).

Unlocalized:—Scailbín (36, *vide* Gogan).

The English name Skulpin is a form of the word Scorpion,  
 also used in Latin and Greek as the name of a fish.

LUMPSUCKER, *Cyclopterus lumpus* L.

Henfish (Tarbet), Sea Hen (Glyn) 65.

Mayo:—Bundún lice 79.

Clare:—Fódín móna 65.

Kerry:—Léasán lice 74.

Unlocalized:—Léasán lice (a kind of fish that clings to rocks,  
 Din).

Bundún lice usually means a Sea Anemone.

SUCKERS, *Liparis* and *Lepadogaster* spp.

No Irish name has been met with for these small shore  
 fishes.

SHANNY, *Blennius pholis* L.

This is the commonest Irish species of Blenny and is  
 probably the only one which has an Irish name.  
 Called Parrotfish in the South 15; Shaw and Parrotfish in  
 Ireland 19.



Galway:—Ceann cruaidheachán (17 A.I.); cruachán 73; ceann ruadhán 58, 72.

Kerry:—Ceann cruaidh **Din**; ceann cruag 38.

BUTTERFLY BLENNY, *Blennius ocellaris* (L.).

No Irish name has been noted for this noticeable but rather scarce little fish.

GUNNEL, PETER-NINE-EYES OR BUTTERFISH, *Pholis gunnellus* (L.).

Called Clavin in the North [also Flutterick. Ed.], Codlick (M'Skimmin), Lamprey at Roundstone (Nimmo) 15; Coddick at Carrickfergus [? misprint for Codlick] 20; Nanny-nine-eyes at Bray, Co. Wicklow 20.

Galway:—Píast an dá shúil déag 17, 42, 58; Lacha dá shúil déag 49; searrog 25, 58; malra cáith 58, 72; ballach 86.

Waterford:—Dá shúil déag 36.

Unlocalized:—Cailleach bhreac **Din**.

Isle of Man:—Codlag 78.

The common Irish name, which alludes to the row of ocellated black spots along the dorsal fin, is also used for the Lamprey. This accounts for Thompson's statement that the Gunnel is called Lamprey at Roundstone. The Manx name Codlag, apparently used at one time in Co. Antrim, needs explanation.

CATFISH, *Anarrhichas lupus* (L.).

Donegal:—? Cat mara 83.

Mayo:—? Cat mara 83; iasc a chait 79.

Galway:—? Cat mara 83.

Kerry:—? Cat mara 83.

This fish is not a normal denizen of Irish waters. As the name Catfish is also used for the Torsk (*Brosmius brosme*) and sometimes for the Angler and the Rocklings, it is very doubtful what fish is intended by the names cat mara and iasc a chait.

RIBBONFISH OR RED BAND FISH, *Cepola rubescens* L.

No Irish name has yet been noted.

SAND SMELT, *Atherina presbyter* Jenyns.

Smelt and Portaferry Chicken in the North 15. Pincher (19 Portrush).

Galway:—"Dubhy" 25.

Kerry:—Traslán 74.

Unlocalized:—? Trosán L; ? millséan (Smelt, *Osmerus* L).

Meallog, given in L, means milt, not Smelt. Millséan usually means a kind of seaweed, probably Laminaria.

These names need confirmation as there is some doubt as to what fish is meant by Smelt. The true Smelt or Sparling (*Osmerus*) is a very doubtful native of Ireland.

GREY MULLET, *Mugil chelo* Cuv.

Donegal:—Lannamhail 50; lannach 82; muilleat liath 83; muilit glas 89.

Mayo:—Lannach 24, 61; muileid liath 83.

Galway:—Lannach (17 Connemara) 58, 60; muilleud, muille (17 Aran); lannach glas 86; milléad 42, 48; muilléitheach éadach 72; milléad glas 73.

Kerry:—Milléad M'C, 59, 81; muilléitheach 38; milléad liath 74; milléad glas 87.

Waterford:—Imilléad glas 84.

Unlocalized:—Milléad O'R, **Din**; bléitheach, bléidhtheach **Din**; lannach **Din**; "millede" 3; muilléad F.

THREE-SPINED STICKLEBACK, *Gasterosteus aculeatus* L.

Thornback, R. Shannon; Pinkeen, South of Ireland; Sprickleback in North of Ireland 15. Spricklybag (20 Antrim).

Galway:—Garmachan 73; maor an éisc 86.

Kerry:—Maor an éisc 74.

Tipperary:—Táirín 37.

Unlocalized:—Colgán **Din**; biorach lodain (17 S.F.); iúcaire deilgneach **Din**; maghar (maor) an éisc **Din**, 37; pincín 37.

Scottish Gaelic:—Biorag lodain, iasc deilgneach F.

SEA STICKLEBACK, *Gasterosteus spinachia* (L.).

Horn-eel in North, Hornfish in Belfast Market 15. Horn-eel at Portrush, from a fancied resemblance to the Garfish 20. Sometimes regarded as a young Garfish 23.

Donegal:—Piti ruibha (68 Rosses).

Galway:—Garmachan fairrge 73.

Kerry:—Corr ghobach 74.

Unlocalized:—Birag-lodain O'R ? gobach; corr ghobach 36.

Isle of Man:—Snaid-varrey 78, i.e. snáthaid mhara, "sea-needle").

BALLAN WRASSE, *Labrus maculatus* Block.

Bavin in N.E. Ireland, Morrian and Murrarroe near Giant's Causeway, Gregach in the North of Ireland 15. Gunner in Rathlin 67, Mayo 24, Galway 25. Connor in Kerry. Byan in Donegal 52 and Sligo. Rockfish in Inishmaan **Din**. Rock Bream on W. Coast 23. Rock Bream at Bray, Co. Wicklow.

Byan in Donegal, Gunner in Mayo and Galway and Connor in Kerry are held to be English names by the fishermen. Merrin at Portrush 43. Ogilby says that the name Merrinroe is reserved for the Cuckoo Wrasse (*L. mixtus*).

Down:—Bavin 4.

Antrim:—Moran (67 Rathlin) 80; mearn (43 Portstewart); "murrar" (9 Rathlin).

Donegal:—Ballán 50, 51, 76, 82, 83, 89; priocaire (juv. 76).

Mayo:—Ballach 24, 32, 61, 79, 83.

Galway:—Ballach 23, 40, 42, 46, 80; ballán 83, 86; ballach beag (17 Aran); ? bodach ruadh (17 Aran).

Clare:—Ballach 88.

Kerry:—Ballach M'C, 334, 38, 41, 81, 83; ballach breac 41; ballán 74.

Waterford:—Ballán 84.

Unlocalized:—Ballach, ballán **Din**; bullach O'R; móirín (a small variety of the connor-fish, **Din**); creidhreach 37; fothuigeach (a very large connor, **Din** Kerry 37).



Isle of Man:—Bollan 78.  
Scottish Gaelic:—Creagag F; blalaoghan F.

CUCKOO WRASSE, *Labrus mixtus* L.

Sometimes called "Livery Servant" and "Livery Fish" in the North 15. Merrinroe at Portrush 20.  
Donegal:—? Doctúir 50 (a red wrasse, the boss of all the byans, 51) (23 Killybegs).  
Mayo:—? Doctúir (speckled bream, L); "Molla molatha" (79 Achill).  
Galway:—Ballach Muire (17 Aran) 60.  
Kerry:—? Créireac L.

CORKWING, *Crenilabrus melops* (L.).

Connor on West Coast of Ireland 23.  
Mayo:—Seacach bhallach 79; bothchur 79.  
Galway:—Tarbh, also bod gorm (17 Aran); bothchur or buthchur 58.

GOLDSINNY, *Ctenolabrus rupestris* (L.).

Pink brame, two-spot brame and poisoned brame (19 Dublin).  
Galway:—? Bod gorm 58.

It is doubtful to which of the wrasses the name Bod gorm should be applied; possibly to the female Cuckoo Wrasse on account of its blue markings. Máthair na mballach (a fish six inches long with external rows of teeth, Din) is probably a species of wrasse.

COD, *Gadus morrhua* L.

At Portaferry codling when young, buddagh [bodach] when middle-sized and codfish when adult (15 Co. Down).  
Buddagh 3-8 lbs. at Portaferry 20. Small cod are called tamlin at Youghal 22 and Cork 23 and tumbling at Passage East 22, stump (43 Portstewart).

Donegal:—Trosc 50, 76, 82, 83, 89.  
Mayo:—Trosc 61, 79, 83.  
Galway:—Trosc 17, 23, 25, 40, 42, 49, 72, 83, 86.  
Clare:—Trosc 88; ? clomore 54.  
Kerry:—Trosc M'C, S34, 57, 59, 74, 81, 83, 87.  
Cork:—Trosc 60.  
Waterford:—Trosc 8, 84.  
Unlocalized:—Trosc (Din, 3; ceilltuin O'R; bodach ruadh O'R; ? bodach dubh (a kind of codfish, Din).  
Isle of Man:—Boiddagh 78.  
Scottish Gaelic:—Bodach, bodach-ruadh, trosg, tamlin (salted) F.

CODLING, or young COD.  
Mayo:—Bodach 24; "stump" 77.  
North of Ireland:—Bodach (67 Rathlin); stump (43 Portstewart).  
Waterford:—Troiplinn (Din, Decies) 84.  
Unlocalized:—Bodach Din; troiscín Din 1st ed.; troipleán troise Din 1st ed.; saoidhean traise Din.  
Scharff gives féilteog, from O'Reilly's Dictionary, as meaning cod but, as Mr. Gogan has pointed out to me, féilteog properly

means a pod or cod (Latin *folliculus*) c.f. cod-piece in mediaeval costume. The misunderstanding, as it appears to be, must have arisen early, as H. O'Sullivan in his Diary (1829) gives féilteog as an alternative to trosc. Armstrong's Gaelic Dictionary, followed by Dwelly and Forbes, gives feilteag as meaning cod. Féileán for cod in Lane's Dictionary seems to be the same word.

HADDOCK, *Gadus aeglefinus* L.

Donegal:—Hadóg 50; feadóg 76, 83; glasóg 82; cadóg 82; ceadóg 89.  
Mayo:—Cadóg 24, 79; hagoig 83.  
Galway:—Cadóg (17 A.I.) 23, 60, 72, 73, 83; cudóg 86.  
Clare:—Cadóg 88.  
Kerry:—Cadóg S34, 74, 83, 87; cudóg 38, 59, 81; hadóg 57; codóg M'C.  
Cork:—Cadóg 60.  
Waterford:—Cadóg 8, 84.  
Unlocalized:—Cadóg Din; cudoge 3.  
Isle of Man:—Attag 78.  
Scottish Gaelic:—Adag, cadog F.

BIB, *Gadus luscus* L.

"Henfish Belfast Market, Crossfish Galway Bay" (M'Calla) 15.  
Down:—Braize or Brazier, Belfast Lough, also used for *G. minutus* 18.  
Antrim:—"Maggelagy" (20 Portrush).  
Galway:—Cabhóg 17; ? trosgan sturoige 58.  
Unlocalized:—Saraillieog, praiscín 39.

POOR COD, *Gadus minutus* O. F. Muller

Down:—Braize or brazier (18 Belfast Lough).

WHITING, *Gadus merlangus* L.

Donegal:—Feannog 51; fionnain 68; faitín (Din Tory); faoitín 82, 83, 89.  
Mayo:—Faoitín 79, 83; faightín L.  
Galway:—Faoitín 25, 60, 72, 73, 83, 86; mongach 2; cuidhteag 79.  
Clare:—Fuitín, sfuitín 88.  
Kerry:—Faoitín 38, 57, 74, 81, 83, 87.  
Waterford:—Faoitín 84.  
Unlocalized:—Faoitín Din; feannog Din; dúileachán Din; glasán Din; mongach Din, 23; mangach Din; cuitshach F; splainncín (a kind of whiting Din); blaghan L.  
Isle of Man:—Finnag 78.  
Scottish Gaelic:—Feannag F.

COALFISH, SAITHE, *Gadus vireus* L.

It is difficult to separate the vernacular names of this species into English and Irish, as names which appear to be English are used by Irish speakers and vice-versa. In most places there are separate names for every stage of growth from young fishes three or four inches long to those weighing several pounds.



In the following list the names are given in order from the small stages upwards.

- Down:—Gilpin, blockan, black pollack (12 Strangford Lough).  
 Gilpin, blockan, greylords, glashin (15 Portaferry).  
 Blockan, greylaird or grey-fish or old blockans 4.  
 Pickie, blockan, glashin, stanlock, greylord (18 Belfast).  
 Derry:—Grey lord, weight 14 lbs., 5, 86; glashin 80.  
 Antrim:—Blockan, glashin, coalies (80 Dunseverick).  
 Pickoc, blockan, glashan, greylord (9 Rathlin).  
 Cullings, glashan, greylords (22 Ballycastle).  
 Cudainn or cudan, glashan (Din Antrim) 80.  
 Céitinneach (a two-year-old coalfish Din); cudan (young coalfish 67); "bullygour" (young coalfish 36); glashin (43 Portstewart).  
 Donegal:—"Sheean" (=soidhean), glassan beg, glassan mór (51 Teelin) (52 Teelin).  
 Sheeans, small glasson, louders, greylords (22 Donegal).  
 Saoidheán, glasán beag, glasán mór, liúdar (71 Ballyness).  
 Tussacks or greylords (94 Moville).  
 Saoidheán, glasán, liúdar (68 Gortahork) (70 Dungle).  
 "Pikeeghs" (=piocach), glashen, greylords (22 Malin Head).  
 Glasan, glasán mór, liúdar 76.  
 Saoidheán, glasán, liúdar 82.  
 Piacar (Din Inishowen); saodhán (Din Rosses); glasán mór 83.  
 Sligo:—"Glasson" (22 Mullaghmore).  
 Mayo:—Mongach 24, 32, 79; monarch (32 Cloghmore); glasog 24; pulóg dubh 83.  
 Galway:—Mongach 2, 60, 72; mongach dubh (40 Connemara); glasóg (25 Ballynakill) 72, 73; gleasóg 83, 86.  
 "Glossan, moulrourh and coalfish (full-grown) to different stages" (15 Roundstone).  
 Kerry:—Crothóg (57 Brandon) (59 Dunquin); glasán 74; pullóg (38 Ballinskelligs); pológ S34; mangach 83; gréasaide Din; gréasaí dubh M'C.  
 Waterford:—Glassen 12; rúgán 84.  
 Unlocalized:—Piocach, juv. Din; saoidhean piocaigh, juv. Din; "Killig" = cileac, cuileóg (36 West Coast) c.f. cuileac, al. cileac, a small trout (Din Kerry).  
 Isle of Man:—Bloggan 78.  
 French:—Le Lieu Noir 60, c.f. Liúdar in Donegal.  
 Scottish Gaelic:—Saoidhean, piocach, caileag, cudden, ceidenach, blockan, glassan, stanlock, moulrush, greylord F.  
 POLLACK, LYTHE, *Gadus pollachius* L.  
 Rackies, young up to six inches, at Portrush 20.  
 Antrim:—Luadhóg or luathóg Din; liuga (lythe 67 Rathlin).  
 Donegal:—Mágach Din 51; deargóg Din 76; (82 Tory) (89 Tory) (77 Gortahork); síulín 69 (83 Downings) (89 Downings) (76 Rosguill); bláth ruadh, juv. 70; cuileog ruadh (76 Rosguill).

- Mayo:—Mágach Din; mongach, monarch (32 Clare I.); pulóg 83; bollog (L. N. Mayo); bolgóg (a small pollack 24); mulruis (a large pollock 24) Din; mulras Din; glassan 79.  
 Galway:—Mangach 17, 40, 72, 73; monarch 49; mongach M'C, L, 25, 83, 86; plobóg 42; glasóg 17.  
 Clare:—Mangach 88.  
 Kerry:—Pollóg M'C, S34, 38, 41, 44, 57, 81, 87; pullóg 83; tollóg Din; bodaichín buidhe Din; bodaire beag (small pollack M'C).  
 Waterford:—Pollóg 84.  
 Unlocalized:—Plobóg Din; pollóg O'R, Din; tollóg O'R; crothóg Din.  
 Many of the names used on the west coast for Pollack and Coalfish seem to be interchangeable and used with a different meaning even in adjacent localities.

LING, *Molva molva* (L.).

- Antrim:—Langa (67 Rathlin).  
 Donegal:—Longa 51, 83; long 50; longan 52; lanach 68; langach 89.  
 Mayo:—Longa 79; lionga 83.  
 Galway:—Longa (17 A.I.) 40, 42, 49, 83, 86; langa 60; lang M'C, 72, 73.  
 Clare:—Lonng 88.  
 Kerry:—Longa 57, 74, 83, 89; langa M'C; lannga 81; deargalear longa S34.  
 Cork:—Langa 60.  
 Waterford:—Long 8; longa 84.  
 Unlocalized:—Langa, lang, long Din; long O'R.  
 Scottish Gaelic:—Langa, long F.  
 As Scharff 36 has pointed out, the Irish name comes closer to the Scandanavian form, Norse Lange, Swedish Lange, Danish Lange, than to the English Ling, French Lingue or German Leng.

HAKE, *Merluccius vulgaris* Flem.

- Donegal:—"Hac" 50, 51, 83, 89.  
 Mayo:—Colmóir 24, 83; "cullomoel" (79 Achill).  
 Galway:—Colmóir 17, 48, 49, 60, 73, 86; cúl mór 83.  
 Clare:—Clomóir 88.  
 Kerry:—Colmóir S34, 38, 57, 74, 81; collamuid 59; camóir 83.  
 Cork:—Colmóir 60.  
 Waterford:—Colmóir 8, 84; "Hac" 83.  
 Scottish Gaelic:—Colamoir F.  
 Norwegian Kolmule, Kolkjaft, both meaning black-mouthed, and Danish Kulmule seem, as Marstrander 31 has suggested, to explain the origin of the Irish Colmóir. The Achill name "Cullomoel," if a genuine survival, is an even closer approximation to the Scandanavian form. Ballyhack, Co. Waterford, is said to take its name from this fish.

- TADPOLE FISH OR LESSER FORKBEARD, *Raniceps raninus* (L.).  
 Galway:—Donnánach dubh (17 A.I.).



THREE- AND FIVE-BEARDED ROCKLINGS, *Motella tricirrata* (Bl.)  
*M. mustela* (L.).

These species are not readily distinguished, especially in their young shore-frequenting stages. Called "catfish" at Portrush 20, evidently on account of their "whiskers."

Mayo:—Donnánach 32.

Galway:—Donnánach (17 A.I.).

Kerry:—Donnán Din, 59.

Unlocalized:—"Ronst-devrone" 36; ronst divrone 19; ? donnóg (a kind of fish Din); "shlaunoge" (36 ? Waterford) = sleamhnóg; ? madadh drintín (a small fish resembling a ling Din); langa carraige 91.

Probably from donn, the colour, rather than from donán, a weakling.

TORSK OR CATFISH, *Brosmius brosme* (Asc.).

Scharff 36 on the authority of Marstrander 31 gives, very doubtfully, mulrus as the Irish name of this fish. As the Torsk is a northern fish it is unlikely that any Irish-speaking fisherman has ever seen one. Probably what was meant was a pollack or coalfish.

GREATER AND LESSER SANDEEL, *Ammodytes lanceolatus* Lesauv.,  
*A. tobianus* L.

"Sneddan" *A. tobianus* "Sandeel" *A. lanceolatus* in Dundrum Bay, Co. Down 15.

Donegal:—Corr M'C, 50, 51, 68, 71, 76, 82, 83; corr séanta Din.

Mayo:—Corr 24, 83; curinne (greater), corr (lesser) 79.

Galway:—Scadán gainmhe 17, 40, 58, 60, 63 (greater 73); corr gainmhe 17, 83; corr séanta (greater 72); corr ghobach 60; spiarlint (lesser 72); billini, pl. (lesser 73).

Kerry:—Scadán gainmhe S34, 38, 57, 74; corr gainmhe 83; spiarlint M'C.

Waterford:—Corr 83.

Unlocalized:—Scadán gainmhe Din; gearrán gainmhe Din; corra maidhin (J.P.H. L); corr ghobach (a large species of sand-eel Din); ? bolg dearg (a small sand-eel Din); gobineach als. gib (a small sand-eel used as bait Din); spiarlint (M'K Din); gobog (O'R, Din); goibín als. guibín Din; corr uaithne L [c.f. "corra mhine," Gt. Pipe-fish 32].

Isle of Man:—Gibbin-mooar (greater), gibbin (lesser) 78.

Scottish Gaelic:—Sneddan F.

Mr. Gogan suggests that sneddan=snáthádan, c.f. Pipe-fish. (p. 17).

HALIBUT, *Hippoglossus vulgaris* Flem.

Called Halibut in the North 20.

Donegal:—Halibut L; holbait 83, 89.

Mayo:—Oileba L; moile (L Achill); lehe mór 79; liathóg Mhuire 83.

Galway:—Leitheóg Mhuire 72; talebot 86; bó-leatha 58.

Kerry:—Leathóg Mhuire 38, 77; allebard 59; alabárd 74; ailibut 81; tarbur (87 Ballydowd).

Waterford:—Leathóg Mhuire 84.

Unlocalized:—Eileabó Din; scalaphort 36; móile Din; leathóg-Mhuire (a kind of large turbot called Talbot O'R).

Scalaphort, given doubtfully by Scharff for Halibut, is more probably a Skate.

LONG ROUGH DAB, *Drepanopsetta platessooides* (Fabr.)

Waterford:—Daba garbh 84.

TURBOT, *Rhombus maximus* (L.).

Donegal:—Turbart 50; turbeirt 53; turbid 76.

Mayo:—Turbaid 83; "terebith" 79.

Galway:—Turbaid 25, 72; turbard 42; turbart (17 Aran) 72; turbód 73; tarbard 60.

Clare:—Turabaird 88.

Kerry:—Teorbait S34, 59, 81; leathóg Mhuire 74.

Cork:—? Leathóg Mhuire 60; drabard M'C.

Waterford:—Turbard, pron. trubard 84.

Unlocalized:—Turbaid, -bairt, -burd, -buird Din.

BRILL, *Rhombus laevis* Rondel.

Britt in Belfast Market 15; also on the West Coast 36.

Donegal:—Broit (Din Tory) 83.

Mayo:—Broit 93; lehe gainimh 79.

Galway:—Broit 25, 72; brill 73.

Kerry:—Broit 72, 74.

Waterford:—Broit 83; ceidht 84.

Pennant, 1812, quoted by Day 19, says that the Brill is known as "Kite" in Devonshire and Cornwall.

MEGRIM, *Arnoglossus megastoma* (Donov.).

Called She-sole in Belfast Market, Ox Sole or White Sole in Dublin Market 15. Megrim at Howth 22.

Galway:—Scioltán (17 Aran); leathóg bhán 86; funnán 73.

Waterford:—Cuacha 84.

TOPKNOT, *Zeugopterus* spp.

Galway:—Leatha léica 86.

BLACK SOLE, *Solea vulgaris* Quesn.

Donegal:—Sól 83; sól dubh 89; leatha cruaidh 50.

Mayo:—Teanga chait Din (24 Achill); leitheóg dhubh 83.

Galway:—Sól 60; teanga chait 72; leathóg dhubh 86;

? leathóg bhán 17; "boon" 25; bun dubh 73.

Kerry:—Sól S34, 87; leathóg dhubh 74, 81.

Waterford:—Sól dhubh 84.

Unlocalized:—Leadhbóg chiar O'R; leadhbóg Din; ? leathóg bhán Din; anpac-car F.

Teanga chait is also used for a kind of seaweed in Connemara.

Bonn means the sole of a boot and apparently is used also in Co. Galway for the fish. The Latin solea means both a sandal and a kind of flatfish.



SAND SOLE, *Solea lascaris* (Risso.).

Called Sand Sole locally in Galway.

Galway:—Bun ganimhe 73.

Waterford:—Sól ghanimhe 84.

PLAICE, *Pleuronectes platessa* L.

Spotty fluke about Portrush, or sail fluke, 1 to 3 lbs., 20.

Donegal:—Leatha bhallanach 50; leith bhallach 76; leith 82, 83.

Mayo:—Leatha 61; leith 24; leith bhreac 83.

Galway:—Leathóg 17, 48; leathóg bhreac 23; leatha 40; leith 72; plás 63, 73, 86.

Clare:—Plás 88.

Kerry:—Leathóg, litheóg 834; bó-leathóg 74; leathóg bhreac 83.

Waterford:—Leathóg bhreac 84.

Unlocalized:—Leathóg Din; ? leathóg gharbh Din; leathóg bhreac Din, 3; leideog (Din Omeath); bó-leathóg Din; pláisín Din.

Leatha and leathóg are also used generally for any flatfish, as the word Fluke often is.

Isle of Man:—Liehbage-spottagh 78, i.e. leadhbóg spotach (spotted flatfish).

FLOUNDER, *Pleuronectes flesus* L.

Fluke generally in Ireland, Black-back in Belfast Lough 15.

Antrim:—Léabog (67 Rathlin) for leadhbóg.

Donegal:—Leithe fhioruisce 50; leith M'C, 76; leith uisce 83, 89.

Mayo:—Leith bhán 83.

Galway:—Leithe duv 40; dubh-leatha 58; leath plás 73; leatha 72, 86; leathóg 86.

Kerry:—Leadhbóg 74; leathóg dhearg 83.

Waterford:—Leathóg dhearg 84.

Unlocalized:—Leathóg fhior-uisce O'R, Din; leathóg dhearg O'R, Din; leadhbóg 17; "lighoge" (flounder or fluke 3); súil ná sillfeadh 37.

DAB, *Pleuronectes limanda* L.

Antrim:—Gobog 67.

Donegal:—Scearbog 83, 89.

Galway:—Leathóg 72, 73, 86.

Kerry:—Daba 83.

LEMON SOLE, *Pleuronectes microcephalus* Donovan.

Lemon Sole in Belfast Fishmarket, French Sole at Youghal 15.

Lemon Dab in Belfast 19. Bastard Sole at Portrush, Lemon and Maiden Sole in Belfast Market 20.

Galway:—Leathóg Mhuire 86; bun limota 73.

Kerry:—Leathóg mhín 74.

Waterford:—Sól shleamhain 84.

Mary Sole in Scotland 19.

WITCH OR WHITE SOLE, *Pleuronectes cynoglossus* (L.).

White Solo general in Ireland 15.

Galway:—Bun géal 73.

Kerry:—Leathóg bhán, gheal 74.

Waterford:—Sól bhán 84.

Unlocalized:—? Leathóg bhán Din.

PIPEFISH, *Siphonostoma*, *Sygnathus* and *Nerophis* spp.

It is unlikely that the various Pipefishes, which all, except the Worm Pipefish, resemble one another, have separate names in Irish.

"Earl" in South of Ireland 19.

Mayo:—Corramhine 32 [?=corr uaithe or uaine].

Galway:—Snáth-iasc 25; snáthad mhara 58, 72; clogna mara 73.

Waterford:—Iarla 84.

Unlocalized:—Snáthad mhara Din; broidiase (17 S.F.); broidiase (needlefish O'R).

WORM PIPEFISH, *Nerophis lumbriciformis* (Yarr.).

Galway:—Snáthad (17 A.I.).

SUNFISH, *Orthogoriscus mola* (L.).

This species should be distinguished from the Basking Shark which, on the West Coast of Ireland, is also called the Sunfish. The two species in no way resemble each other except in their habit of basking at the surface of the water. Both are frequent on the West Coast and are well known to fishermen. They appear to share the same names both in English and Irish.

Mayo:—Iasc gréine 79.

Galway:—Líomhán, líomhán gréine 73.

Kerry:—Leath-bhíd (Din Blaskets).

Waterford:—Seare gréine 84.

Unlocalized:—Míol gréine L; "iesk na grien" (mola 3).

Leath-bhíd and líomhán are forms of leibheadha, leviathan.

SALMON, *Salmo salar* L.

The Salmon has many names in Irish, some of them in general use, other literary or local, and each stage in its life history has its own designation.

For Salmon in its widest sense the word bradán is in universal use with small differences in local pronunciation, e.g. burdán Ring. Other words not in general use are eo, gen. iach O'R, Din; ore O'R, Din; éigne Din; eichre O'R; toineamh Din; fear tuinne (Dw, Din); alliubhas Din, 30; fir-iasc (Aisl. Din); colgán Din; meas O'R; ease O'R; maighre O'R; rac O'R.

Isle of Man:—Braddan 78.

PARR AND SMOLTS:—Samlet or jenkins (5 Derry) (6 Kilkenny) jenkins=parr and fry=smolts in R. Foyle 20; ginkin (Harris 15 R. Bann); laspring 29, 86; branlin (Rutty 15); streamer (4 Galway); gravelling (=parr 12 R. Lee) 29; gealóg Din (52 Teelin); gilidín (a salmon or trout fry, Din) 31; gravelin (=parr 11 R. Shannon); giológ (8 Waterford); bonn-bhradán (84 Waterford); streamer or gravelling (12 Bandon); rúdeen 29.

GRILSE, i.e. fish returning to fresh water after one year in the sea; sometimes called Peal in the South of Ireland. In



England Peal means a White Trout:—Graul (12 Antrim, Down), (4 Down), (5 Derry), (13 N. of Ireland), (13 R. Erne), (65 Derry), (92 Ireland). The word Graul seems in recent years to have largely dropped out of use. Greallsa, grealsach **Din**; maighre (a young salmon **Din**); maighreán **O'R, Din**; muog (50 Donegal); bradán samhraidh (64 Galway), (68 Donegal); bradán beag (64 Galway); curnán (13 Kerry); "gilleen" [= gilín] (85 Kilkenny, R. Barrow); "culligan," colgan (13 R. Boyne); samhán, samhánachán 31.

SPRING SALMON:—Bradán earraigh (50 Donegal); bradán an earraigh (60 Galway); gruanach (male spring salmon **Din** Mayo); corra ghiobach (male salmon 71 Munster); corránach (male salmon **L**); "tidy" (13 Wexford).

KELT or Spent Salmon. Kelt or Slat is the English name in general use:—Keeve (12 Bundrowes) (13 R. Erne); "Judy" (65 Kerry); "slanger" (29 Mayo) (65 Ballina) (65 R. Owenduff) (16 R. Glenamoy); bradán scéithe (48 Galway) (64 Galway) (50 Donegal); bradán críon 13; criol-iasc (49 Leenane); "sponen" 13; gadluine **L**; "larry" (13 R. Boyne).

WHITE TROUT OR SEA TROUT, *Salmo trutta* L.

Though the White Trout is strictly only a migratory race of the Brown Trout it is universally looked on as distinct.

Donegal:—Breac geal **M'C, 50, 82, 89**; breac bán **M'C**.  
Mayo:—Breac geal 13; bradán óg 13.  
Galway:—Breac geal **M'C, 17, 49, 64**; breac bán 40, 72, 86; breac mara (17 A.I. vern.); liathán **M'C, 2, 64**; iasgán geal 73.  
Clare:—Breac geal 88.  
Kerry:—Breac geal **M'C, 74, 81, 87**; liathán 81.  
Waterford:—Breac geal 84.  
Unlocalized:—Breac geal **O'R**; breac bán **Din**; geallog **O'R**; liathóg **Din**; colgán (Plunket **Din**); bán bhreac **L**; maighreán **Din**; samhlachán **Din**; maighre léan **Din**; "colagan" 21; breac fionn 29.

FINNOCK or young White Trout.  
Galway:—"Cooneen" (12 Connemara) ? = cúinín.

BROWN TROUT, *Salmo trutta* L.

Antrim:—Breac 67.  
Donegal:—Breac 50; breac dubh 70; breac ruadh 68; breac donn 76, 89.  
Mayo:—Breac 61.  
Galway:—Breac 2, 42, 48, 49; breac donn 64, 72, 86; breac ruadh 60; iasgán donn 73.  
Kerry:—Breac 41; breac ruadh 74, 87; breac donn 81.  
Waterford:—Breac 8; breac donn 84.  
Isle of Man:—Breac 78.

The word breac unqualified may be taken to mean Brown Trout throughout Ireland as Trout does in English, though sometimes it is used as equivalent to "fish"; and conversely Irish-speakers with an imperfect knowledge of English seem sometimes to use "trout" as meaning "fish."

Various types of trout have often distinctive local names:—  
Lake Trout:—Gillaroo, giolla ruadh, a form of lake trout 15, 17, etc., in common use; dolochan, dúileachán **O'R** (4 Lough Neagh) (5 Lough Neagh); bodach (17 Lough Erne) (4 Lough Neagh) (29 Lough Neagh) (21 Galway) 15; donnachán 36, 64; súileachán 36.  
Slob Trout:—Sonaghan (65 Sligo); "thouna" ? = sonaghan (70 W. Donegal); dolachan (21 Portrush) (20 N. of Ireland); samlachán (61 Mayo); luog 27; lob trout (10 Kerry).  
Other names for trout:—"Gubbawn," "gubbahawn" (a small trout 11 Delphi, Co. Mayo) (13 Kylemore) (a small yellow trout 13 Co. Mayo); "croneen" (yellow trout of about 2 lbs. 13 River Shannon) (large trout 65 River Brosna); "crudeen" (spawning lake trout 29); laidín (a tiny trout 8 Waterford); iomán (a brown trout **Din**); boirlín (a tiny mountain lake trout **Din**); umán (of about a pound 64 Maam Cross); bricín, a little trout **O'R, Din**; duibh-bhreac (a young trout, a winter trout **Din**); gormán (a greenish trout **Din**); siomach (an eel-like trout with a large head **Din**); ? gealóg (a little trout **Din**); gilidhe (a little trout **Din**); ? cuileac (Kerry), cileac (a small trout **Din**); códlatán **Din**; alá, eala (**Din** Kerry); cail, cailín, cuilín **Din**; boiseog 91; geiteog 91.

CHAR, *Salvelinus* spp.

There are several species of Char in Ireland but they can only be distinguished by experts.  
Mayo:—Mufrín (15 lakes in Mayo).  
Galway:—Mufrín (15 Lough Corrib).  
Kerry:—Ruadh-bhreac 74; "hobbin," breac buidhe 29.  
Unlocalized:—Ruadh bhreac 36 (red trout **Din**).  
Formerly known as Whiting in Lough Neagh 15, but now extinct there.

POLLAN, *Coregonus pollan* Thomps.

Though Pollan is an Irish word it is always met with in its English form. The short ending, pollan rather than pollán, suggests that it originated in Lough Neagh, from which it was first recorded. Probably the same word as Powan, the name of a closely allied fish which is found in Loch Lomond. Thompson says that the Pollan is called Cunn by the fishermen at Killaloe on the Shannon.  
Lough Neagh:—Pollan (1744 4) (Nevil 1712, quoted by Day 19).  
Lough Melvin:—Pollen (1845 12).

ARGENTINE, *Argentina sphyraena* L.

No Irish name has yet been noted.

GARFISH, *Rhamphistoma belone* (L.).

Called Horn-eel in Belfast Bay and Mackerel Scout in Strangford Lough, Spearling at Portrush, Spanish Mackerel at Roundstone 15.  
Horn-eel at Portrush, Spearling (not in use in 1884) 20. Spanish Mackerel is in general use on the West Coast.



Donegal:—Caomhnach murlais 50; gobach (swordfish *Din* Tory), 83.

Mayo:—Corr ghobach 24, 83; ronnach Spáinneach 79.

Galway:—Ronnach Spáinneach 25, 36, 59, 58, 60, 73; corr ghobach 63; gobach 83.

Clare:—Maicréad Spáinneach 88.

Kerry:—Spiairlint M'C, 34, 59, 74, 81; "speirling" 38, 57; corr ghobach 83; luch fhairrge (M'K, *Din*).

Waterford:—Maicréal Spáinneach 84.

Unlocalized:—Corr ghobach *Din*; gaithle, gaithleang *Din*; lainniase *Din*; bior-iase 37.

Scottish Gaelic:—Gobbaiche ardnasoar 19.

Spiairlint and Corr ghobach are also used for the Sand-eel.

SKIPPER, *Scombroex saurus* Walg.

Resembles a small Garfish and probably passes under the same Irish name. It is much scarcer in inshore waters than the Garfish.

FLYING-FISH, *Exocoetus volitans* L.

Seen occasionally on the West Coast of Ireland.

Galway:—Breac eitill 58.

PIKE, *Esox lucius* L.

Mayo:—Liús 32; giosán O'R.

Galway:—Gailliase 2, 72; lús, pl. lúsaigh 13.

Kerry:—Liús 7; gailliase 81.

Waterford:—Gailliase 8.

Westmeath:—Giosán O'R.

Roscommon:—Giosán O'R.

Unlocalized:—Gailliase O'R, *Din*, 17; lús, liús *Din*; gedas O'R; geadas O'R, *Din*; giosán, giosóg *Din*; "galiesk or lusc" 3;

Gedd or gade near Moray Firth and Lowland Scotch 19; gedda in Danish and Norwegian.

HERRING, *Clupea harengus* L.

Universally called scadán in Irish, or scadan (67 Rathlin).

Other names recorded are capall cáimheach (a very large herring *Din* Youghal) and cleithire scadáin (a large herring *Din*).

Isle of Man:—Skeddán 78.

SPRAT, *Clupea sprattus* L.

Donegal:—Maghar M'C, 50, 69, 83; scadán beag 68.

Mayo:—"Sprach" 83.

Galway:—Staðhan (17 A.I. vern.); sthine 16; bioránach 72, 86; siól 73; sprach 83; stuifíní, pl. M'C.

Kerry:—Sailleán, salán M'C, 44, 59, 74, 87; spruit, pl. S34; bioránach 83.

Clare:—Donán 88.

Waterford:—Bioránach (*Din* Ring) 84; sprat 84.

Unlocalized:—Iach, pl. *Din*; maghar, pl. maighri *Din*; sardail *Din*; sprot, pl. spruit *Din*; gealóg O'R; sailleán *Din*; "breekin-dune" 3 ? = bricín donn.

Some of these names may, as is the English name, be applicable to any small fish and not specifically to the sprat.

PILCHARD, *Clupea pilchardus* Walb.

The pilchard is a southern species which from time to time visits the south and south-west coasts of Ireland, sometimes in great abundance. The sardine is a young pilchard.

Donegal:—Pilséar 83, 89.

Mayo:—Spilséar 83.

Galway:—Pilséar (17 A.I.) 72; spilséar 83.

Kerry:—Séirdín M'C, 38, 41, 59, 74, 87; pilséar 81; spilséar 83.

Waterford:—Speillséar 84.

Unlocalized:—Pilséar O'R, *Din*; séirdín O'R, *Din*; sardail *Din*; geilín *Din*; ? gabhar *Din*.

ALLIS AND THWAITE SHADS, *Clupea alosa* L., *C. finta* Cuv.

Called Bony Horseman (Ball, 15, Cappelquin) (Godfrey, Lismore) (Foley, Lismore); "called Bony Norsemen in Ireland" (*C. finta* 19), possibly a misprint. "They are called Chops and in Irish Trascain" (2 Lough Corrib). French Herring in Lough Erne (*C. alosa* 93).

Galway:—Trascáin, pl. (2 Lough Corrib).

Kerry:—"Goureen" [= gabhairín] (47 Killarney) (14 Killarney).

Westmeath:—"Goaske" 1 ? = gabhar-iase.

Waterford:—Gabhar 84.

Unlocalized:—Gobhar O'R; gobhar uisce 17.

There may have been some confusion, as Thompson has suggested (15), between the Shad and the Scad or Horse Mackerel, which also is called Gabhar in Kerry. Thus Dinneen (*Din*), following O'Reilly (O'R), gives "Alewife" (*i.e.* Shad) as the meaning of Scadán garbh when obviously Scad is intended.

I have assumed that the Trascáin of Lough Corrib are Shad, though Lane's Dictionary gives Troscán as meaning Smelt. Scottish Gaelic:—Gabhar F.

COMMON EEL, *Anguilla vulgaris* Flem.

Culloch, collach, hunter-eel or gorb-eel (broad-snouted form), weed-eel (medium-snouted), scull-eel or Bann-eel (15 L. Neagh and R. Bann). Fong [= thong] (small eel 65 Westmeath).

Antrim:—"Collach" 15; easconn (67 Rathlin I.).

Donegal:—Eascon 50, 76, 82.

Mayo:—Eascoin 21, 24, 46, 71; eascon 61.

Galway:—Eascon M'C, 2, 25, 40, 48, 63; escón (17 A.I. vern.), eascú 72; eascú M'C.

Clare:—Eascú 88.

Kerry:—Eascú S34, 41, 74, 87; "heasconn" M'C.

Cork:—Eascún (36 W. Cork).

Waterford:—Eascú 84.

Unlocalized:—Eascú O'R, *Din*; eascon, easconn *Din*; easga O'R; easgan O'R; "asequin or ascue" 3.

Isle of Man:—Astan 78.



## ELVER.

Liobhóg **Din** (33 Cappelquin) (12 R. Blackwater, Co. Cork) (61 Mayo); luathóg pl. (58 Connemara); gealóg (a white eel **Din**) (an eel **O'B**).

CONGER EEL, *Conger vulgaris* Cuv.

Skull Conger, below 20 lbs. (20 Portrush).  
Donegal:—Eascon **83**; eascon mór **50, 68**; eascon mada **76**; cana eascaoine (Q.L. **Din**).  
Mayo:—Eascon **32, 79**; eascon mara **83**.  
Galway:—Eascon **M'C, 40, 42**; eascon fairrge (17 A.I. vern.); eascú fairrge **72**.  
Clare:—Cúnnear **88**.  
Kerry:—Eascú **44, 59**; eascú fairrge **M'C, 74, 81**; eascú mara **81**.  
Cork:—Eascú **60**.  
Waterford:—Eascú channeairt **84**.  
Unlocalized:—Creigeog **Din**; eascú fáirrge **O'R, Din**; caran creige **O'R**; creagag **O'R**.  
Isle of Man:—Astan varrey **78**.

CARP, *Cyprinus carpio* L.

Kerry:—Carbánach uisge (a carp-fish **Din**).  
Unlocalized:—? Carbán (17 **O'R**); carbánach uisge **O'R**.  
The meaning of carbán given in O'Reilly's Dictionary is sailfish, not carp, though quoted by 17 as from **O'R**. Carbán is however used in Scottish Gaelic for a carp.  
Scottish Gaelic:—Cairb, carabanach **F**; carbhan **Dw**.

GUDGEON, *Gobio fluviatilis* Rend.

Kerry:—Bronnad **Din**.  
Unlocalized:—Guda **O'R, Din**; gaistiún **Din**, 1st ed.; guisdiun **O'R**; bronag (17 S.F.).  
Scottish Gaelic:—Bronnag **O'R, Dw, F**.

DACE, *Leuciscus leuciscus* (L.).

Only occurs in the River Blackwater, Co. Cork, where it was introduced in the 19th century.  
Unlocalized:—Déas (A. **Din**), an English word.

MINNOW, *Phoxinus laevis* Agass.

Antrim:—Díleastrach **Din, 37**.  
Donegal:—Gílidín **Din, M'C**; gearridín **M'C**.  
Mayo:—Bricín (possibly Stickleback, **64**).  
Galway:—Líbin **M'C**; búdhóg **M'C**.  
Kerry:—Ucaire **74**; iúcaire **Din, 37**.  
Unlocalized:—Líbin (leighbín) leamhan **Din**; ? pincín **Din**; iúcaire **Din**; bodairlín **Din**; scildaimhne **O'R**; bricín **L**; gearraidín **91**; biorán **L**; donair, deamhnaigh **L**.  
Probably most these names do not apply specifically to the minnow and are used indiscriminately for any small freshwater fish. The minnow is believed by many to have been introduced into Ireland.  
Scottish Gaelic:—Bioran deamhnuidh **F**; sgildaimhne **A**.

TENCH, *Tinca vulgaris* Cuv.

Waterford:—Lis **8**.

Kilkenny:—Lios **Din**.

RUDD, *Leuciscus crythrophthalmus* L.

The Rudd is called Roach everywhere in Ireland. The true Roach is only found in the Cork Blackwater where it has been introduced.

Mayo:—Róiste **64**; róistín **21**.

Galway:—Róisteach **2**; róiste **72**.

Unlocalized:—Róiste **O'R**; róisteach **O'R, Din**; "rosdagh" **3**; talóg **Din**; ? breac mara **O'R**; ? breac **30**.

As Scharff has pointed out, Roach, given in O'Reilly's Dictionary as the meaning of breac bedi, is probably an error for Loach. The mistake has been copied in the R.I.A. list **17**.

BREAM, *Abramis brama* L.

Mayo:—Bréamine **64** (English with Irish plural).

Unlocalized:—Bréan, bran **Din**; bréantad (also Sea Bream **Din**).

LOACH, *Cobitis barbatula* L.

"Called Red Beard, Beard-dod, Killoch, Culloch-rue and Coleen-ruadh (red girl)" **15**. "Collier" in Co. Dublin.

Kilkenny:—Cailleach **85**.

Galway:—Cailleach (**64** Black River), killoch (**13** Lough Derg).

Limerick:—Cailleach ruadh (**11** R. Shannon).

Louth:—Cailleach **13**.

Kerry:—Cailleach ruadh **74, 81**.

Cork:—"Collie" or cailleach ruadh **75**.

Waterford:—Cailleach ruadh **8**.

Unlocalized:—Cailleach ruadh **Din, 29**; ? breac bidin **17**.

Scottish Gaelic:—Breac bedi **O'R**; breac beididh **Dw, HS, F**.

STURGEON, *Acipenser sturio* L.

Galway:—Bradán fearna **M'C, 40, 72, 73**.

Clare:—Bradán fearna **88**.

Kerry:—Bradán fearna **M'C, 534, 44, 57**; bradán fearnan **74**.

Waterford:—Bradán fearna **84**.

Unlocalized:—Bradán fearna **Din**; stiréan **O'R, Din**; "bradane-tarnagh" **3**.

BLUE SHARK, *Carcharias glaucus* L.

Donegal:—Beathach gorm **51, 53**; ? fámaire **50, 51**.

Mayo:—Seare gorm **79**.

Galway:—Seare gorm **72, 86**; liabán gorm **73**.

Clare:—? Famaire **54**.

Kerry:—Madrath gorm **57, 59**; madrath gorm **74**; craosaire gorm **87**; seare gorm **M'C**.

Cork:—Fámaire (a species of dogfish **O'R** Skull).

One or more of these names may belong to the Tope which, according to Thompson **15**, is sometimes called the Blue Dogfish.

It seems probable that fámaire, although it has not been definitely identified, is the Blue Shark, which is a summer visitor to our western shores. It is the same word as palmaire or



falmaire (meaning according to Dinneen a palmer, a pilgrim, a kind of dogfish). O'Reilly's Dictionary says that the name is used for summer bathers at Kilkee, Co. Clare.

TOPE, *Galeus vulgaris* Flem.

Famrie on the North Coast 20.

Mayo:—Gobóg or madadh garbh 79.

SMOOTH HOUND, *Mustelus vulgaris* M. and H.

"Stinkard in Ireland, due to its odour" 19.

Mayo:—Sgoirneach 79.

Kerry:—Madrath glas S34; ? madradh gorm S34.

Isle of Man:—Bock glass 78.

PORBEAGLE, *Lamna cornubica* L.

Irish name not yet identified.

BASKING SHARK, *Cetorhinus maximus* Gunn.

Commonly called Sunfish on the West Coast of Ireland.

Donegal:—Liabán 50, 52, 68; liamhan 76; liabán gréine 68; péist mhór 82; "muldoon" (45 Tory).

Mayo:—Liabán gréine 32; liabán 79; searc gréine 90.

Galway:—Liabán gréine M'C, 40, 58, 73; iasc gréine 25; searc gréine 72, 81; liabhán mór M'C, 58.

Clare:—Liomhán gréine 88.

Kerry:—Liop an dá lapa (unwieldy beast with two fins), liopa 59; siarc 57; ainmhíde na seolta (monster with the sails) 74; táibhín 87; "peascán seoil" (piastán seoil) S34.

Waterford:—Séoltóir 84.

Unlocalized:—? Sáimhín (a young sunfish Din); cairbhan (sailfish O'R), liomhán gréine Din.

Some of these names are also used for the true Sunfish (*Orthogoriscus*).

The names séoltóir, ainmhíde na seolta and piast an tseoil refer to the large sail-like dorsal fin which is carried above the surface of the water. The word cairbhan, given by O'Reilly as meaning sailfish, is probably the basking shark.

Mr. Gogan points out that liabhán is the same word as leviathan.

Scottish Gaelic:—"Muldoon" (55 Moray Firth); "muldowney" 45; cearban F.

The five preceding fish, which reach a length of five feet or more, are generally known as sharks; the four which follow, being much smaller, are commonly called dogfish.

Seamus Mac Con Iomaire 58 gives the names of four sharks which occur on the Connemara coast, viz. Searc gorm, Gobóg, Sgoirneach and Liabhán gréine or Liabhán mór, which may provisionally be identified with the Blue Shark, Tope, Smooth Hound and Basking Shark. The Smooth Hound, Tope, Smooth Hound and Porbeagle are said to be collectively known as "Searc gorunis" (? goirneach) in Achill 90.

Other names for unidentified sharks are mfol draide L, boc glas (man-eating shark L), ? maoil 36.

SMALL SPOTTED DOGFISH, *Scillium canicula* (L.).

Blind Dogfish or Rough Dog 15.

Antrim:—Muirleach caoch Din; muirleac (43 Portstewart) 80.

Donegal:—Dallóg chaoch Din, 50, 51, 83; madadh caoch 82; ? gobach 68; gobóg 89.

Mayo:—Dallóg chaoch 61, 79; freangach 32; madadh garbh 24; dallóg 90.

Galway:—Freangach M'C, 25, 40, 58; fleangach 42; madadh garbh 49; learmhada 72.

Clare:—Freangach 88.

Kerry:—Cailleach bhreac S34, 57, 59, 74, 87; madra breac S34, 81.

Waterford:—Madra glas 84; mac na banartla 84 (son of the nurse).

Unlocalized:—Madadh garbh Din, 1st ed.; cailleach bhreac Din, 1st ed.; ? léar-mhadadh (a dogfish O'R) ? dallóg chaoch Din.

Isle of Man:—Gobbag or Blind Gobbag 78.

The egg-cases of this dogfish, mermaid purses in English, are known as púitsín cailleach an tsáile Din.

LARGE SPOTTED DOGFISH, *Scillium catulus* (Cuv.).

Closely resembles the above except in size and is probably often mistaken for it.

Mayo:—Madadh mór 32; dallach 79.

BLACK-MOUTHED DOGFISH, *Pristiurus melanostomus* Rafin.).

Waterford:—Fidéog 84.

SPUR DOG, PICKY DOG OR NURSE HOUND, *Acanthias vulgaris* Risso.

Called Picky Dogs in the North 15 (18 Belfast L.). The English name comes from the spine in front of each of the two dorsal fins. Goboy at Portrush (? misprint for gobog) 20.

Antrim:—Gobach 80.

Derry:—Gobach 5, 80.

Donegal:—Madadh garbh Din, 50, 51, 52; madadh scadáin Din, 68; ? madadh éisg 82; gobóg 83.

Mayo:—Fíogach 32, 61, 79, 83; madadh garbh 61.

Galway:—Fíogach M'C, 25, 40, 42, 49, 58, 63, 83.

Clare:—Fíogach 54, 88.

Kerry:—Madra 59, 83; fíogach M'C, 74; madra iasc 57.

Waterford:—Madra garbh 84; scailpín Din, 84.

The name scailpín is also used in Waterford for the Dragonet.

Scottish Gaelic:—Gobag Dw.

ANGEL- OR MONK-FISH, *Rhina squatina* L.

Donegal:—Moldunt 50; iasc manaigh 83.

Mayo:—Bráthair 24, 83; roc aingil 79.

Galway:—Bráthair 83.

Kerry:—Cat mara 57; bráthair 74, 83; peictiúir an duine (74 Baskets).



Waterford:—Bráthair **84**.  
 Unlocalized:—Manach **O'R**; bráthair (fiddle fish **Din**); bráthair mór (friary fish **Din**).

ELECTRIC RAY, *Torpedo nobiliana* Bonap.

Waterford:—An glá **84**.  
 Kerry:—Craimpiasc **74**, **81**.  
 Unlocalized:—Craimpiasc **O'R**, **Din**; orc-iasc **O'R**; orc (a torpedo fish **Din**).

THE COMMON SKATE, *Raja batis* L.

Caillach in N. Cork **20**.  
 Antrim:—Scat (**67** Antrim).  
 Donegal:—Scát **Din**, **76**; scíte mhara **51**.  
 Mayo:—"Goostia" (**79** Achill, Iniskea); ? = gúiste.  
 Galway:—Sornán **72**; scalaphort **58**.  
 Clare:—Súndar **88**.  
 Kerry:—Sornán **Din**; súndar **73** (sandór).  
 Waterford:—Báinseach **84** (=banóirseach, female of seal?).  
 Unlocalized:—? Scalaphort (a large flat-fish **Din**).  
 Isle of Man:—Scarrag **78**.  
 The egg-case of the Skate is known as Póca an mhada ruadh (**74** Kerry).

LONG-NOSED SKATE, *Raja oxyrhynchus* L.

No Irish name has been noted.  
 Isle of Man:—Peegach **78**.

SHAGREEN RAY, *Raja fullonica* L.

Called "Piper" at Portrush **20**.

THORNBACK OR MAIDEN RAY, *Raja clavata* L.

Donegal:—Scíte garbh **50**, **51**.  
 Galway:—Scalaphort Franneach **2**; liopa rotha **72**.  
 Kerry:—Liopa rotha (maiden ray **38**).  
 Waterford:—Rotha garbh **84**.  
 Unlocalized:—Raighe garbh (rough ray **Din**); scíte (maiden ray **Din**).

As most fishermen do not distinguish between the various kinds of Ray, or at most divide them into Rough and Smooth Rays, it is not possible to allot the names found in use to the different species. It has been assumed that the Rough Ray is the Thornback.

SPOTTED OR SMOOTH RAY, *Raja maculata* Montagu.

Bengore Skate in Lough Foyle **20**.

BLONDE RAY, *Raja brachyura* Lafont.

Not usually distinguished from the Smooth Ray.

CUCKOO RAY, *Raja circularis* Couch.

No local name has yet been noted.

The following names have been noted as meaning ray in general:—  
 Roc (**42** Connemara) (**73** Aran) (**58** Connemara) (**Din** Aran).

Rotha **Din** (**57** Kerry) (**44** Kerry) (**81** Kerry) **83** (**59** Kerry) (**60** Cork).

Scíte **Din**; scát (**83** Donegal); "sgieat" (**88** Mayo).  
 Liop rotha (**S34** Kerry); liopa rotha **L**; liop (**59** Kerry).  
 Cailleach (**5** Derry).

Different kinds have been called scíte leatha (smooth ray **51** Donegal), scíte fínealta (smooth ray **50** Donegal), scíte mhín (smooth ray **51** Donegal), raighe mhín (smooth ray **Din**), scíte bhallanach (spotted ray **51** Donegal), buachaill na scadán (a large ray **L**), rotha breac (**74** Kerry), Dhá chineál . . . na ruic . . . an ceann mífh agus an ceann garbh (**58** Connemara).

LAMPREY, *Petromyzon marinus* L.

Donegal:—Lamparal **50**.

Galway:—Laimpre **2**.

Kerry:—Naid **74**.

Waterford:—Breac an dá shúil déag **84**.

Unlocalized:—Buarach na baoithe **O'R**; bathnaid **30**; naid **Din**; loimpre **Din**; rochuaidh **O'R**; rosual, reasual (**O'G**, **O'R**); ollaphéist **O'R**; "madoge" **3**.

The twelve eyes (dá shúil déag) are the six gill openings on each side of the head.

Scottish Gaelic:—Beidhaidh, langerilach **O'R**, **F**; rucshuel **F**.

RIVER LAMPREY, *Petromyzon fluviatilis* L.

Unlocalized:—Piaist an dá shúil déag **Din**.

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