

Stephanos of Byzantium

Ethnika: A Geographical Encyclopedia

English Translations

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Preface

This volume presents English translations of entries from the *Ethnika* (Ἐθνικά) of Stephanos of Byzantium, a sixth-century Byzantine geographical lexicon. The work originally contained information about place names, their etymologies, and the ethnic names (demonyms) of their inhabitants.

The translations in this volume are based on the critical edition by Margarethe Billerbeck et al. (Berlin: De Gruyter, 2006–). The Greek text is not reproduced here due to copyright restrictions. Translations were produced using a combination of AI-assisted translation and human review.

Translation Statistics

Total entries:	904
Human-reviewed translations:	5
Initial human translations:	14
AI translations:	885
Geocoded places:	184

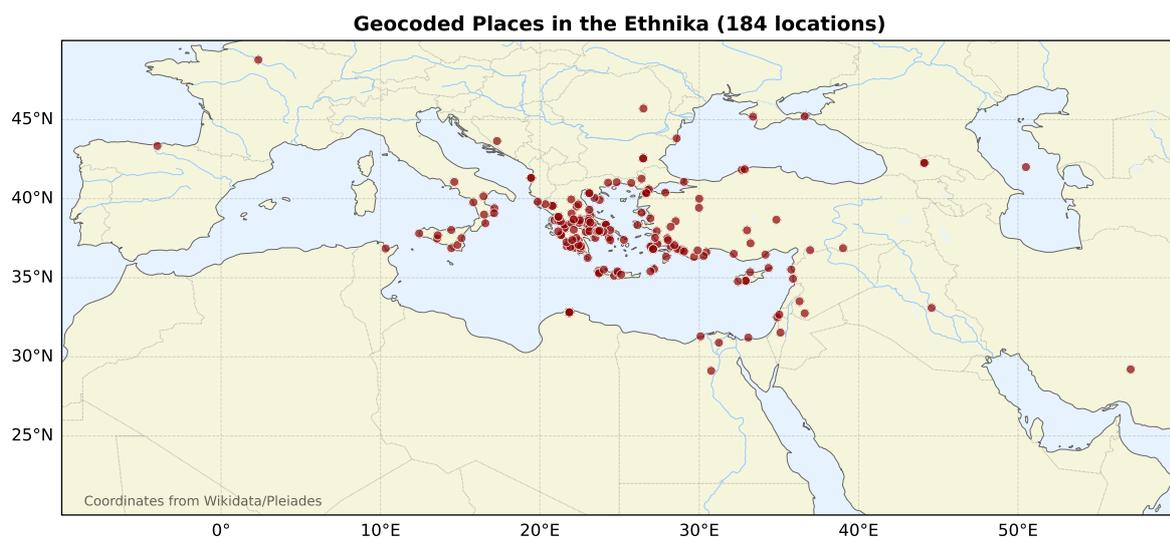
Source Indicators

Each entry is marked with a superscript indicator showing the source of its translation:

- ^[R] — Human-reviewed and approved translation
- ^[H] — Initial human translation (not yet reviewed)
- ^[AI] — Machine translation (awaiting human review)
- ^[P] — From the unabridged Parisinus Coislinianus 228 manuscript

Geocoded Places

The following map shows the locations of places that have been geocoded using Wikidata and Pleiades coordinates. Entries with coordinates display their latitude and longitude, along with links to Wikidata and Pleiades identifiers where available.



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1 Δ — Delta

Δάαι (*people*)^[AI] Daai: a Scythian people. They are nomads. They are also called Da(c)ai, with kappa.
Wikidata: Dahae

Δαδίκαι (*people*)^[AI] Dadikai: a Persian people. Herodotus, book 7 (7.66).

Δαδόκερτα (*fortress*)^[AI] Dadókerta: a large fortress of Armenia, situated between Media and [lacuna]. The ethnic (gentilic) is Dadokertēnós, in the local form.
Wikidata: Dadokerta (Pauly-Wissowa)

Δαίδαλα (*city*)^[AI] Daídala: a city of Rhodia, or a district; Strabo, book 14 (14.2.2; 14.3.1). There is also in Lycia a mountain called Daídala. But the city in Lycia is named after Daedalus son of Icarus. For, as Alexander says in his *Lyciaca* (FGrHist 273 F 61), he was travelling through a certain marsh by way of the river Ninus, and, having been bitten by a watersnake, died, and was buried there, and a city was founded (on the spot). There is also (a place called Daídala) in India, and another in Crete. The ethnic is Daidaleus, as from Samosata Samōsateus; and the feminine (form) is Daidalis.
36.7494°N, 28.9766°E · *Wikidata: Daedala*

Δαϊδάλεια (*city*)^[AI] Daïdaleia: a city of Italy, a foundation of Daidalos, which is now called Ioulia (Julia), after a Roman magistrate who had been allotted it as a cleruchy. The ethnic adjective is Daïdaleus.

Δαϊδαλίδαι (*village*)^[AI] Daïdalidai: a deme of the Cecropis tribe. The demotic (ethnic) is Daïdalidēs. The local case-forms are from Daïdalidai, in/at Daïdalidai, to/into Daïdalidai (<ἐκ Δαϊδαλιδῶν, ἐν Δαϊδαλιδῶν, εἰς Δαϊδαλιδῶν>).
37.9570°N, 23.7499°E · *Wikidata: Daidalidai*

Δακία (*region*)^[AI] Dacia: a region near the Borysthenes. The inhabitants are the Daci, whom we call Daoi: “For those Getae who incline toward the Pontus and the east are called Getae, whereas those on the opposite side, toward Germany and the sources of the Ister, are called Daoi. And among the Attic writers as well, the names of slaves are Daoi and Getae” (Strabo 7.3.12 [C 304.18]).
45.7000°N, 26.5000°E · *Wikidata: Dacia*

Δάλμιον (*city*)^[AI] Dalmion: a city of Dalmatia, between Illyria and Italy. The ethnic adjective is the same (i.e. formed likewise), or Dalmieus. “It is a peculiar custom of the Dalmatae to make a redistribution (re-allotment) of their land every eight-year cycle” (Strabo 7.5.5). Appian (Illyr. 32) calls the city Delminion, while Quadratus (FGrHist 97 F 23) calls it Delminon. They are also said to be called Dalmatae (Dalmatas).
43.6446°N, 17.3139°E · *Wikidata: Delminium*

Δαμαῖοι (*people*)^[AI] Damaeoi: a people among the Ichthyophagoi (“Fish-eaters”), according to Apollodorus (FGrHist 244 F 293).

Δαμασκός (*city*)^[AI] Damaskos: a city of Syria, inland, above Phoenicia, toward the river Jordan.

It was given its name, they say, because one of the Giants, named Askos, together with Lycurgus bound Dionysus and threw him into the river; Hermes loosened him, and flayed Askos of his skin—hence the hide being suitable for wine.

Others say that Damaskos, son of Hermes and the nymph Halimede, came from Arcadia to Syria and founded a city of the same name.

Others again say that there was a man called Damaskos: after Dionysus had made Syria rich in vines, this man kept cutting them down with an axe; Dionysus, angered, pursued him and flayed him ... [the text is corrupt: “it came about Darmaskos”] ... and thus “Damaskos” by phonetic corruption.

The citizen is called Damaskēnos; and the region and the city (are called) Damaskēnē.

33.5131°N, 36.2919°E · Pleiades: 421202165 · Wikidata: Damascus

Δανδάριοι (*people*)^[AI] Dandarioi: a people in the region of the Caucasus, as Hecataeus (says) in his *Europa* (FGrHist 1 F 191).

Wikidata: Dandarii

Δανθαλήται (*people*)^[AI] Danthalētai: a Thracian people; (mentioned by) Theopompus, book 48 (FGrHist 115 F 221).

Wikidata: Dentheletae

Δανούβιον (*city*)^[AI] Danoubion: a city in the vicinity of Rome. The ethnicon is Danoubios or Danoubieus.

Δύμη (*city*)^[AI] Dymē: a city of Achaëa, the farthest toward the west. The citizen is Dymēos, and (fem.) Dymēa; it is also called Dymios. Antimachus says that this is Cauconis, so called from the river Caucon. “The Dymēans are neighbors.” And Apollodorus (or the one who epitomized him): “and the Dymēans hold the land.” And Philistus, in book 1 of the Sicilian History: “in the sixth Olympiad, in which Oibōtas the Dymēan won the stadion.” And Apollodorus in book 1 of the Chronicles: “war arose for the Dymēans and for the *** , whence ***.” And Theopompus in book 40: “and the presidents of the city were, for the Syracusans, Athenis and Heracleides, and for the mercenaries, Archelaos the Dymēan.” The feminine is Dymēa. Euphorion: “you who hold the keys of the west-wind Dymēa,” because it lies toward the west, facing the Zephyr. Antimachus says that it is called Cauconis from the river Caucon, just as (people call) Thebes ‘Dircaean’, and some also ‘Asopian’. It is separated from Elis at Buprasia by the river Larisos. It is also called Dymios, as Boibē (is called) Boibios.

38.1446°N, 21.5514°E · Wikidata: Dyme

Δύμη (*city*)^{[P][AI]} Dymē: a city of Achaia, the westernmost; whence also Callimachus in the Epigrams: “going off to Dymē, the (land) of the Achaëans.” And Dymē was formerly the name of the district (chōra), while the city was Stratos; later both the city and the district were called Dymē. It is also said in the plural, as Apollodorus: “lying 150 stades from these, at the westernmost point, are Dymē (Dymāi).” The citizen is Dymāios. Ephorus, book 24: “and when the army arrived at Dymē, first the Dymāioi, struck with amazement ...” And Pausanias, book 7: “to Oibōtas, a man of Dymē, who had won a victory in the stadion (race).” And again: “among the Dymāioi there is a temple of Athena and a statue.” And in book 8: “but the parts toward Achaia ...”

38.1446°N, 21.5514°E · Wikidata: Dyme

Δύνδασον (*city*)^{[P][AI]} Dyndason: a city of Caria. Alexander, in the second book of his *On Caria* (FGrHist 273 F 25): “and again to set out for Dyndason and Kalynda.” The ethnic (gentilic) is *Dyndaseus*, as (one says) *Pegaseus*.

Wikidata: Dyndason (Pauly-Wissowa)

Δύνδασον (*city*)^[AI] Dyndason: a city of Caria. The ethnic (gentilic) is Dyndaseus.

Wikidata: Dyndason (Pauly-Wissowa)

Δυρβαῖοι (*people*)^[AI] Dyrbaioi: a people belonging to the region of the Bactrians and to India. Ctesias in the tenth book of the Persica (fr. 11 Lenfant = FGrHist 688 F 11): “And a territory lying toward the south adjoins; the Dyrbaioi, fortunate men, wealthy and just, neither doing wrong nor killing a human being. But if they should find on the road either gold or something else <***> ...”

Δυρβαῖοι (*people*)^{[P][AI]} Dyrbaioi: a people extending into Bactria and India. Ctesias in Book 10 of the Persica (fr. 11 Lenfant = FGrHist 688 F 11): “And a region lies adjacent to the south, the Dyrbaioi stretching down toward Bactria and India. These are prosperous and wealthy men and exceedingly just: they neither commit injustice nor kill any person. And if they find on the road gold or a garment or silver or anything else, they would not remove anything. They neither bake bread nor eat it nor †(do they ‘regard it’?)†, except for the sake of sacred rites. They make barley-groats finer, just as the Greeks do; and they eat cakes made from herbs.”

Δυρράχιον (*city*)^{[P][AI]} Dyrrhachion: a city of Illyricum, formerly called Epidamnos after Epidamnos. His daughter was Melissa; and by her and Poseidon was born Dyrrhachios. From her there is in Epidamnos a place called Melissōnios, where Poseidon consorted with her, as Philo says (FGrHist 790 F 35).

“After the Rizonian Gulf there is the city Lissos, and Akrolissos ...”

Epidamnos— a foundation of the Kerkyraians— is the city now called Dyrrhachion, named after the peninsula of the same name on which it is situated. Dexippos too, in his Chronicles, speaks thus: “... and [they took possession] of the Macedonians’ city, the one formerly Epidamnos, but later renamed Dyrrhachion ...”. Alexander, in Europa (SH 25), with sigma, calls it Dysrachion: “and Epidamnos of Dysrachion on the shore of the sea-beaten coast.”

There is also another (city) in Laconia, one of the hundred. And the district of Illyria (is called) Dysrachia, whose masculine form is Dysrachios; but now the inhabitants are called Dyrrhachēnoi, as Herennios Philo says in On Physicians: “Philonidēs the Dyrrhachēnos was a hearer of Asklepiadēs, and, having practised medicine with distinction in his native city, composed books ...”. Clearly Dyrrhachios is the masculine corresponding to this, as Anaktorion → Anaktorios, Byzantion → Byzantios, Thourion → Thourios, Kourion → Kourios.

Eratosthenes, in book 3 of the Geographoumena (fr. III B 109, p. 355 Berger): “Next dwell the Taulantii. There is a Greek city, Epidamnos, on a peninsula called Dyrrhachion. The rivers are the Drilōn and the Aōos, near which the tombs of Cadmus and Harmonia are pointed out.” Nevertheless they are now called Dyrrhachēnoi. Thus too Balakros in his Macedonica (FGrHist 773 F 2) says: “and the cities of these regions are apportioned between the Dyrrhachēnoi and the Apollōniatai.” And Herennios Philo in On Physicians (FGrHist 790 F 53) records a Dyrrhachēnos, Philonidēs, as follows: “Asklepiadēs had as pupils Titus Aufidius of Sicily, and Philonidēs of Dyrrhachion, and Nīkōn of Akragas.” And again: “Philonidēs the Dyrrhachēnos was a hearer of Asklepiadēs, and, having practised medicine with distinction in his native city, composed books ...”.

Pausanias, in book 6 (6.10.8), speaks of the ancient city and the present one thus: “The Epidamnians possess the territory they had from the beginning, but in my time they do not possess the original city, but one a little removed from it; and the city’s name is Dyrrhachion, from the founder.”

41.3167°N, 19.4500°E · Wikidata: [Epidamnos](#)

Δυρράχιον (*city*)^[AI] Dyrrhachion: a city in Illyricum, previously called Epidamnos, from Epidamnos. This man’s daughter was Melissa; and from her and Poseidon [was born] Dyrrhachios; from her [is named] the place Melissōnios, where Poseidon lay with her. But Alexander in his *Europa* (SH 25) calls it with a sigma, *Dysrachion*: “and Epidamnos of Dysrachion on the shore of the sea-beaten land’s coast.”

[Epidamnos is a foundation of the Corcyraeans, the city now called Dyrrhachion, bearing the same name as the peninsula so called on which it is established ... Dexippos too in the *Chronika* says thus: “and [the city] of the Macedonians, formerly Epidamnos, later renamed Dyrrhachion ...”. ... There is also another [place called Dyrrhachion], in Laconia, one of the hundred. Euphorion: “the towns of Dyrrhachia and the peoples of the Taulantii.”]

[There is also the Illyrian region *Dysrachia*, whose masculine is *Dysrachios*. But now they are called *Dyrrhachēnoi*, as Herennios Philōn in his *Physicians* ... “Philōnidēs the Dyrrhachēnian heard Asklēpiadēs, and after practicing medicine with distinction in his native land, composed books ...”. It is clear that *Dyrrhachios* is the masculine corresponding to this, just as from *Anaktorion* [comes] *Anaktorios*, from *Byzantion* *Byzantios*, from *Thourion* *Thourios*, from *Kourion* *Kourios*.

Eratosthenes in book 3 of the *Geōgraphoumena* (fr. III B 109, p. 355 Berger): “Next dwell the Taulantii. And there is a Greek city, Epidamnos, on a peninsula called Dyrrhachion. The rivers are the Drilōn and the Aōos, near which the tombs of Kadmos and Harmonia are pointed out.” Yet now they are called Dyrrhachēnoi. For so too Balakros in the *Makedonika* (FGrHist 773 F 2) says: “and their cities are divided between the Dyrrhachēnoi and the Apollōniatai.” And Herennios Philōn in the *Physicians* (FGrHist 790 F 53) records Philōnidēs as a Dyrrhachēnian thus: “Asklēpiadēs had as hearers Titus Aufidius the Sicilian and Philōnidēs the Dyrrhachēnian and Nikōn the Akragantine.” And again: “Philōnidēs the Dyrrhachēnian heard Asklēpiadēs, and after practicing medicine with distinction in his native land, composed books ...”.

Pausanias in book 6 (6.10.8) says about the ancient city and the present one as follows: “The Epidamnians possess the same territory as they did from the beginning, but in our time they do not possess the ancient city; rather, they have one a little distance away from it. And the city’s name is Dyrrhachion, from its founder.”

41.3167°N, 19.4500°E · Wikidata: *Epidamnos*

Δυσπόντιον (*city*)^[AI] Dyspontion: a city of Pisaia, named after Dyspontos, son of Pelops. The ethnic is Dysponteus, though it ought to be Dyspontieus.

37.7014°N, 21.3294°E · Wikidata: *Dyspontium*

Δυσπόντιον (*city*)^{[P][AI]} Dysponteion: a city of Pisaia, named after Dyspon(t)os son of Pelops, on the road from Elis to Olympia. From this place came Antimachos, an Olympic victor, having won the stadion race. Phlegon, in the 2nd Olympiad (FGrHist 257 F 4): “Antimachos of Elis, from Dysponteion, (won) the stadion.” And in the 27th (FGrHist 257 F 6): “Daippos of Croton, boxing; <***>; (and one of the) Eleians from Dysponteion, four-horse chariot.” Tryphon too mentions it in the Paronyms (fr. 87 Velsen), writing the ethnic-name as follows: “But the Dysponteioi are not so called from the city Dysponteion (for they would have been called Dyspontieis), but from Dyspon(t)os, son of Pelops.”

37.7014°N, 21.3294°E · Wikidata: *Dyspontium*

Δύστος (*city*)^[AI] Dystos: a city of Euboea. Theopompos in the *Philippika*, book 24 (FGrHist 115 F 149). The ethnic (gentilic) is Dystios.

38.3553°N, 24.1453°E · Wikidata: *Kastri Dystou*

Δύστος (*city*)^{[P][AI]} Dystos: a city of Euboea. Theopompos in the *Philippika*, book 24 (FGrHist 115 F 149): “and, after detaching from the Eretrians those in the *perioikis* (dependent district) that belonged to it, he marched against the city of Dystos.” The ethnic (gentilic) is *Dystios*.

38.3553°N, 24.1453°E · Wikidata: *Kastri Dystou*

Δωδώνη (*city*)^[AI] Dodona: a city of Molossis in Epirus, at which [is worshipped] Zeus of Dodona. And [Homer says], “lord of wintry Dodona” (Il. 16.234). Philoxenus, however, says there are two cities, one in Thesprotia and one in Thessaly—wrongly. They also called the Dodonaean [Zeus] Naïos. Zenodotus (p. 116 Düntzer), however, writes ‘Phegonaios,’ since at Dodona it was first the oak that gave oracles. Others write ‘Bodonaie,’ for there is a city Bodone, where he is honored. [The name] is said [to be derived] from Dodone, one of the Oceanid nymphs, or from Dodon, the son of Zeus and Europa, or from Dodone, a woman whose ethnic [form] has not been found. From it is formed Dodonios; the feminine [ethnic] Dodonis. There is also a proverb, “the bronze-working of Dodona,” applied to those who possess a conspicuous oracle. “And he said that he would go to Dodona” (Od. 14.327, 19.296). And Achilles has invoked under this title the god dwelling in Thessaly nearby.

39.5464°N, 20.7878°E · Wikidata: [Dodona](#)

Δωδώνη (*city*)^[P]^[AI] Dodona: a city of the Molossians in Epirus, where is (the cult of) Zeus of Dodona—“ruling over Dodona” (Il. 16.234). And Dionysius (Perieg. 430): “Dodona, an endless expanse of Epeirus, stretches out far and wide.”

Philoxenus, however, the writer of a commentary on the Odyssey (fr. 402 Theodoridis), says there are two (places called Dodona), a Thessalian and a Thesprotian, as follows: “By ‘Dodona’ he now means the Thesprotian one, in which the oracle is from the oak; but the other is the Thessalian, from which Achilles addresses Zeus.” Yet he seems to have forgotten the line: “and around you the Selli dwell, your interpreters, unwashed of feet, sleeping on the ground” (Il. 16.234–35). For how could Achilles, if invoking him from the Thessalian (Dodona), remember these (Selli)? In the same way Epaphroditus, in his notes on Iliad book II (fr. 35 Braswell–Billerbeck = fr. 39 Lünzner), says: “he honors those in Dodona ...”

... having a famous oracle: “and he said he would go to Dodona” (Od. 14.327; 19.296). But Achilles invoked the god who neighbors him in Thessaly, just as Pandarus prays to the Lyceian-born (Apollo) (Il. 4.119) and Chryses to the Smintheus (Il. 1.39).

They also called the Dodonaean (Zeus) ‘Naios’. Zenodotus (p. 116 Düntzer) writes ‘Phegonaie’, since at Dodona an oak first gave oracles. And Suidas (FGrHist 602 F 11c) too says that there is a sanctuary of ‘Zeus Phegonaeus’ in Thessaly and that he is invoked by this name. Others write ‘Bodonaie’: for there is said to be a city Bodona where he is honored. Cineas (FGrHist 603 F 2) says there is a city in Thessaly, and an oak, and that the oracle of Zeus was transferred to Epirus.

According to Thrasybulus (FHG II 464a)—as Epaphroditus reports in his commentary on the second book of Aitia (fr. 57 Braswell–Billerbeck = fr. 55 Lünzner)—it was named from Dodone, one of the Oceanid nymphs. But Acestodorus (FHG II 464a) derives it from Dodonos, son of Zeus and Europa. More likely (it is named) from the river Dodon, which ‘the grammarian’ cites in book 1 of his General Prosody (Hdn. 1.24.23–24), saying: “Dodon is a river of Epirus.”

There are two Dodonas, this one and the one in Thessaly, as others too (say), including Mnaseas (fr. 16).

... Either (the proverb refers) to people who talk too much, or because a bronze vessel, when struck, rings under a whip, or because it rings by the force of the winds—whence the proverb.

The ethnic adjective (for Dodona) is inexpressible, as having suffered apocope; but if one were to form it, it would be Dodōnios, as Pleurōn gives Pleurōnios, Kalydōn gives Kalydōnios. For Dodona itself, however, (the proper adjective is) Dodōnaios.

Hecataeus in his Europa (FGrHist 1 F 108): “South of the Molossians dwell the Dodonaean.” Homer (Il. 16.233): “Lord Zeus of Dodona.” Cratinus in Archilochi (fr. 5 Kassel–Austin): “like a Dodonaean dog, a clod-splitting old woman, a crane.” The feminine Dodōnis is from Dodōnē, as Pallēnē gives Pallēnis. Apollonius (Argon. 1.527 = 4.583): “Athena fitted together the barren oak of Dodōnis.” Sophocles in Odysseus Acanthoplex (fr. 456 Radt): “the inspired priestesses, the Dodonides.”

Apollodorus in book 1 of On the Gods (FGrHist 244 F 88) etymologizes ‘Dodonaean’ thus: “just as those who call Zeus ‘Dodonaean’ because he gives us good things (didōsin), and ‘Pelagian’ because he is near (pélas) the earth.”

There is also the proverb “the Dodonaean bronze” (Zenob. 6.5 [I 162 Leutsch–Schneidewin]) of those who talk too much; as Demon (FGrHist 327 F 20a) says, it comes “from the fact that the temple of Zeus of Dodona had no walls, but many tripods close together, so that what touched one passed on by contact the resonance to each, and the sound persisted until someone touched one of them.”

But the proverb says not “many cauldrons or tripods” but only “one bronze vessel.” We should therefore add Polemon the periegete (fr. 30 Preller), who knew Dodona precisely, and Aristides who transcribed his account, who says in book 2 (FHG IV 326 F 30): “At Dodona are two pillars, parallel and close to one another. On one of them is a bronze vessel, not large, similar to the cauldrons of today; on the other a little boy holding a whip in his right hand; beside his right side stands the pillar that bears the small cauldron. Whenever it happens that a wind blows, the whip’s thongs—being bronze—swing in the wind like real leather thongs and strike the bronze vessel, and do this continuously for as long as the wind lasts.”

“And indeed in our times,” says Tarraeus (fr. 3 Linnenkugel), “the handle of the whip has been preserved, but the thongs have fallen off.”

Yet from a certain local inhabitant we heard that, since the bronze vessel was struck by the whip and rang for a long time, and since Dodona is wintry, it quite naturally passed into a proverb.

Menander mentions it in the Arrhephoros (fr. 65 Kassel–Austin = fr. 60 Sandbach): “But if anyone merely stirs up this Myrtilē, or calls her ‘nurse’, she makes no end of talking; one could sooner stop the Dodonaean bronze—said to ring all day long if a passer-by just brushes it—than stop her talking; for she carries on into the night.”

39.5464°N, 20.7878°E · Wikidata: *Dodona*

Δωνετῖνοι (*people*)^[AI] Dōnettīnoi: a Molossian people. Rhianus, in book 4 of the *Thessalika* (FGrHist 265 F 15 = fr. 30 Powell): “But the Dōnettīnoi, and the valiant Keraînes ...”

Δωνετῖνοι (*people*)^{[P][AI]} Dōnettīnoi: a Molossian tribe. Rhianus, in Book 4 of the *Thessalika* (FGrHist 265 F 15 = fr. 30 Powell): “But the Dōnettīnoi, and the swift Keraînes.” And in Book 7 (FGrHist 265 F 22 = fr. 38 Powell): “seven Dōnettīnoi, but twelve Kares.”

Δῶρα (*island*)^[AI] Dōra: an island in the Persian Gulf. Strabo, book 16 (16.3.7 [C 767.4]). The inhabitant is called Dōrītēs; but if one forms the ethnicon from the type of the region, (it is) Dōrēnós, as (one says) Araxēnós.

Δῶρα (*island*)^{[P][AI]} Dōra: an island in the Persian Gulf, as Strabo says in book 16 (16.3.7 [C 767.4]): “and that Mazēnē is ruled by a certain one of the islands in the Persian Gulf, and that the island is called Dōra.” The islander is Dōrītēs, as (one says) Stageira—Stageiritēs, Abdera—Abdēritēs. So too Hōros (Reitzenstein, *Gesch.* p. 317). But if one must form an ethnicon according to the type of the χώρα, Dōrēnos, like Sōphēnos, Araxēnos, Nisibēnos.

Δῶριον (*city*)^{[P][AI]} Dōrion: a city, one of the three which Homer mentions (Il. 2.594): “and Pteleon and Helos and Dōrion.” But Dicaearchus says that these are four, and he calls one of them Pteleai, not Pteleon, in the first book of his *Life of Greece* (fr. 61 Wehrli): “Of the Dorians dwelling in the Pelasgiotis region, a certain part, together with those in the outermost districts, set out for Crete ...”

[Fragmentary continuation, overlapping with the lemma Dōris:] ... Epaphroditus (fr. 69 Braswell/Billerbeck = fr. 28 Lünzner) says that in Dōrion near Messene—as Dositheus also states (FGrHist 54 F 2)—Thamyris discovered the ‘harmonia’ (musical scale/mode) and gave the city the eponymous name Dōrion; and that this was the system with which he first gave a demonstration at Delphi.

[Further material on the Dorians, likewise continuing the entry on Dōris:] hence the ethnic: Dōrios, and Dōrieus, as Sounieus. They planned to send out the colony, wishing to assist the Trachinians and to punish the Dorians (Thuc. 3.92.4). Herodotus too, in Book 1 (1.56.2–3), calls the Doric people “much-wandering” and explains it as follows: “Indeed it was very much-wandering: in the time of Deucalion as king it inhabited Phthiotis; in the time of Dorus son of Hellen, the region under Ossa and Olympus called Histiaiotis; and from Histiaiotis, when it was driven out by the Cadmeians, it lived in Pindus, in the land called Macednon; from there again it moved into Dryopis; and from Dryopis, thus coming into the Peloponnese, it was called Doric.” The Cretans too were called Dorians (Od. 19.177): “Dorians, threefold-divided, and noble Pelasgians.” On these matters Andron relates (FGrHist 10 F 16b) that, when Cretus was king on the island, Tectaphus son of Dorus son of Hellen, setting out from what was then called Doris in Thessaly (now Histiaiotis), arrived in Crete with Dorians and Achaeans and Pelasgians who had not sailed off to Tyrrhenia. Charax likewise mentions the Thessalian Doris in Book 7 (FGrHist 103 F 6), writing about Thessalus son of Aietus, who defeated the Boeotians in Arne: “Thessalus did not even change the name of the fourth portion, but allowed it to be called Histiaiotis as before. It lies to the west of Pindus. Dorus son of Hellen held it at first, and it used formerly to be called Doris after him; later it was renamed Histiaiotis.”

37.2642°N, 22.0751°E · Wikidata: *Dorium*

Δώριον (*city*)^[AI] Dōrion: a city, one of the three. Homer (Il. 2.594): “and Pteleon and Helos and Dōrion.” Dositheus says that in this very city the “Dōrion harmonia” was discovered by Thamyras. The ethnic is Dōrios and Dōrieus and Dōrian, and the feminine Dōris.

37.2642°N, 22.0751°E · Wikidata: [Dorium](#)

Δῶρος (*city*)^{[P][AI]} Dōros: a city of Phoenicia. Hecataeus in the Asia (FGrHist 1 F 275): “and after it [comes] the city formerly called Dōros, but now called Dōra.” Josephus too calls it thus in Book 5 of the Jewish History (5.83): “from the Jordan as far as the city of Dōra”; and again (5.87): “bordering on Azotus and Dōra”; and in Book 6 (6.330): “that there was a certain woman in the city of Dōros”; and again (6.330): “when he came to Dōros.” Claudius Iolaus in Book 3 of the Phoenician Matters (FGrHist 788 F 2): “after Caesarea lies Dōra, a small town, inhabited by Phoenicians. Because of the rocky nature of the shores and the abundance of purple-fish, they gathered and built huts for themselves; and after they had enclosed them with palisades, as their operations allowed, by cutting into the rocks and removing stones they threw down the walls, and, as far as possible, made the well-harbour bay secure, calling it in their ancestral language Dōr. The Greeks, for the sake of ease of pronunciation, are content to call the city Dōra. And some record that Dōros, a son of Poseidon, became its founder.” Artemidorus knows the city as Dōra in the Epitomē of the eleven books (Epit. fr. 15 Stiehle): “next in continuous sequence is Straton’s Tower, then there is Dōra, a small town lying on a peninsula-like site, where Mount Carmel begins”; and in Book 9 of the Geōgraphoumena (fr. 111 Stiehle) the same. Apollodorus, however, calls it Dōros in Book 4 of the Chronicles (FGrHist 244 F 19): “to Dōros, a city on the sea.” And Alexander in the Asia (SH 29): “and Dōros and Iopē, both near the sea, projecting into the deep.” Charax, Book 11 (FGrHist 103 F 29): “Tryphon, besieged by Antiochus in Dōros, a city of Coele Syria, fled to Ptolemais, called Akē.” The ethnic is Dōritēs, which also conforms by analogy to both endings: from Dōra, Dōritēs, as Stageira → Stageiritēs (as has been said); and from Dōros likewise Dōritēs, as Skyros → Skyritēs, chōros → chōritēs, mesos → mesitēs, Koptos → Koptitēs, Diolkos → Diolkitēs. Pausanias, however, in the Foundation of his Homeland (FGrHist 854 F 1) calls them Dōrieis, writing thus: “Tyrians, Ascalonites, Dōrieis, Raphaneōtai,” so that from Dōros one should have Dōrion, from which would come Dōrieus, as from Chēsion [comes] Chēsi(e)us. There is also a Dōros, a city of Caria, which Craterus includes among the Carian cities in Book 3 of On Decrees (FGrHist 342 F 1): “Carian tribute: Dōros; the Phaselites.”

34.8158°N, 32.9117°E · Pleiades: [101875263](#) · Wikidata: [Doros](#)

Δῶρος (*city*)^[AI] Dōros: a city of Phoenicia, as Josephus too (5.83, 87, etc.) and others [say]. The ethnic is Dōritēs. Pausanias (FGrHist 854 F 1), however, says that they are Dōrieis. There is also a city of Caria. The Greeks, for the sake of euphony, are content to call the city Dōra. And some relate that Dōros, son of Poseidon, became its founder. Artemidorus too knows the city as Dōra in his Epitome of the eleven books (Epit. fr. 15 Stiehle): “Next in sequence is Straton’s Tower; then comes Dōra, a small town lying on a place like a peninsula, at the point where Mount Carmel begins.” And in book 9 of the Geōgraphoumena (fr. 111 Stiehle) the same. Apollodorus, however, in book 4 of the Chronika (FGrHist 244 F 19) calls it Dōron: “to Dōron, a city on the sea.” And Alexander in Asia (SH 29): “and seaside Dōros, and Joppa projecting into the sea.” And Charax, book 11 (FGrHist 103 F 29): “Tryphon, when besieged by Antiochus in Dōros, a city of Coele Syria, fled to Ptolemais, called Akē.” The ethnic is Dōritēs, which also conforms analogically to the two endings: from Dōra, Dōritēs (as Stāgeira → Stageiritēs, as has been said), and from Dōros likewise Dōritēs, as Skiros → Skiritēs; chōros → chōritēs; mesos → mesitēs; Koptos → Koptitēs; Diolkos → Diolkitēs. Pausanias, in the foundation-account of his homeland (FGrHist 854 F 1), calls them Dōrieis, writing as follows: “Tyrians, Ascalonites, Dōrieis, Raphaneōtai,” so that, from Dōron, the form Dōrion exists, from which would come Dōrieus, as from Chēsion [comes] Chēsi(e)us. There is also in Caria a city Dōros, which Craterus lists among the Carian cities in book 3 of On Decrees (FGrHist 342 F 1): “Carian tribute: Dōros, the Phaselites.”

34.8158°N, 32.9117°E · Pleiades: [101875263](#) · Wikidata: [Doros](#)

Δώτιον (*city*)^[A] Dotion: a city of Thessaly, where the Cnidians resettled, whose territory is called Cnidia. It is so named from Dotia, the (district) of Elatus, or from Dotios, or from Dotos. The male citizen is a Dottieus. The feminine forms are Dottie and Dottias.

Wikidata: Dotion 1 (Pauly-Wissowa)

Δώτιον (*city*)^{[P][A]} Dōtion: a city of Thessaly, to which the Knidians migrated; their district is called Knidia. Callimachus in the Hymns (to Demeter 24): “not yet had I reached Knidia; I still dwelt in sacred Dōtion.” It was so named from Dōtia, daughter of Elatus. Pherecydes (FGrHist 3 F 172), however, derives it from Dōtios son of Asterius and Amphictyonê daughter of Phthius; but according to Archinus (FGrHist 604 F 3), from Dōtos son of Neōn son of Hellen. Mnasēas (fr. 27 Cappelletto) derives it from Dōtos son of Pelasgus. The plain itself is enclosed on all sides by its own mountains. The citizen is called Dōtieus. Sophocles in the Larisaeans (fr. 380 Radt): “and as I made my third cast, a Dōtiewan man close by struck Elatus in the discus-throw.” And in the earlier Lemniae (fr. 386 Radt): “Pherētidae Admetus too, and the Dōtiewan, the Lapith Corōnus.” The feminine is Dōtēis. Rhianus in book 4 of the Messenian poems (FGrHist 265 F 39 = fr. 50 Powell): “having recognized the voice of the Dōtēis Nikoteleia.” Also Dōtias, as ‘Ilias’ (Trojan woman) is formed from ‘Ilieus’ (a man of Ilium). Sophocles in Peleus (fr. 492 Radt): “king of the land of Dōtias.” So too Apollonius Rhodius in the Foundation of Rhodes (fr. 10 Powell): “all the deeds of the land of Dōtias that the men of Haemonia of old accomplished.” And Antimachus in book 2 of the Lydê (fr. 85 Matthews = fr. 72 Wyss): “fleeing beyond the land of Dōtias.” The neuter is Dōtion: Dionysius in book 1 of the Gigantias (fr. 27 Livrea = fr. 15a Heitsch): “and the loudly-sounding Spercheius; and they possess the Dōtian glens.” And the singular in book 2 (fr. 29 Livrea = fr. 15b Heitsch): “and an empty cauldron thundered throughout the bright Dōtion.” It was called Dōtion from Dōtos, son of Pelasgus, as Herodian says in book 8 (1.214.19–20): “Dōtos son of Pelasgus, from whom (is named) the Dōtion plain.”

Wikidata: Dotion 2 (Pauly-Wissowa)

2 E — Epsilon

Ἑβραῖοι (*people*)^[AI] Hebrews: thus are the Jews (called), deriving (the name) from Abramos, as Charax says (FGrHist 103 F 52).

Wikidata: [Hebrews](#)

Ἑβρών (*city*)^[AI] Hebron: a city in Canaan of Judaea. The ethnic (gentilic) is Hebronios.

31.5350°N, 35.0986°E · Pleiades: [1175613229](#) · Wikidata: [Hebron](#)

Ἑγγάδα (*village*)^[AI] Engada: a large village near the Sodom of Arabia. The ethnic (gentilic) is Engadēnos, as (one says) Zoarēnos; and likewise in the feminine and the neuter.

3 Κ — Kappa

Καβαλῖς (*city*)^[AI] Kabalís: a city near Kibyra, to the south of the Maeander. The genitive is Kabalídos. The citizen is Kabaleús. Hecataeus in his *Asia*. Also in the feminine, as Strabo says in the passage cited: “and the Kibyrateae are descendants of Lydians, of those who occupied the Kabalís.” But Alexander Polyhistor says that the feminine form is Kabálissa. And its ethnic origin is said to be Olbía.

Wikidata: Cabalis

Καβασσός (*city*)^[AI] Cabassos: a city in Cappadocia, the homeland of Othryoneus. Homer (Iliad 13.363): “being within, from Cabêsos.” Hecataeus of Miletus says that Cabessos is a city beyond the Thracian Haemus. And the expectation of marriage, too, accords with the Thracians’ licentiousness. Hellanicus, however, [places] Cabessos as a city of Lycia. Apion, more truthfully, says it is a village of Cappadocia between Tarsus and Mazaca. Mazaca of Cappadocia was called Caesarea. For the ethnic designation, the Homeric form Cabêsothen is sufficient; for many such local (adverbial) forms are used ethnically, e.g. Kameirothen. One may also form Cablesios or Cablesites.

Wikidata: Kabassos 1 (Pauly-Wissowa)

Καβειρία (*city*)^[AI] Kab(e)iria: a city of Lower Asia, whose territory the Kabeirioi inhabited. There are also Kabeirioi, an ethnos of Boeotia, as Pausanias says in book 9. Also: Kabeiros or Kabeiria, from which are derived the forms Kabeiraios and Kabeiraia and Kabeiritēs; also Kabeirion. The ethnic adjective from this is Kabeirios, as from Byzantion comes Byzantios, and Kabeiria is the feminine. Also Kabeirieus. Also the nymphs Kabeirides, from Kabeiros, son of Proteus and Anchinoe, from whom too comes Kadmilos of Hephaistos. Now Kabeiris (with -is) is formed from Kabeiros, whereas Kabeirias (with -ias) is formed from Kabeirios. The possessive adjective is Kabeirikos and Kabeirikē; and there is also the verb kabeiriazesthai (‘to perform Kabeiric rites’).

Καβελλιών (*city*)^[AI] Kabellion: a city of Massalia. Artemidoros in book 1 of the *Geographoumena*. The ethnic, according to the local form, is *Kabellionēsios*, as *Tarrakonēsios*; but according to the Greek form, *Kabellionitēs*, as *Tarrakonitēs*.

Καβύλη (*city*)^[AI] Kabylē: a city of Thrace, not far from the territory of the Astai. Polybius. The ethnic (gentilic) is Kabylenos, as (one says) Artakēnos.

42.5472°N, 26.4846°E · *Wikidata: Cabyle*

Καδμεία (*fortress*)^[AI] Cadmeia: a city, the acropolis of Thebes, from which the Thebans are called Cadmeians (Kadmeioi) and Cadmeiones and Cadmeiai; and the wall is (called) Cadmeia.

38.3194°N, 23.3167°E · *Wikidata: Cadmea of Thebes*

Κάδοι (*city*)^[H] Kadoi: a city in Mysia. Strabo, book 12: “and the city Dorylaion, and Kadoi.” The ethnonym: Kadenos.

Καδούσιοι (*people*)^[AI] Cadusii: an ethnos between the Caspian Sea and the Pontus. Strabo, Book 11.

Wikidata: Cadusii

Κάδρεμα (*city*)^[R] Kadrema: a city in Lycia, a settlement of the Olbians. The city has been interpreted to mean 'roasting of grain'. The ethnonym is 'Kadremeus'.

36.6138°N, 30.4444°E · Wikidata: [Cadrema](#)

Κάθαια (*city*)^[H] Kathaia: an Indian city. They honour handsome men so much that they choose as king the most handsome. Citizen: Kathaiaios.

Καικῖνον (*place*)^[AI] Kaikῖnon: a settlement in Italy. Philistos, Book 2 of the Sicelika.

Καινίνη (*city*)^[AI] Kaininē: a city of the Sabines, or one captured by Romulus. The ethnic (gentilic) is Kaininētai.

Καινοί (*people*)^[AI] Kainoi: a Thracian ethnos. Apollodoros, in the fourth book of the Chronika.

Wikidata: [Caeni](#)

Καινύς (*island*)^[AI] Kainys: an island near Pelorias—the promontory in Sicily—lying off toward the west. There is also a city of Italy, Kainysion.

Καιρή (*city*)^[AI] Caerē, a city of Tyrrhenia. The ethnic (gentilic) is Caeritanos. It is mentioned in the treatise 'On Agylla'.

Καισάρεια (*city*)^[AI] Caesarea: metropolis of Cappadocia, formerly Eusebeia and Mazaka, as Strabo says. There is also one in Palestine, and a third near Paneas. The ethnicon is Καισαρεύς (Caesareus). There are also other places called by this name.

32.5011°N, 34.8923°E · Wikidata: [Caesarea Maritima](#)

Καλαβρία (*country*)^[AI] Kalabria: a region near Italy. The inhabitant is Kalabros; also Kalabra in the feminine, and Kalabris.

39.0000°N, 16.5000°E · Wikidata: [Calabria](#)

Καλάθη (*city*)^[AI] Kaláthē: a city not far from the Pillars of Heracles. Hecataeus, in his *Europe*. Ephorus, however, says that it is Kalathousa. There is also a Kalathousa in Pontus. The citizen of Kaláthē is *Kalathinos*, as *Agathinos*^{*}; but that of Kalathousa is *Kalathousios*^{*}, as *Nysios*^{*}.

35.4356°N, 23.6681°E · Pleiades: [1326561095](#) · Wikidata: [Kalathenes](#)

Καλάμαι (*city*)^[AI] Kalamai: a city of the Peloponnese. Pausanias, book 4.

37.0434°N, 22.1797°E · Wikidata: [Calamae](#)

Καλαμένθη (*city*)^[AI] Kalaménthē, also called Kalaminthē, a city of Libya. Hekataios (mentions it) in his *Periegesis*. It is therefore better, as Herodotos has it, to write it with iota: a city of the Phoenicians.

Κάλαρνα (*city*)^[H] Kalarna: a city in Macedonia, as Loukios of Tarra reports. Ethnonym: Kalarnaios.

Καλασίρις (*region*)^[AI] Kalásiris: a district (moira) of Egypt. Herodotus, book 2. The inhabitants are also called Kalasirioi (masc.) and Kalasiriai (fem.).

Wikidata: [kalasiris](#)

Καλατία (*people*)^[AI] Kalatiae: an Indian ethnos. Hecataeus, in his *Asia*^{*}.

Καλαύρεια (*island*)^[AI] Kalaureia: a small island off Crete, having a circuit of about thirty stades, [named] from Kalaurus, son of Poseidon. It was also called Eirēnē ("Peace"). The ethnic (citizen-name): Kalaureitēs.

37.5186°N, 23.4792°E · Wikidata: [Kalaureia](#)

Κάλβιος (*spring*)^[H] Kalbios: a fountain in Lykia, which they also call Kalainon. Some pronounce it with a mu.

Καλή ἀκτὴ (*city*)^[AI] Kalē Aktē (“Fair/Beautiful Coast”), a city of the Sicels. Eudoxus, in the fourth book of his Circuit of the Earth. It is, however, [as some say,] a large village. From the two names the ethnic is formed: Megalokōmētēs; and Kalaaktitēs or Kaloaktitēs, with iota. For from Aktē comes Aktitēs (and likewise Attikos; for Aktē is Attica). Or else Kaloaktaïos, and the feminine Kaloaktaïa; or Kaloáktios, as Panáktios and epáktios.

38.0244°N, 14.4406°E · Wikidata: *Kale Akte*

Κάληρος (*city*)^[H] Kaleros: Alopekonesos (α 242) used to be called this, after King Kaleros. It is Alopekonesos (now) because they saw a fox (alopex) carry her cubs there and put them down. Some say that the city was called Kalaros.

Καλησία (*city*)^[AI] Kalesia: an Ausonian city. Dionysios, book 15 of the Roman Antiquities (vol. 4, p. 275 Jacoby). The ethnic (demonym) is Kalesianos, as he himself has it.

Καλλάτηβος (*city*)^[AI] Kallatēbos: a city of Lydia. Herodotus, Book 7. The ethnic (gentilic) is Kallatēbios.
Wikidata: *Kallatebos*

Καλλάτις (*city*)^[R] Kallatis: a small city on the coast of the Black Sea. Strabo, book 7. Where a basket was found similar to those used at the Thesmophoria. A citizen is a 'Kallatianos' (just like 'Trallianos', 'Sardianos'), as per Istros Kallatianos who wrote a fine book about tragedy. It looks like it is from 'Kallatia' (as in 'Olbianos'); perhaps it has emerged from the Ionic genitive 'Kallatios'.

43.8125°N, 28.5862°E · Wikidata: *Callatis*

Καλλίαι (*city*)^[AI] Kalliai: a city, one of those of the Tripolis in Arcadia. Its citizen is called Kallieus, as Pausanias says. There is also a place (chorion) near Taras (Tarentum).

Καλλίαρος (*city*)^[AI] Kalliāros: a city of the Lokrians, named after Kalliāros son of Hodoidokos and Laonomē, as Hellenikos says in book 1 of the Deukaliōneia. But Strabo, in book 9, says that it is so called from being “well-watered” (euērotos). Kalliāra is neuter in gender. The ethnic is Kalliareis, like Megareis.

38.6734°N, 23.0634°E · Wikidata: *Calliarus*

Καλλιόπη (*city*)^[AI] Kalliopē: a city of the Parthyaiaans. Polybius, book 10. The ethnic (demonym) is Kalliop(e)us, as (in the case of) Parthenopē → Parthenopeus.

Wikidata: *Calliope*

Καλλίπολις (*city*)^[AI] Kallipolis: a small town belonging to Lampsakos, situated in the peraia of the Chersonese on the coast, as Alexander says in his On Bithynia. (2) [Kallipolis] according to the Anaplous. (3) A city of Sicily. (4) A city of Caria. The citizens of all the [places called] Kallipolis are called Kallipolitai.

41.0678°N, 29.0431°E · Wikidata: *Callipolis*

Κάλπη (*city*)^[AI] Kalpē: a city of the Bithynians. Theopompos, in the Hellenika. There is also a harbor of Kalpē. The ethnic is Kalpeus, as Sinopeus; and there is also Kalpinos, as (from) Peukē, Peukinos. Of the harbor the (ethnic) is Kalpolimēnitēs. <***> and the city Karpeia <***>; some call these people Karpētanoi, as (they say) Kalpianoι.

Καλύβη (*city*)^[AI] Kalybē: a city of Thrace, a colony of Macedonians. The ethnic (gentilic) is Kalybitai or Kalybeis, just as from Alybē (comes) Alybeis.

42.5472°N, 26.4846°E · Wikidata: *Cabyle*

Κάλυδνα (*island*)^[AI] Kalydna: an island; also a city (called) Thebē, [so named] from Kalydnos, son of Ouranos. It is also called Kalydnos. The inhabitant is Kalydnaios; the feminine (form) Kalydnis; and Apollo is (called) Kalydneus and Kalydnios, as Androtion in book 6 of the Atthis.

36.9959°N, 26.9950°E · Wikidata: *Kalymnos*

Καλυδών (*city*)^[AI] Calydon: a city of Aetolia, (named) from Calydon, son of Endymion, or (from Calydon), son of Aetolus. The ethnic (gentilic) is Calydōnios and Calydonia.

38.3725°N, 21.5333°E · Wikidata: *Calydon*

Κάλυμνα (*island*)^[AI] Kalymna: an island, which the Skepsian says in the plural as *Kalymnai*. The ethnic is *Kalymnios*, as Strabo says that “Kalymnian honey” is found there. It is also called *Kalymnia*. The ethnic is *Kalymniatēs*.

36.9708°N, 26.9475°E · Wikidata: *Kalymna*

Κάλυνδα (*city*)^[AI] Kalynda: a city of Caria, as (is) Karyanda. The ethnic (adjectival) form is Kalyndeus. Herodotus, book 8.

36.7507°N, 28.8359°E · Wikidata: *Calynda*

Κάλυτις (*city*)^[AI] Καλυτις: a city of Syria. (Herodotus, book 2.) The inhabitant is Kalytītēs; and the feminine is Kalytis, because the character (i.e. the ending/sign) has already been taken.

Καμάρα (*city*)^[AI] Kamara: a city of Crete. And its inhabitant is (called) a Kamaritēs, as Xenion says in his *Cretica*. It was called Lato.

38.6997°N, 22.5115°E · Wikidata: *Kamara*

Καμαρηνοί (*island*)^[AI] Kamarēnoí: islands of the Arabs. Hekataios in the *Periēgēsis*. The inhabitants, likewise, [are called] Kamarēnoí, as in the lemma-form (the headword).

Καμαρία (*city*)^[AI] Kamaría: an Italian city. “A settlement of the Albans,” says Dionysios in Book 2 of the Roman Antiquities. Its inhabitants are called Kamarīnoi.

38.9294°N, 23.1736°E · Pleiades: *1259915721* · Wikidata: *Q21533946*

Καμάρινα (*city*)^[AI] Kamarina: a city of Sicily; and also a lake, from which comes the proverb (Sibylline Oracles 3.736): “Do not stir Kamarina, for it is better left unstirred.” The citizen is called Kamarinaios.

36.8721°N, 14.4477°E · Wikidata: *Kamarina*

Καμβουσηνή και Ξερξήγη (*region*)^[AI] Kambysēnē and Xerxēnē: from Kambysēs and Xerxēs, Persian districts. The ethnic (gentilic) is the same.

Καμικός (*city*)^[AI] Camicus: a city of Sicily, in which Cocalus ruled over Daedalus. But Charax says that this was Inycum. The citizen is Camicius; also in the feminine.

37.4808°N, 13.5464°E · Wikidata: *Camicus*

Κάμιρος (*city*)^[AI] Kámiros: a city on Rhodes, named after the son of Kerkaphos, the Heliad, and of Kydippe. From Kerkaphos the Rhodian women are called Kerkaphídes. There were three (cities), as Homer says (Il. 2.656): “Lindos and Ialysos and silvery Kámiros.” The citizen is Kamireús. Peisandros, the most distinguished poet, was a Kamireús. One also says Kamirítes and Kamiraîos, and in the feminine likewise.

36.3362°N, 27.9213°E · Wikidata: *Kameiros*

Καμμανία (*region*)^[AI] Kammanía, a district of Thesprotia. It was renamed Kestrinía, from which [comes] the river Kadmos. Kestrínos, however, is a settlement founded by Kestrinos, son of Helenos, the son of Priam. The inhabitants are Kammanoi, just as [those] of Kampanía [are called] Kampanoi.

39.6568°N, 20.3463°E · Pleiades: 101849709 · Wikidata: Filiates Municipality

Κάμπος (*place*)^[AI] Kambos: a settlement founded by Kampanos, from whom the Kampanoi were so called. The feminine form is Kampanis, and (also) Kampanē.

38.3327°N, 26.1299°E · Pleiades: 1125863385 · Wikidata: Kambos

Κάναθα (*city*)^[H] Kanatha: a city near Bostra in Arabia. The ethnonym is 'Kanathenos'. It is occasionally written with ι.

32.7556°N, 36.6167°E · Pleiades: 1343963107 · Wikidata: Qanawat

Κάνναι (*city*)^[AI] Canai: a small town (Euboean? or) belonging to the Locrians of Cynus, on the promontories of Lesbos. There is also a mountain Cane, and a city, and a lake (so called). There is also a city of the Troad. Strabo, book 13. There are also Cannae, with a double 'nn', near Carthage. The ethnic is Canaios and Canaia. There is also a city Canai on the river Tigris. 'Canaios Zeus' (Zeus Canaios) derives not only from Canai, but also from Cane.

Wikidata: Kanai

Κάναστρον (*promontory*)^[AI] Canastron: a headland of Thrace and Macedonia. The ethnic (gentilic) is Canastraeus. But Sophocles, in his commentary on the Argonautica, says "Canastraion," calling it "a promontory of Pallene." However, the ethnics are at variance with this, unless we should also take this in a similar way to Lechaion and Lechaïos, and Lykeion the gymnasium and Lykeios Apollo, and Nymphaion and Nymphaïos.

39.9164°N, 23.7494°E · Wikidata: Cape Paliouri

Κάνδαρα (*place*)^[AI] Kándara: a settlement of Paphlagonia, "at a distance of three schoinoi from Ganga and (from) the village Thariba." The inhabitants are Kandarenoi. There is also a sanctuary of Hera Kandarenē.

Pleiades: 421190859 · Wikidata: Kandara

Κάνδασα (*fortress*)^[AI] Kandasas: like Mylasa and Pegasa; a fortress of Caria. Polybius, book 16. The ethnic (gentilic) is Kandaseus and Kandasias.

Wikidata: Kandasas (Pauly-Wissowa)

Κάνδυβα (*city*)^[AI] Kandyba: neuter; a city of Lycia. [So called] from Kandybos, son of Deucalion. The ethnic is Kandybeus.

36.3190°N, 29.6738°E · Wikidata: Kandyba

Κανθήλη (*city*)^[AI] Kanthēlē: a city of the Libyphoenicians. Hecataeus likewise [mentions it] in this form.

Κανθηλία (*city*)^[AI] Kanthēlia: a city in the region of Carthage. Hecataeus, in his *Asia*. Herodotus.

Κανταβρία (*region*)^[AI] Cantabria: a region. Strabo, book 3. The inhabitants are Cantabri, just as those of Calabria are Calabri.

43.3333°N, 4.0000°W · Pleiades: 85682833 · Wikidata: Cantabria

Κάντανος (*city*)^[AI] Kántanos: a city of Crete, as Xenion says in the (so-called) *Periorios* of the Cretan region. The ethnic (gentilic) is Kantánios.

35.3303°N, 23.7383°E · Wikidata: Kantanos

Κανύσιον (*city*)^[AI] Kanýsion: the greatest of the cities of the Italiotes. Strabo, Book 6. The ethnicon is Kanysínos or Kanysítēs, as Strabo (has it).

Κάνυτις (*city*)^[AI] Kanytis: a great city of the Syrians, as Hekataios [says] in his *Asia*. The ethnic (demonym) is Kanytites.

Κάνωπος (*city*)^[AI] Canopus: thus it ought to be written, with pi; yet it is nevertheless written with beta. Strabo, Book 17: “Canobus is a city one hundred and twenty stadia from Alexandria for those going on foot, [named] after Canobus, Menelaus’ helmsman, who died there.” And there is a sanctuary of Poseidon Canobus. Also, an island. The ethnic (gentilic) is Canobites, and the possessive adjective Canobicus; also ‘the Canobic canal’ and ‘the Canobic mouth’. Also Canobis, feminine. There is also in Libya a place called Canopus.

31.3000°N, 30.0833°E · Wikidata: [Canopus](#)

Καοῦς (*village*)^[AI] Kaoûs: a village of the territory of Telpousia in Arcadia. The citizen is called Kaoúsios; for there Asclepius too is honoured under the title Kaoúsios, as Pausanias relates in book 8.

Wikidata: [Kaous](#)

Κάπαι (*city*)^[AI] Kápai: a city of the Hellespontine region. Androtion, in book 3 of the Atthis. The ethnic (gentilic) is Kapaîos, as (sc. one says) Napaîos.

Καπετώλιον (*mountain*)^[H] Kapetolion: a hill in Rome historically called ‘Tarpaïos’. Regarding the spelling of the sanctuary name, Eudaimon says that it is with ι: “Eirenaïos accents it with acute on the antepenult and writes it with ι.” As for Herodian: ‘Kapetolieion’ with six syllables, and with contraction ‘Kapetolion’. The form ‘Kapetoleia’ in reference to the contest is accented with circumflex on the penult. This is because whatever has a pre-existing ending in pure ’ος’, when either a sole ι is in second-last position or when α precedes it so that the diphthong αι is before the ultima, this will be accented with circumflex on the penult, likewise such kinds of possessives. ‘Asklepieion’, because ‘Asklepios’; ‘Ptolemaeion’, because ‘Ptolemaïos’; ‘Olympieia’ (which is at Athens), because ‘Olympios’. The sanctuary, however, is ‘Kapetolion’, and ‘Kapetolios Zeus’, with ι. The ethnonym is ‘Kapetolinos’.

Καπίννα (*city*)^[AI] Kapinna: a Tyrrhenian city. The name is also used in the plural. The ethnic (gentilic) is Kapinnatēs, as (one says) Aiginatēs and Aiginētēs. The possessive (adjectival) form is Kapinnatios.

Καππαδοκία (*region*)^[AI] Cappadocia: a region bordering Cilicia, as Menippus says: “from Sinope to the river Euarchos, which marks off Paphlagonia and Cappadocia ...”. The ethnicon is *Kappadox* and *Kappadokos*; also *Kappadokēs*, as Herodotus says. The founder (eponym) *Kappadokos* is mentioned by Menander. It is also called *Kappadokissa*, like *Aithiopissa* and *pandokissa*. And it was formerly divided not, as now, into First and Second (Cappadocia), but into Greater and Lesser, and into Small and Great.

38.6706°N, 34.8392°E · Wikidata: [Cappadocia](#)

Καπρία (*island*)^[AI] Kapriē: an island of Italy. Hekataios in his *Europa*. It is also said (sc. in the plural) “Καπριαί.” The ethnic (gentilic) is Kapriatēs. From there was Blaios, a poet of spoudo-geloia (“serio-comic” pieces), a Kapriatēs.

Καπύα (*city*)^[AI] Kapya: a city of Italy. Hekataios in his *Europe*. [So called] from Kapys the Trojan. The ethnic (gentilic) is *Kapyānos*, as [one says] *Asiānos*.

Κάραλλις ἢ Καραλλεία (*city*)^[AI] Kárallis or Karállieia: an Isaurian city. The ethnicon is Karalleótēs. There is also Kárālis, with a single lambda: a Libyan city, and its ethnicon Karalitānos.

Καραμβύκται (*people*)^[AI] Karambykai: a people of the Hyperboreans, deriving their name from the river Karambyka, as Hekataios of Abdera says.

Κάρανα (*city*)^[AI] Karana: a city of Galatia, brought into a synoecism by the Romans. The ethnic (gentilic) is Karanites, and the feminine Karanitis.

Καρβανίς (*place*)^[AI] Karbanis: <***>. Also formed from a genitive is the nominative Karbanos. There is also Karbana, a city of Lycia, and the ethnic (gentilic) is Karbaneus.

Wikidata: carbanion

Καρδαμύλη (*city*)^[AI] Kardamylē: a city of Messenia. Homer (Iliad 9.150 and 9.292): “Kardamylē and Enopē.” Herodotus, however, says that it is Laconian. Yet it seems that there is another (Kardamylē) near Chios. The ethnic is Kardamylitēs, as (one says) Sinōpitēs. But among the local inhabitants it is called Skardamylitēs. There is also a village Kardamylēssos.

36.8848°N, 22.2376°E · *Wikidata: Kardamyle*

Καρδησσός (*city*)^[AI] Kardysos: a city of Scythia. Hecataeus in the *Europa*. The citizen is (called) Kardēssios and Kardysseus.

Καρδία (*city*)^[AI] Kardia: a city of the Thracian Chersonese. When Hermokhares, the founder, was sacrificing, a raven snatched the heart and, flying off, dropped it in this very place; and for this reason it was so called. Or else because in the Scythian language it is so named. The citizen is Kardianos, as (one says) Asianos.

40.5472°N, 26.7408°E · *Wikidata: Cardia*

Καρδοῦχοι (*people*)^[AI] Carduchoi: a people of Media, as Xenophon says in the third book of the *Anabasis*: “he leads [them] into the Carduchoi.” He says that these people dwell up in the mountains, are warlike, and do not obey the king. And Sophainetos, in the *Anabasis of Cyrus*, also speaks about them.

Wikidata: Καρδοῦχοι (Pauly-Wissowa)

Καρδυτός (*city*)^[AI] Kardytos: like Bērytós; a large city of the Syrians, as Hekataios says in his *Periēgēsis of Asia*. The ethnic is Kardytios, like Bērytios.

Καρήνη (*city*)^[AI] Karēnē: a city of Mysia. Herodotus, book 7. The ethnic (gentilic) is Karēnaios, as in Craterus, book 3 of *On Decrees*: “Gryneis, Pitanaians, Karēnaioi.”

39.1189°N, 26.3898°E · *Pleiades: 1259820709* · *Wikidata: Karini*

Κάρθαια (*city*)^[AI] Karthaea: one of the tetrapolis on Keos, named after Karthaios, who died there. The inhabitants are Karthaeis. Polybius, book 16. There is also a Kartaia in Iberia, concerning which Artemidoros (writes) in book 2 of the *Geographoumena*.

37.5615°N, 24.3307°E · *Wikidata: Karthaia*

Καρία (*region*)^[H] Karia, the country. The ethnonym is 'Kar', homonymous with the founder. According to the technical rule the feminine is ['Kaira', also with hiatus] 'Kaïra'. The convention, however, has the diphthong ει, and Apollonios says that it is with long ι, as in book 5 of 'On Modifications of Forms' and in 'On Genders'. The lengthening is necessary because of the penult, for words ending in short α when modified in form lengthen their penult either by nature or by position. While Herodian says that this is doubtful in his Orthography (and in his General Prosody he says that it uses the diphthong following the convention), he comments on Apollonius' On Genders that it is with long ι: “for there is occasion when lengthening occurs after diæresis: 'οἰομαι', 'οἶγον', 'οἶδα' among the Aeolians rather than 'οἶδα'. The convention, however, is with the diphthong, according to the analogy of 'soteira', 'oleteira'.”

'Karios' is also said, for Zeus is honoured in this way among the Mylasans. The feminine is 'Karia'. The acropolis of Megara was also called Karia, from Kar, son of Phoroneus, and the inhabitant a 'Karios'. There is also 'Karine'. There is also 'Kariates' and there is also 'Kariatis' as well as 'Karis' from the genitive of Kar. Kos also used to be called 'Karis', as per Hellanikos. There is also a city in Phrygia: 'Karis' and

'Karides'. The ethnonym is 'Karideus' (as in 'Arkideus'), 'Karites' from the technical rule. The possessive for the Carians is 'Karikos'. Herodotus in book 1: "The Karikos people are most esteemed."

37.5000°N, 28.0000°E · Wikidata: [Caria](#)

Καρικόν (*place*)^[AI] Karikon: a distinctive quarter in Memphis, where Carians settled and, having contracted intermarriage with the Memphites, were called Karomemphitai ("Caro-Memphites").

Καρικόν τεῖχος (*city*)^[AI] Karikon Teichos: a city of Libya, on the left-hand side of the Pillars of Herakles, as Ephoros says in book 5. The ethnic (gentilic) is Karikoteichites.

Wikidata: [Q136465592](#)

Καρκινῆτις (*city*)^[AI] Karkinitis: a Scythian city. Hecataeus in the *Europa*. The inhabitants are called Karkinitai.

45.1880°N, 33.3735°E · Wikidata: [Kerkinitida](#)

Καρμανία (*region*)^[AI] Karmania: a region of India. Strabo, Book 15. The ethnic (gentilic) is Karmánioi, both in the feminine and in the neuter; also Karmanoí and Karmanís. There is also an island Kármana <***>, either [so called] from the Karmanoí.

29.2100°N, 57.0700°E · Pleiades: [85672409](#) · Wikidata: [Kerman Province](#)

Κάρμηλος (*mountain*)^[AI] Karmēlos: a mountain, hard to overwinter in (stormy/with severe winter). The ethnic adjective is Karmēlios, as (from) Mēlos, Mēlios. And from this there is also a personal name. The ethnic adjective is similar (i.e. of analogous formation).

32.6725°N, 35.0233°E · Wikidata: [Mount Carmel](#)

Κάρμιννα (*island*)^[AI] Karmina: an Indian island. The ethnic adjective ought to be Karminaios, but the forms Karminoi are also found.

Wikidata: [Karminadle](#)

Κάρνανα (*city*)^[AI] Karnana: a city of the Minaeans, a people near the Erythraean Sea. Its inhabitants are called Karnanatai. Ouranios, however, says Karnania and Karnanitai.

32.6597°N, 73.8667°E · Wikidata: [Karnana](#)

Κάρνη (*city*)^[AI] Karne: a city of Phoenicia, named after Kar nos the Phoenician, as Istros says. The citizen is Karneitēs. Lycophron (1291): "may the sailors perish first, the Karneitai dogs." There is also another [Karne] in Aiolis, whose ethnic is Karnaios; the possessive adjective is Kárnios, of three terminations. Artemidoros too, in Book 11, says: "There is also Karnos and, continuously, Paltos, then Gabala, a city." And Karneitēs is formed by analogy.

34.9388°N, 35.8844°E · Wikidata: [Carne](#)

Καρνία (*city*)^[AI] Karnia: a city of Ionia. (So) Nikolaos, book 4.

39.8103°N, 19.8656°E · Pleiades: [1243490563](#) · Wikidata: [Karniaris Corfu](#)

Κάρνος (*island*)^[AI] Karnos: an island of Akarnania. Artemidoros, in Book 2 of the *Geographoumena*. The ethnic (gentilic) is **Kárnios**.

38.6322°N, 20.9147°E · Wikidata: [Kalamos](#)

Καρόπολις (*city*)^[AI] Karopolis, a city of Caria. Alexander [mentions it] in the first book of his *Carica*. The ethnic adjective is Karopolites.

Wikidata: [Q136471975](#)

Καρὸς κῆποι (*place*)^[AI] ****Karōs Kēpoi****: a *chorion* (rural place/settlement) of Thrace. Theopompos, book 50. The ethnic (gentilic) is ****Karokēpites****, as he himself says.

Καρουεντός (*city*)^[AI] Karouentós: a city of the Latins. Dionysius, book 2 of the Roman Antiquities. In some copies it is written Karyentós, and the ethnicon is Karyentanós.

Κάρπαθος (*island*)^[AI] Karpathos: an island near Kos. Homer (“and Krapathos and Kasos and Kos”). Dionysius of Crete [says], “And Karpathos beyond them toward the west; and near it is Crete, worthy of honor.” The inhabitant is called Karpathios (masc.) and Karpathia (fem.), also Karpathion.

35.5492°N, 27.1702°E · Wikidata: [Karpathos](#)

Καρπασία (*city*)^[AI] Karpasia: a city of Cyprus, which Pygmalion founded, as Hellanikos says in the Cypriaka. Dionysios, however, with a diphthong, calls it Krapaseia in book 3 of the Bassarika: “and all who (dwell in) Kinyreion and steep Krapaseia.” There is also an island Karpasia by the promontory called Sarpedonia. Xenagoras, however, says it is Karpathos. Demetrios of Salamis calls it Karbasia, because it seems to lie toward the wind called Karbas. The citizen is Karpaseōtēs, as Mareōtēs; and the possessive adjective is Karpaseōtikos, and also “Karpaseōtike headland.” Theopompos in book 10 calls them Karpaseis, perhaps from Karpasos—just as from Antiokhos comes Antiokheus—whence (the form) Karpaseia.

35.6199°N, 34.3518°E · Wikidata: [Karpasia](#)

Καρπηία (*city*)^[AI] Karpēia: it has been stated in the entry ‘Kalpē’ (k 35) that some call the city Kárpeia, and that the ethnicon is Karpētanoi.

Καρπήσιοι (*people*)^[H] Carpēsioi: an Iberian ethnos of those (who are) beyond the river Iberos.

Κάρραι (*city*)^[AI] Karrai: a city of Mesopotamia, named after the Karra river of Syria. The ethnic (gentilic) is Karrēnos or Karraios. There is also a city by the Erythraean Sea.

36.8708°N, 39.0250°E · Pleiades: [890461929](#) · Wikidata: [Harran](#)

Καρύα (*place*)^[AI] Karyai: a village of Laconia. Theopompos, book 55. The inhabitant is (called) Karyatēs; the feminine (form) Karyatis; also Karyaios and Karyeus. And “Karyatis bee” (means) in place of “Laconian (bee)”; for Karyai is a place there.

37.3308°N, 22.4440°E · Wikidata: [Karyai](#)

Καρύανδα (*city*)^[AI] Karyanda: a city and a harbour of the same name, near Myndos and Kos. Hekataios says that it is ‘Karyandan’ (feminine). The ethnic is Karyandeus, as (sc. one says) Alabandeus. From here was Skylax, the ancient logographer.

37.1333°N, 27.3833°E · Wikidata: [Caryanda](#)

Κάρυστος (*city*)^[AI] Kárystos: a city on Mount Óchē in Euboea. (So called) from Kárystos, son of Cheirōn. Theodōrídas (SH 746) says that it is (called) Cheirōnía. The city lies on the Myrtōan Sea beneath Mount Óchē. The mountain was named from the intercourse of the gods, Zeus and Hēra, or because the sheep in that place conceive when mounted, or because of fodder—for the Achaeans call fodder okhē. Óchē is also used in the masculine as Óchēs. In this city occurs “a stone which is carded and woven, so that the woven products become towels; when soiled they are thrown into the fire and the dirt is cleansed away, in a manner similar to washing”. It was also called Aigaía, from Aigaiōn who ruled there, from whom also (comes) the Aigaían Sea. There is also a place Kárystos in Aigys towards Arcadia; from it Alkman spoke of “Karystian wine”, as Strabo says. The ethnic of the former is Karýstios: “in which is the quarry of the Karystian columns”; and the feminine Karýstía.

38.0165°N, 24.4204°E · Wikidata: [Karystos](#)

Καρχηδών (*city*)^[AI] Carthage: a metropolis of Libya, a most renowned city. But Chalcedon in Bithynia is spelled with lambda-kappa (λκ), [and is so called] from Carchedon, a Phoenician. It was also called New City and Cadmeia and Oinousa and Kakkabē; and in their native tongue this denotes “a horse’s head.” There is also another Carchedon, a city of Iberia, and it too was called New City. There is also a Carchedon of Armenia, as Eutropius says. The citizen is “Carchedonian.” Among them were the wise Mago and Cleitomachus son of Diognetus—who was called Hasdrubas—an Academic philosopher, successor to the school of Carneades of Cyrene; he came to Athens at the age of twenty-eight, lacking even the first elements [of learning], and while learning these he attended the lectures of Carneades.

36.8526°N, 10.3235°E · Wikidata: *Carthage*

Κασάνδρεια (*city*)^[AI] Cassandreia, a city of Macedonia toward Thrace—formerly called Potidaia—so named from Cassander son of Antipater. The citizen is called a Cassandreu. Poseidippus, a writer of comedies, was the son of Cyniscus of Cassandreia.

40.0467°N, 23.4161°E · Pleiades: *101855033* · Wikidata: *Kassandreia*

Κάσιον (*mountain*)^[R] Kasion: a mountain and city in Egypt near Pelousion. It was named after the Cycladic island, or after Kasos son of Kleochos, after whom the sanctuary of Zeus ’Kasios’ is too. A citizen is a ’Kasiotes’ (as in ’Pelousiotes’) and the feminine is ’Kasiotis’. The possessive is ’Kasiotikos’, as per the ’Kasiotic’ cloaks in the common tongue.

31.2182°N, 33.0777°E · Wikidata: *Ras Kouroun*

Κασμένη (*city*)^[AI] Kasménē: a city of Sicily. Herodotus (Book 7, 155.2). The citizen is called Kasménaîos (masc.) and Kasménaía (fem.).

37.0778°N, 14.8314°E · Wikidata: *Casmene*

Κάσος (*island*)^[R] Kasos: one of the Cyclades. ’And those who held Nisyros and Karpathos and Kasos’. It used to be called Amphe and Astrabe; it is now named after Kasos, the father of Kleochos. Mount Kasios in Syria was also settled from this island. There is another Kasos in Persia which is a city, and the ethnonym is ’Kasios’.

35.4040°N, 26.9380°E · Wikidata: *Kasos*

Κασπάπυρος (*city*)^[AI] Kaspapyros, a city of Gandarica; but it is also a coastal district of the Scythians. Hecataeus (mentions it) in his *Asia*.

Wikidata: *Q136480768*

Κάσπειρος (*city*)^[H] Kaspeiros: a city of the Parthians situated on the border with India. Herodotus, book 3. The ethnonym is ’Kaspeiroi’, as per Dionysius in book 3 of the Bassarika: “and among them the far-famed Kaspeiroi, and the Arienoï.” And again: “a Kossaian by descent, from Kaspeiros, who indeed, out of all the Indians that exist have the swifter knees; for as much as lions excel in the mountains, or as much as dolphins within the resounding sea, as the eagle stands out among the birds that flock together, and as horses dashing across the flat plain, so much do the Kaspeiroi surpass with the lightest feet, among the tribes who the undying Dawn takes as her charge.” It therefore should be, as in ’Stageiros Stageirites’, ’Kaspeiros Kaspeirites’ accordingly. But barbarians do not observe Greek analogy.

Κασπία θάλασσα (*other*)^[AI] Caspian Sea: those from it are the Caspians (Κάσπιοι); and there is also Mount Caspion (Κάσπιον ὄρος), and Caspian men (Κάσπιοι ἄνδρες), and the Caspian land (Κασπία γῆ), and (the place called) Caspion (Κάσπιον). The Caspian is also called Hyrcania (Υρκανία); but some distinguish these from one another. “Most of the barbarians call the outer sea Ocean, those who inhabit Asia (call it) the Great Sea, and the Greeks (call it) the Atlantic sea <***>”. And the adjective Caspianus (Κασπιανός) is formed from Caspia (Κασπία), as Cardianus (Καρδιανός) (is formed from Cardia).

42.0000°N, 50.5000°E · Pleiades: *404528753* · Wikidata: *Caspian Sea*

Κασσανῖται (*people*)^[AI] Kassanítai: a people on the coast of the Erythraean Sea. Marcianus, in his Periplus of it: “From here there follows next the people of the Kassanitai.”

Κασσάνωρος (*city*)^[AI] Kassanōros: an Egyptian city, mentioned by Ephoros in book 26. The ethnic is Kassanōritēs.

Κασσίτερα (*island*)^[AI] Kassitera: an island in the Ocean, close to India, as Dionysios says in the Bassarika. From it comes cassiteros (tin).

40.9976°N, 25.7367°E · Wikidata: *Kassitera, Rhodope*

Κασσώπη (*city*)^[AI] Kassōpē: a city among the Molossians, giving its name to the district of Kassōpia. The ethnic is Kassōpaios and Kassōpios and Kassōpia. From Kassōpios comes Kassōpias, as (one says) Helikōnios → Helikōnias. But Hērōdōros says that they are called Kassōpous, perhaps incorrectly. All (spell) with double sigma, whereas Herōdianos alone (writes) with a single sigma.

Καστάβαλα (*city*)^[AI] Kastabala: a city of Cilicia {and Phoenicia}. Strabo, book 12. The citizen (ethnic) is Kastabaleus. <There is here a sanctuary of Artemis,> who was also called Perasia.

Κασταλία (*city*)^[AI] Kastalia: a city of Cilicia. Theagenes in his *Karika*. The ethnic is Kastaliōtēs. The formation is customary among the Cilicians.

Κασταλών (*city*)^[AI] Kastalōn: a very great city of Oritania, as Artemidoros says in the third book of his *Geographoumena*. The ethnic adjective is Kastalōnitēs, on the model of Askalōnitēs, Tarrakōnitēs.

Κασταναία (*city*)^[AI] Kastanaia, [a city of Thessaly]. Eudoxus, however, says it is to be written with theta. [Lycophron:] “and Kastanaia, unburied among the rocks.” The ethnic (gentilic) is Kastanaios. There is also Kastania, written with iota, a city near Tarentum; the ethnic is Kastaniatēs.

Κάσταξ (*city*)^[AI] Kastax: genitive Kastakos (as Naryx has genitive Narykos), a city of Iberia. The ethnic (demonym) is Kastakaios, as Narykaios. Appian (Hisp. 127) so states.

Κάστνιον (*mountain*)^[AI] Kastnion: a mountain in Aspendos of Pamphylia. The ethnic (gentilic) is Kastnion and Kastnion, from which also Kastniētēs. But it ought to be Kastniōtēs, as (one says) Pēliōtēs.

Καστωλοῦ πεδίων (*place*)^[AI] Kastōlous Plain: (a place) of the Dorians, as Xenophon says. It was so named because the Lydians say that they call the Dorians “Kastōloi.” There was also a city in Lydia, Kastōlos. The ethnic adjective is Kastōlios, as (one says) Spartōlios; and the possessive adjective is Kastōlikos.

Κασώριον (*other*)^[R] Kasorion: a brothel. Aristophanes: ’licking in the kasorion...’. An inhabitant is a ’kasorites’; and in the feminine ’kasoritis’ or ’kasoris’.

Κατάβαθος (*place*)^[AI] Katabathmos: a place in Libya between Ammon and Paraitonion. The inhabitant is called Katabathmitēs, just as [one says] Phellitēs from Phellos.

Κατακεκαυμένη (*region*)^[AI] Katakekaumenē: a district of the Ephesian territory. Strabo, book 13. The ethnic (gentilic) is Katakekaumenitēs: “entirely treeless, except for the vine that produces the wine called Katakekaumenitēs. Some conjecture that this came about as a result of lightning-strikes and fiery blasts”. There is also an island in the Erythraean Sea.

38.5772°N, 28.5200°E · Wikidata: *Katakekaumene*

Κατάνειρα (*city*)^[AI] Kataneira: neuter (sc. name); a city, as Theopompos in Book 36 of the *Philippika*. The inhabitant is *Kataneireus*, as (one says) *Megareus* (i.e. formed like the ethnicon from Megara).

Κατόνη (*city*)^[AI] Katane: a city of Sicily. Hekataios, in his *Europa*: “and after Katane, a city, and above it Mount Aitna.” From Katane was Charondas, the celebrated lawgiver among the Athenians. It is so called because the ship of Theokles the Chalkidian put in toward the river Amenanos; the Dorians, omitting the upsilon, call it *nan* (for *naun*, ‘ship’). Or else because, when Aitna collapsed, what was above became below. There is also another (Katane) opposite Lesbos, named in the plural. The ethnic is Katanaios, in masculine, feminine, and neuter.

37.5050°N, 15.0864°E · Wikidata: [Catane](#)

Καταννοί (*people*)^[AI] Katannoi: a people by the Caspian Sea. Hecataeus, in the work *Asia*.

Καταονία (*region*)^[AI] Kataonia: an outermost district of the Taurus. But Strabo says that this is part of Cappadocia. The inhabitants are called Kataones, just as those of Lykaonia are Lykaones.

Wikidata: [Cataonia](#)

Κάτρη (*city*)^[AI] Kátrē: a city of Crete, having the Ionic form, as Herodian says when writing about Olykra. The ethnic (gentilic) is Katraios, as (one says) Askraios.

35.2796°N, 23.7069°E · Wikidata: [Catre](#)

Καταβανία (*place*)^[AI] Kattabania: a settlement of Arabia Eudaemon (‘Fortunate Arabia’). Strabo, book 16: “Kattabania produces frankincense, while the Hatramotitis produces myrrh.” The ethnic (gentilic) is Kattabaneus.

Κάττουζα (*city*)^[AI] Kattouza: a city of Thrace, in which the Pygmies dwelt. The inhabitants are called Kattouzoι. And from the fact that the cranes set out from there, the place is said to be called Rakōlē. But by the Carians they were called Tussyloi.

Καύδιον (*city*)^[AI] Caudium: like Rhegium, a city of Italy. Dionysius, in Book 16 of the Roman Antiquities (wanting in Jacoby). The ethnicon is Caudinus, as he himself says, and (also) Caudina in the feminine.

41.0611°N, 14.6333°E · Pleiades: [101836793](#) · Wikidata: [Caudium](#)

Καυίνδανα (*village*)^[AI] Cauindana: a village of Isauria. Capito, in book 6 of the Isaurica. The villager/inhabitant: Cauindaneōtēs.

Καυκασία (*region*)^[AI] Cauconia: a region of the Caucones. It is formed from the genitive of *Caucon* (Καύκωνος), as (one has) *Marōn*—*Marōnos*—Marōneia, *Chairōn*—*Chairōnos*—Chairōneia, *Byzas*—*Byzantos*—Byzanteia. The ethnic name is *Cauconeites*, as *Zeletes*. It was so called either from King Caucon or from a river. Strictly, however, the form ought to be *Cauconios* from the genitive *Cauconos*, as *Antrōnios*. It is also said (sc. the ethnic) *Cauconis*, *Cauconias*, and *Cauconites*.

42.2611°N, 44.1211°E · Wikidata: [Caucasus](#)

Καύκασος (*mountain*)^[AI] Caucasus: the mountain, which they also call Paropanisus, the greatest of the mountains in Asia. The ethnic adjective is *Caucasius*; and (in the feminine) *Caucasia* for the country, from which comes *Caucasianus*, as (one says) *Caspianus*. Also in the neuter, *Caucasium*. It is also said with an iota, *Caucasis*, from which comes *Caucasites*, as *Oasites* (is formed) from *Oasis*.

42.2611°N, 44.1211°E · Wikidata: [Caucasus](#)

Καυλικοί (*people*)^[AI] Caulikoi: a people on the Ionian Gulf. Hekataios, in his *Euprhētē* (FGHist I F 92). They are named from a mountain which Apollonios mentions, saying that it is called Caulikon.

Καυλωνία (*city*)^[AI] Caulonia: a city of Italy, which Hecataeus calls Aulonia, because it lies in the middle of a valley (aulōn). For from the “valley” it was later renamed Caulonia, just as Metapontion (took its name) from the hero Metabos, and Epidaurus (was called) Epitaurus, and the Clazomenae (were called)

Plazomenae. There is also another (Caulonia) in Sicily, and there is also another among the Locrians. The ethnic is Cauloniatēs, as Apollōniatēs; the feminine Cauloniatis; also Caulōnios.

38.4454°N, 16.5787°E · Wikidata: *Caulonia*

Καῦνος (*city*)^[AI] Caunus: a city of Caria, named after Caunus, whose sister Byblis, having fallen in love, when he fled hanged herself. Hence the proverb (Diogenianus 5.71) “the Caunian love.” It is, however, a diseased (i.e. morbid) love; whence also Stratonikos the citharode, when he had carefully observed that the Caunians were pale, said: “As is the race of leaves, so too of men” (Il. 6.146). There is also another city in Crete. The ethnic is Caunios, and Caunia, and Caunaios.

36.8253°N, 28.6231°E · Wikidata: *Kaunos*

Καῦστριον (*place*)^[AI] Caÿstrion: a plain (pedion) of the Ephesian territory, named from the river Caÿstros, which was so called because it has the Katakekaumenē (‘Burnt’) region nearby. The ethnic is Caÿstrianos, and the feminine Caÿstriānē. They are also called Caÿstrioi.

Καφηρεὺς (*place*)^[AI] Kaphereus: a harbor-town (ἐπίγειον) of Euboea, which was called Kathēreus, because the Euboeans “cleansed out” (καθήρουν) those sailing there. The ethnonym is the same in form. The feminine is Kaphēris, and the possessive adjective Kaphērios.

Καφύαι (*city*)^[AI] Kaphyai: a city of Arkadia, [so called] either from Kapys, the father of Anchises, or from Kephisos. The citizen is called Kaphyeus and Kaphyatēs, as (one says) Karyatēs.

Κάψα (*city*)^[AI] Kapsa: a city of the territory of Chalkidikē, in the region of Pallēnē, bordering on the Thermaic Gulf. The citizen (ethnic) is Kapsaios.

Wikidata: *Campsa*

Κεβρανῖται (*people*)^[AI] Kebranitai: a people of Arabia Felix. Ouranios, in the third book of his *Arabika*.

Κεβρηνία (*region*)^[AI] Kebrēnía: a district of the Troad, named from Kebriōnos, son of Priam. Didymos (p. 181 Schmidt, though the fragment is lacking) says that Kebrēna is the city. Herodian, however, derives it from the river Kebrēnos. The inhabitant is called Kebrēnos, also Kebrin(e)us, and Kebryn(i)os.

Wikidata: *Kebrenia (Pauly-Wissowa)*

Κεγχρεαί (*city*)^[AI] Cenchreae: a city of the Troad, in which Homer spent time, learning the matters concerning the Trojans. (2) A city and harbor (epineion) of Corinth. (3) Of Italy. The ethnic is Cenchreates, as Corsēates. Poseidon too is called Kenchreios from his hero-son Kenchrios.

37.8824°N, 22.9925°E · Wikidata: *Cenchree*

Κεδρεαί (*city*)^[AI] Kedreai: a city of Caria. Hekataios in his Asia. The ethnic (gentilic) is Kedreates and Kedraios, with three syllables; also Kedreatikos.

36.9915°N, 28.2059°E · Wikidata: *Cedrae*

Κεδρωσσοί (*people*)^[AI] Kedrōssoi: a people near the Erythraean Sea. The ethnic (gentilic) is Kedrōsseis.

Κειριάδαι (*village*)^[AI] Keiriadai: a deme of the Hippothoontid tribe. The demesman is Keiriadēs. The local (topical) forms: from Keiriadai; to Keiriadai; in Keiriadai.

Κεκροπία χώρα καὶ Κεκροπις φυλή (*region*)^[AI] Kekropia, a region, and Kekropis, a phylē (tribe): from Kekrops. One also says Kekropios and Kekropia; and the ethnic is Kekropitēs, with feminine Kekropitis, and the local adverb (formed from the place-name) Kekropiathen. There is also a Kekropis, a region of Thrace. There is also a dēmos of Thessalonikē; the demotai are called Kekropioi.

Wikidata: *Kekropia (Pauly-Wissowa)*

Κεκρυφάλεια (*promontory*)^[H] Kekryphaleia: a certain headland, near which the Athenians defeated the Aiginetans. Some, however, say that it is an island in the Peloponnese. The ethnonym is 'Kekryphaleus'.

Wikidata: *Kekryphaleia*

Κελαδώνη (*city*)^[AI] Keladōnē: a city of Locris, as Dionysius Gigantiades [records] in the first book. The ethnic adjective is Keladōnaios.

Wikidata: *Keladone (Pauly-Wissowa)*

Κέλαιθοι (*people*)^[AI] Keláithoi: a Thesprotian ethnos, bordering on Thessaly. Rianos, book 4. They are also called Kelaithēs.

Κελαίθρα (*city*)^[AI] Kelaithra: a city of Boiotia, near Arne, named after Kelaithros.

Κίκονες^[AI] Cicones: (a) On the cities of the Cicones: ζ 33 (Zōnē); ι 103 (Ismaros); κ 254 (Kyzikos); μ 81 (Marōneia). (b) Eustathius on B 846 (I 564.1): “The Cicones are a Thracian people who caused trouble for Odysseus, as the Odyssey (ι 47–61) makes clear. And they were not far from the Marōneitai, as is shown—according to the Ethnologos—by the writer who wrote as follows: ‘And Euánthēs dwelt in Ciconia, where Marōneia is called.’ The word Kíkōn is also accented with a barytone accent according to two rules which the ancients set out; and they also say that there were two Orpheuses who were Cicones, one of them the son of Oiagros, ancient and much earlier than the later one by, as they themselves say, eleven generations.”

Κιναιδοκολπίται^[AI] Kinaidokolpítai: (a) an Arabian people. Zadrámē: “a kingdom of the Kinaidokolpítai, about which we shall speak under kappa.” They are a nation of Eudaimon Arabia. Marcianus, in his Periplus of it: “Zadrámē of the Kinaidokolpítai.”

Κόραξ (*mountain*)^[AI] Korax: a mountain between Kallipolis and Naupaktos. Polybios, book 20. The ethnic (gentilic) is Korakios, as (from) Atrax, Atrakios.

38.6958°N, 22.1033°E · Wikidata: *Korakas*

Κοραξοί (*people*)^[AI] Koraxoi: a people of the Kolchians, near the Koloï. Hekataios in his *Asia*. Also: the Koraxian Wall and the Koraxian country.

Κόρδυλος (*city*)^[AI] Cordytos, a city of Pamphylia. Hecataeus (mentions it) in his *Asia*. The ethnic (gentilic) is Cordytios.

Κορησσός (*city*)^[AI] Koressos: a city of the Ephesian territory. (So called) because Leto, after giving birth and carrying Artemis, came to be in that place, where her altar now stands; and when she asked whose place it was, she said, “maiden, yours” (korē, sos). The ethnic is Koressitēs. And perhaps from Koressis is also derived Koressēus. Also Koressia, a small town of Keos, and a harbor-settlement (epineion).

37.9435°N, 27.3335°E · Wikidata: *Coressus Harbor (Ephesus)*

Κόριλλα (*city*)^[AI] Korilla: a city of the Latins. Dionysius, in the 4th book of the Roman Antiquities. The ethnicon: Korillanoi.

Κόρινθος (*city*)^[AI] Corinth: a city within the Isthmus of the Peloponnese. Hecataeus in *Europe*. It was also called Ephyra, from Ephyra, daughter of Myrmex, the wife of Epimetheus. And Acrocorinth was called Epōpē, because from there Sisyphus saw the abduction of Aegina by Zeus. Then it was called “the City of Helios” because it is dry, then Pagos, then Ephyra. The citizens are Corinthians (Korinthioi), and in the feminine Korinthias. There is also the compound *korinthiourgēs*, as *attikourgēs*. Apollonius of Rhodes in *Canopus*: “*korinthiourgēs* is the form of columns.” And the Corinthian Gulf: the possessive adjective. And *korinthiazomai* means ‘to play the courtesan’, from the courtesans in Corinth, or ‘to pimp’. Aristophanes in *Cocalus*.

37.9058°N, 22.8787°E · Pleiades: [101849669](#) · Wikidata: [Ancient Corinth](#)

Κορίολλα (*city*)^[AI] Koriolla: a city of Italy. Dionysios, book 6 of the Epitome. The ethnic (gentilic) is Koriollanos, by addition of -nos, just as Myrleia gives Myrleanos by suppression of the i.

Κόριον (*place*)^[AI] Kóriōn: a place in Crete, named from some maiden (kórē). The citizen is Kórēsios. Also (there is) a lake Kōrēsía, and a sanctuary of Athena (called) Kōrēsía. These, then, have arisen from the word kórē (‘maiden’). But from Kóriōn the corresponding ethnic is Korieús.

35.1272°N, 24.6524°E · Wikidata: [Corium](#)

Κορκυρίς (*city*)^[AI] Korkyris: a city of Egypt, with the accent as in Halmyris, Argyris. But Psenyris, an Egyptian village, is accented on the penult. The citizen (ethnic) is Korkyritēs.

Κορνικόλος (*city*)^[AI] Kornikolos: a city of the Latins. Dionysios, book 3 of the Roman Antiquities. The ethnic (gentilic) is Kornikolanós.

Κοροκονδάμη (*place*)^[AI] Korokondamē: near Sinōpē. Artemidoros in Book 11 of the *Geographoumena*. The ethnicon is *Korokondamitēs*; and there is also a lake *Korokondamitis*.

45.2046°N, 36.6144°E · Wikidata: [Korokondama](#)

Κορομάνη (*city*)^[AI] Koromanē: a city on the Persian Gulf. Marcian in his Periplus. The ethnic (gentilic) is Koromanēnos, in accordance with the Persian formation; for (one says) Paraitakēnoi from Paraitakē.

Κόροντα (*city*)^[AI] Koronta, a city of Acarnania. Thucydides (mentions it) in Book 2. The ethnic (gentilic) is Koronteus, as (from) Samosata (comes) Samōsateus.

38.5898°N, 21.1595°E · Wikidata: [Coronta](#)

Κορόπη (*city*)^[AI] Koropē, a city of Thessaly. The citizen is called Koropaios. Nicander in the Thēriaka: “where Apollo the Koropaios established oracles and an ordinance for men.” But those who wrote commentaries on him—Theon and Plutarch and Demetrius of Phalerum—say: “Nicander [means] Apollo of Oropos and of Koropē. He does not know that it is a sanctuary of Amphiaraus, not of Apollo. And ‘Oropaios’ is said by omission of the kappa (Koropē).” Koropē, however, is a city of Thessaly. It is better to suppose that he has made a mistake; and one also writes Oropaios. For Oropē is a city of Euboea, where there is a very famous sanctuary of Apollo.”

39.3097°N, 23.1073°E · Wikidata: [Korope](#)

Κορουιών (*city*)^[AI] Korouiōn: a city of the Aicans in Italy. Dionysius, book 1 of the Roman Antiquities. The ethnic (gentilic) is Korouiōnios, as (one says) Andrōnios.

Κορπίλοι (*people*)^[AI] Korpiloi: some Thracians. Strabo, Book 7. The land (region) Korpilikē: “For Ainos lies in what was formerly called Apsynthis, but is now called Korpilikē.”

Wikidata: [Corpili](#)

Κορσεαί (*island*)^[AI] Korseai: an island of Ionia, opposite Samos. Hecataeus in the *Europa*. Herodian has *Korsia*, with iota; and the ethnicon is *Korseatēs*.

Wikidata: [Q137294818](#)

Κορσίς (*island*)^[AI] Korsis: an island in the Tyrrhenian Sea, [so called] from Korsē, a slave-girl of a herdsman. It is also called Korsikē. The ethnic (gentilic) is Korsioi.

Κορύδαλλα (*city*)^[AI] Korydalla: a city of the Rhodians. Hecataeus, in the *Asia*. The ethnic (gentilic) is Korydalleis.

36.3767°N, 30.2733°E · Wikidata: [Corydala](#)

Κορυδαλλός (*place*)^[AI] Korydallos: a deme of the Hippothoontid tribe. The demesman is Korydalleus. The local (adverbial and case) forms: Korydallothen (“from Korydallos”), Korydallonde (“to Korydallos”), Korydalloi (“at/in Korydallos”).

37.9857°N, 23.6419°E · Wikidata: [Korydallos](#)

Κορύλειον (*village*)^[AI] Koryleion: a notable village in Paphlagonia, named after Korylos, who ruled. The inhabitant (ethnic) is Koryleieus.

Κορυφαῖον (*mountain*)^[AI] Koryphaion: a mountain in the territory of Epidauros, in which Artemis Koryphaia is honored. Pausanias, book 2. The ethnic (gentilic) is Koryphaios.

Κορυφάσιον (*place*)^[AI] Koryphasion: a settlement in Laconia near Pylos. Thucydides, Book 5. But there are three Pylos-es in the proverb: “There is a Pylos before Pylos; and indeed there is another Pylos as well.” The ethnic (gentilic) is Koryphasieus and Koryphasios.

37.0000°N, 21.6844°E · Pleiades: [1309842053](#) · Wikidata: [Koryfasio](#)

Κορώνεια (*city*)^[AI] Korōneia: a city of Boiōtia. Hekataios in his *Europe*. Named from Korōnos son of Thersandros. In this place the *aspalax* (mole) is not found, although all Boiōtia has the animal; and even if someone brings one in from outside into the territory of the Korōneians, it is unable to live. (2) A city of the Peloponnese, between Sikyon and Korinth. (3) [A city] of Phthiōtis; and there is also a *phrourion* (fort) of Ambrakia. (4) A city of Kypros; there is also a peninsula off Attikē. (5) A city of the Salaminians, Korōnē. The citizen is Korōnaios and Korōneus. Some, however, say that from Korōneia [the ethnic] is Korōnieus, but from Korōnē it is Korōnaeus.

38.3926°N, 22.9569°E · Wikidata: [Koroneia](#)

Κορώνη (*city*)^[AI] Korōnē: a city of Messenia, as Apollodorus in Book 7 of the *Catalogue* [says]. The citizen is (called) Korōnaeus and Korōnaieus and Korōnaios. There is also a Korōnē, a district (moira) of Salamis in Cyprus. And (there is) also a third <***>. Its inhabitant is Korōnitēs. There is also a city of Bithynia.

36.9541°N, 21.9211°E · Wikidata: [Corone](#)

Κοσιάνα (*fortress*)^[AI] Kosiana: a fortress of Palestine. Charax, book 10: ‘on the coast of Syria.’ The ethnicon is Kosianeus, as (from) Tyana, Tyaneus.

Κόσσα (*city*)^[AI] Kossa: a city of the Oinotrians in the interior. Hekataios in his *Europa*. The citizens are called Kossanoi.

Κοσσαία (*region*)^[AI] Kossaia: a district of Persis. Strabo, book 16. The inhabitants are Kossaioi. There is also a small town in Thrace (called Kossaia).

Wikidata: [Q137473545](#)

Κοσσός (*mountain*)^[AI] Kossos: a mountain of Bithynia, as Demosthenes in the tenth book of his *Bithyniaka* [records]. The inhabitants are called Kossaioi.

41.0458°N, 24.8220°E · Pleiades: [1326459279](#) · Wikidata: [Kossos](#)

Κόσσυρος (*island*)^[AI] Kossyros: an island opposite the river Selinous in Sicily, and a homonymous city. Also, in Libya, the island Kossyra. The ethnic name from the former is Kossyrios, and the possessive adjective Kossyriakos or Kossyrinos; from the latter, Kossyraios.

Κοσύτη (*city*)^[AI] Kosyte: a city of Umbria. Ktesias, book 3 of the *Periēgēsis*. The ethnic is Kosytaíos, as Motyaíos (from Motyē), a city of Sicily.

Κοτιάειον (*city*)^[H] Kotiaeion: a city in Phrygia Epiktetos. Strabo, book 12. Some say that it ought to be 'Kosiaeion'; it seems to be from 'Kosas, Kosaeion' (as in 'Midas, Midaeion'), then 'Kosiaeion' by addition of 'i' and finally 'Kotiaeion' by shifting. The ethnonym is 'Kotiaeus'. There was a grammarian there: Alexander son of Asklepiades, styled 'the most learned', who wrote twenty-four books on miscellaneous matters.

39.4242°N, 29.9833°E · Pleiades: 101911159 · Wikidata: Kütahya

Κότραδης (*city*)^[AI] Kotrados: a city of Isauria. Capito, in Book 1 of the Isaurica. The ethnonym is Kotradeōtēs, formed from the genitive Kotradeōs.

Κοτύλαιον (*mountain*)^[AI] Kotylaion: a mountain of Euboeia, dedicated to Artemis, as Antimachos says in the second book of his *Artemis*.

Wikidata: Κοτύλαιον 2 (Pauly-Wissowa)

Κοτύρτα (*place*)^[AI] Kotýrta: a place (khóron) in Laconia. Thucydides. The ethnic (gentilic) is Kotyrtaíos.

Κοτύωρα (*village*)^[AI] Kotýōra: a village on the Pontos, as Arrian (Periplus of the Euxine Sea 16.3) [states]. The ethnic (gentilic) is Kotyōritai, just as from Abdera [comes] Abdēritai.

Wikidata: Kotyora

Κουρήs (*people*)^[AI] Kourēs: an Acarnanian. "And the Kourētēs and the Aitolians were fighting," says Homer (Il. 1.529). Also Koureus, a derivative form; and the feminine Kourētis; also Koureios and Koureia; and Kourissa in the feminine.

Κούριοι (*people*)^[AI] Kourioi: a people of the Sabines, who made war on the Romans. Charax, book 12. The members of the tribe are called Kouritai. The Romans too were called Kourites from him.

Κούριον (*city*)^[AI] Kourion: a city of Cyprus, named after Koureus, son of Kinyras. Herodotus, Book 5. The ethnic (gentilic) is Kourieus; and Aristoklēs was a Kourieus. The feminine is Kourias, and likewise the territory. There is also a city of Aitolia.

Wikidata: Kourio Episkopi

Κουρόπολις (*city*)^[AI] Kouropolis: a city of Caria. Apollonius, in the first book of his *Carica*. The ethnic (gentilic) is *Kouropolitai*.

Wikidata: Q137386909

Κοχλίουσα (*island*)^[AI] Kochlioussa: an island off Lycia. Alexander, in book 2 of On Lycia, [says it is so called] because snails are found on it. The ethnic adjective is Kochliousios.

Κραβασία (*city*)^[AI] Krabasia: a city of the Iberians. Hecataeus in the *Europa*. The ethnic is *Krabasios* and *Krabasieus* and *Krabasiatēs*; also *Krabasianos* with reference to the territory.

Κράγος (*mountain*)^[AI] Cragos: a mountain of Lycia. (So) Alexander, book 2 of the Lyciaca. It is named from Cragos, son of Tremilas, whose mother was the nymph Praxidike. Here too are the caves so called of the 'wild gods'. For they say that those about Cragos were made immortal. The ethnic (gentilic) is Kragios. There is also another mountain, Anticragos.

Wikidata: Cragus

Κράδη (*city*)^[AI] Krádē: a city of Caria. Hecataeus, in his *Circuit of Asia*. The ethnic (demonym) is Kradētēs, as (one says) Sidētēs.

Κράμβουσα (*island*)^[AI] Krambousa: an island near Seleukeia of Isauria. Strabo, Book 14. The ethnic (gentilic) is Krambousios or Krambousaios.

Κράμβουτις (*city*)^[AI] Kramboutis: a city of Egypt. Hekataios, in the *Periēgēsis* of Libya. The citizen is called *Kramboutitēs*, as (one says) *Naukratitēs*. Herodian writes it with omicron—*Krambotis*—with the accent on the antepenult (proparoxytone), as (in) *Abotis*.

Κραναή (*island*)^[AI] Kranaē: an island of Laconia. Homer (Il. 3.445): “and on the island of Kranaē we lay together.” It lies off Gytheion. In this way Attica too was called from Kranaos. For some have taken the Homeric phrase “at Kranaē” in this sense, as meaning “in Attica” instead. It is now called Helenē. It seems to me that Alexander indicates not the voyage made through the islands, the one that leads inside, but the outer one. For, supposing that he would be pursued, he takes Crete on the left and, coasting along Asia, comes to Phoenicia. The ethnicon: if it is that of the Laconian (island), Kranaatēs, as Karyatēs; but if that of Attica, Kranaios, as Athēnaios.

36.7542°N, 22.5739°E · Wikidata: *Cranae*

Κράνεια (*place*)^[AI] Kraneia: a village of the Ambrakiōtai. Theopompos in book 51. The ethnic is Kraneiātēs, as (one says) Maleiātēs, as Sophokles states in the Larisaioi.

39.9517°N, 21.9700°E · Pleiades: *101855003* · Wikidata: *Krania*

Κρανίδες (*place*)^[H] Kranides: a community near the Black Sea. Parthenios in the Anthippe. The ethnonym is ‘Kranitai’.

Wikidata: *Q137363088*

Κράνιοι (*city*)^[AI] Kraniōi: a city on the island of Kephallēnia. The island is a tetrapolis, named after the sons of Kephalos—Prōnos, Samos, Pēleus, and Kraniōs. The ethnic (gentilic) is Kraniēis.

Wikidata: *Sensenbrenner syndrome*

Κραννών (*city*)^[AI] Crannon: a city of Thessaly in Pelasgiotis, in the Tempe, as Hecataeus says in his *Europa*. There is also another city of Athamania, named after Crannon son of the Pelasgian. In this place they say there are only two ravens, as Callimachus relates in the *Marvels* and Theopompos. And whenever they hatch other (young), leaving them an equal number, they depart. The citizen is *Crannōnios*. Herodotus: “And from Thessaly came Diactorides of the Scopadae, a Crannōnios.” And the city Crannon is 100 stades distant from Gyrtion, as Strabo says. Homer too (N 301) calls the Crannonians *Ephyroi*, and the Gyrtionians *Phlegyai*. There is also a feminine form *Crannōnis*, formed from the genitive.

39.5005°N, 22.3025°E · Wikidata: *Cranon*

Κρασέριον (*place*)^[AI] Kraserion: a locality of Sicily. (So) Philistos. The ethnic (gentilic) is Kraserinos.

Wikidata: *Kraserion*

Κραστός (*city*)^[AI] Krastos: a city of Sicily, of the Sicani. Philistos, in Book 13 of the Sicelika. From this city came Epicharmos the comic poet and Lais the courtesan, as Neanthes relates in his *On Illustrious Men*. The city also has very comely women, as Philemon says. Apion adds that Polemon alone said that Lais was a Corinthian woman. The citizen is called Krastinos, and the feminine Krastinē.

37.6904°N, 13.5921°E · Wikidata: *Crastus*

Κρέμη (*city*)^[AI] Krēmē: a city of Pontus. (So) Phlegon, in the *Chronicles*. The ethnic (gentilic) is Krēmēsios, as (one says) Ithakēsios.

Κρεμμύων (*village*)^[AI] Kremmyōn: a village of Corinth. Eudoxus, in the sixth book of his *Circuit of the Earth*. The citizen is called Kremmyōnios. “In it they tell the story of the Kremmyōnian sow, which they say was the mother of the Calydonian boar and [one] of the labours of Theseus.” But Favorinus says that she was the mother of the Erymanthian and the Calydonian (boar). Her proper name was called Phaia. There is also Krommyōn, a city of Libya, with omicron (‘o’); and (so says) Hecataeus. The ethnic is Krommyōnios, and (the feminine/territorial form) Krommyōnia.

Κρεῦσις (*city*)^[AI] Kreusis: a city of Boeotia, situated directly opposite the Megarid, as Herodian says. The genitive is *Kreusios*; the ethnic (gentilic) is *Kreusieus*.

38.2081°N, 23.1103°E · Wikidata: *Creusis*

Κρηνίδες (*city*)^[AI] Krenides: a city of Macedonia, which Philip renamed Philippi. The ethnic (gentilic) is Krenitai.

41.0132°N, 24.2841°E · Wikidata: *Krenides*

Κρήσιον (*city*)^[AI] Krēsion: a city of Cyprus. Theopompos, in the *Philippika*, book 15. The ethnic (gentilic) is Krēsieus, as (one says) Sounieus.

Κρηῖσσα (*city*)^[AI] Krēssa: a city of Paphlagonia, which Meriones founded after the Trojan War; but Zeilas, the son of Nicomedes, captured it. Demosthenes [states that] the ethnic is Krēssaioi (“Krēssan”).

40.3512°N, 26.6259°E · Wikidata: *Kressa*

Κρηστῶνη (*city*)^[AI] Krestōnē: a city of Thrace. It seems to be the same as the Krestōn mentioned by Herodotus. Lycophron (937): “to swear by the god of Krestōnē.” The citizen is Krestōnaïos, in Pindar. But Rhiannus says that they themselves are Krestōnioi. Hecataeus, however, has Krestōnes themselves in Europe. Also Krestōnikon, the possessive adjective.

Wikidata: *Creston*

Κρήτη (*island*)^[AI] Crete: the largest island, which Archilochus called *Kreētēn* by pleonasm. Some say it was called *Kourētē* from the Kourēs, and *Krētē* by syncope; others, from Krētos, son of Zeus and the nymph Idaia; others, from Krētē, one of the Hesperides; others, from some earthborn Krētos. Better, however, [to derive it] from *Krēs, Krētos* → *Krētē*, as [one has] *Thraikē* and *Chitōnē* and *euphronē*. Poetically it is also said *Krētai*. One also says *Krēs, Krētos* and *Krēssa*; also *Krētaios* in the feminine and the neuter as well; and *Krēteus* and *Krētēos* and the possessive adjective *Krētēios*, with feminine *Krētēias*. Also *Krētaiēus* and *Krēsios* from *Krēs*, and the feminine *Krēsias* and *Krēsia* and neuter *Krēsion*. And from the genitive *Krētos* [comes] *Krētis*, and by changing t to s, *Krēsis*. And the possessive adjective *Krētikos*. The island is also called *Aeria* and *Chthonia* and *Idaia*.

35.3097°N, 24.8933°E · Pleiades: *85684655* · Wikidata: *Crete*

Κρητινία (*place*)^[AI] Kretinia: a place of Rhodes, in which dwelt the people about Althaemenes—he who, having received an oracle that he would kill his father, fled; and by night, encountering him by ship off Rhodes, and supposing them to be pirates, he slays his father. Above it are the Atabyria mountains, from which (comes) Zeus Atabyrios.

Κριθῶτη (*city*)^[AI] Krithōtē: a city of the Hellespont, 80 stades distant from Kardia. The ethnic (gentilic) is Krithōsios, as Perkōsios. There is also a headland of Akarnania.

40.4067°N, 26.6517°E · Wikidata: *Krithotai*

Κρίμισα (*city*)^[AI] Krimisa: a city of Italy, near Kroton and Thourioi. Lykophron (913). [So called] from the nymph Krimisa. The ethnic (demonym) is Krimisaioi, in the feminine and in the neuter as well. Also [the name of] a river.

39.3965°N, 17.1467°E · Wikidata: *Krimisa*

Κρῖσα (*city*)^[AI] Crisa: a city of Phokis. Hekataios in his *Europa*. (So called) from Krisos, son of Phokos. The ethnic is **Krisaios**, and (there is also) the **Krisaiōn plain**. There are also other places called Crisa: a Trojan one. There is also a Crisa in Aiolis. Some say it is the same as Kirrha. The feminine is said (to be) **Krisēias**, as (formed) from **Kriseus**.

38.4660°N, 22.4639°E · Wikidata: *Crisa*

Κριώα (*village*)^[H] Krioa: a deme of the Antiochis tribe. A deme-member is a 'Krioeus'. The locatives are Kriothern by syncope, as well as Krioze and Kriosi.

Wikidata: [Krioa](#)

Κρόβυζοι (*people*)^[AI] Krobyzoi: an ethnos toward the south wind of the Ister. Hekataios, in his *Europa*. From them comes the land called Krobyzikē.

Κροκέαι (*city*)^[AI] Krokeai: a city of Laconia, one of the hundred cities. The name is also used in the singular. The inhabitants are Krokeatai. The local (adverbial) form is Krokeēthen ("from Krokeai").

36.8831°N, 22.5469°E · Pleiades: [101848195](#) · Wikidata: [Krokees](#)

Κροκοδείλων πόλις (*city*)^[AI] Crocodilopolis: a city in the Lake of Moiris in Egypt. Herodotus, Book 2. And it was given this name as follows: Menas the king, being pursued by his own hounds, fled on horseback; but when the horse fell into Lake Moiris, he was seized by a crocodile and carried out to the opposite shore, and thus it received its name—and he founded a city and consecrated the crocodiles. He also proclaimed that no one was to kill the animal, and that it should be regarded as a god. The citizen is called a Crocodilopolite.

29.1166°N, 30.7500°E · Wikidata: [Crocodilopolis](#)

Κροκύλειον (*island*)^[AI] Krokyleion: an island of Ithaka. Thucydides, Book 3. The ethnic is Krokyleus. But Herakleōn son of Glaukos says that Ithaka is fourfold, of which the first part lies toward the south and the sea, the second is Neion, the third Krokyleion, and the fourth Aigilipas.

38.4550°N, 21.9699°E · Wikidata: [Crocyleium](#)

Κρομμυών (*city*)^[AI] Krommyōn: a city near Askalōn. Philemon in *The Ephebos*. The citizen (ethnic) is *Krommyōnios*.

37.9500°N, 23.1167°E · Wikidata: [Krommyon](#)

Κρομούσσα (*island*)^[AI] Kromyou(sa): an island of Iberia. Hekataios, in his *Europa*. The ethnic (gentilic) is *Kromyousios*.

Κρόσσα (*city*)^[AI] Krossa: a city on the Pontos. Hekataios, in his *Asia*. The ethnic name is **Krossaios**, also in the feminine and in the neuter.

40.3500°N, 23.1000°E · Wikidata: [Crusis](#)

Κρόταλλα (*city*)^[AI] Krotalla: a city of Italy. Hekataios in the *Europa*. The ethnic (gentilic) is **Krotallaios**, as **Abolla** [has] **Abollaios**.

Wikidata: [crotalum](#)

Κρότων (*city*)^[AI] Kroton: a notable city of Italy, near Rhegion. It is accented with a grave (i.e. on the penult) when it denotes either the city or the mountain from which the river Aisaros flows; but the form used of the dog-destroying (herb/plant) is accented with an acute. There is also another city, metropolis of Tyrrhenia; and a third in Italy. The inhabitants are called Krotoniatai, and in the feminine Krotoniatis; also Krotonios and Krotonia, and (feminine forms) Krotoniatis and Krotonias.

39.0812°N, 17.1280°E · Wikidata: [Kroton](#)

Κρουσίς (*region*)^[AI] Krousis: a district of Mygdonia. Strabo, book 7. The genitive is Krousidōs. (The name is) derived from Krousius, son of Mygdon. According to local usage the ethnic is Krousideus, as (one says) Chalkideus; but there is also Krousieus. There is also a feminine homonym, Krousis, meaning "Krousis-land."

40.3500°N, 23.1000°E · Wikidata: [Crusis](#)

Κρουστομερία (*city*)^[AI] Kroustoméria: a city of the Sabines, which resisted Romulus. Dionysius, *Roman Antiquities* book 2. The ethnic (demonym) is Kroustomerinos.

Κρύα (*city*)^[AI] Krya: a city of Lycia. Artemidorus, in Book 1 of the *Epitomē*. The ethnic (gentilic) is Kryeus: “There are also other islands belonging to the Kryeis, Karysis and Alina”.

Κρυασσός (*city*)^[AI] Kryassos: a city of Karia, so called from Kryassos the Karian. The citizen (ethnic) is Kryasseus.

Wikidata: Kryassos

Κρωβιάλος (*village*)^[AI] Krobialos: a small town by the Pontic (coast). Apollonius, book 2: “Krobialos and Kromna and wooded Cyturus.” The inhabitants are called Krobialeis.

Wikidata: Crobialus

Κρῶμνα (*city*)^[AI] Kromna: a city of Paphlagonia—now Amastris, as has been said. Some, however, say it is a district (chōrion) of Amastris. The ethnicon: Kromnitēs and Kromnaios and Kromnaieus. There is also a city of the Peloponnese, with the name used in the masculine and in the feminine, and both in the singular and in the plural, deriving from Kromnos son of Lykaon.

41.8296°N, 32.6709°E · *Wikidata: Cromna*

Κρωπία (*place*)^[AI] Kropia: a deme of the Leontis tribe. Phrynichus, however, says Kropiada. And Androktion says that the deme is Kropas. The demotic is Kropidēs. The local forms: ‘from Kropidai’ (ek Kropidōn), ‘in Kropidai’ (en Kropidōn), and ‘from Kropia’ (Kropiathen), ‘to Kropia’ (Kropiande), and ‘among/in Kropia’ (Kropiasin).

37.9000°N, 23.8733°E · *Pleiades: 101875609* · *Wikidata: Koropi*

Κρῶς (*city*)^[AI] Krōs: a city of Egypt. Hekataios, in the *Periēgēsis of Asia*. The citizen is called Krōitēs, and there is also a Krōitēs nome. There is also Krōis, a city of the Arabs.

Κτησιφῶν (*city*)^[AI] Ctesiphon: a city of Assyria. Marcian in the *Periplous*. The ethnic (gentilic) is *Ctesiphontios*.

33.0936°N, 44.5808°E · *Wikidata: Ctesiphon*

Κτιμένη (*city*)^[AI] Ktimenē: a city of Thessaly, given by Peleus as a gift to Phoenix; its inhabitants Homer (Il. 9.484) says are Dolopians—just as he speaks of the Sintians of Lemnos (Il. 1.594; Od. 8.294), and the Trojans of Ilion and Zeleia (Il. 2.824), and the Epeians of Elis (Il. 2.619), and the Phaeacians of Scheria (Od. 5.35, 386; 6.55, etc.), and the Abantes, i.e. the Euboeans (Il. 2.536). Also: “Ktimenē in Dolopia” (Apollonius Rhodius 1.68). The ethnic (gentilic) is—by analogy with Klazomenios—Ktimenios and Ktimēnaios.

39.0665°N, 21.9837°E · *Wikidata: Ktimene*

Κύαλος (*city*)^[AI] Kyālos: a city of Lydia, founded by Kyālos, son of Zeus. The ethnic (gentilic) is Kyālios, as (from) Pharsalos (comes) Pharsālios.

Wikidata: Κύαλος (Pauly-Wissowa)

Κύαρδα (*city*)^[AI] Kyarda: a city of Caria, named after Kyārdos, a king of the Carians, son of Bargasos. The ethnic (gentilic) is Kyardeus, as (in the formation) Larandeus.

Wikidata: Κύαρδα (Pauly-Wissowa)

Κυβασσός (*city*)^[AI] Kybas(s)os: a city of Caria, as (also) Kabassos. The ethnicon is Kybas(seus), as Halikarnasseus.

Wikidata: Q136700105

Κυβέλεια (*city*)^[AI] Cybeleia: a city of Ionia. Hecataeus (mentions it) in his **Asia**. Herodian, however, says that Cybele is a city of Phoenicia. There is also Cybela in Phrygia; and Cybela, a sacred mountain, from which Cybele—Rhea—is said to be so called, and (the epithets) Cybelegenēs and Cybelis. Pisander, in book ten.

Κύβος (*city*)^[AI] Kybos: a city of the Ionians in Libya, (in the region) of the Phoenicians. Hecataeus in his **Periegesis** of it: “and a harbour ... somewhere, a headland, and Kybo.” The citizen is called **Kyboitēs**, as **Saboitēs** (is formed) from **Sabous**, or **Kybitēs**, as **Boutitēs** from **Bous**.

Κυδαθήναιον (*place*)^[AI] Kydathenaion: a deme of the Pandionis tribe. The demotic is Kydathenaieus. From there came Nikokhares the comic poet (test. 2 Kassel/Austin); and [one says] “a Kydathenaian dog” (Ar. Wasps 895). The local/locative forms: from Kydathenaioi to Kydathenaioi, in Kydathenaioi.

37.9740°N, 23.7306°E · Wikidata: [Kydathenaion](#)

Κυδαντίδαι (*place*)^[AI] Kydantidai: a deme of the Aigeis tribe; but according to Phrynichos, of the Ptolemais. The demotic is Kydantidēs. The local (topical) forms: ‘from Kydantidai’ (ek Kydantidōn), ‘to Kydantidai’ (es Kydantidōn), ‘in Kydantidai’ (en Kydantidōn).

Wikidata: [Q137386873](#)

Κύδνα (*city*)^[AI] Kydna, a city of Macedonia. Theagenes in his **Makedonika**. It is, through a corruption of the name, called Pydna. The ethnic adjective is Pydnaios. There is also the Kydnos, a river of Cilicia.

Wikidata: [Kydna \(Pauly-Wissowa\)](#)

Κύδραι (*city*)^[AI] Kydrai: a city of the Deuriopes. Strabo, Book 7.

Wikidata: [Q137386867](#)

Κύδραρα (*city*)^[AI] Kydrara: a city. Herodotus, book 7. The ethnic is Kydraraíos, like Megaraíos. It lies by the borders of the Phrygians.

Wikidata: [Kydrara \(Pauly-Wissowa\)](#)

Κυδρήνη (*city*)^[AI] Cydrēnē: a city of Armenia, not (to be written) as some have it, Cydros. The ethnic (adjectival form) is Cydrēnaios.

Κυδωνία (*city*)^[AI] Kydōnia: a city of Crete, formerly Apollōnia, named after Kydōn, son of Apollōn and Akakallis, daughter of Minōs. (2) A city of Sicily. (3) Of Libya. The citizen is called Kydōniatēs, and also Kydōn, Kydōnios, and Kydōnaios; and in the feminine Kydōnia and Kydōnis; and a man is Kydōnikos.

35.5167°N, 24.0167°E · Pleiades: [101752343](#) · Wikidata: [Chania](#)

Κύζικος (*city*)^[AI] Cyzicus: a city of the Propontis, situated on a peninsula. It was also called the island of Arkton; the ethnic is Cyzicenus, and in poetry Cyzicenis (fem.). Homer says that the inhabitants of Cyzicus are Doliones, just as he calls those who inhabit Ismarus Cicons. The possessive adjective Cyzicenic(us) is also used; and they even employ the simple form Cyzicenus in place of a possessive, as in the phrase “Tyrrhenian bonds” instead of “Tyrrhenic,” i.e. harsh bonds, because the Tyrrhenians are pirates.

40.3878°N, 27.8706°E · Wikidata: [Cyzicus](#)

Κύθηρα (*island*)^[AI] Kythēra: an island having a homonymous city, near Crete, so called from Kythēros the Phoenician. It was also called Porphyrōusa (“Purple Isle”) because of the beauty of the purple-fish (porphyrai) around it, as Aristotle says. The inhabitants are Kythērioi; and Kythēria is both the woman (fem. ethnicon) and the island. It is also said (sc. in the feminine form) Kythēraia.

36.2575°N, 22.9975°E · Wikidata: [Kythira](#)

Κύθηρος (*village*)^[AI] Kythēros: a deme of the Pandionid tribe. The demotic is Kythērios. The local (forms) are Kythērothen and Kythēronde.

37.9076°N, 23.9843°E · Wikidata: *Kytheros*

Κύθνος (*island*)^[AI] Kythnos: an island off Dryopis, one of the Cyclades, named after Kythnos its founder. It was also called Ophioussa and Dryopis. The islander is (called) Kythnios. Also (there is) Kythnian cheese, and Kydias the painter.

37.3833°N, 24.4167°E · Wikidata: *Kythnos*

Κυκνίτις (*place*)^[AI] Cyncnitis: (the place) over which Cyncnus was king. Sophocles in *Peleus*, and in *Shepherds*: “a Cyncnitian shout.”

Κύλλανδος (*city*)^[AI] Kyllandos: a city of Caria. Hekataios, in the *Asia*. The ethnic (gentilic) is Kyllandeus.

37.0677°N, 28.4422°E · Wikidata: *Cyllandus*

Κυλλήνη (*mountain*)^[AI] Cyllene: a mountain of Arcadia, at a distance of nine stades from the foot (sc. of the mountain), so called from Cyllene, a Naiad nymph. On this mountain, they say, the thrushes become white, but nowhere else at all, and they utter variegated cries; they are hunted by moonlight, but by day, if anyone should attempt it, they are extremely hard to catch. There is also a Cyllene, the harbor (epineion) of the Eleians. The ethnic is Κυλληνεύς and Κυλλήνιος; and Hermes is called Κύλλιος by syncope (contraction) of Κυλλήνιος.

37.9356°N, 21.1450°E · Pleiades: *1125853381* · Wikidata: *Cyllene*

Κύμη (*city*)^[AI] Kymē: a city of Aiolis, opposite Lesbos, named from Kymē the Amazon. It was also called Amazonion. The ethnic (gentilic) is Kymaios. From here were Ephoros the historian and Hesiodos, (both) Kymaioi. There is also another (Kymē), called Phrikōnitis. This one, and Lesbos as well, is mocked for dull-wittedness. And there is also another in Italy; its ethnic is Kymeus. A fourth (is) in Elis; a fifth in Euboeia; a sixth in Pamphylia. There is also an island near Sicily.

38.7592°N, 26.9364°E · Wikidata: *Cyme*

Κύναιθα (*city*)^[AI] Kynaintha: a city of Arcadia, named from Kynaitos, one of the sons of Lykaon. The ethnic (gentilic) is Kynaitheus; also Kynaithaieus and Kynaithaieus, derived from the tetrasyllabic form Kynaitaia. There is also Kynaintha, a city of Ithaka, beneath Mount Nēritos.

38.0330°N, 22.1280°E · Wikidata: *Cynaetha*

Κυνέτεια (*city*)^[AI] Kyneteia: a city of Argos. Callimachus, book 2. The citizens are called Kyneteis and Kyneteiatai; for such forms are not uncommon among the Argives.

Wikidata: *Kynetia (Pauly-Wissowa)*

Κυνή (*city*)^[AI] Kynē: a city of Lydia. Hekataios in his *Asia*. The ethnic (gentilic) is *Kyneus* and *Kynios*.

Wikidata: *witch hunt*

Κυνητικόν (*place*)^[AI] Kynētikón: a place in Iberia near the Ocean. Hērodōros, in book 10 of the *On Heracles*. The inhabitants are called Kynētes and Kynēsioi.

Κύνθος (*mountain*)^[AI] Kynthos: [sc. a place-name] in Antimachus, in Book 1 of the Thebaid. The inhabitant is Kynthios, used also in the feminine and in the neuter. Also (the ethnics) Kynthiōtēs, and Kynthiōtis in the feminine.

37.3950°N, 25.2720°E · Wikidata: *Cynthus*

Κύννα (*village*)^[AI] Kynna: a small town near Herakleia, named either after one of the Amazons or after Kynnus, the brother of Koios. The ethnic (gentilic) is Kynnaios.

Wikidata: *Cynna*

Κῦνος (*place*)^[AI] Kynos: the epineion (harbour) of Opous, according to Philon and Pausanias. Hekataios, however, says that it is itself a polis. Homer (Il. 2.531): “who dwelt in Kynos and in Opous and in Kalliaros.” The inhabitants are called Kynioi and Kynaioi.

38.7233°N, 23.0625°E · Wikidata: *Cynus*

Κυνόσαργες (*place*)^[AI] Kynosarges: a gymnasium in Attica and also a deme, named after Diomos, from whom the place at Athens is called Diomeia. For Diomos, while sacrificing to Herakles as to a god, showed the sacrificial portions (ta xenōsōn hiera) to Herakles the hero; and then a white dog snatched up the high-pieces and carried them to this spot. The demotic (ethnic) and the form derived from the place are ‘from Kynosarges’; and (one says) ‘to the place, to Kynosarges’, and ‘in the place, in Kynosargei’.

37.9666°N, 23.7327°E · Wikidata: *Cynosarges*

Κυνὸς κεφαλαί (*mountain*)^[AI] Kynos Kephalai: ridges of Thessaly. Polybius, book 18. There was also a small place in the territory of Thebes, from which (came) [the man described thus]: “Pindaros, son of Daiphantos, a Boeotian from Kynos Kephalai, a composer of songs.”

Wikidata: *Κυνὸς κεφαλαί (Pauly-Wissowa)*

Κυνόσουρα (*promontory*)^[AI] Kynosoura: a headland of Arcadia, named after Kynosouros, [son] of Hermes. The ethnic is Kynosoureus; and in the feminine, Kynosouris.

37.9446°N, 23.5595°E · Wikidata: *Kynosoura*

Κυνόσσημα (*place*)^[AI] Kynossēma: a place in Libya. Hekataios in his *Periegesis* of it. There is also another locality (of the same name). The ethnic (gentilic) is formed from the genitive: Kynossēmateus.

Wikidata: *Cynossema*

Κύνουρα (*city*)^[AI] Kynoura: a city of Argos, named from Kynouros, son of Perseus. Pausanias, Book 3. The ethnic (gentilic) is Kynoureus, and the feminine Kynouris; also Kynourios and Kynouria (and the neuter); and the possessive (adjectival) form is Kynouriakos.

Κυνῶν νῆσος (*island*)^[AI] Kynōn Nēsos: an island of Libya. [So] Alexander, in the third book of his *Libyka*. The islander is called a Kynonēsītēs.

Κυνῶν πόλις (*city*)^[AI] Cynōn Polis: an Egyptian city. The inhabitant is called a Cynopolites. In this city Anubis is honoured.

30.8961°N, 31.2342°E · Wikidata: *Cynopolis*

Κύον (*city*)^[AI] Kyon: a city of Caria. Apollonios in the fourth book of his **Karika**. Formerly (called) Kanēbion. The ethnic (gentilic) is Kyītēs (Kyuitēs).

Κύπαιθα (*city*)^[AI] Kypaitha: a city of Libya. The citizen is (called) Kypaitheus.

Κυπαρισσήεις (*city*)^[AI] Kyparissēeis: a city of Messenia. Homer (Iliad 2.593): “and they inhabited Kyparissēeis and Amphigeneia.” The ethnic (gentilic) is Kyparissēentios.

Κυπαρισσία (*city*)^[AI] Kyparissia: a city of Triphylia, which used to be called Eranna. The ethnic (gentilic) is Kyparisseus; and Kyparissia is (also) Athena (sc. Athena under the epithet Kyparissia).

37.2508°N, 21.6705°E · Pleiades: *101848313* · Wikidata: *Kyparissia*

Κυπάρισσος (*city*)^[AI] Cyparissus: a city on Parnassus, in the region of Delphi, formerly called Erannus. Homer (Iliad 2.519): “they who held Cyparissus and rocky Pytho.” (So called) from Cyparissus the Minyan; others (derive it) from the abundance of cypresses there—some say it is also called Cyparissounta and Apolloniad. The ethnic adjective is Cyparisseus.

Κύπασσις (*city*)^[AI] Kypasis: a city in the region of the Hellespont. Hekataios in his *Europa*. The ethnic (gentilic) is Kypasitēs.

Wikidata: Kypasis (Pauly-Wissowa)

Κύπη (*fortress*)^[AI] Kypē: a fort in Sicily. Philistos, in Book 9 of the Sicilian Histories. The ethnic (gentilic) is Kypaios.

Κύπρος (*island*)^[AI] Cyprus: a large [and most renowned] island, situated in the Pamphylian Gulf, [as the periegete Dionysius says: “And Cyprus, within the radiance of the Pamphylian gulf.” It was named] from Cyprus, the daughter of Cinyras, [or of Byblos and Aphrodite, as Philostephanus in his On Islands and Istros in his Colonies of the Egyptians have related], or from the flower called kypros that grows there. Astynomus says it was called Krypton (‘Hidden’) because it is often concealed by the sea; then (it was called) Cyprus. It was also called Kerastis, from having many headlands, and (also) Kerastias, and Amathousia, and Maeionis, and Sphēkeia, and Akamantis. The ethnic names are Kyprios (masc.), Kypria (fem.), and Kypriion (neut.), also Kypriakos, and Kyprieus and Kypritēs. There is also a Libyan Cyprus; its ethnic name is Kypritēs.

34.7761°N, 32.4264°E · Wikidata: Cyprus

Κύραυνις (*island*)^[AI] Kyraunis: an island off the Gyzantes in Libya, as (reported by) Herodotus, book 4. The islander (ethnic adjective) is Kyraunitēs.

Κύρβασσα (*city*)^[AI] Kyrbasa: (accented) like Pēdasa, Mēdmasa; a city of Caria. The citizen is called Kyrbaseus.

Wikidata: Κύρβασσα (Pauly-Wissowa)

Κύρβη (*city*)^[AI] Kyrbē: a city of Pamphylia. Hecataeus, in the *Asiā*. The ethnicon (name of the inhabitant): Kyrbaios.

Wikidata: kyrbeis

Κύρη (*island*)^[AI] Kyrē: an island in the Persian Gulf. Hekataios in the second book of the *Periēgēsis*. The islander is Κυραῖος (*Kyrāios*), as Ἀσκραῖος (*Askrāios*).

32.8167°N, 21.8500°E · Wikidata: Cyrene

Κυρήνη (*city*)^[AI] Cyrene, a city of Libya, named either from Cyrene daughter of Hypseus (according to Pindar) or from the local spring Kyra. There is also a Cyrene in Iberia, and another in Massalia. The ethnic (gentilic) is Cyrenaios (“Cyrenaean”). From there was Eratosthenes, son of Agacleus, the historian. Also (the form) Kyrēnaīs, as (one says) Thēbaīs; and Kyrēnitēs.

32.8167°N, 21.8500°E · Wikidata: Cyrene

Κύρης (*city*)^[AI] Kyres: (genitive) Kyretos, a polis, as [are] Phagres, Mendes, and Adrymes. The ethnic adjective is Kyresios.

32.8167°N, 21.8500°E · Wikidata: Cyrene

Κύρις (*city*)^[AI] Kyris: a metropolis of the Sabines. The ethnic (gentilic) is Kyrītēs; the possessive (adjectival) forms are Kyrītios, and Kyrītia—Hera (so called).

Κύρνος (*island*)^[AI] Kyrnos: an island to the north of Iapygia. Hekataios in the *Europa*. The ethnic is *Kyrnioi* and *Kyrnaioi*. They say that the Kyrnaioi are exceedingly long-lived (and these dwell around Sardōna), because they make constant use of honey; and in fact this is produced in greatest abundance among them.

Κύρου πόλις (*city*)^[AI] Kyrou polis: it is also called Kyreschata, a city at the farthest extremities of Persis. The citizen, in our usage, is Kyropolitēs; but among the Persians (they are called) Kyreschatēnoi, as (also) Araxēnoi and Kambysēnoi.

Κύρρος (*city*)^[AI] Kyrros: a city of Syria; its acropolis is Gindaros. The citizen is called Kyrrestēs, as Polybius [attests]; and Athena is (called) Kyrrestis. The territory, too, is (called) Kyrrestikē. Strabo. But Demetrios, the son of Antigonos, says that Kyrrestēs is written with eta (η).

36.7442°N, 36.9592°E · Wikidata: *Cyrrhus*

Κυρταία (*city*)^[AI] Kyrtaia: a city on the Erythraean Sea, to which Artaxerxes banished Megabyzus. Ctesias, Book 3 of the Persica. The ethnic name, as formed from the craft/occupation, is Kyrtaianos; but as formed from the region/country, Kyrtaïēnos, as (one says) Sōphēnos and Araxēnos.

Κύρτος (*city*)^[AI] Cyrtos: a city of Egypt in the interior. From this place came Dionysius, a distinguished physician, called Kyrtos from his native city, not from his bodily condition (i.e. ‘hunchback’); Herennius Philo mentions him in his work On Physicians. The accent of the ethnic name is acute, homophonous with the affection/disease, whereas that of the proper name of the city is grave, as (in the pair) kóntos and póntos.

Wikidata: *Κύρτος 2 (Pauly-Wissowa)*

Κύρτωνες (*city*)^[AI] Kyrtonēs: a city of Boiōtia. (Pausanias, book 9). But in earlier times it was a small town, Kyrtonē. The ethnic is Kyrtonios; but for the little town, Kyrtonēs.

38.6075°N, 23.0692°E · Wikidata: *Kyrtones tower (Phthiotis)*

Κυρτώνιος (*city*)^[AI] Kyrtonios: a city of Italy. Polybius, book 3. The ethnicon, according to the custom of the country, is Kyrtoninos, as (sc. one says) Satōrninos.

Κύτα (*city*)^[AI] Kýta: a Colchian city, the homeland of Medea. There is also another (Kýta) in Scythia. The citizen is Kytaios, whence also Kytaiēus: “you shall behold the towers of Kytaiēus Aiētas” (Apollonius Rhodius 2.403). The feminine forms are Kytaiās and Kytaiā; Lycophron (1312): “who, going to Kytaiā of the Libystinoi ...”. {For the Libystinoi are an ethnic group lying near the Colchoi.} It is also said (in the form) Kytaiās from Kytaios. Others, because there are two Kýta, say that these (are) also in Europe. There is also Kýtaion, a city of Crete.

35.4090°N, 24.8691°E · Wikidata: *Cytaeum*

Κυτέριον (*city*)^[AI] Kytērion: a city of the Oinōtrians in the interior. Hekataios in the Europa. The ethnic (gentilic) is Kytēriōtēs; it can also, in accordance with the usage of the region, be Kytērinos.

Κύτινα (*city*)^[AI] Kytina: a city of Thessaly, as Theon says in his Commentary on Lycophron. The citizen is called Kytinaios. There is also Kytinion, one of the three Dorian [cities]. The ethnic name is Kytiniatēs.

Wikidata: *Kytina*

Κυτώνιον (*city*)^[AI] Kytōnion: a city between Mysia and Lydia. Theopompos, *Hellenika* book 8. The ethnic (gentilic) is the same as in the preceding entry.

Wikidata: *Kytonion (Pauly-Wissowa)*

Κύτωρος (*city*)^[AI] Cytorus: a city of Paphlagonia, named from Cytorus, the son of Phrixus. The ethnic (demonym) is Kytōrieus, and the feminine Kytōrias. They are also called Kytōritai. Also (sc. in use are) Kytōrios, and Kytōria as a feminine.

41.8594°N, 32.8580°E · Wikidata: *Cytorus*

Κύφος (*city*)^[AI] Kyphos: a city of Perrhaebia. “And Goun(e)us from Kyphos led two-and-twenty ships” (Il. 2.748). [So called] from Kyphos, son of the Perrhaebian P[alleneus]. There are two Kyphoi: one in Perrhaebia and one in Thessaly. There is also a river Kyphos. The citizen is called Kyphaios. Lycophron (897): “where [there is] the ill-fated general of the Kyphaioi.”

Wikidata: *Cyphus*

Κυχρείος πάγος (*place*)^[AI] Kychreios Pagos: in the region of Salamis. Sophocles in *Teukros*. [So called] from Kychreus, son of Salamis and Poseidon, who was nicknamed “Serpent” because of the harshness of his character; when he was ravaging the island, Eurylochos drove him out. Demeter, however, received him at Eleusis and made him her attendant. From him too Salamis was called Kychreia, as Strabo says. The ethnic is *Kychreopagitēs*.

Wikidata: *Cychreus Pagus*

Κύψελα (*fortress*)^[AI] Kypsela: a fortified stronghold in Arkadia, walled by the Mantineans. Thucydides, book 5. There is also Kypsela, a city of Thrace near the river Hebros. The ethnic (gentilic) is Kypselinos or Kypselenos.

Wikidata: *Cypsela (Arcadia)*

Κῶβρυς (*city*)^[AI] Kōbrys: a city of Thrace. Theopompos, in Book 9 of the *Philippika*. The ethnic (gentilic) is Kōbrytēs, as (one has) Aigys → Aigytes.

40.5895°N, 26.8490°E · Wikidata: *Cobrys*

Κῶθων (*island*)^[AI] Kōthōn: an island not far from Kythēra. Artemidoros in the Epitomē of the eleven (books). The ethnic (gentilic) is Kōthōnios, as (one says) Sidōnios.

Κωλιάς (*promontory*)^[AI] Kōliás: a headland, or rather a coastal stretch at Phalēron, where too is Aphroditē Kōliás. And the place is so called: for it lies exposed/protruding and is like a man’s buttock. The local (adverbial) forms are Kōliāthen and Kōlioî (locative) and Kōliáde. The ethnicon is Kōlieús, whence also Kōliás and the neuter Kōlion. Also Kōlioî, like Soúnioi.

37.8942°N, 23.7159°E · Wikidata: *Agios Kosmas cape*

Κῶλοι (*people*)^[AI] Kōloi: a people by the Caucasus. Hecataeus, in the *Asia*. The foothills of the Caucasus are called the Kōlika Mountains; the territory (country) is Kōlikē.

38.2259°N, 28.2080°E · Wikidata: *Koloe*

Κῶμη (*village*)^[AI] Kōmē: On long roads they built intermediate settlements for sleeping when night came on; hence it has also received its name, as Philoxenus says. The inhabitant is en-kōmios (“of the kōmē”). Hesiod (Op. 344): “for even if there should accrue to you some other en-kōmion (gain at the kōmē)”. Also kōmaios and kōmētēs, masculine and feminine, written with iota. And the community (dēmos) is a kōmē. It is said to derive from sleeping and lodging in them. The form kōmētōr is also used.

Κωνσταντίνου πόλις (*city*)^[AI] Constantine’s City: (the expression consists of) two parts of speech, and from them (is formed) the single word Κωνσταντινοπολίτης (“Constantinopolitan”), as has been stated in the entry On Byzantium (b 190).

Κωνώπη (*city*)^[AI] Kōnōpē: a city of Akarnania. Polybius, book 5. The ethnic (gentilic) is Kōnōpeus, also Kōnōpitēs, and Kōnōpaios. There is also Kōnōpion by the Maiōtis lake, where they say that the wolves,

receiving food from the fishermen, keep watch over the hunting; but if they suppose that they are being wronged, they ravage both their nets and their fish. The ethnic is Kōnōpios and Kōnōpieus.

38.5720°N, 21.2990°E · Wikidata: [Konope](#)

Κῶπαι (*city*)^[AI] Kōpai: a city of Boeotia. Homer (Il. 2.502): “Kōpas and Eutresis too.” (So called) from Kōpeus, the Plataean, (son) of Onchestos, (son) of Poseidon. The citizen (ethnic) is Kōpaitēs, as Epaphroditus (records). It is, however, derived from the form Kōpaios, just as from Athēnaios comes Athēnaītēs. There is also a Lake Kōpaia. (One also says) Kōpaieus, and the lake (is called) Kōpais, which used to be called Leukōnis.

38.5000°N, 23.1667°E · Wikidata: [Copaie](#)

Κῶρυκος (*city*)^[AI] Kōrykos: a city of Cilicia. Parthenius in the *Proemptikon*: near which is the Kōrykion Cave of the Nymphs, a wonder worthy of admiration, having a namesake on Parnassus. The ethnic (gentilic) is Kōrykios. But there they say the city is Kōrykeia. One also says Kōrykiōtēs, perhaps from Kōrykion or from Kōrykia. There is also Kōrykos, a mountain—spoken of in the masculine—high, near Teos in Ionia and Erythrae, as Hecataeus in *Asia* [reports]. And there is a harbor of the same name, and a small island of the same name; of this island, along the coastal voyage, there was a certain great pirates’ den of the Kōrykaioi, who would eavesdrop in the harbors there on the cargoes and voyages of merchants and thus lay plots against them—whence the proverb (Zenobius 4.75) said of those who pry into secrets: “then indeed the Kōrykaian was listening in.” There is also a promontory of Crete, Kōrykia; and a harbor of Aithiopia.

36.4653°N, 34.1542°E · Wikidata: [Corycus](#)

Κῶς (*place*)^[AI] Kōs: the trench in Corinth, where they used to confine thieves and runaways. It is also called Kōos, and “kōes” are those brought up in it. For they used to call the hollows of the earth and all caves “kōoi.”

36.8153°N, 27.1103°E · Pleiades: [1125382501](#) · Wikidata: [Kos](#)

Κῶς (*island*)^[AI] Kos: a city and an island. Homer too (Il. 2.677): “and the city of Kos, of Eurypylos.” Or it was called Meropis, from the earthborn Merops. Kos, however, from Ko, daughter of Merops. It was also called Karis. One also says Kōōs, with two omegas, and Kóōs, from which comes the local form in Homer (Il. 14.255 and 15.28): “and then you brought her away to be settled in Kōōn.” One also says Kóos with two omicrons. The original form therefore seems to be Kōs; for so too is the founder’s name. Of Keos the ethnic is Keios, and with lengthening Kēios, as of Teos Teios and Tēios, and also Keios with a diphthong. But of monosyllabic Kō the ethnic is Kōios and Kōios, as Minōios. So too were styled Hippokrates and Erasistratos, physicians. Hippokrates belonged to those called the Nebridae: for Nebros became the most renowned of the Asklepiadai, and the Pythia bore witness to him. From him came Gnosidikos; from Gnosidikos, Hippokrates and Aineios and Podaleirios; from Hippokrates, Herakleides; from him, Hippokrates the most distinguished, who also left behind admirable treatises. There is also in Egypt a city (named) Kos.

36.8153°N, 27.1103°E · Pleiades: [1125382501](#) · Wikidata: [Kos](#)

Κωστάντεια (*city*)^[AI] Kōstanteia: the place now called Salamis in Cyprus. The form is derived from the genitive of Kōnstantos, just as Marōneia is from Marōnos, and (as) Kaukon—Kaukōneia. There is also another (Kōstanteia) in Brettia, as Dionysios (book) 19 of the *Roman Antiquities* (vol. 4, p. 312 Jacoby) (records). The ethnic (gentilic) is Kōstantiatēs. It is also found written with iota.

4 Λ — Lambda

Λᾶ (*city*)^[AI] *Λᾶ*: a city of Laconia. Lycophron (95): “and you will pass beyond La.” Having captured this city, the Dioscuri were called Lapersai. It is also used in the masculine gender. Homer, by resolving the name, says (Il. 2.585): “those who held Laa and dwelt about Oitylos.” It lies upon a lofty rock, and for this reason it is called La. The inhabitants are Laoi.

37.0000°N, 22.5833°E · Wikidata: [Laconia](#)

Λάβαι (*city*)^[AI] *Λάβαι*: a city, as (spelled) *Σάβαι*; a city of *Chattēnia*. Polybius, book 13. The ethnicon is *Λαβαῖος*, as *Σαβαῖος*. Both belong to the same region; for *Chattēnia* is a district of the *Gerrhaeans*.

Λάβαρα (*city*)^[AI] *Λάβαρα*: a city of *Caria*. (So) Alexander, book 2 of **On Caria**. The ethnic (gentilic) is **Labareus**, as (one says) **Patareus**.

41.2667°N, 26.3833°E · Pleiades: [101857777](#) · Wikidata: [Lavara](#)

Λάβδαλον (*promontory*)^[AI] *Labdalon*: a headland of the *Epipolai*, near *Syracuse*. Thucydides, book 6.
Wikidata: [Labdalum](#)

Λαβίνιον (*city*)^[AI] *Lavinium*: a city of *Italy*, a foundation of *Aeneas*. (So) *Iobas* in book 1. [Named] from *Lavinia*, the daughter of the king. The ethnic adjective is *Laviniatēs*; they are also called *Laviniatiai*.

Λάβρανδα (*village*)^[AI] *Labranda*: a village of *Caria*. Strabo, book 14. The ethnic (gentilic) is *Labrandenos*, also *Labrandios*, and *Labrandeus*.

Λαγαρία (*fortress*)^[AI] *Lagaria*: a fortified place in *Sicily* near *Thourioi*, a settlement founded by *Epeios* and by *Phokians*, as Strabo says. The inhabitant is called a *Lagareitános*; hence also “*Lagareitan wine*.”

40.1546°N, 16.4662°E · Wikidata: [Lagaria](#)

Λάγινα (*city*)^[AI] *Lagina*: a small town of *Caria*. Apollonius, in the sixteenth book of his **Carica**. The ethnic is **Laginaios** and **Laginītēs**, and in the feminine **Laginītis**. There is also *Lagineia* in *Bithynia*.

37.3786°N, 28.0394°E · Wikidata: [Lagina](#)

Λαγοῦσσα (*island*)^[AI] *Lagoussa*: an island off *Crete*. Strabo, book 10. The ethnicon (gentilic) is *Lagous-saíos* or *Lagoussios*.

36.6589°N, 29.0472°E · Wikidata: [Kizilada](#), [Fethiye](#)

Λάδεστα ἢ Λάδεστον (*island*)^[AI] *Ladesta* or *Ladeston*: one of the *Liburnian islands*. Theopompos, in book 21 of the **Philippika**. The ethnic (gentilic) is **Ladestanos**, as (one says) **Augustanos** from **Augousta**.

Λαδεψοί καὶ Τρανιψοί (*people*)^[AI] *Ladepsoi* and *Tranepsioi*: tribes of the *Thynoi*. Theopompos, in the *Hellenika*.

Λάδη (*island*)^[AI] *Ladē*: an island of *Aeolis*. Hecataeus in his *Asia*. The ethnic (gentilic) is *Ladaios*.

37.5294°N, 27.2250°E · Wikidata: *Lade*

Λαδισακίτης κόλπος (*place*)^[AI] Ladisakitēs Gulf: in the Persian Sea. Marcianus in its Periplus.

Λάεια (*city*)^[AI] Laeia: a city of Caria. Hekataios, in the *Asia*. The citizen is called *Laitēs*, as Pausanias says.

48.7792°N, 2.3372°E · Pleiades: *101749723* · Wikidata: *L'Haÿ-les-Roses*

Λαέρτης (*place*)^[AI] Laertes: a place (chōrion) of Cilicia. Strabo, book 14. Alexander, however, says: “both a mountain and a city.” The ethnic (ethnikon) is Laertinos; but Laertios is preferable.

36.5106°N, 32.1657°E · Wikidata: *Laertes*

Λαζοί (*people*)^[AI] Lazoi: a people of the Scythians. There is also a locality (kōrion) called Old Lazikē, as [reported by] Arrian (Periplus of the Euxine Sea 18.4).

Wikidata: *Laz people*

Λαιαῖοι (*people*)^[AI] Laiaios: a Paeonian ethnos (people/tribe). Thucydides, Book 2.

Wikidata: *Laeaeans*

Λαιστρυγόνες (*people*)^[AI] Laestrygones: they were the first, after the Cyclopes, to inhabit Sicily. Thucydides, book 6. The forms *Laestrygonis* and *Laestrygonios* are also used, both in the neuter and in the feminine.

Λακεδαίμων (*city*)^[AI] Lakedaimōn: a most illustrious city among those in the Peloponnese, formerly Sparta, either from Spartōs, son of Amyklas, son of Lelex, son of Spartōs; or because the first people who synoecized the city were Leleges—for those who were dispersed came together into one place and made a single settlement. But the name Lakedaimōn: some derive it from a man Lakedaimōn; or else because, after the Return of the Herakleidai, when they agreed to distribute the land by lot, the man who first drew this (portion) received it and was called Lachedaimōn. There is also another Lakedaimōn, an inland place of Cyprus. The citizen is Lakedaimonios; and the possessive adjective Lakedaimonikos. It is also said, by syncope, Lakōn, as Apollodoros says, just as from Kydōniaitai comes Kydōnes. It seems, however, to be a primitive form and not a syncope. Some, on the other hand, say that Lakōn is a diminutive, whose feminine is Lakaina and whose possessive adjective is Lakōnikos, and the feminine Lakōnikē—also a type of sandal. There is also a Lakōnikē dance, as will be stated in the article on Mantinea. There are also Lakōnikai whips. There is also a type of key called ‘Lakōnikē’. And the neuter ‘Lakōnikon’ iron: for among cutting edges one is Chalybdic, another Sinopean, another Lydian, and the ...

37.0819°N, 22.4236°E · Pleiades: *101875621* · Wikidata: *Sparta*

Λακιάδαι^[AI] Lakiadai: a deme of the Oineis tribe. The demotic is recorded as Lakiadēs; the deme as Lakia, the demotic as Lakieus. Also, the local (adjectival) forms are derived from the genitive plural, with prepositions.

Λακίνιον^[AI] Lakinion: a mountain of Kroton. Lykophron (856): “and the recesses of Lakinion.” The ethnicon is Lakinios, and (so is) the personal name of the hero from whom the mountain (takes its name); the feminine is Lakinias. There is also the region Lakiniā in Kydoniai, and the ethnicon Lakiniatēs.

Λακισιανός^[AI] Lakisianos: a city in Isauria, as Cappiton says in book 1 of his *Isaurika* (FGT Hist 750 F 3). The ethnic is *Lakisianseus*; but the people of today call it *Dalaisianoi* and (call its inhabitants) *Dalaisianoi*.

Λάκμων^[AI] Lákmon: a peak of Mount Pindos, from which the river Inachos and the river Aias flow, as Hekataios says in Book I (FGT Hist. I F 102a). There is also a homonymous (place) with it, Lakmos; the ethnicon is Lakmōnos.

Λαμητῖνοι^[AI] Lamētīnoi: a city, named from the river Lampēnos, near Croton. Hecataeus in the *Europa*: “and in (the land of) Lampēs there is a river, and in it (there is) Lampēnion.” The ethnicon (term for a citizen) is *Lampēnitēs*.

Λάμια^[AI] Lamia: a city of Thessaly, belonging to the Melians, as Polybius says. Some derive it from Lamios, son of Heracles; others from Lamia, a woman, or from one who had ruled over the Trachinians. In it too occurred the Lamian War. There is also another (Lamia) in Cilicia; its ethnic is Lamieus and Lamiastos.

Λάμος^[AI] Lamos: a river of Cilicia, and the district beside it (called) Lamissos, as Alexander Polyhistor says in the *Anykiaka*; the ethnic (gentilic) is Lamissoios.

Λάμπεια^[AI] Lámpeia: a mountain of Arcadia. (Mentioned by) Parthenios in the *Anthíppē*. The ethnic (gentilic) may also be formed as *Lampteítēs*, and (it is used) in two ways ...

Λαμπέτειον^[AI] Lampéteion: a tomb/monument on Lesbos, named after Lampetos son of Iros.

Λάμπη^[AI] Lampē: a city of Crete, a foundation of Agamemnon, (so called) from Lampos son of Tarrasios; the ethnic is Lampaios. Claudius Isalos, however, says that they are called Lamptai. There is also a second (city) in Akarnania, and a third in the Argolid, as Philōn says. Xenōn, in his *Cretica*, writes the Cretan city first with two lambdas, but with sigma written twice (i.e. -ss-) and with ē, (i.e. spelling it) through eta.

Λαμπώνεια^[AI] Lampōneia: a city of the Troad. Hecataeus, in his *Asia*, gives the ethnic as Lampaneus. The author of the *Hellenika*, however, says that it is (called) Lampainon, and that the ethnic is Lampainieus.

Λάμυρα^[AI] Lamyra: a city of Lycia, and the river Lampsyros, situated inland from the sea above a lofty hill. The inhabitant is called Lampsyreus.

Λάμψακος (city)^[AI] Lampsakos: a city on the Propontis, named after Lampsakē, a local maiden. It is a foundation of the Phokaieans, formerly called Pityoussa, as Deïochos of Kyzikos says. But Epaphroditos says that Homer (Il. 2.829) called this place Pityeia because it has an abundance of pine-trees, and that it was called Laomedonteia. It is also rich in wine; hence it was granted to Themistokles by the king of the Persians “for wine.” Demosthenes says that, because it is rich in wine, it is also a foundation of Priapos, the son of Aphrodite and Dionysos. The ethnic is Lampsakēnos.

40.3439°N, 26.6836°E · Wikidata: [Lampsacus](#)

Λάμψος (region)^[AI] Lampsos: a district (moira) of the territory of the Klazomenians, named after Lampsos, son of Kodros, as Ephoros says in Book 3. The ethnic (ethnikon) is Lampsios, as (one says) Thapsios, Samios, Kiphios.

Λαοδαμόντεια (island)^[AI] Laodamanteia: an island in Libya. Artemidorus, in the *Epitome* of Book 11. It was also called Laomedonteia, perhaps from Laomedon the Trojan. The ethnic (gentilic) of both [names] is Laomedontites and Laodamantites.

Λαοδίκεια (city)^[AI] Laodikeia: a city of Syria, formerly called “White Coast” (Leukē Aktē) and before that Rhamitha. For, after a certain shepherd there was struck by lightning in it, he used to say “ramanthas,” that is, “from on high (comes) the god”: for raman means “height,” and athas “god.” Thus Philo. It is said to be named from Laodikē, the mother of Seleukos Nikatōr. It is very rich in wine and full of every kind of fruitfulness. There is also another Laodikeia in Lydia, a foundation of Antiochos, the son of Stratonikē; for his wife’s name was Laodikē. “A message of Zeus through Hermes, a dream through an oracle of Apollo” (App. Anth. VI 95): to King Antiochos Phoibos Apollo gives this response: “found a glorious city, as Zeus the high-thundering commanded, after sending swift Hermes.” There is also another (Laodikeia) in Lykaonia, and another in Media.

35.5189°N, 35.7766°E · Wikidata: [Laodicea](#)

Λᾶος (*city*)^[AI] Laos: a city of Leucania. Apollodorus in the second book of his *On the Earth*. [So called] from the river Laos. The ethnikon is Lainos, as (one says) Rhēginos.

39.7675°N, 15.8306°E · Wikidata: [Laüs](#)

Λαούντιον (*city*)^[AI] Laountion: a metropolis of the Latins. Dionysius, book 5 of the *Roman History*. The ethnic (gentilic) is Laountinos.

Λαπέρσα (*mountain*)^[AI] Lapersa: feminine; a mountain of Laconia, mentioned by Rhianus in the first book of the *Heliaca*. [So called] from the Dioscuri ‘Lapersae’. The ethnic is Lapersaios.

Λάπηθος (*city*)^[AI] Lapēthos: a city of Cyprus, possessing an anchorage and shipyards. Alexander of Ephesus (SH 34): “and again of Belos: Kition too and lovely Lapēthos.” The ethnic (gentilic) is Lapēthios and Lapētheus.

35.3558°N, 33.1956°E · Wikidata: [Lapathus](#)

Λαπίθη (*city*)^[AI] Lapithē: a city of Thessaly, as Epaphroditos says in his *Homeric Studies*, named from Lapithos son of Periphas. The inhabitants are called Lapithai, not from the city but from the ethnos, as (one says) Pisidai and Iōnes and Thessaloi. For the Lapithai are an ethnos of Thessaly. There is also (the name) Lapithaion as the name of a mountain in Laconia.

Λάρανδα (*city*)^[AI] Laranda: a city of Lycaonia. The citizen is called Larandeus. The feminine form is Larandis.

37.1815°N, 33.2164°E · Wikidata: [Laranda](#)

Λάρινα (*city*)^[AI] Larina: a city of the Daunians. The ethnic (gentilic) is Larinaîos, as (from) Terina (comes) Terinaîos.

54.8100°N, 35.0400°E · Wikidata: [Larina](#)

Λάρισσα (*city*)^[AI] Larissa: cities (ten). In Thessaly: (1) the one on the Peneius, which Acrisius founded. (2) Larissa Cremastē, but by some called Pelasgia. (3) In Ossa, a place (kōmē/chorion). (4) Of the Troad, which Homer mentions (Il. 2.841): “those who inhabited Larissa, rich in soil.” (5) Of Aeolis, near Cyme—the Phryconid. (6) Of Syria, which the Syrians call Sízara. (7) Of Lydia. (8) Of Thessaly, toward Macedonia. (9) Of Crete. (10) There is a Larissa of Attica. Also the acropolis of Argos is (called) Larissa. And the citizen is Larissaios and (also) Larisseus; and (there is) Zeus Larisseus. Strabo too says there is a village of Ephesus, in which (is) Apollo Larissēnos.

39.6385°N, 22.4131°E · Pleiades: [101752323](#) · Wikidata: [Larissa](#)

Λῆμνος^[AI] Lēmnos: an island off Thrace, having two cities, Hephaistia and Myrinna, as Hekataios says in the **Eurēmbē**. So called from the so-called Great Goddess, or, they say, from the Lemnians; and in this place a maiden also is “united” (i.e. in marriage/union). It was first inhabited by Thracians, those called Sinties (Hom. *Il.* Θ 294), as Strabo says. These same people are also (called) Saptaiοi. The inhabitant is **Lēmnios**; and **Lēmnikos** is the possessive adjective.

Λητή^[AI] A city of Macedonia, named from the nearby sanctuary of Letto that had been founded there, as Theognēs the Macedonian relates. The ethnic is Lētaios; for thus one finds recorded Nearchos the Lētaios, the most violent of those who campaigned with Alexander the Great.

Λητοῦς^[AI] Letous: a city of Egypt; it is a meris (district) of Memphis, in which are the pyramids. Sanctuary of Leto. [So says] Alexander in his **On Egypt**. The ethnic adjective is **Letopolites**; for thus Polystra(t)us and Apollonius, the one called “the high priest,” are recorded.

Λίβωνα^[AI] Libana: a city of Syria, bordering on the Atraxes. Arrian, in book 9 of the Parthica, [says:] there is also Mount Libanos in Syria; the ethnicon is Libanitēs (“Libanite”).

Λίβυς^[AI] [A] proper name: it is declined Λίβυς, masculine: nominative ὁ Λίβυς, genitive ὁ Λίβυ(ος). The ethnic adjectives are: Λίβυς, Λίβυσσα, Λίβυ; also Λιβυκός, Λιβυκή; and also Λιβύστιον—derived, with pleonasm, from Λίβυτος, i.e. ‘the man from Λίβυς’—and (further) Λιβυστίνος, and Λιβυστίνος, and Λιβυτόντιον; and Λιβυστίδας and Λιβυστίς; and Λιβυσκοτάς from Λίβυθος. And (there are) possessive forms too: “Libystic tablets” (Λιβυστικάι πλάκες), Lycophron 648—though some write it with gamma (γ), wrongly.

Λίβυσσα^[AI] Libyssa: a coastal fortress of Bithynia, concerning which Alexander wrote as a citizen-author (FGHist 273 F 125). The ethnicon is Libyssosios.

Λίγξ (*river*)^[AI] Lynx: a river of Mauretania, and also a city. Some, however, write it as Lixus, and call the inhabitants Lixoi.

Λίγυρες (*people*)^[AI] Ligures: an ethnos (people) near the Tyrrhenians. Artemidorus in the Epitome of Book 11. [So called] from the river Ligyrus.

Wikidata: *Ligures*

Λιγυστίνη (*city*)^[AI] Ligystinē: a city of the Ligyes in western Iberia, near—and close to—Tartessos. The inhabitants are called Ligyes.

Λιήβρις (*city*)^[AI] Liēbris: a city of the Phoenicians, as Herodian [records]. The ethnic name is Liēbritēs, as (one says) Sybaritēs. Hecataeus in the *Periēgēsis* of Egypt.

Λιθήσιος (*other*)^[AI] Lithēsios: Apollo, set up there upon the stone at Malea. So Rhianos in the third book of the Hēliaka. For just as from Marathos comes Marathēsios, so too this [name].

Wikidata: *Lithesios*

Λίλαια (*city*)^[AI] Lilaia: a city of Phokis. Lykophron (1073): “the fatherland Lilaia and the windy plain.” The citizen (ethnic) is Lilaieus.

38.6259°N, 22.5051°E · Wikidata: *Lilaea*

Λιλύβαιον (*promontory*)^[AI] Lilybaion: the cape on the western side of Sicily. Hekataios in his *Europa*. There is also a city (of this name). The ethnic (gentilic) forms are *Lilybaios*, *Lilybaitēs*, and *Lilybēis*.

37.8028°N, 12.4292°E · Wikidata: *Lilibaeum*

Λιμενώτις (*promontory*)^[AI] Limennōtis: a Celtic peninsula.

Λιμήν (*place*)^[AI] Limēn: the sheltered anchorage (harbour). Also: limenitēs, ‘a harbour-dweller’, i.e. one settled therein.

37.9430°N, 23.6469°E · Pleiades: 101752341 · Wikidata: *Piraeus*

Λίμναι (*city*)^[AI] Limnai: a city in the Hellespont, in the vicinity of Sestos. Hekataios, in the *Europa*.

38.8579°N, 21.1684°E · Wikidata: *Limnaia*

Λιμναία (*village*)^[AI] Limnaia: a village of Argos. The ethnic (gentilic) is Limnaios. Thucydides, however, writes the second syllable with nu (i.e. spells it with -mn-).

38.8579°N, 21.1684°E · Wikidata: *Limnaia*

Λίμυρα (*city*)^[AI] Limyra: a city of Lycia, named after the river Limyros. The citizen is called a Limyreus.

Λινδόκιον (*city*)^[AI] Lindonion: a city of Britannia. Marcianus in his *Periplus* of it. The ethnic (gentilic) is *Lindoninos*.

Λίνδος (*city*)^[AI] Lindos: a city on Rhodes, (named) from Lindos son of Kerkaphos, (son) of Helios and Kydippe, daughter of Ochimos. The ethnic (gentilic) is Lindios.

Λίνον (*place*)^[AI] Linos: a village of the Hellespontia. Strabo: “and between Parium and Priapus lies, by way of Linos.” The inhabitants are called Linousioi.

Λίξα (*city*)^[AI] Lixa: a city of Libya, as Alexander says in Book 1 of his *Libyca*, named from the river Lixos. The ethnic name is Lixioi, Lixitēs; and among some writers also Lixatai.

Λίπαξος (*city*)^[AI] Lipaxos: a city of Thrace. Hekataios. The ethnic (gentilic) is Lipaxios.

Λιπάρα (*island*)^[AI] Lipara: the largest island of the seven (islands) of Aiolos, which was called Meligounis, near Sicily, (named) from Liparos, son of Auson. It is also said in the plural. The ethnic (gentilic) is Liparaios.

Λιρνώτεια (*city*)^[AI] Lirnyteia: a city of Pamphylia. Hecataeus, in his *Asia*. The ethnic (gentilic) is **Lirnyteieus**.

Λίσσος (*city*)^[AI] Lissos: a city of Illyria; also Akrolissos. The ethnic (gentilic) is Lissios and Lisseus.

Λιταί (*city*)^[AI] Litai: a city of Laconia. Apollodorus, book 7. The inhabitants are called Litaeis.

Λιχανδος (*city*)^[AI] Lichandos: a city of Sicily. Philistos, in the third book of the *Sicilian Histories*. The ethnic (gentilic) is Lichandinos.

Λογγώνη (*city*)^[AI] Longgōnē: a city of Sicily. The citizen (ethnic) is Longgōnaios. Philistos, book 10.

Λόκοζος (*city*)^[AI] Lókozos: a city of Phrygia, inhabited by Thracians called the Lokózioi. It was inundated, according to Xanthos the Lydian, who also, writing with xi (ξ), in places calls them Lokoxítai.

Wikidata: [Q137659735](#)

Λοκροὶ Ἐπιζεφύριοι (*city*)^[AI] Locri Epizephyrii: a city of Italy. Hecataeus, in the *Europa*. The citizens are called “Locri” in the same way (i.e. homonymously). The ethnic adjective is *Lokrios*, as *Kyprios* (sc. is formed).

Λοπαδοῦσσα (*island*)^[AI] Lopadoussa: an island off Thapsus in Libya, as Artemidorus says in Book 7 of his *Geographoumena*. The ethnic (gentilic) is *Lopadoussaîos*.

Λούγδουνον (*city*)^[AI] Lugdunum: a city of Celtic Gaul. Ptolemy in the *Periplus*. The ethnic is *Lugdounēsios*; and *Lugdounēsia* is a province.

Λουκαρία (*city*)^[AI] Loukaria: a city of Italy. Polybius, book 3. But in Dionysius it is written with epsilon (Λουκερία). The inhabitants are called Loukeirinoi (i.e. Lucerini).

Λουσιά (*place*)^[AI] Lousia: Lousia was one of the daughters of Hyakinthos; from her (was named) the deme of the tribe Oineis. The demotic: Lousieus.

Λουσιτανία (*region*)^[AI] Lusitania: bordering on Baetica. Marcianus in his *Periplus* of it. The ethnicon is *Lusitanoi* (“Lusitanians”).

Λουσοί (*city*)^[AI] Lusoi: a city of Arcadia, where Melampus bathed the daughters of Proitos and cured them of their madness. The citizen (ethnic) is Lousios, also Louseus and Lousiates.

Λύγκος (*city*)^[AI] Lynkos: a city of Epirus. Strabo, book 7. It was named after Lynkeus. The ethnic name is Lynkēstai; the feminine is Lynkēstis. One also says Lynkios, as (one says) Lyttios. One also says Lynkeus.

Λύγξ (*city*)^[AI] Lynx: a city of Libya, in the region of Gadeira, beyond Atlas. Also there is an island of Atlas and a city Lynx, as Artemidoros says. The ethnic (gentilic) is Lyxites and Lyngios.

Λυδία (*region*)^[AI] Lydia: the χώρα (region/country). Xanthos in book 1 of the Lydiaka. The ethnic (gentilic) is Lydos, and (in the feminine plural) Lydai.

40.0000°N, 30.0000°E · Wikidata: [Lydia](#)

Λύζεια (*city*)^[AI] Lýzeia: a city of Akarnania. Hekataios, in his *Europa*. [So called] from someone named Lyzeus. The ethnic is Lyzeus and Lyzaios.

Λύκαια (*city*)^[AI] Lykaia: a city of Arcadia. Theopompos, book 56. But in Menelaos it is Lykaitha, with theta. The inhabitant is Lykaíos. {Also Lykeion, the gymnasium, and Lykeios, Apollo.}

Λυκαονία (*region*)^[AI] Lykaonia: a region of Lycia and Isauria. The ethnic is Lykaonios, and also Lykaōn—homophonous with the oikistēs—and Lykan, as (sc. one says) Megistan.

38.0000°N, 33.0000°E · Wikidata: [Lycaonia](#)

Λύκαστος (*city*)^[AI] Lykastos: a city of Crete. Homer (Iliad 2.647): “Lykton and Miletos and gleaming Lykastos.” From Lykastos comes the term *autochthon* (“native-born”). The citizen is called *Lykastios*.

35.2019°N, 25.1042°E · Wikidata: [Lycastus](#)

Λυκαψός (*village*)^[AI] Lycapsós: a village near Lydia. Euphorion in his Dionysos. The ethnic (gentilic) is Lykápsios, as (one says) Aidépsios, Galépsios.

Wikidata: [Λυκαψός \(Pauly-Wissowa\)](#)

Λύκειον (*other*)^[AI] Lykeion: the gymnasium. Also, Lykeios is Apollo. It is also called Lykēion.

37.9740°N, 23.7433°E · Wikidata: [Lyceum](#)

Λυκία (*region*)^[AI] Lycia: the region, named from Lycus son of Pandion. There is also a Lycia bordering on Cilicia, of which Sarpedon was ruler. The inhabitants are Lycians, as (one says) Phrygians (i.e. formed in the same way).

36.7333°N, 29.9000°E · Wikidata: [Lycia](#)

Λυκόα (*city*)^[AI] Lykoa: a city of Arcadia. (Pausanias, book 8: 3.4 and 36.7.) The ethnic (gentilic) is Lykoatēs; and in the feminine it is formed with iota (i.e. Lykoatis).

37.5200°N, 22.2900°E · Wikidata: [Lycoa](#)

Λυκόζεια (*city*)^[AI] Lykozeia: a city of Thrace. The ethnic (gentilic) is Lykozeioi, as in Peisandros, book 14.

Λυκόρμας (*river*)^[AI] Lycormas: a river of Aetolia, which some say is the Evenus. The ethnic (gentilic) is Lycormaeus.

38.6929°N, 22.1240°E · Wikidata: [Evinos](#)

Λυκοσθένη (*city*)^[AI] Lykosthene: a city of Lydia. Xanthos in the first book of his *Lydiaka*. Nikolaos says that it is also called Lykostheneia. The citizen is *Lykostheneus*, as (one says) *Berenikeus*; but among the Lydians (the form is) *Lykostheneitēs*, as *Dikaiarcheitēs*.

Wikidata: [Q137707961](#)

Λυκόσουρα (*city*)^[AI] Lycosura: a city of Arcadia, on Mount Lycaem. The citizen (ethnic) is Lycosoureus. 37.3897°N, 22.0310°E · Wikidata: [Lycosura](#)

Λύκτος (*city*)^[AI] Lyktos: a city of Crete, [so called] from Lyktos son of Lykaon. Some say it is Lytta, because it lies in an elevated place; for what is ‘up’ and ‘high’ they call lytton. The ethnic is Lyktios, and the feminine [form] Lykteis.

Λυκῶνη (*city*)^[AI] Lykōnē: a city of Thrace. Euphorion in the Hippomedon. The ethnic (gentilic) is Lykōnaios, as from Skiōnē, Skiōnaios. It may also be Lykōneus, as Sinōpeus.

Λύκων πόλεις (*city*)^[AI] Lycon-poleis (Cities of Lycon): two (in number). One is in the Lycopolites nome of Egypt; the other, belonging to the Sebennytyus nome, is coastal. The ethnic (gentilic) is Lycopolitae.

Λυκώρεια (*village*)^[AI] Lycoreia: a village in the territory of Delphi. Callimachus, book 3. [So called] from Lycoreus the king. The ethnic (citizen-name) is Lycoreus, also Lycōrios and Lycoreitēs. There is also a “Lycoreian Zeus”, and (the form) “Lycoreion” with a diphthong.

Λύλη (*city*)^[AI] Lylē: a city of Arcadia. Alexander, in Book 2 of *On Lykōreia*. The ethnic (gentilic) is **Lylaiōs**.

Λύρκειον (*mountain*)^[AI] Lyrkeion: a mountain of Argos. Callimachus in the Hecale. The local (sc. adjectival) form is “Lyrkeian water”; and Lyrkeios is the masculine, and Lyrkeios (spelled with epsilon) is formed like Roiteios.

Λυρνατία (*other*)^[AI] Lyrnatia: a peninsula and a settlement of Lycia. Alexander in book 2 of his On Lycia. The ethnic is Lyrnatieus, as (from) Oichalia (comes) Oichalieus. Arcadius (RE II 1, 1153 no. 5), however, writes (the form) with the diphthong ei.

Λυρνησσός (*city*)^[AI] Lyrnēssos: a city in the Troad, one of the eleven cities in the Troad. The ethnic (gentilic) is Lyrnēssios. But Aeschylus, in the Persians (324), has Lyrnaios, as derived from Lyrna or Lyrnē.

Λυσιμάχεια (*city*)^[AI] Lysimacheia: a city of the Thracian Chersonese, formerly (called) Kardia. The citizen is called Lysimacheus. There is also a city of Aitolia.

Λυταί (*place*)^[AI] Lytaí: a village (kōrion) of Thessaly, so called because Poseidon ‘loosed’ the Tempe, and dispersed the water from the flood.

Λυχνιδός (*city*)^[AI] Lychnidós: a city of Illyria, so called in the masculine, and (also) a lake (so called) in the feminine. Herodian says that it is Lychnitón. The ethnonim is Lychnídios, and (there is) the lake Lychnidia; also Lychnitēs. There is also in Armenia a region (called) Lychnītis.

Λωμεντός (*city*)^[AI] Lōmentos: a city of Italy, with the accent on the penult (oxytone); and likewise all words in -τος whose penultimate syllable is -ev-. It is also said as Lōrenton, with rho.

Λώρυμα (*city*)^[AI] Lōryma: a city of Caria. Hecataeus, in the Asia. There is also a harbor of Rhodes which is called Lōryma. The ethnic (gentilic) is Lōrymeus.

Λῶς (*island*)^[AI] Lōs: an island off Thessaly, like Kōs. Artemidorus in the Epitomē of the eleven books. Lōios, the islander.

Λωτοφάγοι (*people*)^[AI] Lotophagoi: <***> Lotophagitis is the country and (also) the woman.

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Μάγαρσος (*place*)^[AI] Magarsos: a very large mound in Cilicia, near Mallos. The local/ethnic adjective is Magarsios; and there Athena Magarsia has been established (i.e. a cult of Athena under this epithet is founded there), as [one says] Lyrnessos—Lyrnessios.

Μαγδωλός (*city*)^[AI] Magdōlos: a city of Egypt. Hekataios in the *Periēgēsis*. The ethnic (gentilic) is *Magdōlitēs*, in accordance with the Egyptian formation, as also *Kanōbitēs*, *Diolkītēs*, *Pentaschoinītēs*.

Μαγία (*city*)^[AI] Magia: a city of Illyria. The ethnic (gentilic) can also be Magiatēs and Magianos. There are also the Magoi, a people in the region of Media.

Μαγιστρική (*region*)^[AI] Magistrikē: a region of the Taurisci near the Alpine mountains. The inhabitants are Magistrikes, who border on the Germans.

Μάγνα (*island*)^[AI] Magna: an island off Libya. (So) Alexander in Book 3 of his *Libyca*. Or, in the language of the Libyans, (it is called) Samathō, which means “great.” The ethnic adjective is Magnētēs, in accordance with the Libyan and the Egyptian pattern (of formation).

Μαγνησία (*city*)^[AI] Magnesia: a city by the Maeander and a region, [so called] from Magnetos. The citizen is Magnes, bearing the same name as the founder. The feminine form is Magnēssa in Callimachus, and Magnēsis in Parthenius, and Magnētis in Sophocles.

Μαδιηνοί και Μαδιανῖται (*people*)^[AI] Madienoi and Madianitai: a people of Arabia. And we have stated that the Arabs use the two forms.

Μαδυτός (*city*)^[AI] Madytós: a city of the Hellespont (region). Hekataios, in his *Europa*, and others (mention it). The ethnic adjective is *Madýtios*, as (one says) *Bērýtios* and *Séstios*; and from *Madyta* comes *Madyteús*.

Μάζαινα^[AI] Mazaina: a city of Palestine, named after Mazainos; its inhabitants are called Mazainnoi.

Μάζακα (*city*)^[AI] Mazaka: a city of Cappadocia, now Caesarea. The ethnic (gentilic) is Mazakēnos. It is also said (sc. the ethnic) Mazakeus, as (one says) Tyana—Tyaneus. It is also said (to be named) from the Mazakoi.

Μαζάρη (*fortress*)^[AI] Mazárē: a fort (phourion) of the Selinountians. The ethnic (ethnikon) is Mazaraios, as (one says) Ennaios, Himeraios.

Μάζυες (*people*)^[AI] Mazyēs: the nomads of Libya. Hecataeus in the *Periodos*. But there are also other Mazyēs, and other Machlyēs.

Μαῖα (*city*)^[AI] Maia: a city of the Hellespont. The ethnic (gentilic) is Maiatēs, by addition of the -tēs suffix.

Μαιανδρούπολις (*city*)^[AI] Maiandroupolis: a city of Magnesia, as Phlegon (says) in his Olympiads. The ethnic (gentilic) is Maiandropolites. But if the city is (to be taken as) Maiandros, the ethnic is Maiandrios.

Μαιδοί (*people*)^[AI] Maidoi: a people of Thrace, near Macedonia. “From among these, when certain [men] migrated to the Macedonians, they were called Maido-Bithynians.” The ethnic (adjectival/demonymic) forms are Maidikos and Maidikē.

Μαινάκη (*city*)^[AI] Mainakē: a Celtic city. It is also found as Mákē (a Celtic city). The ethnic (gentilic) is Mainakēnos.

Μαίναλος (*city*)^[AI] Maenalos: a city of Arcadia, named after Maenalos the son of Lykaon. The ethnicon is Mainalios, with feminine Mainalia, and (also) Mainalites, as (e.g.) Inachos → Inachites. Also Mainaleus, as Sounieus, from the mountain Maenalos. There is also (a) Mainalia, a city of Galatia.

Μαινόβωρα (*city*)^[AI] Mainobora: a city of the Mastieni. Hecataeus, in his *Europa*. The ethnic (gentilic) is Mainoboraios.

Μαιονία (*region*)^[AI] Maiōnia: Lydia, [so called] from the river Maiōn, which flows through the land around †Achaïida†. The ethnicon is Maiōnios, and the feminine [form] Maionia; also Maiōn, homonymous with the oikistēs (founder), from whom the χώρα (region/country) [takes its name].

Μαιῶται (*people*)^[AI] Maiōtai: a Scythian people, very great and populous. The feminine also (is used), as in ‘Maiōtis Lake’, which they say was so called because it is ‘the mother’ of the Euxeinos Pontos. There is also a fish called maiōtēs. The possessive adjective Maiōtikos is also used.

Μάκαι (*people*)^[AI] Mákai: an ethnos between Karmania and Arabia.

Μάκαλλα (*city*)^[AI] Makalla: a city of Italy. It has been so called from the fact that Philoctetes was ‘softened’ (made weak) in it. The ethnic adjective is Makallaios, as (likewise) Agyllaios.

Μακαρέαι (*city*)^[AI] Makar(e)ai: a city of Arkadia, named after Makareus son of Lykaon. The ethnic (demonym) is Makareus and also Makareatēs; also Makaria. But among the Romans (it is called) Beata. The ethnic is Makarieus.

Μακεδνόν (*place*)^[AI] Makednón: a settlement in Pindos, as Herodotus says in Book 1. The ethnic (gentilic) is the same (i.e. Μακεδνόν).

Μακεδονία (*region*)^[AI] Macedonia: the region, named from Macedon, son of Zeus and Thyia, daughter of Deucalion. The ethnic is Macedōn, homophonous with the founder, common with the genos; also Macedonís in the feminine; and Macedōn is used in place of Macedonikós. The region is also called Macedónios and Macedoniké. One also says Makétēs in the masculine, Makétis for a woman, and Mákessa adjectivally, as Heracleides (cf. RE VIII 1, 487 no. 49); and Máketta, spelled with two t’s, and also with a single t.

Μάκιστος (*city*)^[AI] Makistos: a city of Triphylia, which the Caucones inhabited, [so called] from Makistos, the brother of Phrixos—from whom too the city Phrixa [takes its name]—lying on a lofty mountain, to the east of the territory of Lepreon. The citizen is Makisteus. The ethnic (adjective) is Makistios and Makistia. The form Makestios, with simple epsilon, is also found.

Μακκάροι (*region*)^[AI] Makkarai: a district beyond Pharsalos. Theopompos in book 5 of the Philippika. The ethnic (gentilic) is Makkaraios.

Μάκρα (*island*)^[AI] Mákra: an island of Lycia, as Alexander [states] in his *Periplus* of it. The ethnicon is Makronēsitēs, also Makraios and Makrhēsios.

Μάκρις (*island*)^[AI] Mákrīs: Euboea. The inhabitants are called Mákrōnes. The (individual) inhabitant is Makrieús, and (feminine) Makrēís.

Μακροκέφαλοι (*people*)^[AI] Makrokephaloi (“Long-headed people”): among/near the Kolchoi. “For the Hemikynes and the Makrokephaloi and the Pygmaioi ...” <***>.

Μάκρυες (*people*)^[AI] Makryes: a people of Libya. Rianos, however, says that these are “Makrias,” spelled with iota.

Μάκρωνες (*people*)^[AI] Macrones: the people now called the Sanni. Strabo, book 12; and Hecataeus in his *Asia*^{*}; and Apollonius, book 2 (2.394 and 1242).

Μακτώριον (*city*)^[AI] Maktōrion: a city of Sicily. Philistos, Book 1. It was founded by Monnōn. The ethnic (gentilic) is Maktōrinós.

Μακύνεια (*city*)^[AI] Makynia: a city of Aetolia. (So) Strabo, book 10. The ethnic (gentilic) is Makyn(e)us, according to the common type (i.e. the regular formation).

Μαλάκη (*city*)^[AI] Malakē: a city of Iberia. Marcianus in Book 2 of the Epitome of Artemidorus (6). The ethnic (ethnicon) is Malakitanós.

Μαλάνιος (*city*)^[AI] Malánios: a city—one inland—of the Oinotrians, among those enumerated by Hekataios in Europe. The ethnic (gentilic) is Malánios, also Malanieus.

Μαλέα (*promontory*)^[AI] Malea: a cape on the Peloponnese; also written Máleia with a diphthong. Also (the ethnic/adjectival forms) Maleatēs, as (one says) Aseatēs, and Maleatis. And from (the toponym) Máleia (comes) Maleiaios Zeus; and the feminine form is Maleiaia, ‘the cape’.

Μαλιεύς (*city*)^[AI] Malieus: a city eponymous of the Malians, [named] from Malos, the son of Amphictyon, or from Amyros the Boeotian. The citizen is Malieus. There is also the Maliac Gulf. {It is also called Maleates.} Androtion, book 5.

Μαλλάδα (*city*)^[AI] Mallada: a Persian city. [So] Marcianus in the *Periplus of the Persian Gulf*. The ethnic (gentilic) is Malladēnos.

Μαλλός (*city*)^[AI] Mallōs: a city of Cilicia. Callimachus, Aetia book 1. [So called] from Mallos, who founded it. The citizen is Mallōtēs, and the feminine Mallōtis.

Μαλόεις (*place*)^[AI] Maloeis: an epithet/name of Apollo on Lesbos, and (also) the site of the sanctuary (called) Maloeis. (So named) from the apple of Mantō, as Hellanikos says in Book 1 of the *Lesbiaka*^{*}.

Μαλοί (*people*)^[AI] Maloi: an Indian ethnos, among those who resisted Dionysus together with Dēriadēs, as Dionysius in Book 3 of the Bassarika relates.

Μαλσάνη (*city*)^[AI] Malsanē: a city of Arabia Eudaimōn (Arabia Felix). The ethnicon is Malsanitēs; for the form is local (epichōrios).

Μαμάρκινα (*city*)^[AI] Mamarkina: an Ausonian city. The ethnic (gentilic) is Mamarkinaios, as (one says) Terinaios and the like.

Μαμέρτιον (*city*)^[AI] Mamertion: a city of Italy. The ethnicon is Mamertinos, as (one says) Metapontinos and Rhēginos.

Μανδραραί (*place*)^[AI] Mandarai: a district of Macedonian Kyrros. The inhabitants are called Mandaraioi.

- Μανδρόπολις** (*city*)^[AI] Mandropolis: a city of Phrygia. The ethnic (gentilic) is Mandropolites.
- Μανδύριον** (*city*)^[AI] Mandyrion: a city of Iapygia. The citizen (ethnic) is Mandyrinos, as (sc. one says) Leontinos.
- Μανήσιον** (*city*)^[AI] Manēasion: a city of Phrygia. Alexander. So called from Manēs, a very wealthy founder.
- Μανθυρέα** (*village*)^[AI] Manthyrea: a village of Arcadia. The ethnic (gentilic) is Manthyreus, on account of the doubling (successive occurrence) of the two epsilons (εε).
- Μαννάκαρτα** (*city*)^[AI] Mannakarta: a city of Arabia. The inhabitant is (called) Mannakartenos, as (one says) Mēdabēnos.
- Μάννεως** (*region*)^[AI] Μάννεως: a region between the rivers, in which dwell the Arabs called Manneōtai, as Ouranios says.
- Μάνταλος** (*city*)^[AI] Mantallos: a city of Phrygia, as Alexander Polyhistor [says], named from Mantallos, its founder. The ethnic adjective is Mantallēnos.
- Μαντίνεια** (*city*)^[AI] Mantinea: a city of Arcadia. Homer (Iliad 2.607): “those who held Tegea and dwelt in Mantinea.” The ethnic (gentilic) is Mantineus and Mantinis; the possessive adjective is Mantinikos.
- Μάντυα** (*city*)^[AI] Mantya: a city of the Romans. The ethnic (gentilic) is Mantyanos. Polybius book 15. It is also written Mantoua, according to the Roman usage. From it was Virgil the poet, being styled Mantoutes. The form is by syncope (contraction), as with Zeleites.
- Μαραθήσιον** (*city*)^[AI] Marathēsion: a city of Caria. The ethnic (gentilic) is Marathēsioi, as (one says) Byzantioi. It is, however, a city of the Ephesians.
- Μάραθος** (*city*)^[AI] Marathos: a city of Akarnania. The citizen (is called) Marathēnos. The ethnic adjective (is) Marathousios, as (in the pattern) Kados → Kadousios.
- Μαραθοῦσσα** (*island*)^[AI] Marathoussa: an island near Klazomenai. The inhabitant (ethnic) is Marathousios.
- Μαραθών** (*village*)^[AI] Marathōn: a deme of the Leontis tribe. Also (the forms) Marathōnios and Marathōnia and Marathōnion. The local (ethnic) is Marathōnothen (“from Marathōn”), and the possessive (adjectival) form is Marathōniakos.
- Μαραθωνία** (*city*)^[AI] Marathōnia: a city of Thrace, not far from Abdera. The ethnic (gentilic) is Marathōniatēs.
- Μαράφιοι** (*people*)^[AI] Maraphioi: an ethnos in Persis, named after Maraphios, a king.
- Μαράχη** (*city*)^[AI] Marachē: a city in India. The ethnic (gentilic) is Marachios, according to the common formation.
- Μάργαια** (*city*)^[AI] Margaea: a city of Elis, like Hēraia; and the ethnic (gentilic) is Margaius, as Hēraieus.
- Μάργανα** (*city*)^[AI] Margana: a city of India. (So) Marcianus in the Periplus. It is also (found) in the plural, Marganai. The ethnic (gentilic) is Marganeis.
- Μάρδοι** (*people*)^[AI] Mardoι: a people of the Hyrcanians. Apollodorus, *On the Earth* book 2. They are brigands and archers.

Μαρδόνες (*people*)^[AI] Mardones: an Epeirotic ethnos (people/tribe). Eupolis, in *Cities*: “both Chaones and Paeones and Mardones.”

Μάρεια (*city*)^[AI] Mareia: a city and a lake lying near Alexandria, which is also called Mareōtis. From it too comes Mareōtēs wine.

Μάρες (*people*)^[AI] Māres: a people neighboring the Mossynoikoi. Hekataios, in his *Asia*.

Μαρίαβα (*city*)^[AI] Mariaba: a metropolis of the Sabaeans, on the Red Sea. Strabo, Book 16.

Μαριαμμία (*city*)^[AI] Mariammia: a city of Phoenicia. Its inhabitants are called Mariammites, as Pausanias says in his account of its foundation.

Μαριανδυνία (*region*)^[AI] Mariandynia: a χώρα (region/country). Eupolis, in the *Chryso-gene* (Chrysōi genei): “I see: now to the god this Mariandynia here.” (So called) from a certain Mariandynos, an Aeolian. The ethnic (ethnikon) is Mariandynos, with barytone accent; also Mariandynis and Mariandynē, feminine of Mariandynos. The possessive adjective (ktētikon) is Mariandynos.

Μάριον (*city*)^[AI] Marion: a city of Cyprus, the one that was renamed Arsinoë, from Marieus. The citizen is Marieus. Whence also the proper name: “the Marieus of Cinyras.”

Μάρκαιον (*mountain*)^[AI] Markaion: a mountain of the Troad, near Gergithē. The inhabitants are Markaioi.

Μάρμακες (*people*)^[AI] Marmakes: an Ethiopian people. Hecataeus, in his **Asia**.

Μαρμάριον (*city*)^[AI] Marmarion: a city of Euboea. The citizen is Marmarios, as (one says) Byzantios.

Μάρμη (*city*)^[AI] Marmē: a city of Phoenicia. The ethnic (gentilic) is Marmaios, as (one says) Barkaïos.

Μάρπησσα (*mountain*)^[AI] Marpēssa: a mountain of Paros, from which the stones are quarried. The inhabitant is called Marpēssios.

Μάρσιπος (*city*)^[AI] Marsippos: a city of Phoenicia. The ethnic (gentilic) is Marsippios.

Μαρσοί (*people*)^[AI] Marsōi: an Italic people. The possessive (adjectival) form is Marsikos.

Μαρσύα (*city*)^[AI] Marsyā: a city of Phoenicia, according to Alexander and Philo, named from Marsos. The ethnic is Marsyēnos, in accordance with the Asia-type formation.

Μαρώνεια (*city*)^[AI] Marōneia: a city of the Kikones, on the Chersonese in Thrace. “And there is Lake Ismaris, and in it the city Marōneia”. The ethnic (gentilic) is Marōneitēs; and in the feminine it is formed with iota, and also Marōnis, from the genitive of Marōn. Also Marōnaios, as from Marōnēs.

Μασαυσλία (*region*)^[AI] Masaesyliā: a region of Libya, adjacent to that of the Maurusii. The ethnic (gentilic) is Masaesylioi, also Masaesyteis and Masaesylytai.

Μασανώραδα (*city*)^[AI] Masanōrada: a city of Caria, named after Masanōrados, son of Kindapsos. The ethnic (gentilic) is Masanōradeus.

Μάσης (*city*)^[AI] Masēs: a city of the Argives. Pausanias, book 2: “there is a road to Masēta.” Homer (*Il.* 2.562): “and the Achaean youths who held Aigina and Masēta.” The city is also called hē Masētos. The inhabitants are Masētioi. There is also a lake, and a village Masētis, and an island.

Μάσιον (*mountain*)^[AI] Masion: a mountain above Nisibis. Strabo book 11. The inhabitants are called Masēnoi, or (in the singular) Masianos, as (one says) Parianos from Parion.

Μάσκωτος (*city*)^[AI] Maskōtos: a city of Libya. Hecataeus in his *Periegesis* (book 2). It lies near the Hesperides. The ethnic (gentilic) is Maskōtitēs, in the Libyan and Egyptian form.

Μάσπιοι (*people*)^[AI] Maspian: a Persian people, as has been stated in the (chapter/section) ‘On the Maraphians, the Arteatae, and the Pasargadae’.

Μασσαγέται (*people*)^[AI] Massagetae: a people of the Scythians, where Cyrus met his end. The feminine is said to be Massagētis, perhaps for metrical reasons.

Μάσσακα (*city*)^[AI] Massaka: a city of the Indians. Arrian in the Indica. The ethnic (gentilic) is Massakēnos, as (from) Mazaka: Mazakēnos.

Μασσαλία (*city*)^[AI] Massalia: a city of Ligystikē in the region of Keltikē, a colony of the Phokaiοι. Hekataios, in his Europa. But Timaios says that, as the helmsman was sailing in, and saw a fisherman, he ordered him to ‘māssein’ the stern-ropes; for Aioliοians say ‘māssein’ for ‘to tie’. Accordingly it has been named from the fisherman and from the word ‘māssein’. The ethnic is Massaliōtēs and Massalieus; also (the feminine) Massalia, and Massaliōtis (a woman).

Μασσία (*region*)^[AI] Massia: a region lying adjacent to the Tartessians. The ethnic (demonym) is Massianos. Theopompos, book 43.

Μασσύλοι (*people*)^[AI] Masyli: a Libyan people. Apollodorus in Book 2. Polybius, in Book 7 (7.14c), says that they are ‘Massouleis’.

Μάσταυρα (*city*)^[AI] Mastavra: a city of Lydia, [so called] from Mas. Now Mas accompanied Rhea, to whom Zeus entrusted Dionysos to rear. And Mas, when questioned by Hera as to whose the infant was, said it was Ares’. And among the Karsai Dionysos was called Masaris, whence he received the name. Rhea too was called Mas, and a bull was sacrificed to her among the Lydians—after her the city [is named]. A river flows through the middle of the city called Chrysaoras. The ethnic is Mastaur-eus, as Pegaseus; it is also said Mastaurites.

Μαστιανοί (*people*)^[AI] Mastianoi: a people living by the Herakleian Stelae. Hekataios, in his *Europa*. They are said to be named from the city of Mastia.

Μαστραμέλη (*city*)^[AI] Mastramélē: a city and a lake in Celtica. Artemidorus, in the Epitomē of the eleven (books).

Μασχάνη (*city*)^[AI] Maschanē: a city in the territory of the Skēnitai Arabs. Quadratus, in the Parthika. The ethnic (gentilic) is Maschaneus.

Μάταυρος (*city*)^[AI] Mataurus: a city of Sicily, a foundation of the Locrians. The ethnic (gentilic) is Mataurinus. Stesichorus: son of Euphēmos, Mataurinus by descent, the poet of the melic songs.

Ματιανή (*region*)^[AI] Matianē: a district (moira) of Media. Strabo, Book 11: “And this occurs also in Media, in Matianē.”

Ματυκέται (*people*)^[AI] Matyketai: a Scythian people. Hekataios, in his *Europe*.

Μαυριτανία (*region*)^[AI] Mauretaniae: two (provinces), one Tingitana, the other Caesariensis, as Marcellianus (states) in the *Periplus*.

Μαυρούσιοι καὶ Μαῦροι (*people*)^[AI] Maurusii and Mauri: a great people of Libya, as Quadratus says in Book 1 of his Parthika. The feminine is Maurusis.

Μαυσός (*village*)^[AI] Mausos: a village of Corinth. Theopompus, book 32. The ethnic (gentilic) is Maus(e)is.

Μαύσωλοι (*people*)^[AI] Maÿsōloi: the Carians, named after Mausōlos. Demosthenes, in the Bithyniaka: “Daedala of the Maÿsōloi.”

Μαχαιροῦς (*fortress*)^[AI] Machaerus: a fortress of Judaea, as (stated by) Josephus (Ant. Jud. 14.89 and 18.111; Bell. Jud. 1.161, 167, etc.). The ethnic should properly have been (formed) like ‘Hierichountios’ (i.e. ‘of Jericho’); but he himself calls them ‘Machairitai’.

Μεγάλη πόλις (*city*)^[AI] Megalē Polis (“Great City”): a city of Arcadia, which Arcadian men synoecized after the events at Leuctra. It was also called, for one half (of it), Orestia, from the presence of Orestes. The citizens are Orestioi and Megalopolitai. From it came Kerkidas, an excellent lawgiver and poet of meliamb, and Ainesias the Peripatetic, a pupil of Theophrastus, and Akestodōros, who wrote On Cities, and Polybius, who composed forty books; these are Megalopolitai. The possessive (adjectival) form is Megalopolitikos. (2) There is also another city in Caria—now Aphrodisias—formerly a city of the Leleges; and because of its size it was called Megalopolis. It was also named Ninoē after Ninus; the citizen is Ninoētēs. There is also a Megalē Polis of Iberia, as Philo says. There is also a Megalē Nēsos (“Great Island”), now in Lycia.

Μέγαρα (*city*)^[AI] Megara: a city about the Isthmus, midway between the Peloponnese and Attica and Boeotia; its harbor is Nisaia. It was named either from Megareus, son of Apollo, or from Aigeus, son of Pandion son of Erechtheus son of Hephaistos, or else on account of the roughness of the country. The citizen is Megareus; from these [came] Theognis, who wrote the Exhortations. There was also a school of philosophers called “Megarian,” succeeding Euclides of Megara, a Socratic—so Strabo, book 9. The feminine, of the country, is Megaris and Megareis; and the possessive adjective Megarikos. Thus also one must say “Megarian jars” with epsilon (Megareikoi), not with alpha, as merchants, corrupting the leading vowel, do. The local forms are Megarothen for “from the place,” and Megaroi for “in the place,” as (one says) Pythoi. There is also a Megara in Thessaly; a third in Pontus; a fourth in Illyris; a fifth in Molossia; a sixth in Sicily, formerly Hybla, from King Hyblon. And the citizens are Hyblaioi.

Μεγαρικόν (*city*)^[AI] Megarikón: a small town, which is counted among the cities of the Bithynians. Arrian, book 5: “Astakos and Heraia and Megarikón.” The ethnic (gentilic) is Megarikós.

Μέγασα (*city*)^[AI] Mégasa: like Gérasa; a city of Libya. Hecataeus, in the *Periēgēsis* of Asia: “from it (come) grain-eaters and tillers of the soil.”

Μεγίστη (*island*)^[AI] Megistē: a city and an island of Lycia, as the Polyhistor says, [so called] from a certain Megisteus. The ethnic (gentilic) is Megisteus.

Μεδεών (*city*)^[AI] Medeōn: a Boeotian city; and another in Phokis. Strabo book 9. It was named after Medeōn, son of Pylades and Ēlektra. The ethnic (gentilic) is Medeōnios. There is also a city and a village of Epeiros.

Μεδιολάνιον (*city*)^[AI] Mediolanion: a city of Aquitania. The inhabitants are (called) Mediolanioi.

Μεδίων (*city*)^[AI] Medion: a city near Aetolia. Polybius, Book 18. The ethnic (gentilic) is Medionios.

Μέδμασα (*city*)^[AI] Medmasa: a city of Caria. Hecataeus, in his Asia. The ethnicon is Medmaseus, formed according to the type derived from the country (sc. the choronym), as in Pegaseus.

Μέδμη (*city*)^[AI] Medmē: a city of Italy, and a spring of the same name. Hecataeus in the *Europa*. [So called] from Medmē, a certain maiden. The citizen is Medmaios. From there was Philippos, a noteworthy man, who wrote about winds (test. 5 Lasserre). There is also another city in Ligystikē. Ethnic: Medmaios.

Μεδυλλία (*city*)^[AI] Medyllia: a city, a foundation of the Albani, a Roman colony. Dionysios, Book 3 of the Roman Antiquities. The ethnic (gentilic) is Medyllinos.

Μεθουριάδες (*island*)^[AI] Methouriaades: islands between Aigina and Attica, near Troizen. Androtion, Book 5 of the Atthis. The ethnic (gentilic) is Methourieus.

Μεθύδριον (*city*)^[AI] Methydriion: a city of Arcadia. The citizen (ethnic) is Methydrieus. There is also another city in Thessaly, as Philo says.

Μεθώνη (*city*)^[AI] Methōnē: a city of Thrace. (Also) of Magnesia (Homer [Il. 2.716] spells it with eta: “and they dwelt in Methōnē and Thaumakia”). The citizen is Methōnaios. There is also (a Methōnē) of Macedonia. It was named from methy (‘wine’), for it is rich in wine. Also (a Methōnē) of Laconia, whose ethnic is Methōnaieus, as Korōnaieus. A fourth (Methōnē) is in Persis; a fifth, of Euboea.

Μελάγγλαινοι (*people*)^[AI] Melanchlainoi: a Scythian people. Hekataios in his *Europa*. They are so called from what they wear, just as the Hippemolgoi (from their milking of mares) and the Mosynoikoi (from their modes of dwelling).

Μελαιναί (*city*)^[AI] Melaenai: a city of Arcadia, named after Melaineus son of Lycaon, as Pausanias says. The citizen is Melaineus, just as from Heraia one has Herai(e)us. Rianos, in Book 1 of the Eleiaka: “Gortys and Heraia and the much-wooded Melaenai.” There are also Melaenai in Lycia, a city, as Alexander says in his Lykiaka. The ethnic may be Melainites, as (one says) Kelainites.

Μελαινεῖς (*people*)^[AI] Melainéis: a deme of the tribe Antiochis. But Callimachus says that the deme is Melainás in the Hekalē. The demotic is likewise Melaineus; the feminine (sc. demotic) is Melainéis. The local cases: from Melainēōn, to/into Melainēōn, in Melainēōn.

Μελάμπεια (*city*)^[AI] Melampeia: a city of Lydia, named from Melampus, as Xanthus says in his Lydiaca. The ethnic (gentilic) is Melampeus, as (one says) Seleukeus / Alexandreus.

Μελανδία (*region*)^[AI] Melandia: a district of Sicyonia. Theopompus, Book 33 of the Philippica. The ethnics are Melandios and Melandia.

Μελανίπιον (*city*)^[AI] Melanippion: a city of Pamphylia. Hecataeus in his Asia. Some, however, say it is in Lycia. The ethnic is Melanippieus and Melanippios.

Μελήτειος κόλπος (*place*)^[AI] Melēteios Gulf: this was the name given to the Smyrnaean gulf, from the river Mēlēs, as Hecataeus says in his *Aiolika*.

Μελία (*city*)^[AI] Melia: a city of Caria. Hecataeus, in the fourth book of the Genealogies. The ethnic (gentilic) is Melieus, as (in the analogous formation) Hyrieus.

Μελίβοια (*city*)^[AI] Meliboia: a city of Thessaly. Strabo, book 9. The ethnic is Meliboeus, as (sc. attested by) Theopompos. The feminine (form) is Meliboias.

Μελιγουνίς (*island*)^[AI] Meligounis: one of the Aiolian Islands. Callimachus in the Hymn to Artemis (48). The ethnic (adjectival) form is Meligounitēs.

Μέλιννα (*city*)^[AI] Melina: a city of Argos, from which Aphrodite is honoured with the epithet Melinaia. Lycophron (403): “and the goddess Kastnia and Melinaia.”

Μελινοφάγοι (*people*)^[AI] Melinophagoi: a people of Thrace. Xenophon in Book 7 of the Anabasis and Theopompos in his 49th book.

Μέλισσα (*city*)^[AI] Melissa: a city of the Libyans. Hecataeus in his Asia. The inhabitant is Melissaios; the territory, Melissaia. There is also in Kyzikos a village (kōmē) Melissa. The ethnic (gentilic) is Melissēnos, as (one says) Kyzikēnos.

Μελίταια (*city*)^[AI] Melitaia: a city of Thessaly. Alexander in his Asiai (SH 30). But Theopompos says that it is Meliteia. The citizen is Melitaieus. Ephoros, book 30: “and the tyrants of Pherai, and the Melitaieis, being formerly friends ...”. Philo(n) writes it thus, attaching the same matters to the place mentioned above: Meliteia. The ethnic (ethnicon) is Meliteus.

Μελίτη (*island*)^[AI] Melitē: an island between Epeiros and Italy, whence they say the little dogs are called “Melitaian”. The inhabitant: Melitaios. There is also a city, a colony of the Carthaginians, and a deme of the Oineis tribe; the demesman: Meliteus. Local forms: eis Melitēn ‘to Melitē’, ek Melitēs ‘from Melitē’, and en Melitēi ‘in Melitē’.

Μελιτηνή (*city*)^[AI] Melitēnē: a city of Cappadocia. Strabo, book 11: “The Amanus range extends as far as the Euphrates and Melitēnē, along which Commagene lies adjacent to Cappadocia.” The inhabitants are Melitēnoi, as (one says) Kommagēnoi.

Μελίτουσα (*city*)^[AI] Melitousa: a city of Illyria. Polybius, book 13. The ethnicon is Melitousaios, as (one says) Skotousaios, and also Melitousios, as Skotousios.

Μεμβλίαρος (*island*)^[AI] Memblíaros: an island near Thēra and Anaphē, named after Memblíaros, a Phoenician who settled Thēra, one of those who came with Kadmos. It is also called, by apharesis, Blíaros. The ethnic (gentilic) is Memblíarios.

Μέμνονες (*people*)^[AI] Memnonēs: an Ethiopian ethnos; its name is interpreted—as the polymath says—to mean certain ‘wild’ people, or else ‘warlike and formidable’.

Μέμφις (*city*)^[AI] Memphis: the most renowned metropolis of Egypt. It is also declined as Mémphios and Mémphidos. The citizen is Memphitēs. Memphitikos is the possessive adjective.

Μεναί (*city*)^[AI] Menai: a city of Sicily, near the Palikoi. Apollodoros in Book 2 of the Chronicles. The ethnic (gentilic) is Menaios, as (from) Halikyai comes Halikyaios.

Μένδη (*city*)^[AI] Mendē: a city of Thrace, named after a woman Mendē. Apollodoros says that she herself was Mendis. The ethnic is Mendaîos; (there is) Mendaean wine.

Μένδης (*city*)^[AI] Mendēs: a city of Egypt, near Lykōn Polis. Strabo: “and Lykōn Polis and Mendēs, where they honor Pan and the he-goat.” The citizen is called Mendēsios, and the feminine (sc. demotic) Mendēsia. It is also called Menditēs.

Μενεδήμιον (*city*)^[AI] Menedēmion: a city of Lycia. Capito in the third book of his *Isaurica*. The ethnic is Menedēmios or Menedēmieus.

Μενεκίνη (*city*)^[AI] Menekinē: a city of the Oinotroi in the interior. Hekataios in his *Europa*. The ethnic (gentilic) is Menekinaîos, and also Menekinînos, on account of the territory.

Μενέλαος (*city*)^[AI] Menelaos: a city of Egypt. Strabo book 17. And the district is (called) Menelaitēs. There is also a small place in Sparta, Menelaeion. The ethnic adjective is Menelaeus, as (from) Koti(a)eion (comes) Kotiaeus. The possessive/adjectival form is also Menelaikos. But that of Egypt is Menelaitēs.

Μένουθις (*village*)^[AI] Menouthis: an Egyptian village near Kanōbos. Also an island of Aithiopia, (called) Menouthias. The ethnic adjective is Menouthitēs from Menouthis, on account of the character of the region; but from Menouthias (it is) Menouthieus.

Μέντορες (*people*)^[AI] Mentores: a people among/near the Liburnians. Hecataeus in his *Europa*.

Μέντυρνα (*city*)^[AI] Mentȳrna: a city in Italy, of the Samnites. Dionysios, book 16 (vol. 4, p. 282 Jacoby). The ethnic adjective is Mentȳrniaios.

Μερμησός (*city*)^[AI] Mermēssos: a Trojan city, from which came the Erythraean Sibyl; for the city itself was also red in color. The ethnic is Mermēssios and Mermēsseus.

Μερόη (*city*)^[AI] Merōē: a city of the Aithiopians. Herodotus, book 2. [The name is] from Merōē. There is also an island. The citizen is Meroītes, as from Arsinoē [one has] Arsinoītēs. There is also a Merōē to the east of Antioch by Daphne. The ethnic is Meroaios or Merousios, in accordance with the name of the festival; and the possessive adjective is Merousiakos. There is also a Merōē, a city of Lycia.

Μερούσιον (*place*)^[AI] Merousion: a small place/settlement, as Theopompos in book 39 of the Philippika records. The inhabitants likewise are called Merousioi; and ‘Meroessa’ is Artemis. The place lies at a distance of 70 stades from Syracuse; but some derive it from Meroe in Ethiopian Aithiopia.

Μέροψ (*people*)^[AI] Mérops: a son of Triopas, from whom (derive the name) the Méropes, the Coans, and the island Meropís.

Μεσανίτης κόλπος (*other*)^[AI] Mesanitēs Gulf: Marcianus in the *Periplus of the Persian Sea*.

Μεσημβρία (*city*)^[AI] Mesembria: a city of Pontus. Nicolaus, book 5. It was named from Melsos; for the Thracians, they say, call a city *bria*. Accordingly, just as Selymbria is the city of Selys, and Poltymbria the city of Poltys, so Mesembria is the city of Melsos, and for the sake of greater euphony it is pronounced Mesembria. The citizen is Mesembrianos. There is also a Mesembria of Thrace at the extremity of the Chersonese, as Herodotus, book 7 [states]. The ethnic adjective is the same.

Μέση τῶν ποταμῶν (*region*)^[AI] Mesē of the Rivers: a region between the Euphrates and the Tigris. It was also called Adiabēnē, as Quadratus records. The ethnonym is Mesopotamitēs (“Mesopotamian”).

Μέσμα (*city*)^[AI] Mesma: a city of Italy. Apollodorus in book 3 of the Chronika. The ethnic (demonym) is Mesmanos, as (one says) Nōlanos from Nōla.

Μεσόλα (*city*)^[AI] Mesola: a city of Messenē, one of the five. Nikolaos, book 4. The ethnic (gentilic) is Mesolatēs, just as from Mesoa comes Mesoatēs.

Μεσοπόντιος (*other*)^[AI] Mesopontios: the Eresian Poseidon; for in Eresos he is honoured thus, a city of Lesbos. Callimachus, Aetia book 1.

Μέσσαβα (*city*)^[AI] Messaba: a city of the Carians. Hecataeus, in the *Asia*. The ethnic (gentilic) is Messabeus, in accordance with the pattern of the Carian cities.

Μεσσαπέαι (*place*)^[AI] Messapeai: a settlement of Laconia. The ethnic (gentilic) is Messapeus; for thus Zeus is honored there. Theopompos, book 57.

Μεσσαπία (*region*)^[AI] Messapia: a district of Iapygia, adjacent to Taras. The ethnic (gentilic) is Messapios. Pausanias book 10.

Μεσσάπιον (*mountain*)^[AI] Messapion: a mountain of Euboea; (and ‘Messapikos’), from Messapos, who migrated to Italy.

Μεσσήνη (*city*)^[AI] Messēnē: both a region and a city. Strabo, Book 8. The region is Messēnia, also (called) Mēsse by syncope, or Mēsē and Messēnē, as some say. The ethnic name, and the designation of a citizen,

is Messēnios; the feminine is Messēnis. There is also another Messēnē in Sicily. And (there is) a district of Persis, Mesēnē (with a single sigma), lying between the two rivers Euphrates and Tigris, as Asinius Quadratus says.

Μεσσόα (*place*)^[AI] Messoa: a place in Laconia. Strabo, book 8. There is also a Laconian tribe (phylē) so called. The ethnic (adjectival/demonymic form) is Messoatēs.

Μεσυγίς (*mountain*)^[AI] Mesygis: a mountain of Lydia. The local/ethnic adjective is Mesygitēs. Strabo, book 14: “from which comes the best Mesygitēs wine, the Aromēus.”

Μεταγώνιον (*city*)^[AI] Metagōnion: a city of Libya. Hekataios in his *Asia*. He says that this name is feminine. The ethnic (demonym) is Metagōnitēs.

Μέταον (*city*)^[AI] Métaon: a city of Lesbos, which Méta the Tyrrenian founded, as Hellanicus relates.

Μέταπα (*city*)^[AI] Metapa: a city of Acarnania. Polybius, Book 5. The ethnic (demonym) is Metapaios or Metapatēs, according to local usage.

Μεταπόντιον (*city*)^[AI] Metapontion: a city of Italy, formerly Siris, named after Metabos, son of Sisyphos, son of Aiolos; for the barbarians used to call Metapont(os) “Metabos.” The citizen is Metapontinos. From it [comes] Philon the aulete and poet (SH 689). It is also said Metapontios, as [one says] Byzantios; and Metapontinē (fem.).

Μετάχοιον (*fortress*)^[AI] Metachioion: a fortified place in Boeotia, between Orchomenos and Koroneia. Ephoros, book 30. The ethnic (gentilic) is ἐκ Μεταχοίου (“from Metachioion”), as in the case of Oios: ἐξ Οἴου (“from Oios”) {Oion is a deme of Attica}, as has been stated; or Metachoiatēs. For there is also Oios, a small town, whose ethnic is Oiatēs. And Androtion in book 7 says that it is Metachoirion, and perhaps this is a periphrastic form.

Μήτηλις (*city*)^[AI] Mētēlis: a city of Egypt near Alexandria, which is now called Bēchis. The ethnic (gentilic) is Mētēlitēs; (there is) a Mētēlitēs nome.

Μήδαβα (*city*)^[AI] Mēdaba: a city of the Nabataeans. The citizen (ethnic) is Mēdabēnos, as Ouranios [Uranios] says in book 2 of his *Arabika*.

Μηδία (*region*)^[AI] Mēdia: a region lying adjacent to the Caspian Gates. Hekataios in his *Asia*. [So called] from Mēdos, son of Mēdeia. The ethnic is Mēdos, in the same form as the primary name; and the feminine is Mēdis; also *Mēdikos*; and they are also called Mēdeioi. ‘Mēdic juice’ (Mēdikos opos), ‘Mēdic herb’ (Mēdikē botanē). Strabo: “The country produces silphion, from which comes the juice called ‘Mēdic’, not falling much short of the Cyrenaic.” And again: “and [it produces] the plant which most of all nourishes horses, which we call ‘Mēdic’”

Μήθυμνα (*city*)^[AI] Methymna: a city on the island of Lesbos, named after Methymna, daughter of Makareus and wife of Lepetymnos. The citizen is called Methymnaios. For thus Echekratides the Peripatetic, a companion of Aristotle, is entered (i.e. written/registered), and Myrsilos the historian, and Arion, and many others [are recorded as] Methymnaioi. The feminine is Methymnaia, both of a territory/district and of a woman.

Μήκιστον (*city*)^[AI] Mēkiston: a city of Triphylia. Hecataeus, in his *Europa*. There is also another [place of this name] in Elis. The ethnic (gentilic) is Mēkistios.

Μηκύβερνα (*city*)^[AI] Mēkyberna: a city of Pallēnē in the Thracian Chersonese. Hecataeus in the *Europa*. The citizen (ethnic) is Mēkybernaïos; for thus Hēgēsippos, who composed the *Pallēniaka*, records it in writing, and so too Philōnidēs and the others.

Μῆλος (*island*)^[AI] Mēlos: an island, one of the Cyclades, having a city of the same name. The Phoenicians were earlier settlers; hence it was also called Byblis, after the Phoenicians of Byblos—also Zephyria. The citizen (ethnic): “Diogoras the Mēlian, philosopher and poet of songs,” and (also) Socrates, according to Aristophanes (*Clouds* 830). There are also the Mēlieis in Thessaly. There is also a village of Acarnania, whose ethnic is Mēlieus, also with alpha in the Doric manner. It is said that from Mēlios come Mēlieus, Mēliakos, and Mēlis for the region.

Μήλουσα (*island*)^[AI] Mēlousa: an island off the Iberians. Hecataeus, in his *Europe*. The ethnic (gentilic) is Mēlousaios.

Μῆνιγξ (*island*)^[AI] Mēnix: an island around the Syrtes, and also a city. The ethnic (demonym) is Mēnigios.

Μητρόπολις (*city*)^[AI] Metropolis: a city of Phrygia, founded from (i.e. named after) the Mother of the Gods, as Alexander says in his *On Phrygia*. There is also another homonymous (city) in Phrygia; a third in Lydia; a fourth in Thessaly; a fifth in Acarnania. The ethnic (gentilic) is Metropolitēs. A sixth (Metropolis is) of the Dorians; a seventh (is) of the Mossynoikoi in Pontus; an eighth in Scythia; a ninth in Euboea; a tenth in Upper Thessaly.

Μιάκωρος (*city*)^[AI] Miakōros: a city in Chalkidikē. Theopompos, in Book 25 of the *Philippika*. The citizen is called Miakōrios.

Μιδάειον (*city*)^[AI] Midaeion: a city of Phrygia. Hellenicus in Book 2 of the *Deucalioneia*. It is also called Midaion. The ethnic (gentilic) is Midaeieus and Midaiēus. Also (the form) Midēion.

Μίδεια (*city*)^[AI] Mideia: a city in Argos, now a village, formerly the city of Perseus, [so called] from Mideia, daughter of Aloeus. It is also said without the i, Midea. The citizen is Mideatēs, and the feminine Mideatis, also Mideaios. There is also another city of Boiotia. Homer (*Iliad* 2.507): “those who held vine-rich Arne, and those [who held] Mideia.” There is also another [Mideia] of Lykia.

Μιέζα (*city*)^[AI] Mieza: a city of Macedonia, which was called Strymonion, named after Mieza, daughter of Beretos son of Makedon, as Theagenes relates in his **Makedonika**. For Beres begot three children—Mieza, Beroia, and Olganos—from whom (are named) an eponymous river and the city Beroia and the place of Strymon. The ethnic (gentilic) is **Miezeus** and **Miezaios**; for thus Nikanor uses the name, as Lucius [reports].

Μίλητος (*city*)^[AI] Miletos: a distinguished city in Caria, of the Ionians. Hekataios in his **Asia**. But Didymos in the **Symposiaka** says that it was first called ***Lelegeis*** from its inhabitants, the ***Leleges***; then ***Pityoussa*** from the pine-trees there, and because there the pine first sprang up. For the inhabitants at the Thesmophoria are accustomed to place a branch of pine beneath the bedding and to set a sprig of pine upon the sacred objects of Demeter, on account of the antiquity of its origin. After these things it was named ***Anaktoria***, after ***Anax***, son of Earth and Sky. The citizen is **Milesios** (“Milesian”). Thus too Thales, whose father was Examyēs, was called a Milesian, and so were Phokylides and Timotheos the citharode, who composed eighteen books of citharodic **nomoi**, amounting to the number 8,000 lines of verse, and (a book of) privileges of others, 1. He died in Macedonia. The following is inscribed for him (SH 518): “Fatherland Miletos bears for the Muses the much-longed-for Timotheos, the skilful charioteer of the lyre.”

Μιλητούπολις (*city*)^[AI] Milētoupolis: a city between Kyzikos and Bithynia, on the Rhyndakos. There is also another in Persis. The male citizen is called Milētopolitēs, and the feminine Milētopolitēs. Strabo, book 12.

Μίλκωρος (*city*)^[AI] Milkoros: a Chalkidian city in Thrace. The citizen is called Milkorios.

Μιλύαι (*people*)^[AI] Milyae: the people formerly called the Solymi, as Timagenes says in book 1 of *On Kings*. Their country is (called) Milyas, as (one says) Minyas. They are also called Milyes. (The name is derived) from Milye, the wife and sister of Solymus, later the wife of Cragus. The ethnic is *Milyeus* and *Milyites*.

Μιλωνία (*city*)^[AI] Milōnia: a most distinguished city of the Samnites. Dionysius, book 17 (vol. 4, p. 288 Jacoby). The ethnic (gentilic) is Milōniatēs.

Μίμακες (*people*)^[AI] Mimakes: a Libyan people. Philistos, in the Sicilian Histories, book 8.

Μιμνηδός (*city*)^[AI] Mimmēdos: a city of the Lydians. Hekataios, in his *Asia*. The ethnic adjective is Mimmēdios, as (one says) from Lychnidos, Lychnidios.

Μιναῖοι (*people*)^[AI] Minaeans: an ethnic group on the coast of the Erythraean Sea. Marcianus in the *Periplus* of that sea.

Μινύα (*city*)^[AI] Minya: a city of Thessaly, formerly Almonia, so called from Minyos; from it come the forms Minya and Minyeion and Minyeis and Minyeios. There is also another (Minya) in Phrygia, on the borders of Lydia. The ethnicon is Minyai.

Μίνωα (*city*)^[AI] Minōa: a <city> on the island of Amorgos, one of the Cyclades. (2) A city of Sicily. (3) On Siphnos, one of the Cyclades; and it also has a spring called Minōa. Gaza too was called Minōa. There is also (a Minōa) in Arabia, whose citizens are called Minōtai, from Minōs. There is also (a Minōa) of Crete. There is also another island not far from Megara. And Paros (was called) Minōa. The citizens are Minōioi.

Μίσγητες (*people*)^[AI] Misgetae: a tribe of the Iberians. Hecataeus, in his *Europa*.

Μισγομεναί (*city*)^[AI] Misgomenai: a city of Thessaly. Hellanikos in book 1 of the Deukalioneia. The ethnic (gentilic) is Misgomenios, as (one says) Klazomenios.

Μισητός (*city*)^[AI] Misētos: a city of Macedonia. Theagenes, in the Macedonica. The ethnic (gentilic) is Misētios, as (one says) Bērytios (sc. from Bērytos).

Μίσκαρα (*city*)^[AI] Miskera: a city of Sicania. Theopompus, book 42 of the *Philippica*. The ethnic (gentilic) is **Miskereus**, as (one says) **Megareus**.

Μίσπιλα (*city*)^[AI] Mispila: a city of the Medes. Xenophon, *Anabasis* book 3. The ethnic (gentilic) is Mispilatēs.

Μόκαρσος (*place*)^[AI] Mokarsos: a place (kōmē/settlement) in Thrace. Theopompos, Book 1 of the *Philippika*. The ethnic (gentilic) is *Mokarsios*.

Μόκατα (*city*)^[AI] Mokata: a city of Bithynia, as Domitius Callistratus says in the fourth book of *On Heracleia*. The ethnic is *Mokatēnos*.

Μόκλη (*village*)^[AI] Moklê: a village of Phrygia. The inhabitants are called Moklēnoi.

Μολορχία (*city*)^[AI] Molorchia: a city of Nemea, named after Molorchos, who entertained Heracles as a guest when he was departing for the contest. The ethnic (demonym) is Molorchites.

Μολοσσία (*region*)^[AI] Molossia: the χώρα of Epeiros. The settler (eponymous founder) is Molossos. There is also the feminine form Molossis, and the neuter plural Molossa; and Molotoi (spelled with a single tau). Molottos is the place. The possessive/adjectival form is Molottikos.

Μολυβδίνη (*city*)^[AI] Molybdinē: a city of the Mastienoi. Hecataeus, in his *Europa*.

Μολυκρία (*city*)^[AI] Molykria: a city of Aitolia. Strabo. Thucydides calls it Molykr(e)ion, while Euphorion says it is Molykr(e)ia. The ethnic (gentilic) is Molykr(i)os, in masculine, feminine, and neuter; also Molykrissa and Molykr(i)as. It is also said to be Molykr(i)eus. Arkadios, however, says Molykr(a)ioi.

Μολύνδεια (*city*)^[AI] Molyndeia: a city of Lycia, named after Molyndeus. Alexander, in Book 1 of *On Lycia*. The ethnic (gentilic) is *Molyndeus*.

Μοναβαί (*city*)^[AI] Monabai: a city of Isauria. Capito(n) in the Isaurica ***. The ethnic (gentilic) is Monabatēs.

Μονόγισσα (*place*)^[AI] Monogissa: Artemis (called) Monogisēnē. A foundation of Daedalus, with measured (dimensions) For gissa, in the speech of the Carians, is interpreted as “stone”; and even now they call the flat, soft stones gissa.

Μόνοικος (*city*)^[AI] Monoikos: a city of Ligystica. Hecataeus in the Europa. The ethnic (gentilic) is Monoíkios.

Μοργέντιον (*city*)^[AI] Morgention: a city of Italy, (so called) from the Morgetes. It is also called Morgentia. The ethnic (gentilic) is Morgentinos; it is also said (to be) Morgitēs.

Μόργυνα (*city*)^[AI] Morgyna: a city of the Sicels. Philistos, book 2. The ethnic (gentilic) is Morgynaios.

Μοσσύνοικοι (*people*)^[AI] Mossynoikoi: an ethnos, concerning whom Eudoxus speaks in Book 1 of his *Circuit of the Earth*. The possessive/ethnic adjective is *Mossynoikikos*.

Μόσυλον (*promontory*)^[AI] Mosylon: a headland and trading-post of Aithiopia. Marcianus in the first book of the *Periplous*.

Μόσχοι (*people*)^[AI] Moschoi: a people of the Kolchoi, neighboring the Matienoi. Hekataios, in his *Asia*.

Μοτίνη (*place*)^[AI] Motinē: a settlement of Iberia, a colony of the Romans. Polybius, book 3. Phlegon, however, says that it is ‘Moutinē’. The ethnic (gentilic) form is Motinaios.

Μοτύη (*city*)^[AI] Motyē: a city of Sicily, named after Motyē, a woman who informed Herakles about those who had driven off his cattle. Hekataios in his *Europe*. Philistos, however, says that it is a coastal fort in Sicily. The ethnic is Motyaïos (Motyaean).

Μοτύλαι (*fortress*)^[AI] Motylai: a fortified place in Sicily, near Motyē. Philistos, in Book 5 of the Sicilian History. The ethnic (gentilic) is Motylaios.

Μουκισσός (*city*)^[AI] Moukissos: a city of Cappadocia Secunda. Capito, in the *Isaurica*, book 6.

Μούμαστος (*city*)^[AI] Μούμαστος: as (sc. accented/declined like) Βουβαστός, a city of Caria. Alexander, in book 2 of the *Carians*. The citizen (ethnic) †Moumastitēs†.

Μουνυχία (*place*)^[AI] Mounychia: a harbor of Attica, named after Mounychos. There is also a sanctuary of Artemis Mounychia. The inhabitant is called Mounychios and Mounychias. The local (adverbial) forms are Mounychiathen, Mounychiaze, and Mounychiasin.

Μοῦρσα (*city*)^[AI] Moursa: a city of Paionia, a foundation of Hadrian. The ethnic (gentilic) is Moursaios, as [attested by] Parthenios the Phokaian (cf. RE XVIII 4, 1900, no. 17). It is also called Moursion.

Μοῦσειον (*place*)^[AI] Mous(e)ion: a place in the vicinity of Olympus in Macedonia. Polybius, book 37. The local (ethnic adjective) is formed by analogy as MOUSEIEUS, as (likewise) SIGEIEUS.

Μόψιον (*city*)^[AI] Mopsion: a city of Pelasgiotis, a district of Thessaly. Strabo, book 9: “But there is another Mopsos, from whom the Athenians (derive) Mopsopia.” The ethnic (adjective/demonym) is Mopsios.

Μοψοπία (*region*)^[AI] Mopsopia: Attica, named from Mopsopus. Callimachus: “unspeakable is the straight line of Mopsops.” The ethnic is Mopsópeios, written with a diphthong and with i; also Mopsopiéus. But Heracleides Ponticus, in Book 1 of the Leschē (SH 477), says Mopsopítēs—though it ought to be Mopsopiótēs; perhaps this is by contraction (aphaeresis) of ὄ. The feminine is Mopsopís.

Μόψου ἑστία (*city*)^[AI] Mopsou Hestia: a city of Cilicia on the river Pyramus, named after Mopsus the seer. The citizen is Mopseates, by derivation (paragōgē) from one of the words. From there was the grammarian Heracleides the Mopseates.

Μυγδονία (*region*)^[AI] Mygdonia: a district of Macedonia; and there is another (Mygdonia) in Greater Phrygia, named from Mygdon. But some say that they are Mae(d)oi. The possessive adjective is Mygdonikos, both in the feminine and the neuter; one also says Mygdonios and Mygdonia. It was also called Mychthonia.

Μυγισσός (*city*)^[AI] Mygissos: a city of Caria. Hecataeus, in the fourth book of the Genealogies. The ethnic (gentilic) is Mygissios; and (also) Mygissia Athena and Mygissis.

Μύης (*city*)^[AI] Mýēs: genitive Mýētos, as Phágrēs (genitive Phágrētos), an Ionian city. Hekataios in his *Asia*. The ethnic is Mýēsios, as Phagrēsios.

Μυκάλη (*city*)^[AI] Mykalē: a city of Caria. Herodotus, book 1. The ethnic is Mykalēsios, as Ithakēsios. But Tryphon says Mykaleus in his *Parōnymoi*. It is also said in the feminine, Mykalēsís, as in Sōstratos of Phanagoreia (SH 731). Didymus, however, says that Mykalē is a mountain. And it was so named because the remaining Gorgons, lowing on the spot, were calling back the head of Medousa. Others, however, say it is Mukhālē, since it lies in a recess of the Carian sea. Mykalē, then, is both a city and a mountain.

Μυκαλησσός (*city*)^[AI] Mykalēssos: an inland city of Boeotia. Thucydides, book 7. It was so called because the cow bellowed (emykēsato) there—the one that led Kadmos and the army with him to Thebes. There is also another (Mykalēssos) in Caria, as Ephoros, book 3. The ethnic (demonym) is Mykalēssios, and (fem.) Mykalēssia; there is also a mountain Mykalēssos opposite Samos. And Mykalēssis is the feminine form.

Μυκῆναι (*city*)^[AI] Mycenae: a city of the Peloponnese. Homer (Il. 2.569): “and those who held Mycenae.” [The name is derived] from Mykeneus, son of Spartōn, brother of Phorōneus; or from the hilt (mykēs) of the sword which Perseus wore—when it fell, at Hermes’ bidding he founded the city; or from the bellowing (mykēsasthai) of the cow Io when she came there. The citizen is Mycenaeian (Mykēnaios), and the feminine [form] Mykēnis; also Mykēneus.

Μύκοι (*people*)^[AI] Mykoi: an ethnic group, concerning which Hekataios, in his *Asia*, says: “from (the land) of the Mykoi to the river Araxes.”

Μύκονος (*island*)^[AI] Mykonos: an island, one of the Cyclades, named after Mykonos, son of Anios son of Karystos and of Rhoious daughter of Zarex. Thucydides, Book 3. And Strabo, Book 10: “And there is Mykonos, under which they tell in myth that lie the healthiest of the Giants, destroyed by Herakles; from them comes the proverb (cf. Zenobius, Athos 2.23 = Athenaeus 5.17) ‘everything under one Mykonos’, said of those who bring things divided by nature under a single heading. And some also call bald men ‘Mykonians’, because this condition is prevalent on the island.” The islander is (called) Mykonios.

Μυλαί (*city*)^[AI] Mylai: a city of Sicily. Hecataeus in his *Europa*. The citizen is **Mylaitēs**, just as from Thebes (are formed) **Thēbaitēs**, and from Athens **Athēnaitēs**—for there are some who are so named. The feminine is **Mylaitis**. There are also Mylai in Thessaly, whose ethnic is **Mylaios**.

Μύλακες (*people*)^[AI] Mylakes: an Epeirotic ethnos. Lycophron (1021): “and Krathis, a neighbor—this too—(is) the mountain of the Mylakes.”

Μυλαντία (*promontory*)^[AI] Mylantia: a headland in Kameiros on Rhodes. “Mylantian gods.” Both terms are derived from Mylas, who was also the first to discover in human life the use of the mill.

Μύλασσα (*city*)^[AI] Mylasa: a city of Caria, named after Mylasos, son of Chrysaor, son of Glaukos, son of Sisyphos, son of Aiolos. It is also called Mylasos, as Aeschylus has it. The ethnic (gentilic) is Mylaseus. For thus many record it, as Menander in the *Katapseudomenos*.

Μύλιοι (*people*)^[AI] Mylioi: an ethnos of Phrygia. Hekataios in his *Asia*.

Μύλων (*city*)^[AI] Mylōn: a city of Egypt. Hecataeus. The citizen (ethnic) is Mylopolitēs.

Μύνδος (*city*)^[AI] Myndos: a city of Caria. Hekataios in the *Asiai*. There is also another city of Caria, Old Myndos; its ethnic is *Myndios* (masc.) and *Myndia* (fem.). Apollonios and Zenon, Myndians, were grammarians.

Μύνδωνες (*people*)^[AI] Myndones: an ethnic group of Libya. Ephoros, in Book 28: “the Myndones, who are thought to be most prudent and—also—most prosperous in their manner of life.”

Μυονία (*city*)^[AI] Myonia: a city of Phokis. (Pausanias, book 10.) Its inhabitants are called Myones. Thucydides says that they are Myoneans.

Μυόννησος (*city*)^[AI] Myonnēsos: a city between Teos and Lebedos. Hekataios in his *Asia*. Artemidoros, however, says that it is a *chōrion* (a small place/settlement). The islander is called *Myonnēsios*.

Μυοῦς (*city*)^[AI] Myous: a city of Ionia, as Philo and Apollodoros in Book 1 of the *Chronika* [say]. Strabo, Book 12: “the region around Magnesia and Myous.” The ethnic (gentilic) is Myousios.

Μύρα (*city*)^[AI] Myra: a city of Lycia, so called either from myrrh (myra), or from Myron, or from the river Myros flowing by it; but the first derivation is better. The name is also used both in the feminine and in the neuter. The ethnic (gentilic) is Myreus.

Μυργέται (*people*)^[AI] Myrgetae: a Scythian people. Hecataeus in the *Europa*. But in certain copies of Herodian it is written with the reading “...-getae” (διὰ <***>γετῶν), incorrectly.

Μυρίανδρος (*city*)^[AI] Myriandros: a city of Syria, near Phoenicia. Xenophon in book 1 of the *Anabasis*. The possessive (adjectival) form is Myriandrikos, as in “Myriandric Gulf.”

Μυρική (*island*)^[AI] Myrikē: an island in the Erythraean Sea. Marcianus mentions it in his *Periplus*.

Μυρικοῦς (*city*)^[AI] Myrikous: a city opposite Tenedos and Lesbos, in the Troad. Hekataios: “to Myrikoenta of the Troad.” The inhabitants are Myrikousioi.

Μύρινα (*city*)^[AI] Myrina: a city on Lemnos. Hekataios, in his *Europa*. There is also another (Myrina) in Aiolis. Both are named either from Myrinē or from Myrinos. The ethnicon is Myrinaîos; *Myrinaía* is used of the territory, and in the neuter *Myrinaîon*.

Μύρκινος (*city*)^[AI] Myrkinos: a place and a city founded beside the river Strymon. The ethnic (gentilic) is Myrkinios and Myrkinia. Parthenios, however, says “Myrkinia” of the city itself.

Μύρλεια (*city*)^[AI] Myrlēa: a city of Bithynia, now Apameia. (So called) from Myrlos, leader of the Colophonians. Nicomedes surnamed Epiphanēs, son of Prusias, renamed it Apameia after his mother Apama; others (derive the name) from Myrlēa, an Amazon. The citizen is Myrlēanos, as in the record “Asklēpiadēs the Myrlēanos.” Strabo calls the region Myrlēatis, perhaps from the (ethnic) Myrlēatēs. There is also a Gulf of Myrlēanos.

Μυρμήκιον (*city*)^[AI] Myrmēkion: a small town of the Tauric region. Strabo, book 7. Herodian writes it with a diphthong and accents it with a circumflex on the antepenult. The ethnicon, if it is written with a diphthong, is Myrmēkeius; but if it is written with iota, Myrmēkios. Artemidoros, however, says that it itself is (called) Myrmēkia.

Μυρμιδονία (*region*)^[AI] Myrmidonia: a region of the Myrmidones; for thus Aigina was called.

Μυρμισσός (*city*)^[AI] Myrmissos: a city in the region of Lampsacus, as Polemon says. The ethnicon is Myrmissios.

Μυρρινοῦς (*place*)^[AI] Myrrhinous: a deme of the Pandionid tribe. The demotic is Myrrhinousios. The local (adverbial) forms are Myrrhinounthóthen, Myrrhinountáde, Myrrhinoûnti. But Dionysios son of Tryphon says “Myrrhinouttá.” The demotic is “from Myrrhinouttē,” with double tt.

Μύρσινος (*city*)^[AI] Myrsinos: a city of Elis. “and Myrsinos at the farthest edge” (Il. 2.616). Later it was called Myrtountion. The ethnic is found as Myrtousios.

Μύρτουσα (*mountain*)^[AI] Myrtousa: a mountain of Libya. The inhabitant is called Myrtoussaîos and also Myrtoússios.

Μύρωνος (*island*)^[AI] Myrōnos: an island of the Arabian Gulf. The ethnic (gentilic) is Myrōnonēsitēs or Myrōnonēsaïos.

Μυσία (*region*)^[AI] Mysia: a region and a city. The Lydians say that *mysos* means “a sharp (spear-point).” They are also called *Mysōi* and *Mysioi*, and, in Aeolic, *Mysadyios*.

Μυστία (*city*)^[AI] Mystia: a city of the Saunites. Philistos, book 11. The inhabitants are called Mystianoï, just as those of Ostia are (called) Ostianoï.

Μυτιλήνη (*city*)^[AI] Mytilēnē: a city on Lesbos, the largest. Hekataios in the *Europa*. [So called] from Mytilēnē, daughter of Makareus or of Pelops. Others [say] that Mytilēs was the *oikistēs* (founder). Others [derive it] from Mytōn, son of Poseidōn, and Mytilēnē. Hence Callimachus in book 4 [of the *Aetia*] calls Lesbos “Mytōnis”, and Parthenios says that the Lesbian [women] are “Mytōnids.” They are also called Mytōnes and Mytōnaioi and Mytilēnaïos.

Μυτισέρατος (*fortress*)^[AI] Mytisēratos: a fortified place in Sicily. Philistos, book 10. The ethnic adjective is Mytiseratinos, as he himself (i.e. Philistos) has it.

Μυτίστρατον (*city*)^[AI] Mytistraton: a small town in the region of Carthage. Polybius, Book I. The ethnic (gentilic) form is Mytistratios, as Stratos → Stratios (the city in Acarnania).

Μύων (*city*)^[AI] Myōn: a city of the Lokrians on the mainland. The citizens are Myōnes. They are also called Myoneis, as Thucydides [records].

Μῶβα (*region*)^[AI] Mōba: a district of Arabia. Ouranios in book 2 of the Arabika. The inhabitants are called Mōbenoi, and in the feminine Mōbenē. But it seems that an alpha is lacking; for it was (properly) Mōaba; and the ethnic is Mōabitēs, feminine Mōabītis.

Μωθώ (*village*)^[AI] Mōthō: a village of Arabia, in which Antiochus the Macedonian died at the hands of Rabilus, king of the Arabs, as Ouranios relates in book 5. The name means in the Arabic tongue “place of death.” The villagers are called Mōthēnoi, according to the local form.

Μῶλυσ (*city*)^[AI] Mōlys: a Libyan city. Hecataeus, in the *Periēgēsis* of Libya. The ethnic is **Mōlytēs**, in accordance with the pattern of Libyan cities, and also **Mōlyuatēs**.

Μῶμεμφις (*city*)^[AI] Mōmemphis: a city of Egypt. Herodotus, Book 2. It is declined Mōmempheōs, as Aristarchus [states]. Also: the Mōmemphitēs nome.

Μωνυχία (*other*)^[AI] Mounychia: a harbor of Attica, concerning the local position of which Thucydides says: “one of the commanders assigned to Mounychia.”

Μωριεῖς (*people*)^[AI] Mōrieis: an Indian people, living in wooden houses, as Euphorion relates.

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Νάαρδα (*city*)^[AI] Naarda: a city of Syria by the Euphrates, as Arrian in the *Parthica*, book 11, records. The ethnic is **Naardenos**, in the local (regional) form.

Ναβαταῖοι (*people*)^[AI] Nabataioi: a people of the Eudaimones (i.e. “Blessed”) Arabs, named after someone called Nabatos. Now Nabates in Arabic means “one born of adultery.” Hence from Nabates comes Nabataios. And Nabatenē is the country; and Nabatenos is a personal name.

Νάγιδος (*city*)^[AI] Nagidos: a city between Cilicia and Pamphylia. Hecataeus, in his *Asia*: “and after [comes] Nagidos, a city, from Nagidos the helmsman; and the island Nagidoussa.” But Nagidos was so called because Nagis founded it. The citizen is called *Nagideus*.

Ναῖσσός (*city*)^[AI] Naïssos: a city of Thrace, a foundation and the native city of the emperor Constantine. The ethnic (gentilic) is Naïssitanos. It seems also that from Naïssos comes Naïssitēs, and by derivation, in the local usage, Naïssitanos.

Νακολία (*city*)^[AI] Nakolia: a city of Phrygia. Strabo book 12. The name is also neuter, derived from Nakolē the nymph; and just as from “nymph” comes Nymphaion and from Hēra comes Hēraion, so from Nakolē comes Nakolaion. The ethnic is Nakolai(e)us. But if the form is Nakoleia with a diphthong, from Nakolos, son of Daskylos, the ethnic will be Nakoleus, just as from Seleukos comes Seleukeus.

Νακόνη (*city*)^[AI] Nakonē: as (sc. accented) †alkonē†; a city of Sicily. The ethnic (gentilic) is Nakonaieus. Philistos, book 6 of the Sicilian History.

Νάκρασος (*city*)^[AI] Nakrasos: a city and a dēmos of Caria. Apollonios, in book 10 of the *Karika*. The demotēs and the citizen are called Nakraseus.

Ναξία (*city*)^[AI] Naxia: a city of Caria. Alexander in Book 1 of On Caria. The ethnic (gentilic) is Naxieus, by the pattern of the country-name, and also Naxiates.

Νάξος (*island*)^[AI] Naxos: an island of the Cyclades, the famous one, named from Naxos, a leader of the Carians. Others (derive it) from Naxos son of Endymion. Euphorion, however, derives it from naxai, which they say some use in the sense ‘to sacrifice’. Asclepiades relates that the women of the Naxians alone give birth at eight months, either because Hera, having become friendly toward Dionysus, granted this as a gift to the Naxian women, or because Dionysus himself was also born in this way; and (he relates) that there is there a spring from which wine flows, very sweet. There are also a city of Sicily and other places (called) Naxos. The ethnic (gentilic) is Naxioi; whence also (comes) Naxia lithos, the Cretan whetstone. A feminine form is also said, Naxias, from Naxios. But ‘kritikē akonē’ (‘Cretan whetstone’), if written with iota, means ‘that which distinguishes and makes manifest’.

Ναπάται (*city*)^[AI] Napatae: a city of Libya, near Ethiopia. The ethnicon ought to be *Napatitēs* (“Napatite”). But *Napataios* also occurs, as (attested by) Alexander in book 1 of the *Aigyptiaka*.

Νόπη (*city*)^[AI] Nápē: a city of Lesbos. Hellenicus in book 2 of the *Lesbiaka*. The citizen is called *Napaios*; and (there is) Apollo *Napaios*. There are also *Napaioi* on the mainland. There is also a part of a mountain called *nápē*, and *napaios* is the adjective derived from it.

Νόπις (*village*)^[AI] Napis: a village of Scythia; its inhabitant is called a Napates. Or the village is (called) Napitis, and the ethnic (name) Napitai.

Ναρβίς (*city*)^[AI] Narbis: a city of Illyria.

Νάρβων (*city*)^[AI] Narbon: an emporion and a Celtic city. Strabo, book 4. Marcianus (Epitome 5) says that it is (called) Narbonēsia. The ethnic adjective is Narbonitēs, as Askalōnitēs. There are also Lake Narbonitis and the river Atax. Hecataeus says that they are called Narbaioi.

Ναρθηκίς (*island*)^[AI] Narthēkis: a small island near Samos, on the right for those sailing toward the city. The ethnic (gentilic) is Narthēkēs ***.

Νάρμαλις (*city*)^[AI] Narmalis: a city of Pisidia, as (one says) Cabalis. The inhabitants are Narmaleis, as Cabaleis, as Ephoros says.

Ναρνία (*city*)^[AI] Narnia: a city of the Samnites, named from the river Narnus that flows by it, as Dionysius says in Book 18 of the Roman Antiquities (vol. 4, p. 288 Jacoby). The ethnic (gentilic) is Narnniatēs, as (one says) Caulōniatēs.

Νάρυξ (*city*)^[AI] Nāryx: a city of Locris, spoken of in the feminine. Some, however, say that the city is (called) Narykion. From it (came) Aias. The citizen is Narykios (masc.) and Narykia (fem.); also Narykion in the neuter. It is also called Narykē, and (the ethnicon) Narykaios, both in the feminine and in the neuter as well.

Νασαμῶνες (*people*)^[AI] Nasamones: a people in Libya, as Callimachus says; and (the form) Nasamonis, derived from some Nasamon.

Νάστος (*city*)^[AI] Nastos: a city of Thrace. It is also written Nestos. Apollodorus, Book 2 of *On the Earth*.

Ναύκρατις (*city*)^[AI] Naukratis: a city of Egypt, founded when the Milesians held thalassocracy (maritime supremacy). Strabo too mentions it in Book 17. The citizen is called Naukratitēs (also in the feminine), and also Naukratiōtēs, as (one says) Pelousiōtēs; perhaps (the latter is formed) from Naukration or Naukratia, just as from Italia comes Italiōtēs.

Ναύπακτος (*city*)^[AI] Naupaktos: a city of Aitolia, so called from the shipbuilding of the Herakleidai, as Ephoros and Strabo relate. The citizen is called Naupaktios; also Naupaktia.

Ναυπλία (*city*)^[AI] Nauplia: a city of Argos. Strabo: “from the fact that one can sail up to it with ships.” The inhabitants are Nauplieis, as Strabo says; and [the place-name is] Nauplia.

Νέαι (*island*)^[AI] Neai: an island near Lemnos, on which, according to some, Philoctetes was bitten by a water-snake. It was so named from Heracles’ having swum up to it. The ethnic (gentilic) is Neaios. There is also Nea, a village and fort of Mysia; the ethnic is the same.

Νεάνδρεια (*city*)^[AI] Neandreaia: a city of the Troad on the Hellespont, as Charax [says]. But in some sources it is written “Leandros,” with lambda, incorrectly. It is also called Neandreion in the neuter, as Theopompos [records]. The ethnicon is Neandreas, as Strabo.

Νεάπολις (*city*)^[AI] Neapolis: a renowned city of Italy, in which Parthenope—one of the Sirens—is said to have been buried. The inhabitant is called Neapolitēs. There is also another (Neapolis) of Libya, and others (besides).

Νέγλα (*village*)^[AI] Nēgla: a small town of Arabia. (So) Glaukos in Book 2 of his *Arabian Antiquities*. The ethnic adjective is Nēglios, or, according to the usage of the country, Neglitēs.

Νέδη (*river*)^[AI] Nedē: a river of Arcadia, named after the nymph Nedē. Euphorion, however, says that it is also (called) Nedēēn. The possessive (adjectival form) is Nedēsios.

Νέδων (*river*)^[AI] Nedōn: a river and a place in Laconia. The toponymic (ethnic) is Nedousios; and Nedousia is (the epithet of) Athena. It is declined Nedontos.

Νεῖλος (*city*)^[AI] Neilos: a city of Egypt. Hecataeus, in his *Periegesis* of it: “<***> and a sanctuary of Neilos the river.” The ethnic (gentilic) of the city is *Neilopolites*. But if the city is called simply *Neilos*, it ought to be accompanied by the possessive adjective from the river, *Neilaios*, as Apollonius says (GG II 3, 47.23): “For as many possessive adjectives as, without iota, make either the genitive of the archetype (base-form) or the nominative—these alone are pronounced with iota: *Poseidōnios*, *Helikōnios*, *Rhōdios*, *Sakios*. But those whose penult is by nature with a diphthong never produce the aforesaid formation; for neither *kēpaios* nor *Neilaios* admits an ethnic (gentilic) in accordance with it.”

Νέμασος (*city*)^[AI] Nemausus: a city of Italy, named after Nemausus son of Heracleides, as Parthenius says. The ethnic (gentilic) is Nemausius, or Nemausinus with reference to the territory.

Νεμέα (*region*)^[AI] Nemea: a district of Elis; in it the Dryopes lived. <***> The ethnic (gentilic) is Nemeos and Nemeaios. Strabo book 8. It is also called Nemea; and “Nemeētēs” is an epithet of Zeus, and (the inhabitants are called) Nemeētai. The citizens of the Locrian city (called) Nemea are Nemeioi. Also “from Nemea” (Nemēthen) is an adverb.

Νεοκαισάρεια (*city*)^[AI] Neocaesarea: a Pontic city. The ethnic (gentilic) is Neocaesareus, as Phlegon says in the 15th book of the Olympiads. The same people are also called Adrianopolitai. There is also (a Neocaesarea) in Bithynia.

Νέον τεῖχος (*city*)^[AI] Neon Teichos: a city of Aiolis, as (one says) Cholon Teichos. The ethnic (gentilic) is Neoteichitēs, as (from) Choloteichitēs; also Neoteicheus, as Herodotus in the Life of Homer (10).

Νέπετος (*city*)^[AI] Népetos: a city of Italy. Dionysius, *Roman Antiquities* 13 (vol. 4, p. 246 Jacoby). The ethnicon is *Nepesinos*. The change of tau (τ) into sigma (σ) is, however, peculiar and has been noted.

Νέσσων (*city*)^[AI] Nessōn: a city of Thessaly. (Mentioned by) Dionysius, in book 3 of the Gigantiad. The ethnic (gentilic) is Nessōnitēs, according to the common type (i.e. standard formation).

Νέστος (*city*)^[AI] Nestos: a city and a river of Illyria. The ethnic (gentilic) is Nestios, as Artemidorus says; and Nestis is the region.

Νευροί (*people*)^[AI] Neuroi: an ethnic group of Sarmatia. Dionysius in the Periegesis (310). And Neuris is the country. They are also called Neuritai.

Νεφελοκοκκυγία (*city*)^[AI] Nephelokokkygia: a city comically invented by Aristophanes (Birds 819), spoken of both in the singular and in the plural. The ethnic (gentilic) is Nephelokokkygies.

Νεφθαλίται (*people*)^[AI] Nephthalitai: a people who held sway over the East, as Josephus says (Antiquitates Judaicae 5.86). The feminine form is Nephthalitis.

Νεών (*city*)^[AI] Neōn: a city of Phokis. Herodotos. The ethnic (gentilic) is Neōnios, as (from) Eleōn (comes) Eleōnios; also (attested are) Neōnia and Neōnaios.

Νήιον (*mountain*)^[AI] Nēion: a mountain of Ithakē, from which, according to Kratēs, come the nēiades; others [say the term denotes] the women who spend their time about the springs. The form hyponēion is a compound, as [in] Epiknēmídiōi. And the nēiades are [so called] either from Nēios or from Nēieus.

Νηκουίνα (*city*)^[AI] Nicuina: a city of the Umbri. Dionysius, *Roman Antiquities* 17 (vol. 4, p. 288 Jacoby). The ethnic (gentilic) is Nicuinatēs.

Νήραβος (*city*)^[AI] Nērabos: a city of Syria. (So) Nikolaos, book 4. The ethnicon is Nērabios, as (in the case) of Torrēbos → Torrēbios.

Νήρικος (*city*)^[AI] Nērikos: a city of Akarnania, which Homer (Od. 24.377) says is the “mainland coast” (aktē ēpeiroio)—that is, Akarnania. Luperkos (RE XIII.2, 1839, no. 5) says that this is Nēritos, or Nēriton, like the mountain. The ethnics are Nērikios (masc.) and Nērikia (fem.); and the possessive adjective of the mountain is Nēritios.

Νηρίς (*city*)^[AI] Nēris: a city of Messēnē. Nikolaos, book 4.

Νησαῖον πεδῖον (*region*)^[AI] Nēsaion Plain: from which (sc. place-name) among the Medes come the Nēsaian horses.

Νῆσος (*city*)^[AI] Nēsos: a city in the sea. One who inhabits it is nēsitēs (‘islander’), just as (one says) Kānōbos—Kānōbitēs. But from nēsion (‘islet’) (come) nēsīōtēs and, in the feminine, nēsīōtis. Also nēsaíos, as (one says) chersaíos. The possessive adjective is nēsīōtikos. There is also a city Nēsos in Iberia.

Νησῶπη (*island*)^[AI] Nēsōpē: an island of Lesbos, the one that forms the harbour of Sigrion. The ethnic (demonym) is Nēsōpaios.

Νίβις (*city*)^[AI] Nibis: a city of Egypt. (So) Phlegon, in the 140th Olympiad. The ethnic (gentilic) is Nibites, as (one says) Memphites.

Νίγρητες (*people*)^[AI] Nigretes: a people of Libya, named from the river Nigretos. Dionysios (215): “and the Nigretes, close-fighting.”

Νίκαια (*city*)^[AI] Nicaea: a city of Bithynia, a colony of the Bottiaean. It was formerly called Ankōrē, then Antigoneia, and later it was renamed Nicaea after the wife of Lysimachus. (2) [A Nicaea] of the Epicnemidian Locrians. (3) [A Nicaea] in Illyria. (4) [A Nicaea] among the Indians. (5) [A Nicaea] on the island of Cyrnus. (6) [A Nicaea] in Leuctra of Boeotia. (7) [A Nicaea] of Celtica, a colony of the Massaliots. (8) [A Nicaea] of Thrace. There are also other [cities called Nicaea] (or near Thermopylae and in Thrace). The word is accented proparoxytone: but if there is a form Nicaeus, the feminine is Nicaea. The citizen is Nicaieus, and also Nicaeus, in two ways. From this city were Isigonus, Asclepiades, Parthenius, and Apollodorus, and Epitherses, a grammarian who wrote on Attic, comic, and tragic diction.

Νικασία (*island*)^[AI] Nikasia: a small islet near Naxos. The ethnic adjective is Nikasios, as Thērasios, with feminine and neuter forms as well. Nikasios is also a personal name.

Νικατορίς (*city*)^[AI] Nicatoris: a city of Syria, near Europus, a foundation of Seleucus Nicator. The ethnicon is Nicatorites.

Νικηφόριον (*city*)^[AI] Nicephorion: thus (is called) Constantina, the city near Edessa, as (states) Ouranios. The ethnic (gentilic) is Nicephorios, as (with) Byzantios.

Νικίου (*village*)^[AI] Nikiou: a village of Egypt. Aristagoras, in book 2 of the Aigyptiaka. The inhabitant (ethnic) is Nikiōtēs, as Hōros says in book 1 of the Ethnika (F 1 Billerbeck).

Νικομήδεια (*city*)^[AI] Nikomēdeia: a city of Bithynia, named after Nikomēdēs, son of Zēlas, a most distinguished king. It was also called Olbia. The citizen is Nikomēdeus; and the possessive (adjective) is Nikomēdeios, with feminine and neuter forms as well. From it (came) Arrian.

Νικομήδειον (*place*)^[AI] Nicomēdeion: an emporion (trading-station/market) of Bithynia. Arrian, Book 5 of the Bithyniaka. The ethnic (demonym) is Nicomēdeus; it is also possible (i.e. attested/allowable) to say Nicomēdeius.

Νικόπολις (*city*)^[AI] Nicopolis: a city of Epirus, as Marcianus [states]. There is also one in Bithynia. There is also another in Lesser Armenia. The citizen is called Nicopolites, as Pausanias, book 10 [attests].

Νικωνία (*city*)^[AI] Niconia: a city in Pontus, by the mouths of the Ister. Strabo, Book 7. The ethnicon is Niconiatēs, as (one says) Rithymniatēs.

Νίναια (*city*)^[AI] Ninaia: a city of the Oenotrians in the interior. Hecataeus in his *Europa*. The ethnicon is *Ninaios* or *Ninaieus*.

Νινόη (*city*)^[AI] Ninoē: the Aphrodisias in Caria, founded by the Pelasgians or Leleges. And it was called “city of the Leleges.” Then it was called “Great City.” Then, from Ninos, Ninoē. The ethnic adjective is Ninoētēs, as (from) pylē (“gate”) comes pylētēs, whence “Pylatides agorai” (Soph. Tr. 638–39), and (from) limnē (“lake”) limnētēs.

Νῆνος (*city*)^[AI] Ninus: a city of the Assyrians, founded by Ninus, the husband of Semiramis, in Aturia. The inhabitants are called Ninioi. Strabo, Book 16.

Νίσαια (*city*)^[AI] Nisaia: the harbor (epineion) of the Megarid; and also the Megarid itself. From Nisus, son of Pandion. Hellanicus in the first book of the *Hieraion*; and in the second: “and he took Nisaia, and slew Nisus son of Pandion and Megareus son of Onchestus.”

Νίσιβις (*city*)^[AI] Nisibis: a city in the land across (the river), on the side of the river Tigris. Philo in his *Phoenician Matters* says the name is written *Nasibis* with alpha; but Uranios with epsilon, *Nesibis*. And it means, as Philo says, “nasibis: the stelaē.” But as Uranios says “nesibis,” it means in the Phoenicians’ language “stones set together, piled up.” Strabo too, in book 16, has it with iota. The ethnic is *Nisibenos*. It ought to be *Nisibites*, but the pattern is like *Agyptios* and *Libys*; whereas the form in -ēnos is used for places by the Euphrates and toward the East, as *Sophēnos*, *Araxēnos*, *Kambysēnos*.

Νίσυρος (*island*)^[AI] Nisyros: an island, one of the Cyclades. “And those who held Nisyros” (Il. 2.676). For Polybotes, one of the Giants, having been struck by Zeus, was pressed down (into the earth); and Poseidon, having hurled his trident at him, missed him; for what was thrown became an island—Nisyros. It was also called Porphyris, from the purple(-fish) found on it. The inhabitant is Nisyrios; also Nisyriakos.

Νιτρία (*place*)^[AI] Nitriai: a place in Egypt. Strabo book 17. The ethnic (gentilic) is Nitritēs and Nitriōtēs. There is also a nome called Nitriōtēs.

Νιφάτης (*mountain*)^[AI] Niphates: a mountain of Armenia. For thus Arcadius (RE II 1, 1153 no. 5) [has it]. It seems to be derived from the verb ‘to snow’ (neiphein), but in the proper name it is written with iota. And Peisander, book 7: “the farthest ridge of Taurus, and Niphates, easy to descry.”

Νίψα (*city*)^[AI] Nipsa: a city of Thrace. The citizen (ethnic) is Nipsaios. Herodotus, book 4.

Νόαι (*city*)^[AI] Noai: the ethnicon is Noaios. For this form is not unusual for them. It is a city of Sicily. Apollodoros, Book 2 of the Chronika.

Νομαντία (*city*)^[AI] Nomantia: a city of Iberia. Juba in Book 2 of the Roman Antiquities. The ethnic (gentilic) is Nomantinos. It is said also to be spelled with ου.

Νόμβρα (*city*)^[AI] Nomba: a city of Judaea. Josephus in the sixth book of the Jewish Antiquities (6.242, 254, 260). The ethnic (gentilic) is Nombaïos (i.e. a Nombaian).

Νόσορα (*island*)^[AI] Nosora: an island in the Erythraean Sea. Ouranios, in the *Arabika* <***>. The islander (ethnic) is *Nosorēnos*^{*}; the form is local (i.e. used in the native dialect).

Νοστία (*village*)^[AI] Nostia: a village of Arcadia. Theopompos, book 32 of the Philippika. Ephoros said that the ethnic is Nestanios, so that according to him it is called Nestania; for it is the same as the preceding entry, as is clear from other evidence.

Νότιον (*city*)^[AI] Notion: a city of Ionia. Hecataeus in the *Asia*^{*}. The ethnic (gentilic) form is Notieus.

Νοῦβαι (*people*)^[AI] Noubai: a people of Libya, by the Nile. Apollodorus, book 2 of On the Earth. They are also called Noubaioi, as (one says) Sabaioi; and the Numides are the same people.

Νουκερῖνοι (*people*)^[AI] Nukerinoi: an ethnos of Italy. Polybius, book 3. Their original (form) is Nuceria.

Νουκρία (*city*)^[AI] Noukria: a city of Tyrrhenia. Philistos, book 15, (fragment) 11a. The ethnic (gentilic) form is Noukrinos. It is also found as Nakria, with alpha.

Νυμφαία (*island*)^[AI] Nymphaia: feminine; the island of Calypso, by the Adriatic. The ethnic (gentilic) is Nymphaios, as Aiaios (is formed) from Aiaia.

Νύμφαιον (*city*)^[AI] Nymphaion: a Tauric city between Panticapaion, the metropolis, and Theodosia, as Strabo says. The ethnicon can be formed, as in Hēraieus, as Nymphaieus. But nymphaion is a possessive (adjective) from nymphōn (“of the nymphs”). It is also called Nymphaitēs.

Νυμφάς (*city*)^[AI] Nymphas: a city of Arcadia. Pausanias. The ethnic (gentilic) is Nymphasios; and there is also the spring Nymphasia.

Νύραξ (*city*)^[AI] Nýrax: a Celtic city. Hecataeus in his *Europe*^{*}. The ethnic (gentilic) is Nyrákios, just as from Nárýka (comes) Narýkios.

Νῦσαι (*city*)^[AI] Nysai: several cities. (1) In Helikon. (2) In Thrace. (3) In Karia. (4) In Arabia. (5) In Egypt. (6) In Naxos. (7) Among the Indians. (8) On Mount Kaukasos. (9) In Libya. (10) In Euboia, where, they say, within a single day the vine blossoms and the grape-cluster ripens. The ethnic (gentilic) is Nys(e)us, and the feminine Nysais, from which the possessive adjective is Nysēios. One also says Nysaios, and from it Nysaieus (with three syllables) and Nysaeus without the iota.

Νῶλα (*city*)^[AI] Nōla: a city of the Ausones. Hecataeus in his *Europe*^{*}. Polybius says that it is (called) Nōlē. The ethnic is Nōlios. Polybius, however, calls them Nōlanoi.

Νωμεντός (*city*)^[AI] Nōmentos: a city not far from Rome. The ethnic (gentilic) is Nōmentinos. Dionysius, in Book 2 of the Roman Antiquities.

Νώνακρις (*city*)^[AI] Nonakris: a city of Arcadia. Rhianos in the first book of the *Eliaka*^{*}. The ethnic is *Nonakritēs*^{*}, and, with pleonastic addition of the alpha, *Nonakriatēs*^{*}—(an epithet of) Hermes. Lycophron (680): “the Nonakriatēs, the bright, three-headed god.” The feminine is *Nonakriatis*^{*}. And *Nonakr(e)us*^{*} is also said in Aristophanes.

Νώνυμνα (*city*)^[AI] Nōnymna: a city of Sicily. The citizen is called Nōnymnaios, as Philistos [attests].

Νώρα (*city*)^[AI] Nōra: a city on the island of Sardo. The ethnic (gentilic) is Nōranos, as (one says) Nōlanos.

Νώρακος (*city*)^[AI] Nōrakos: a city of Pannonia. The inhabitant is Nōrakios. As Epaphroditus says in his Homeric Studies, iron is produced in Pannonia which, when sharpened, is very bright; hence too the expression “nōropa bronze” (Il. 2.578, 11.16, etc.). The feminine is Nōrakia, and the neuter Nōrakion.

7 Ξ — Xi

Ξάνθοι (*people*)^[AI] Xanthoi: a Thracian ethnos. Hecataeus, in his *Europa*.

Ξάνθος (*city*)^[AI] Xanthos: a city of Lycia. Hekataios, in his *Asia*: “by which Xanthos a river issues forth.” It was named from Xanthos, an Egyptian or a Cretan founder. There is also Xanthos, a city on Lesbos. The citizen is called *Xanthios*, as in Euripides. And the possessive adjective of the river is the same likewise.

Ξαῦρος (*place*)^[AI] Xauros: a place in Macedonia, named after someone called Xauros. The inhabitants are Xaurioi (Xauroi).

Ξενέφυρις (*village*)^[AI] Xenéphyris: a village of Libya near Alexandria. The ethnic (gentilic) is Xenéphyritēs, formed according to the type of the country.

Ξερξήνη (*region*)^[AI] Xerxēnē: from Xerxes, just as *Cambusēnē* is from Cambyses; bordering on Lesser Armenia.

Ξήρα (*city*)^[AI] Xēra: a city in the region of the Pillars of Heracles. Theopompos, book 43. The ethnic (gentilic) is Xēraios, as Thēra → Thēraios.

Ξιλία (*city*)^[AI] Xilia: a city of Libya. [Mentioned by] Alexander in Book 3 of the Libyca. The ethnic (demonym) is Xiliates, as (from) Iamnia (comes) Iamniates.

Ξιφήνη (*region*)^[AI] Xiphēnē: a district of Palestine. Josephus (Jewish History, book 6). The ethnic adjective, he says, is Xiphēnaios.

Ξιφωνία (*city*)^[AI] Xiphōnia: a city of Sicily. Theopompos, in the *Philippika*, book 39. The ethnic (gentilic) is *Xiphōniatēs*, as (one says) *Kaulōniatēs*.

Ξόϊς (*city*)^[AI] Xoīs: a city and an Egyptian island in the inland region, in that part lying between the Sebennytic and the Phatnitic mouths (of the Nile). The citizen is called Xoïtes, as (one says) Saïtes.

Ξουθία (*city*)^[AI] Xouthia: a city of Sicily. Philistus, Book 3 of the Sicilian Histories. The ethnic (gentilic) is Xouthiatēs.

Ξουχίς (*city*)^[AI] Xouchis: a city of Libya. Artemidorus in the Epitome of the eleven books. The ethnic (gentilic) is Xouchites.

Ξύλος (*city*)^[AI] Xylos: a city of Caria. Hecataeus, in his *Asia*. The ethnic (gentilic) is *Xylios* or *Xyleus*, owing to the local linguistic peculiarity; for they are fond of (forming ethnics) in -eus.

Ξυνία (*city*)^[AI] Xynia: a city of Thessaly. Polybius, Book 9. The ethnic (gentilic) is Xynieus, as Ilieus. And there is also Lake Xynias, which they say is (called) Boibias.

Ξυπετή (*place*)^[AI] Xypetē: a deme of the Cecropis tribe. The demotic is Xypeteōn, as (one says) Makedōn. The locative is (formed) from Xypeteōnes as: eis Xypeteōnōn (“to/into Xypeteōnōn”), and en Xypeteōnōn (“in Xypeteōnōn”). Philochorus, however, says that the deme is (to be written) Xypeteōnōn, with omega and with omicron small at the end.

Ξύστις (*city*)^[AI] Xystis: as (with) Sardis, a city of Caria. The ethnic (gentilic) is Xystianos.

8 O — Omicron

Οἰάνθη (*city*)^[AI] Oïanthē: a city of the Lokrians. Hekataios in his *Europa*. Hellanikos, however, says that it is itself Oïantheia. The ethnic (gentilic) is Oïantheus. There is also Oïantheia—or also Oïanthis—derived from it, and (also) Oïanthios.

Οἰδάντιον (*city*)^[AI] Oïdantion: a city of the Illyrians. Theopompos, in book 38 of the *Philippika*. The ethnicon is Oïdantes, as Hekataios says. Also: Oïdantike land/territory.

Οἶκος (*place*)^[AI] Oikos: Herodian derives it from eikō, ‘to yield’, ‘that in which we yield (or give way)’. But it can also be the proper dwelling-place, derived from oion, ‘alone’, ‘I let (it) be only, being solitary’, with addition of k by pleonasm, as in oros → horkos. The inhabitant is oikeios (‘one of the household’), as astos → asteios, and also oikeus. From oikos come oikia (‘house’) and oikiatēs, with pleonastic addition of a, from oikitēs.

Οἰκοῦς (*city*)^[AI] Oikous: a city of Caria. The ethnic is Oikousios, and (fem.) Oikousia; also “the city of Oikousion”.

Οἶνα (*city*)^[AI] Oina: a city of Tyrrhenia, exceedingly well-fortified. In the middle of it there is a lofty hill, (rising) 30 stades, having on its top both waters and woodland of every kind, as Aristotle says in *On Marvelous Things Heard* (837b32 = 94 Giannini). The ethnic is Oinates; for the formation is not anomalous.

Οἰνειάδαι (*city*)^[AI] Oineiadai: a city of Akarnania by the Acheloös, also called Erysichē. The ethnic (gentilic) is Erysichaios. The territory is also called Oinias. There is also another city, Oineiadai, in Oitaia.

Οἰνεών (*place*)^[AI] Oineōn: a harbor of Lokris. Thucydides, book 3. The ethnic (gentilic) is Oineōneus.

Οἶνη (*city*)^[AI] Oinë: a city of Argos. Hekataios in Book 1 of the *Histories*. The ethnic is Oinaïos (†oïneuía oinaïōn†). But Hōros (F 7 Billerbeck) says that it itself is Oinōnē, whose ethnic is Oinōātēs, and the feminine (sc. form) Oinōātis; (thus) Artemis Oinōātis, the goddess established at Oinoē in the Argolid by Proitos.

Οἰνόανδα (*city*)^[AI] Oinoanda: a city of Lycia. (So) Alexander in Book 1 of the *Lyciaca*. The ethnic (gentilic) is Oinoandeus.

Οἰνόη (*city*)^[AI] Oinōē: one of the two cities on Ikāros. The ethnic (gentilic) is Oinoaios.

Οἰνοῦς (*village*)^[AI] Oinous: a small town of Laconia, according to Androtion and Didymus. The ethnicon is Oinountios and Oinountias.

Οἰνοῦσσαί (*island*)^[AI] Oinoussai: an island close to Chios. Hekataios in the *Europa*. The ethnic (gentilic) is *Oinoussaïos* and *Oinoussios*.

Οἰνώνη (*island*)^[AI] Oinōnē: an island, one of the Cyclades; *** of the Aiakids. The inhabitants are called Oinōnaioi, as Parthenios says in his *Hēraklēs*.

Οἰνωτρία (*region*)^[AI] Oinōtria: a region of Italy. Some, however, say that Italy itself was so called from Oinōtros the Arkadian, as (reported by) Pausanias in book 8. Peisandros in book 13 says that it was so named from the use of wine. The ethnic (gentilic) is Oinōtros, as Thessalos and Iōn and Kīlix. One also says Oinōtrios, from which comes the phrase “the land of Oinōtria” (Lycophron 912). The accent of Oinōtros is acute.

Οἶον (*village*)^[AI] Oion: a deme of the tribe Leontis. The local ethnics: from Oion—“Alexis, son of Alexis, from Oion of Leontis”; in Oio; Oionde; to Oion.

Οἶος (*city*)^[AI] Oios: a small town of Tegea. Aeschylus in the *Mysians*. The citizens are called Oiatai; and the ethnic (gentilic adjective) likewise.

Οἰσύμη (*city*)^[AI] Oisymē: a city of Macedonia. Thucydides (Book 4, 107.3). It is what is now Emathia. The ethnic (gentilic) is Oisymaios. Homer (Iliad Θ 304) called it Aisymē.

Οἶτη (*mountain*)^[AI] Oitē: a mountain in the region of Trachis. There is also a city of the Malians. The inhabitants are called Oitaioi. Sophocles (Philoctetes 453): “As for me—O offspring of an Oitaian father.” Also the feminine forms Oitaia and Oitēis—perhaps from *Oitaieus* (†to make “Oitēis” by forming it from “Oitaieus”†). It is (i.e. the formation is) as in the pair Krētaios / Krētaiēus (“Cretan” / “Cretan-man”). And the neuter is Oitaion.

Οἶτυλος (*city*)^[AI] Oitylos: a city of Laconia. “and Oitylon” (Il. 2.585), with the accent as in dáktylon, from the hero Oitylos. But some say that the oi is the article. Some [give] the ethnic as Oitylios.

Οἰχάλια (*city*)^[AI] Oichalia: a city, which Homer (Iliad 2.730) places in Pelasgic Argos, saying: “and those who held Oichalia, the city of Eurytus.” But the later writers have located it in Euboea. There is also an Oichalia in Messenia, and another in Trachis, and in Thessaly, and in Arcadia. The citizen is Oichalieu, as from Haimonia comes Haimonieu; and just as (one says) Haimonis, so too Oichalis. Also Oichalotes, as Ambrakiotēs, Sikeliotes. For Linos the historian was an Oichalotes. One also says Oichalios, and Oichaliēthen (‘from Oichalia’) as a local adverb.

Ὀβόλκων (*city*)^[AI] Obolkōn: genitive Obolkōnos, a city. The ethnicon is Obolkōnitēs (“Obolkōnite”).

Ὀγκαῖαι (*other*)^[AI] Ogkaiai: gates of Thebes. Euphorion, in the *Thrakios*. For “Onga” is Athena among the Phoenicians.

Ὀγχηστός (*city*)^[AI] Onchestos: a sacred grove. Homer (Iliad 2.506): “and Onchestos the holy, Poseidon’s glorious grove.” It lies in the territory of the Haliartians; and it is said to have been founded by Onchestos the Boeotian, as Hesiod states. There is also a city in Boeotia, as Pausanias says. Apollonius of Rhodes <***> says that Onchestos is a great city, between Haliartus and Akraiphiai. There is also a river in Thessaly. The ethnic is Onchestios. Pausanias.

Ὀγχόη (*city*)^[AI] Onchōē: a city of Phōkis. The ethnic (gentilic) is Onchoaios, as (one says) Oinoaios from Oinoē, or (alternatively) Onchoeus.

Ὀδησός (*city*)^[AI] Odessos: a city in Pontos, near Salmydessos. Apollodoros, however, says that Odessos is a great mountain. The citizen is called Odessitēs, and also Odysseus. There were also men who bore the name: Herakleidēs the historiographer and Dēmētrios, the author of a work On the Homeland.

Ὀδιοῦπολις (*place*)^[AI] Hodioupolis: a small place (kōrion) belonging to Herakleia on the Pontos. (So) Domitius Callistratus, book 6 of the *On Herakleia*. The citizen (ethnic) is *Hodiopolitēs*.

Ὀδόμαντοι (*people*)^[AI] Odomanthoí: a people of Thrace. Thucydides. The feminine is Odomantís; and Odomanτικέ, derived from (the adjective) Odomanτικός.

Ὀδός (*other*)^[AI] Hodos: derived from hedos, the beaten path that is walked. The derivative forms are hodos and enodos; and also “Hodos Hermes.”

Ὀδρύσαι (*people*)^[AI] Odrysai: a people of Thrace. Strabo. One says Odrysios, and Odrysia, and Odrysidai, and in the feminine Odrysiades, and Odrysis. There is also an Odrysa, a city of theirs, or it is also called Odrysia. And the citizen is called Odryses, and (also) Odrysites.

Ὀδυσεῖς (*city*)^[AI] Odysseis: a city of Iberia. [The headword is] masculine. The ethnic is the same in form, also masculine, as (in) Atarneis and Dipaieis.

Ὀζόλαι (*people*)^[AI] Ozolae: there are three divisions of the Locrians—(1) the Epicnemidii, who are also called the Opuntii (from whom was Ajax), (2) the Epizephyrii, and (3) the Ozolae. The country, too, is called Ozolis.

Ὀθρωνός (*city*)^[AI] Othronos: a city; but some [say it is] an island to the south of Sicily: “but others [call it] Melite, an island near Othronos” (Lycophron 1027). The inhabitant is Othronios.

Ὀκρίκολα (*city*)^[AI] Ocricola: a city of the Tyrrhenians. Dionysius (sc. of Halicarnassus), *Roman Antiquities* 18 (vol. 4, p. 288 Jacoby). The ethnic adjective is Ocricolanus, as he himself says.

Ὀλβία (*city*)^[AI] Olbia: a city in Ligystike. Its inhabitant is called an Olbiopolites; also Olbianoi, as (one says) Asianoi. There is also near it a mountain called Olbianon. (2) A city in Pontus. (3) Of Bithynia, from the nymph Olbia. (4) Of Pamphylia, as Philo says (FGrHist 790 F 47). Yet it is not of Pamphylia, but belongs to the land of the Solymi; and it is not called Olbia either, but Olba, and the citizens are Olbaioi, and (there are the names) Olbios and Olbia. (5) Of Iberia. (6) Of the SarDOI (Sardinia). (7) Of Illyris. (8) Of the Hellespont. (9) Of Cilicia. One also says Olbenos and Olbiakos, and the feminine Olbiakē.

Ὀλβύσιοι (*people*)^[AI] Olbysioi: a people by the Herakleian Columns; also (called) Olbysinioi. Others <***>.

Ὀλιζών (*city*)^[AI] Olizōn: a city of Thessaly. Hecataeus in his *Europa* (FGrHist 1 F 135). It is declined with omega and accented on the final syllable: “and holding Pityeia and rugged Olizōn” (Il. 2.717). It is so accented to distinguish it from “but the peoples were fewer” (Il. 19.519). It was named from being small; for the Thessalians, as Demosthenes relates in the *Ktiseis* (FGrHist 699 F 10 = fr. 12 Powell), call what is small *olizon*. The ethnic is Olizōnios.

Ὀλκάδες (*people*)^[AI] Olcades: as [one says] Arcades; a people of the Iberians who dwell on the inner side of the river Iberus. Polybius in Book 3 (3.13.5; 3.14.3; 3.33.10).

Ὀλόβαγρα (*city*)^[AI] Olobagra: a city of Macedonia. [So] Theagenes in his *Makedonika* (FGrHist 774 F 9). The ethnic (gentilic) is Olobagraios.

Ὀλοοσσών (*city*)^[AI] Oloosson: a city of Magnesia. Homer (Iliad 2.739): “and the bright city Oloosson.” The inhabitants are called Oloossonioi; and Oloossoniēthen is an adverb (“from Oloosson”).

Ὀλοῦς (*city*)^[AI] Oloús: a city of Crete. So Xenion in his *Cretica* (FGrHist 460 F 11). The citizen is called *Oloúntios*, as (one says) *Selinoúntios* (i.e. formed like the demonym from Selinous).

Ὀλόφυξος (*city*)^[AI] Olyphyxos: a city in Thrace, in the region of Athos. The citizen is called an Olyphyxian. From this place (came) Herodotus, the author who wrote *On Nymphs and Gods*.

Ὀλύκρη (*city*)^[AI] Olykre: a city in the vicinity of Naupaktos. Hekataios in the *Periegesis of Europe* (FGrHist 1 F 112). The ethnic (gentilic) is Olykraios.

Ὀλύμπη (*city*)^[AI] Olympē: a city of Illyria, according to Domitius Callistratus, book 7 of On Heracleia (FGrHist 433 F 9). The ethnic (gentilic) is Olympaios or Olympeus.

Ὀλυμπία (*place*)^[AI] Olympia: formerly called Pisa, where Olympian Zeus is honored, from whom the Olympic Games, the contest, take their name. The local adverbials are formed with an added syllable: Olympiathen (“from Olympia”), Olympiaze (“to/towards Olympia”). It is also called Harpina, as Nikanor (FHG III 633 F 8) says, after the mother of Oinomaos.

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