

Seri Dictionary: Mammals

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A subset of the Seri bilingual dictionary (in preparation) is presented which includes terms referring to mammals. This version includes English glosses in addition to the Spanish glosses, and an English-to-Seri reversal. In addition, extensive footnotes are included which provide information from Edward Moser's field notes relating to the Seri knowledge of mammals.

In this paper we present another section of the Seri dictionary which is in preparation: the terms relating to mammals.¹ (See Moser and Marlett 1997 for the section on people and kinship terms, and other articles in this volume on natural elements and body parts and sickness. A brief overview of the abbreviations used in this dictionary project is provided there.)

We consulted various sources in order to identify the animals scientifically, including Malkin 1962, Patton (n.d.), and Richard White (p.c.). Specimens were not collected.

The information which appears in footnotes is primarily adapted from field notes that Edward Moser made while working with various Seri men and women between 1952 and 1976, especially Roberto Herrera Marcos. The information reflects what was told as being general Seri belief or practice. The information has been edited for presentation here. Some of these notes refer to particular groups of Seris, called 'bands'; see Moser 1963 for more information. Other information about the mammals and the Seri use of them may be found in Felger and Moser 1985.

In the past forty years, the Seris have moved steadily from being a group that is highly interactive with its environment, including the mammals (by virtue of being hunters and gatherers), to one that is more dependent on stores and vendors for food. The information that was gathered by Ed Moser during his period of residence with the Seri people is therefore all the more significant in that it may be virtually the only reliable record of this part of the Seri culture.

This article utilizes a practical orthography that has been in use, with slight modifications, for more than forty years. The following tables give a simplified explanation of the meaning of the symbols.² While an accent is not typically used in Seri literature, in the dictionary it is included on words that are accented on a non-initial syllable.

Consonants

Practical	p	t	c, qu	cö	f	l	s	z	j	jö	x	xö	m	n	l ³	r ⁴	h	y
IPA	p	t	k	k ^w	ɸ	ɬ	s	ʃ	x	x ^w	χ	χ ^w	m	n	l	r	ʔ	j

¹ We thank Richard White for his kind help in reviewing the scientific information contained in this paper, and Monina Watson, Joyce Overholtz, and Eva Reyes for their much appreciated help in checking the Spanish.

² A discussion of Seri phonetics is given in Moser and Moser 1965; discussion of the phonology of Seri may be found in Marlett 1981 and Marlett 1988.

Vowels

Practical	a, aa	e, ee	i, ii	o, oo
IPA	ɑ, ɑ:	æ, æ:	i, i:	o, o:

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³ This sound rarely occurs, and primarily in archaic words.

⁴ This sound occurs in a few loanwords.

Seri Dictionary: Mammals

Section 1: English-Seri

animal **ziix ccam**, **ziix quuisax**

- ♦ imaginary animals that leave footprints in the sand **caalam haa toocojoj**
- ♦ large ferocious animal that is not found where the Seri people live **yacö hamásol**
- ♦ mythological animal similar to a seal, but which lives on the land **hant ipáain**
- ♦ mythological subterranean animal that causes earthquakes **hant ano coocöz**
- ♦ small animal seen in visions **xeecon**
- ♦ unidentified wild animal **cojöz**⁵

antelope *see* pronghorn

antelope hare (*Lepus alleni*) **hee**⁶, **ziix ina cooxp**

badger (*Taxidea taxus*)⁷ **ziix hant ctaxoj**, **xeezej**

bat⁸ (unidentified species) **seenel set**

bighorn sheep⁹ (*Ovis canadensis*) **mojet**, **tison**

⁵ Attempts to identify this animal have been unsuccessful. The people say that it is perhaps like a fox, but seldom seen. No further identifying characteristics have been given.

⁶ This is the older term of the two.

⁷ The badger was eaten, mainly by the Band I people. The Seris claimed that this animal, like the peccary, had no fear of certain persons. Such a person was called **xeezej ozíim** ('whom the badger likes'). When a badger was encountered by such a person, it would walk up to him or her, lie on its back and wiggle its body in seeming delight. The hunter would then club it to death. Ramona Casanova said that her mother, Rosa Ávila, was one such person and that she had seen her kill badgers in this manner. There are no badgers on Tiburon Island.

⁸ Malkin 1962 lists one species of bat in the area, the pallid bat, as *Antrozous pallidus*. Patton (n.d.) also identified the following species in the area: *Piconyx vevesi*, *Laiurus borealis*, *Pipistrellus hesperus*.

(arch.)

black-tailed jackrabbit (*Lepus californicus*)
teepol

bobcat¹⁰ (*Lynx rufus*) **xazoj coil**

bull (*Bos taurus*) **tooro**, **ziix cooha ctam**

burro (*Equus asinus*) **hohra**, **ziix yacóso caixaj**,
ziix ina cooscl

burrow

- ♦ small burrow **xajíi**
- ♦ burrow of badger **xeezej iime**

calf (*Bos taurus*) **noiyo**

cat (*Felis domesticus*) **miist**¹¹, **ziix canáao**, **ziix**

⁹ The term **ziix hast iti quiih** was also sometimes used for this animal.

The Seris hunted the bighorn sheep with bow and arrow. Seri quit using the bow and arrow for hunting sometime around the turn of the century.

Although there were no bighorn sheep on Tiburon Island, they did occur in the mountain range extending along the Sonora coast. The Seris said that the members of Band I (Moser 1963:17-8) hunted the bighorn sheep with bow and arrow. It was said that the animal was tamer in those days and thus easier to approach.

When a hunter was stalking a bighorn and was suddenly seen by the animal, he believed that if he himself ducked out of sight and hid, the bighorn would eventually become curious and come over to find out what he saw.

If a woman saw a bighorn when she was out in the desert, she took any piece of red clothing that she might be wearing and hung it up in sight of the animal. Then she returned to camp and informed the men, who sneaked up on the bighorn, which they usually found still watching the red cloth. Sometimes they were rewarded with an easy shot.

¹⁰ The bobcat did not live on Tiburon Island.

¹¹ The word **miist** is the Seri version of a word

ihámoc ano catax

cattle *see* cow

cottontail rabbit¹² (*Sylvilagus auduboni*) **hapxa, ziix haquéjök ano cama**

cougar *see* mountain lion

cow (*Bos taurus*) **ziix cooha, heen, hant csii**
(arch.)

coyote¹³ (*Canis latrans*) **oot, ziix ihímoz imáa, ziix cocö**

- ♦ person with the power of the coyote **oot quiho**

deer¹⁴

for domestic cat; cognates of this word are found throughout Mexico.

¹² The cottontail was hunted by Band I people, but generally the Seris didn't bother with it.

¹³ The Band I people hunted and ate coyote. It was hunted with bow and arrow and later with dogs. The coyote was found on Tiburon Island.

The coyote is viewed by the Seris as a stupid animal. Numerous stories show how Coyote or, less frequently, Mountain Lion were fooled by Rabbit or some other small animal or insect.

¹⁴ The Seris said that during cold weather deer (presumably either species) are often found sunning themselves on the leeward side of a canyon bluff. They searched for them there when they hunted them. During the cold weather (except during the mating months of January and February) the does stay up in the largest mountains. The bucks spend most of their time in the valleys, mainly in the large arroyos and canyons.

During a rain the deer are always on the move. A hunter could often locate a deer at such a time by going to the top of a hill and watching for one to come along.

During the summer heat the deer bed down during the day, often in the shade of a large cactus. They were found during these hot months living in the open where they would get the south and southwest breezes. They are not found behind a mountain where the breezes are cut off.

Deer sleep only during the day, feeding at night. Deer travel into the wind.

During the change of seasons when the weather is temperate, deer were usually found around the bases of the mountains.

The mating season, according to the Seris, is in January and February. They say that even during these months the bucks and does mate only at night. They claimed that no hunter has ever claimed to have seen deer mating. The Seris had a saying that the long nights of January and February are caused by the buck deer. The bucks and does live separately except for these two months. The fawns are born around August and September.

When a hunter was hunting deer with a bow and arrow and the deer suddenly saw the hunter, the hunter would stop and, holding the bow vertically in front of him, would move it side to side by rotating his wrist. He did this until the motion had lulled the deer into a feeling that all was well and went back to feeding. Then he could move in closer. (This trick was also done with a stick or with a bow when the hunter was trying to sneak up on a feeding jackrabbit.) This action was called **haacni coccáaj** ('rotate the bow').

Deer were hunted by several methods. One method was known as **czactim** or **hap cöcaaitim** ('follow after deer'). This method entailed heading off a fleeing deer. When a deer was flushed, the hunter would ascertain the direction in which the deer was turning (a running deer never continues in a straight line). Then the hunter cut across the great circle that the deer was making in order to head it off. When he intercepted it, he often got a shot at it. When the deer saw the hunter again, he would take off in another direction. The hunter knew that the deer would repeat the same maneuver and run in a circle. The hunter knew the direction of the circle even if he didn't see the deer turn, since he knew that it would turn and run with the wind so that it could sniff for pursuit.

The Seris have long been said to be so fleet of foot and of such great endurance that they were fast enough to chase down a deer. This is false. What a hunter would sometimes do is chase down a pregnant deer. The spread hoofprint told him that the doe was pregnant. So he began to trot after the deer. Hunters have been known to stay directly on the trail of such a pregnant doe and eventually run it

down when it tired. More often the hunter crossed over its circle path and cut it off. About the third time that he encountered a doe in this way, it had badly tired and he killed it easily.

The second method is known as **cahóiiitoj** (causative form of the plural stem of 'lie down'). During the intense heat of the summer a hunter went from one large cactus to another checking for deer lying down in the shade. They were often found in this way. Of course the hunter always hunted into the wind.

The third method is called **caahi** ('make sound'). This method consisted of catching a fawn and holding it between one's legs, squeezing it, and making the fawn cry. This attracted the mother or perhaps any other nearby deer which would run toward and past the hunter, coming quite close to him and presenting an easy shot. If no fawn was available, the hunter could sometimes lure a deer in close by hiding and imitating the fawn cry by sucking through a leaf of the **hamísj** plant (limberbush, *Jatropha cinerea*).

The fourth method is called **caquéepéc** (etymology unknown, but related to the word **ipac** 'behind'). This was the method of hunting deer and jackrabbit in which a man, often naked, stalked around during mating season using a head decoy with a deer head or jackrabbit head respectively. (See Moser 1970, pp. 174, 190.) The deer would come in close, with its brow furrowed. But it would stop and try to catch the scent before actually coming right up to the hunter. It finally would begin to circle around to a downwind position of the man to smell. The hunter had to shoot before the deer got downwind.

The fifth method is called **hax cacóxaj** ('be close to water'). This method of hunting entailed hiding at a waterhole on a moonlit night and waiting for the deer to come to drink. Sometimes blinds were built on the leeward side of the waterhole, often using branches of the **xoop** (elephant tree, *Bursera microphylla*). Its strong aroma helped to cover the scent of the hunter. If there were a number of hunters, they might build several such blinds. These they kept in a line at right angles to the line of approach of the deer to avoid the possibility of the hunters shooting each other.

The Seris said that when a group of deer

approached the water hole, several of the young deer would come in at the head of the pack. The larger, older deer held back. The Seris always tried to shoot the largest and fattest deer, whether buck or doe.

When a deer was shot, any person except the man who shot it may claim the deer for himself by shouting **hatoyáazi** ('It's mine!', lit. 'It's what I claim.'). After a deer was shot, the men dragged it out of the way and waited for the other deer to return. It was said that four or five deer might be so killed during a single night and there would be meat for everyone.

The Seris remembered one time when a man was able to kill a deer with a rock when it was in a narrow approach to a waterhole.

The sixth method to hunt deer is called **haxaca cöcamjö** ('hunt with dogs'). Until fairly recently the Seris used to hunt deer with dogs. Dogs learned how to hunt by watching or accompanying the other dogs. Trained dogs would run ahead of the hunters, always running into the wind. They did not bark. They would stand on high ground and look for deer. When they spotted one, they chased it down and cornered it, usually quickly. When the dogs had the deer cornered, they attacked it. They lunged in from all sides and snapped at the deer. When one got a good hold in a position where the deer could not get to him, the dog would hang on. As soon as possible one dog grabbed the deer's neck and hung on until the deer was dead.

The hunters took no weapons with them and kept out of sight until the dogs have killed the deer. Then they moved in, chased off the dogs and butchered the deer. Hunters with one pack of dogs often got two or three deer.

This method worked with seven or eight dogs. Several men were said to have kept packs with as many as 100 or more dogs. Sometimes such a dog pack went out and killed deer on its own.

The seventh method is called **hap xepe an hant caalajc** ('force mule deer into the sea'). During the summertime when men in a boat saw deer swimming near the beach to cool off, they beached their boat some distance away and circled around on the desert to the place where the deer were swimming. When they had all of the deer out in the deep water, several of the men returned to the boat

and paddled it to where the deer were swimming and clubbed them to death. In such a hunt, no person claimed a deer for himself. The meat was divided up among the men, each one naming the part or parts that he wants.

The eighth method is called **quee** ('hunt with shouts'). There is a small peninsula on the southeast corner of Tiburon Island where deer were trapped. When a group of men discovered deer on the peninsula, they spread out and herded them onto the narrow tip called **Hast Hapéé Quih Iyat**. They then continued to shout and chase them into the sea where other men in a boat clubbed them to death.

There are two generic terms meaning to hunt deer: **quimjö** (transitive) / **camjö** (intransitive), and **heecot quiih** ('be in the desert').

When a dead deer had to be left alone for a time, the hunter propped up its head as though it was looking at something. This was said to keep the coyotes off.

The Seris said that a circling buzzard often signaled where there were deer.

A wounded deer will often turn in a tight circle and backtrack, moving slowing while the hunter charges forward and past the deer.

If two people were hunting together, the man who killed the deer kept the hind quarters. The other man received the rest of the deer.

If three men were hunting together, the man who killed the deer kept the hind quarters. He then gave the remainder of the deer to one of the others. That man then gave the heart, liver and lungs to the third man. The man who killed the deer sometimes gave the third hunter one of the hind quarters.

If four men were hunting together, they divided the kill evenly.

Sometimes a hunter would try to avoid sharing his kill by leaving meat outside of camp. Then the members of his family brought in the meat after dark. A person who suspected that someone had concealed a kill might go to his house, see his bloody hands and shout **An hatyáafajquim!** ('It's what I pound inside!'). The reference is to breaking out the ribs of a kill by pounding with a stone. The person who first shouted this phrase won the right to collect three ribs from each side of the rib cage of the kill,

- ♦ white-tailed deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*) **hepem**
- ♦ mule deer ¹⁵(*Odocoileus hemionus*) **hap, zix heecot quiih**
- ♦ kind of male mule deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*) without testicles, found on Tiburon Island¹⁶ **cahímata**
- ♦ kind of male mule deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*) without apparent testicles, found only on Tiburon Island¹⁷ **cahícosa**

the liver, the heart, the lungs, the fat around the intestines, and the stomach sack. When possible, the stomach sack was turned inside out and filled with blood. The blood was cooked with grease and juices.

When a man was bringing in deer meat, ravens sometimes smelled it and circled around cawing. People in camp then knew that a hunter had made a kill.

When a deer, bighorn sheep, burro, or horse was butchered in camp, the owner could not take part. Whichever two or three men first arrived wanting to do the job could do the butchering. Each of them received a strip of meat cut from the outside of the rib section and a chunk of fat.

¹⁵ The mule deer is found on both the mainland and on Tiburon Island. For unknown reasons, the biggest specimens are found only on Tiburon Island and only on or nearby the two largest mountains on the southern part of Tiburon Island. These male mule deer become excessively large, and often the hoofprint of such an animal is as large as that of a cow's calf.

Sea lion skins and deer skins were traded to ranchers for old horses. The ranchers used the skins to make lariats, etc.

¹⁶ This male mule deer occurs only on Tiburon Island. Like the **cahícosa**, this deer has no testicles and always has knobby, fuzzy antlers. This specific deer is known to be always fat the year around. The Seris said that it is the best deer for eating. It is never gaunt like a normal buck during mating season.

¹⁷ This male mule deer occurs only on Tiburon Island and has no testicles that are apparent to the

- ♦ kind of male mule deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*) with abnormally small testicles **hap imítc**
 - ♦ kind of female mule deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*) found only on Tiburon Island¹⁸ **hap imíquet**
 - ♦ fawn of mule deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*) **hayor** (arch.)
 - ♦ mule deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*) buck with two extremely long, single prongs **quitamajáacoj**
 - ♦ mule deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*) buck with two single prongs **casópolca**
 - ♦ two-point mule deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*) buck **caacalcam**
 - ♦ three-point mule deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*) buck **caapxajö**
 - ♦ four-point mule deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*) buck **cazóxoxoj**
 - ♦ five-point mule deer buck (*Odocoileus hemionus*) **caitmoj**
 - ♦ head and antlers of a mule deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*) that is used in the deer dance **palít**
 - ♦ wear head of mule deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*) as decoy or in dance **quipalíti**
 - ♦ dance the deer dance¹⁹ **hepem cöcoit**
- dog ²⁰(*Canis familiaris*) **haxz, ziix heme icot**

Seri. It always has fuzzy, short, knobby antlers. It is distinguished from the **cahínata** deer.

¹⁸ The Seris said that this kind of deer (‘mule deer without child’) is always found in a plump condition and never with a fawn.

¹⁹ The deer dance is not a traditional Seri dance and is performed today only by one man, for commercial purposes.

²⁰ Dogs are favorite animals of the Seris. The word **haxz** is the absolute form of a word that, in its possessed form, means ‘pet’.

It is said that there were still wild dogs seen on Tiburon Island into the 1960’s.

catax (arch.)

- ♦ kind of dog (*Canis familiaris*) with long ears **yoova**

dolphin

- ♦ bottlenosed dolphin **taej** (*Tursiops gillii*)
- ♦ dolphin (unidentified kind) **xahámat**

donkey (*Equus asinus*) **hohra, ziix yacóso caixaj, ziix ina cooscl**

fox²¹

- ♦ gray fox (*Urocyon cinereoargenteus*) **xees, ziix ina coil**

goat (*Capra hircus*) **seaato**

ground squirrel²² **xpasíticl** (*Sciuridae*, unid.)

guinea pig²³ **hoxa** (*Cavia porcellus*)

hare *see* jackrabbit

horse²⁴ (*Equus caballus*) **caay, ziquíz** (arch.)

jackrabbit²⁵

²¹ The Seris hunted the fox with dogs. The fox was found on Tiburon Island.

²² The chipmunk was cooked under the ashes and eaten.

²³ Guinea pigs do not occur locally, but the Seris saw them in Hermosillo. The origin of the word is unknown.

²⁴ The Seris sometimes took horses to Tiburon Island (by small boat). One man said they were used for chasing deer; others said they were for food.

²⁵ The jackrabbit was traditionally hunted for food. However, to avoid breakage of projectile points, the Seris hunted the jackrabbit with arrows tipped with a solid knob of heavy wood. A hit usually disabled the animal, allowing the hunter to approach it and kill it.

The Seri hunter used a special technique to enable him to get within close range of a feeding rabbit. While stalking the animal, he stopped as soon as it looked at him. Then, grasping the bow in the middle with one hand, he held it vertically in front of him and slowly swung it back and forth. He did this until the rabbit was lulled into a feeling of security and returned to its feeding. (The Seris said that the

- ♦ black-tailed jackrabbit (*Lepus californicus*) **teepol**
- ♦ white-sided jackrabbit (*Lepus callotis*) **ziix isloj cheel**
- ♦ antelope hare (*Lepus alleni*) **hee, ziix ina cooxp**

jaguar (*Panthera onca*) **xazoj coospoj**

jaguarundi²⁶ (*Felis eyra*)

kangaroo rat²⁷ (*Dipodomys sp.?*, perhaps *D. merriami*) **cmaam**

killer whale (*Orcinus orca*) **tacj quemtax**

lamb **caar heeque**

lion²⁸ (*Panthera leo*) **tonom**

mammals **xica ccam heecot cocom**

mole²⁹ (*Scalopidae* or *Talpidae*)

monkey (*Alouatta* spp., *Aletes* spp.) **moona**

mountain lion³⁰ (*Puma concolor*) **xazoj, nop,**

rabbit turns a darker hue when it loses its fear.) The hunter then continued to slowly approach his quarry. Each time the rabbit looked at him the man would stop and begin moving the bow again. Eventually he worked himself into range and took his shot.

This technique of diverting the attention of the rabbit is called **haacni coccaajj** ('rotating the bow'), and was used for hunting deer as well.

Only the white-sided jackrabbit was found on Tiburon Island.

²⁶ This species is listed in Malkin 1962, but we do not have a Seri name for it.

²⁷ The kangaroo rat was not eaten.

²⁸ The lion is not found in the area, of course, and the etymology of the Seri name is unknown.

²⁹ The mole has not been positively identified as occurring in the Seri area, but this (or shrew) may be the correct identification of the Seri term **hemeja**. The Seris used to hunt **hemeja** with trained dogs and eat them.

³⁰ There were no mountain lions on Tiburon Island. Ramona Casanova's brother claimed to have once run into a mountain lion there; some think that it swam over.

The Seris knew of a case when a Seri man killed

ziix coníp

mouse³¹

- ♦ mouse (unidentified species) **ziix cocói**
- ♦ mouse (unidentified small species) **casóoho**

mule **moora, hamóora, ziix hant cootox**

mule deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*) **hap, ziix heecot quiih**

- ♦ kind of mule deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*) found on Tiburon Island **cahínata**
- ♦ fawn of mule deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*) **hayor** (arch.)

ox (*Bos taurus*) **iiyas**

packrat³² (*Neotoma* spp.) **ziix haasax ano quiij**

- ♦ nest of packrat (*Neotoma* spp.) **haasax**

peccary³³ (*Pecari tajacu*) **ziix quicös, ziix ina**

a mountain lion near Pozo Peña with a rifle and ate the meat.

³¹ The following species of mice have been identified as occurring in the area (Patton, n.d.), but Seri names have not been obtained, if they exist: *Perognathus baileyi*, *Perognathus intermedius*, *Perognathus eremicus*.

³² The Seris would find packrat nests and poke sticks into it. (If they didn't have sticks, they might burn them out, but the burning would destroy any fruit that might be collected from the nest.) The rats (usually two) would run out and the people hit them with sticks to kill them. In the old days, men would hang them around their waists by tying them onto their waist string. If people were really hungry, they might skin the rat and eat it raw. Otherwise, they collected a number of them and roasted the skinned animal in the dirt under the coals of a fire. Sara Villalobos told of a man who cooked the rats with the skin on, then skinned the rat and sucked the fat out of the peeled skin.

Felger and Moser (1985:172-173) record the packrat's song.

³³ The Seris killed the peccary for food. It used to be found on Tiburon Island. It was said that the Band I people were the first to hunt it and that they used an unusual method. There were certain men

quicös, ziix coquépcö, poo (arch.)

pig (*Sus scrofa*) **poo caacoj, cootzi, ziix hacápxom, moxmóx** (arch.)

porcupine³⁴ (*Erethizon dorsatum*) **ziix quicös**

porpoise *see* dolphin

pronghorn³⁵ **ziix itx cooxp, haamoja** (arch.)

puma *see* mountain lion

rabbit

- ♦ cottontail rabbit (*Sylvilagus auduboni*) **hapxa, ziix haquéjoc ano cama**
- ♦ black-tailed jackrabbit (*Lepus californicus*) **teepol**
- ♦ white-sided jackrabbit (*Lepus callotis*) **ziix isloj cheel**

and women of whom a peccary was unafraid. Such a person was called **ziix coquépcö ozíim** ('whom the peccary likes'). Such a person accompanied the other hunters. When one of the animals was encountered, that person walked up to the animal with his club. It is said that the animal did not show fear or ferocity; it just stood there and waited as the person approached. When the person reached the animal, he clubbed it on the head. Then the other men rushed up and helped him finish off the peccary.

The Seris said that members of the other bands did not hunt the peccary until dogs were introduced through the Mexican ranchers. Then they (Band III) hunted it on the mainland using a dog pack. The dogs usually cornered a peccary in bushes where they held it at bay until the hunters arrived. One of the hunters then worked the end of a long stick into the peccary's mouth and down its throat. Then the other hunters moved in and made the kill with clubs and metal pointed spears.

When a peccary sought refuge in a cave, the men smoked it out. They clubbed and speared it to death as it emerged. Today the Seris rarely hunt the animal.

³⁴ The porcupine was not found on Tiburon Island.

³⁵ The antelope used to range into the Seri region and was hunted. It no longer is found in this area. It was not found on Tiburon Island.

- ♦ antelope hare (*Lepus alleni*) **hee, ziix ina cooxp**

raccoon³⁶ (*Procyon lotor*) **xeen**

rat

- ♦ rat (unidentified species) **xpos³⁷**
- ♦ kangaroo rat (*Dipodomys sp.?*, perhaps *D. merriami*) **cmaam**
- ♦ packrat (*Neotoma spp.*) **ziix haasax ano quiij**

ringtail³⁸ (*Bassariscus astutus*) **hatlim**

sea lion³⁹ (*Zalophus californicus*) **xapóo, ziix ccah** (arch.), **xapáat** (arch.), **Hant Ihíim iic**

³⁶ The raccoon was eaten by the Band I people. It was found on Tiburon Island.

³⁷ The method for hunting this rat, by poking sticks into its nest, is known as **xpos quisl** (lit., 'poke rats').

³⁸ The Band I people, who were the ones known for their hunting skills, hunted and ate the ringtail. It was found on Tiburon Island.

³⁹ The members of Band VI inhabited San Esteban Island. The sea lion which abounded on the rocky beach of the northwest corner of their island was a major food source of those people. These Seris stalked them during the day and killed sleeping animals by hitting them in the head with rocks. It is said that the men of this band were expert marksmen and often were able to mortally wound a sea lion even after it was in the surf heading for deeper water. They butchered the animal there on the beach, packed the meat in the skins and carried it over the mountain called **Hast Ctam** to return to their camp.

Sea lion has apparently been seldom eaten by members of the other bands. However, for many years they have been killed sporadically with firearms for their skins.

Sea lion skins and deer skins were traded to ranchers for old horses. The ranchers used the skins to make lariats, etc.

Sea lions must have been eaten by the inhabitants of the area of Tecomate on Tiburón Island, since their remains are very common in the upper, ceramic levels of the shell mound (Richard White, p.c.).

ccah (arch.)⁴⁰

- ♦ large kind of sea lion (*Zalophus californicus*) **xapóicoj**
- ♦ small kind of sea lion (*Zalophus californicus*) **xazépl**

sheep (*Ovis aries*) **caar**

shrew⁴¹ (*Notiosorex*)

skunk⁴² (*Mephitis macrura*) **sliitxcoj**

squirrel⁴³

- ♦ squirrel⁴⁴ **xpist** (*Sciuridae*, unid.)
- ♦ squirrel⁴⁵ (*Sciuridae*, unid.) **ziix cozíp**
- ♦ ground squirrel **xpasíticl** (*Sciuridae*, unid.)

whale (general term) **ziix hapx coom, haquim**
(arch., general term?)

- ♦ whale (unidentified species, arch.) **xaasj**
- ♦ killer whale (*Orcinus orca*) **tacj quentax**
- ♦ person with the power of the whale **ziix hapx coom quiho**

white-tailed deer⁴⁶ (*Odocoileus virginianus*)

hepem

wolf (*Canis lupus*) **xeecoj, ziix yacö caixaj**

⁴⁰ This is a Band VI word.

⁴¹ The shrew has not been positively identified as occurring in the Seri area, but this (or mole) may be the correct identification of the Seri term **hemeja**. The Seris hunted **hemeja** with trained dogs and ate them.

⁴² Malkin 1962 lists a species of skunk in the area, the spotted skunk, as *Spilogale gracilis*.

⁴³ The following species of squirrel have been described as being in the area (Patton, n.d.), but Seri names have not been obtained, if they exist: *Citellus* (= *Spermophilus*) *tereticaudus*, *Citellus variegatus*.

⁴⁴ This squirrel, found on Tiburon Island, was hunted with trained dogs and eaten.

⁴⁵ This squirrel was also hunted with trained dogs and eaten.

⁴⁶ The white-tailed deer was not found on Tiburon Island.

Another name reportedly used for this deer was **ziix hast iti quiih**, but today the people apparently

understand this term as referring only to the bighorn sheep.

Seri Dictionary: Mammals

Section 2: Seri-Spanish-English

caacalcam *s* tipo de venado bura (*Odocoileus hemionus*) con dos puntas en cada uno de sus cuernos [two-point mule deer buck (*Odocoileus hemionus*)] *Se relaciona históricamente con coocj dos.*

caalam haa tocozoj *s* animales imaginarios que dejan sus huellas en la arena [imaginary animals that leave footprints in the sand] (*Lit.*: los que trotan allí y juegan.)

caapxajö *s* tipo de venado bura (*Odocoileus hemionus*) con tres puntas en cada uno de sus cuernos [three-point mule deer buck (*Odocoileus hemionus*)] *Se relaciona históricamente con capxa tres.*

caar *s esp* oveja (*Ovis aries*) [sheep (*Ovis aries*)] [*pl.*: **caaroj**]

- ♦ **caar ina** *s* lana [wool]
- ♦ **caar heeque** *s* cordero [lamb]
- ♦ **caar quih cacóxalim** *s* pastor [shepherd]

caay *s esp* caballo (*Equus caballus*) [horse (*Equus caballus*)] [*pl.*: **caaytaj**] *Véase también hant quicáayot* andar en cuatro patas, **xepe no caay** animal marino, desconocido, que figura en la tradición oral.

- ♦ **caay iip** *s* cuerda del arco de violín (cola de caballo) [violin string (of horse's tail)]
- ♦ **caay itáamt** *s pos* herradura [horse-shoe]
- ♦ **caay itoj ihacóopjc** *s* caballo con los ojos vendados [blindfolded horse]

cahícosa *s* clase de venado bura macho (*Odocoileus hemionus*) sin testículos, con cuernas cachigordetes, que se encuentra solamente en la Isla del

Tiburón [kind of male mule deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*) without testicles, with fuzzy, short knobby antlers, found only on Tiburon Island] [*pl.*: **cahícosaj**]

cahínata *s* tipo de venado bura macho (*Odocoileus hemionus*) que se encuentra en la Isla del Tiburón [kind of mule deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*) buck found on Tiburon Island] **Hap quih itámalca quih tacoí ina xahxáii quih iti toii hant iti miip. Tiixah cahínata impáh.** Hay un venado bura que tiene algo parecido a pelo en las cuernas. Ese venado se llama **cahínata**. [There is a mule deer that has something like hair on its antlers. That deer is called **cahínata**.] *Se relaciona históricamente con quina tener pelo.*

caitmoj *s* tipo de venado bura (*Odocoileus hemionus*) con cinco puntas o más en cada uno de sus cuernos [five-point mule deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*)] *Se relaciona históricamente con coitom cinco.*

casóho *s* ratón (especie pequeña no identificada) [small mouse (unidentified species)] [*pl.*: **casóhoj**]

casópolca *s* tipo de venado bura (*Odocoileus hemionus*) con una punta en cada cuerna [mule deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*) buck with one prong in each antler]

cazóxoxoj *s* tipo de venado bura (*Odocoileus hemionus*) con cuatro puntas en cada uno de sus cuernos [four-point mule deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*)] *Se relaciona históricamente con czooxöc cuatro.*

cmaam *s* rata canguro (*Dipodomys sp.*?, perhaps *D. merriami*) [kangaroo rat (*Dipodomys sp.*?, perhaps *D. merriami*)] [*pl.*: **cmajíic**]

cootzi *s esp cerdo (Sus scrofa)* [pig (*Sus scrofa*)] *Sinón.* **ziix hacápxom, poo caacoj** [*pl.*: **cootzij**]

cojöz *s animal silvestre no identificado* [unidentified wild animal]

haamoja *s antílope (arc., Antilocapra americana)* [antelope, pronghorn (arch., *Antilocapra americana*)] [*pl.*: **haamolca**] *Sinón.* **ziix itx cooxp**

haasax *s nido de rata de bosque (Neotoma spp.)* [nest of packrat (*Neotoma spp.*)] **Hant pofñita potáaplcta he haasax zo hiza yij tiix ihpocázx haas ano coii coi he hapx siiquim caha.** Mañana temprano voy a abrir un nido de ratas que está aquí; voy a sacar la péchita de mezquite que está adentro. [Early tomorrow morning I am going to open a rat's nest that is here; I'm going to take out the mesquite beans that are inside.] [*pl.*: **haastox**] Véase también **ziix haasax ano quijj** especie de rata.

hamóora *s esp mula (Equus hemionus)* [mule (*Equus hemionus*)] [*pl.*: **hamóoraj**]

hant ano cocöz *s animal mitológico subterráneo que causa temblores* [mythological subterranean animal that causes earthquakes] (*Lit.*: que trota en la tierra.) [*pl.*: **hant ano cocozoj**]

hant csii *s vaca (arc., Bos taurus)* [cow (arch., *Bos taurus*)] (*Lit.*: que huele la tierra.) Véase **ziix cooha**.

Hant Ihñin iic ccah *s lobo marino (arc., Zalophus californicus)* [sea lion (arch., *Zalophus californicus*)] (*Lit.*: que hace sonidos al lado de Baja California.) *Sinón.* **xapóo**

hant ipáain *s der animal mitológico como el lobo marino, pero que vive en la tierra* [mythological animal similar to a seal, but which lives on the land] Véase **cpaain** agacharse.

hap *s venado bura (Odocoileus hemionus)*

[mule deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*)] *Sinón.* **ziix heecot quiih.**

♦ **hap imítc** *s clase de venado bura que tiene testículos anormalmente pequeños* [kind of mule deer with abnormally small testicles] (*Lit.*: venado bura sin testículo.)

♦ **hap imüquet** *s clase de venado bura (Odocoileus hemionus) hembra que nunca tiene gamito, encontrada solamente en la Isla del Tiburón* [kind of female mule deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*) that is with a fawn, found only on Tiburon Island] (*Lit.*: venado bura sin gamito.)

♦ **hap ináil** *s cuero de venado bura (Odocoileus hemionus)* [mule deer skin (*Odocoileus hemionus*)]

hapxa *s conejo cola de algodón (Sylvilagus audoboni)* [cottontail rabbit (*Sylvilagus audoboni*)] [*pl.*: **hapxalc**]

haquim *s ballena (arc., término general)* [whale (arch., general term?)] [*pl.*: **hactz**] *Sinón.* **ziix hapx coom.** Véase también **hacméaaj** vértebra de ballena.

hatlim *s cacomixtle, gato ardilla (Bassariscus astutus)* [ringtail (*Bassariscus astutus*)]

haxz *s perro (Canis familiaris; en forma poseída puede referirse a cualquier animal favorito)* [dog (*Canis familiaris*; in possessed form, can refer to any pet)] [*pl.*: **haxaca; ixz** su animal mimado] Véase también **quixz** tener mascota, **ziix ixz** pez piloto.

♦ **haxz ii** *s pulga de perro* [flea (on dog)]

♦ **haxz ii caacoj** *s garrapata* [tick (on dog)]

♦ **haxz ii cxatcaj** *s especie de garrapata pequeña* [small species of tick]

hayor *s esp gamito de venado bura (arc., Odocoileus hemionus)* [fawn of mule deer (arch., *Odocoileus hemionus*)]

hee *s liebre antílope (Lepus alleni)* [antelope jackrabbit (*Lepus alleni*)]

- heen** *s* 1 vaca (*Bos taurus*) [cow (*Bos taurus*)] 2 ganado [cattle] [*pl.*: **heen**]
- ♦ **heen imt** *s* leche de vaca [cow's milk]
 - ♦ **heen izátx** *s* bezóar (concreción que se encuentra en el canal alimenticio de una vaca o de un venado) [bezoar (intestinal concretion found in ruminants)]
- hemeja** *s* especie de roedor no identificada [unidentified rodent, perhaps shrew or mole] [*pl.*: **hemelca**]
- hepem** *s* venado de cola blanca (*Odocoileus virginianus*) [white-tailed deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*)]
- ♦ **hepem cōcoit** *vi* bailar el baile del venado [dance the deer dance]
- hohra** *s* *esp* burro (*Equus asinus*) [burro, donkey (*Equus asinus*)] [*pl.*: **hohraj**] *Sinón.* **ziix yacóso caixaj, ziix ina cooscl**
- hoxa** *s* cuyo (conejillo de Indias) [guinea pig] [*pl.*: **hoxataj**]
- iiyas** *s* *esp* buey (*Bos taurus*) [ox (*Bos taurus*)] [*pl.*: **iiyasoj**]
- ♦ **iiyas itxíin** *s* yugo [*pl.*: **iiyas itxi-tóizoj**]
- ixz** *s* *pos* mascota (de él o de ella) [**haxz** mascota (de uno), perro]
- miist** *s* *esp* gato (*Felis domesticus*) [cat (*Felis domesticus*)] [*pl.*: **miisatj**] *Sinón.* **ziix canáao**
- mojet** *s* borrego cimarrón (*Ovis canadensis*) [bighorn sheep (*Ovis canadensis*)] **Mojet quih hast cop iyat ac iti tapmax yopáho.** El borrego cimarrón se puede ver en las cimas de las montañas. [One can see bighorn sheep on the peaks of mountains.] [*pl.*: **mojet**] *Véase también* **Hast Mojet** lugar.
- moona** *s* *esp* mono (*Alouatta* spp., *Aletes* spp.) [monkey (*Alouatta* spp., *Aletes* spp.)] [*pl.*: **moonaj**]
- moora** *s* *esp* mula (*Equus hemionus*) [mule (*Equus hemionus*)] [*pl.*: **mooraj**]
- moxmóx** *s* cerdo (arc., *Sus scrofa*) [pig (arch., *Sus scrofa*)] **Moxmóx quih ipon quih imazúmiha.** El sonido que hace el cerdo es feo. [The sound that pigs make is unpleasant.] *Sinón.* **ziix hacápxom, poo caacoj** [*pl.*: **moxmóx**]
- noiyo** *s* *esp* novillo, novilla (*Bos taurus*) [calf (*Bos taurus*)] [*pl.*: **noiyoj**]
- nop** *s* gato montés (*Puma concolor*) [mountain lion (*Puma concolor*)] [*pl.*: **nopxam**]
- oot** *s* coyote (*Canis latrans*) [coyote (*Canis latrans*)] [*pl.*: **ootolc**] *Véase también* xepenóot perico (pez).
- ♦ **oot quiho** *s* persona con poder de coyote [person with the power of the coyote]
 - ♦ **oot cola hin yocái** *exp* no cumplí (el coyote me colgó) [I didn't succeed (the coyote hung me up)]
- palít** *s* cabeza y cuernas del venado bura (*Odocoileus hemionus*) que se usan en el baile del venado, y como cebo en la cacería [head and antlers of a mule deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*) that is used in the deer dance, and as a decoy in hunting] [*pl.*: **palítcoj**; *etim.*: **hap ilít**]
- poo** *s* jabalí (arc., *Pecari tajacu*) [peccary (arch., *Pecari tajacu*)] [*pl.*: **poo**] *Sinón.* **ziix ina quicös**
- poo caacoj** *s* puerco, cerdo (*Sus scrofa*) [pig (*Sus scrofa*)] (*Lit.*: jabalí grande.) [*pl.*: **poo caacöl**] *Sinón.* **ziix hacápxom, mox-mox.**
- quinota** *vi* estar en manada [be in herd] **Hap quinota pac itáht temyo Tahéjoc quih iti toii.** Dijeron que vieron una manada de venado bura cuando estuvieron en la Isla del Tiburón. [They said that they saw a herd of mule deer when they were on Tiburon Island.] [**tinota**]
- quipalíti** *vi* llevar cabeza de venado (*Odocoileus hemionus*) como señuelo o en un baile [wear deer head (*Odocoileus hemionus*) as decoy or in dance]

- ¿Yequirn coit tiix tipalíti?** ¿Llevaba el bailarador yaqui una cabeza de venado? [Was the Yaqui dancer wearing a deer head?] [**tipalíti, tipalítiim; tipalítcoj**] *Se relaciona históricamente con ilít cabeza.*
- quitamajáacoj** *s venado bura (Odocoileus hemionus) macho con dos cuernos sencillos muy largos [mule deer (Odocoileus hemionus) buck with two extremely long single prongs] (Lit.: con cuerno grande.)*
- seaato** *s esp cabra, chivo (Capra hircus) [goat (Capra hircus)] [pl.: seaatoj; se relaciona con la palabra de o'odham (pápagó) 'siwat'.]*
- seenel set** *s especie de murciélago no identificada [bat (unidentified species)]*
Seenel set quih ihámoc cah ano miitax. El murciélago anda en la noche. [Bats fly at night.] [**pl.: seenel seticol**] (*Lit.: mariposa fregata magnífica.*)
- slitxcoj** *s zorrillo (Mephitis macrura) [skunk (Mephitis macrura)] [pl.: slitxcoj]*
- tacj** *s tonina (Tursiops gillii) [bottlenosed dolphin (Tursiops gillii)]* **Canóaa z an hatáhca xepe tintica hatáitma tacj zo toc cömota canóaa com cöyaiitim.** Estábamos en la panga, íbamos en el mar, cuando una tonina vino, e iba al lado de la panga. [We were in the boat, we were going on the sea, a dolphin came, and was alongside of the boat.] [**pl.: taclc**]
- tacj quemtax** *s orca, ballena asesina (Orcinus orca) [killer whale (Orcinus orca)] (Lit.: tonina que corta carne en pedazos; de quemox.) [pl.: taclc quemtax]*
- teepol** *s liebre de cola negra (Lepus californicus) [black-tailed jackrabbit (Lepus californicus)] [pl.: teeploj]*
- tison** *s borrego cimarrón (arc., Ovis canadensis) [bighorn sheep (arch., Ovis canadensis)]*
- tonom** *s león africano (Panthera leo) [lion (Panthera leo)] [pl.: tonom]*
- tooro** *s esp toro (Bos taurus) [bull (Bos taurus)] [pl.: tooroj]*
- xaasj** *s especie de ballena no identificada (arc.) [whale (unidentified species, arch.)] [pl.: xaaslca]*
- xahámat** *s especie de tonina no identificada [unidentified kind of dolphin] [pl.: xahámatj]*
- xajú** *s madriguera pequeña [small burrow] [pl.: xajúitaj]*
- xapáat** *s lobo marino (arc., Zalophus californicus) [sea lion (arch., Zalophus californicus)] Sinón. xapóo*
- xapóo** *s lobo marino (Zalophus californicus) [sea lion (Zalophus californicus)] [pl.: xapóotaj]*
- xapóoicoj** *s tipo grande de lobo marino (Zalophus californicus) [large kind of sea lion (Zalophus californicus)] [pl.: xapóoicöl] Se relaciona históricamente con caacoj grande.*
- xazépl** *s tipo de lobo marino pequeño (Zalophus californicus) [small kind of sea lion (Zalophus californicus)] [pl.: xazépl]*
- xazoj** *s puma (Puma concolor), león de montaña (Puma concolor) [puma (Puma concolor), mountain lion (Puma concolor)] [pl.: xazl]*
- xazoj coil** *s gato montés (Lynx rufus) [bobcat (Lynx rufus)] (Lit.: puma azul.)*
- xazoj coospoj** *s jaguar, tigre (Panthera onca) [jaguar (Panthera onca)] (Lit.: puma manchado.) [pl.: xazl coospolca]*
- xeeco** *s lobo (Canis lupus) [wolf (Canis lupus)] [pl.: xeecöl]*
- xeecon** *s animal chico que se ve en visiones [small animal seen in visions]*

- xeen** *s* mapache (*Procyon lotor*) [raccoon (*Procyon lotor*)] **Xeen tintica zixcám pac icot tap xepe tintica an itáao zixcám itmís toc contíya.** El mapache pasó por el mar; nadaba con los peces; se parecía a los peces en su manera de ir. [The raccoon went along the sea and swam with the fish; he seemed like a fish in the way he went.] [pl.: **xeeza**]
- xees** *s* zorra gris (*Urocyon cinereo-argenteus*) [gray fox (*Urocyon cinereo-argenteus*)] [pl.: **xeestaj**]
- xeezej** *s* tejón (*Taxidea taxus*) [badger (*Taxidea taxus*)] [pl.: **xeezele**] *Sinón.* **ziix hant ctaxoj**
- ♦ **xeezej iime** *s* madriguera del tejón (*Taxidea taxus*) [burrow of badger (*Taxidea taxus*)]
- xpasíticl** *s* ardilla terrícola listada (*Sciuridae, unid.*) [ground squirrel (*Sciuridae, unid.*)] [pl.: **xpasíticloj**]
- xpist** *s* ardilla (*Sciuridae, unid.*) [squirrel (*Sciuridae, unid.*)] [pl.: **xpisatj**]
- xpos** *s* especie de rata no identificada [rat (unidentified species)] *Véase también* **xpos quisl** cazar ratas.
- yacö hamásol** *s der* animal grande feroz que no se emcienra en donde viven los seris [large ferocious animal that is not found where the Seri people live] De **coocö** ladrar, **camásol** hacer amarillo.
- yoova** *s esp* tipo de perro (*Canis familiaris*) con orejas largas [kind of dog (*Canis familiaris*) with long ears]
- ziix canáao** *s* gato (*Felis domesticus*) [cat (*Felis domesticus*)] (*Lit.*: cosa que hace “nao”). [pl.: **xica canáaotaj**] *Sinón.* **miist**
- ziix ccah** *s* lobo marino (arc., *Zalophus californicus*) [sea lion (arch., *Zalophus californicus*)] (*Lit.*: cosa que suena.) *Sinón.* **xapóo**
- ziix ccam** *s* animal [animal] (*Lit.*: cosa que tiene vida.) [pl.: **xica ccamotam**]
- ♦ **xica ccamotam** *s pl* lombrices [worms]
 - ♦ **xica ccam heecot cocom** *s* mamíferos [mammals]
- ziix cocói** *s* especie de ratón no identificada [mouse (unidentified species)] (*Lit.*: cosa que lleva con muchos viajes.) [pl.: **xica cocóit**]
- ziix coníp** *s* gato montés (*Puma concolor*), león de montaña (*Puma concolor*) [mountain lion] (*Lit.*: cosa que golpea con la mano.) [pl.: **xica conóptoj**]
- ziix coocö** *s* coyote (arc., *Canis latrans*) [coyote (arch., *Canis latrans*)] (*Lit.*: cosa que ladra.) *Sinón.* **oot**
- ziix cooha** *s* vaca (*Bos taurus*) [cow (*Bos taurus*)] (*Lit.*: cosa que llora.) [pl.: **xica catóij**]
- ♦ **ziix cooha ctam** *s* toro [bull]
 - ♦ **ziix cooha ipxási** *s* carne de res [beef]
 - ♦ **ziix cooha imt** *s* leche de vaca [milk (from cow)]
- ziix coquépcö** *s* jabalí (*Pecari tajacu*) [peccary (*Pecari tajacu*)] (*Lit.*: cosa que hace sonido con sus pisadas.) [pl.: **xica coquépjöcoj**] *Sinón.* **ziix ina quicöc.**
- ziix cozíp** *s* especie de ardilla no identificada [squirrel (unidentified species)] (*Lit.*: cosa que besa.) [pl.: **xica cozcópxam**]
- ziix haasax ano quiij** *s* rata pequeña (*Neotoma* spp.) [packrat (*Neotoma* spp.)] (*Lit.*: cosa que está en el nido de ratón.) [pl.: **xica haastox ano coxalca**]
- ziix hacápxom** *s der* cerdo, puerco (*Sus scrofa*) [pig (*Sus scrofa*)] (*Lit.*: cosa engordada, de **cacápxom.**) [pl.: **xica hacápxom**] *Sinón.* **poo caacoj, cootzi, moxmox.**
- ziix hant cootox** *s* mula (*Equus hemionus*) [mule] (*Equus hemionus*) (*Lit.*: cosa que arrastra.) [pl.: **xica hant cootyajc**]
- ziix hant ctaxoj** *s* tejón (*Taxidea taxus*) [badger (*Taxidea taxus*)] (*Lit.*: cosa que

- raspa en la tierra.) [pl.: **xica hant ctaxöl**]
Sinón. **xeezej**
- ziix hapx coom** *s* ballena (término general)
[whale (general term)] (*Lit.*: cosa que se
acuesta afuera.) [pl.: **xica hapx coiitoj**]
♦ **ziix hapx coom quiho** *s* persona con
el poder de la ballena [person with
the power of the whale]
- ziix haquéjök ano cama** conejo cola de
algodón (*Sylvilagus audoboni*) [cotton-
tail rabbit (*Sylvilagus audoboni*)] (*Lit.*:
cosa que vive en la leña.) [pl.: **xica ha-
quéjök ano camtolca**]
- ziix heecot quih** *s* venado bura (*Odocoileus
hemionus*) [mule deer (*Odocoileus
hemionus*)] (*Lit.*: cosa que está en el
monte.) Sinón. **hap**
- ziix heme icot catax** *s* perro (arc., *Canis
familiaris*) [dog (arch., *Canis fami-
liaris*)] (*Lit.*: cosa que anda entre las
casas.) Sinón. **haxz**
- ziix ihámoc ano catax** *s* gato (*Felis
domesticus*) [cat (*Felis domesticus*)]
(*Lit.*: cosa que anda en la noche.) Sinón.
miist
- ziix ihímoz imáa** *s* *der* coyote (arc., *Canis
latrans*) [coyote (arch., *Canis latrans*)]
(*Lit.*: cosa que no piensa, de **quiya**.)
Sinón. **oot**
- ziix ina coil** *s* zorra (*Urocyon cinereo-
argenteus*) [gray fox (*Urocyon cinereo-
argenteus*)] (*Lit.*: cosa con pelo azul.)
[pl.: **xica ina coil**]
- ziix ina cooscl** *s* burro (*Equus asinus*)
[burro, donkey (*Equus asinus*)] (*Lit.*:
cosa con pelo gris.) [pl.: **xica inata
cooscl**] Sinón. **hohra, ziix yacóso caixaj**
- ziix ina cooxp** *s* liebre antílope (*Lepus
alleni*) [antílope jackrabbit (*Lepus
alleni*)] (*Lit.*: cosa con pelo blanco.) [pl.:
xica ina cooxp]
- ziix ina quicös** *s* jabalí (*Pecari tajacu*)
[peccary (*Pecari tajacu*)] (*Lit.*: cosa con
pelo espinoso.) [pl.: **xica ina quicosoj**]
- ziix isloj cheel** *s* liebre torda (*Lepus callotis*)
[white-sided jackrabbit (*Lepus callotis*)]
(*Lit.*: cosa cuyas orejas son rojas.) [pl.:
xica isloj cheel]
- ziix itx cooxp** *s* antílope (*Antilocapra
americana*), berrendo (*Antilocapra ame-
ricana*) [antelope, pronghorn] (*Lit.*: cosa
cuyas nalgas son blancas.) [pl.: **xica itx
cooxp**]
- ziix quicös** *s* 1 jabalí (*Pecari tajacu*)
[peccary (*Pecari tajacu*)] 2 puerco espín
(*Erethizon dorsatum*) [porcupine (*Ere-
thizon dorsatum*)] (*Lit.*: cosa espinosa.)
[pl.: **xica quicosoj**]
- ziix quisax** *s* cosa que vive, animal, persona
[living thing, animal, person] (*Lit.*: cosa
que tiene vida.) [pl.: **xica quiistox**]
- ziix yacóso caixaj** *s* *der* burro (*Equus
asinus*) [burro, donkey (*Equus asinus*)]
(*Lit.*: cosa que carga mucho.) [pl.: **xica
yacósotaj cailajc**] Sinón. **hohra, ziix ina
cooscl**
- ziix yacö caixaj** *s* lobo (*Canis lupus*) [wolf
(*Canis lupus*)] (*Lit.*: cosa que ladra
fuertemente.) Sinón. **xeecoj**
- ziquíiz** *s* caballo (arc., *Equus caballus*)
[horse (arch., *Equus caballus*)] Sinón.
caay