

Summary

FROM THE *DICTIONARY OF MEDIEVAL LATIN*
IN THE CZECH LANDS: *EGIP(P)IA*

The article analyses the Latin term *egippia* (*egipia*). The original Greek term αἰγυπῖος, found in Aristotle's zoological treatise *Historia animalium* with the meaning of "vulture", reached the Middle Ages in two ways. In the Latin translation by Michael Scotus, there are the transcriptions *agotiloz* and *agofiez*. The Latin translation by William of Moerbeke, in contrast, uses the transcriptions *egyptius* and *egipius*; these were used by the author of the manuscript, sign. II F 2, housed in the National Museum in Prague, in the form *egippia* and *egipia* and equated with the Latin name *olor* and the Czech *droptva*. The analysis presented here concludes that the names *olor* and *droptva* did not denote vulture or swan, but another sizable bird, the great bustard, and that the author of the manuscript in question also attached the same meaning to the Latin *egip(p)ia*, in all probability taken over either from William of Moerbeke's translation or from the Latin-German vocabulary *Avis*, where the word *egippia* is equated with the Middle High German term *trappe*, "bustard".

Keywords: *egipia*; *olor*; the great bustard; *Otis tarda* Linné; *droptva*; Latin lexicography; Greek names of birds; Aristotle; *Historia animalium*; Latin names of birds; Michael Scotus; Thomas of Cantimpré; William of Moerbeke; *Codex Vodnianus*; Claretus; *Avis-Abba-Abbruiatus*

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