

I. 1. Italian.

Florentine.

Lucchese.

Roman.

Tempiese ~~or there~~ Sardinian^{XX}

Neapolitan.

— of Ischia.

Venetian.

Proveretans.

2. Sardinian (Central).

— (Southern) of Iglesias. (čičigála).

— (—) of Ogliastra. (čičikála).

— (—) ~~rustically~~. (čičikála).

3. Spanish.

Philippines Spanish.

4. Portuguese.

Galician.

5. Genese.

II. 6. Gallo-Italic. Milanese.

Bergamasco.

Cremonese.

Bolognese.

Romagnuolo.

cicaba, poet. cicada (čičikála, čičikáda).

(čičigála).

(čičikála).

(čičikála).

(čičikála).

(čičikála).

(čičikála).

(čičigála).

(čičigála).

čičigála).

(čičigáza).

(čičigáza, čičigáza).

(čičigála).

cigarra, chicharra (čičigála, čičigála).

~~tubi~~ (čičigála), a kind of cicada.

cigarra (čičigála).

(čičigála).

(čičigála).

(čičigála, čičigála,

čičigála, čičigála).

(čičigála).

(čičigála).

(čičigála).

(čičigála).

_____ of Imola.	(zigéla, zgéla).
Ferrarese.	(zigála).
Parmesan.	(zigalæ).
Pavese.	(zigálæ).
Piedmontese.	(siala).
Monferrino.	(siára).
Sallo-Italic of Piazza Armerina (Sicily).	(čkála).
— of San Fratello (Sicily).	čigála ziyéla, čijéla, čijane, čujane. čijéla čmorosi.
7. Frioulan.	
8. Romanese.	
9. Catalan.	(sigálæ).
Valencian.	(čičáka, sigála)
Majorcan.	
10. Provençal (ancient).	cigala.
11. Provençal (Modern)	(sigálo).
_____ (—) of Arles.	(sigálu).
Mentonese.	(sigára).
Dauphinois (Upper).	(sizálo).
Languedocien.	(siálo).
_____ of Montpellier.	(sigála).
Bearnese.	(sigáljo, sigáljo).
_____ (Upper) of Bayonne.	(sigálo) (sigáljo).
Pouergat.	(sioľio).
_____ (Southern).	(sigále).
^{Valais} Franco-Provençal.	(čičáta, čičé (see <u>Polhand.</u>)).
13. French (ancient).	cugale.
14. French.	cigale (sigál).
15. Wallachian. Kutzio-Wallachian.	(čijnkála).

I. 1. Italian.

Florentine.

cavalletta, locusta (kavallétta, lokústa).

(kka_állétta).

Lucchese.

(kavallétta).

Roman.

(grillo).

Viterbese of Canino.

(saltapikikkjo).

Marchigiano.

(salipippo).

— of Jesi.

(salipiko, *kaprone).

Tempiese ~~Northern~~ Sardinian^{M.}

(zilibriku, zilibrikku).

Sassarese ~~Northern~~ Sardinian^{M.}

(tilibriku, tilibrikku)

Neapolitan.

(arilla, agrilla).

Sicilian.

(griddatu).

Venetian.

(kavaléta).

Bellunese.

(saltapajisk).

Cadorino.

(saltarukol).

Veglioto.

(bák'kko).

2. Sardinian (Central).

(tilibiske, tilibikke, tilipiske).

— (Southern).

(pitizziri, pitiziri, *alegústa).

3. Spanish:

langosta, saltamontes pl., *saltón,

*saltarén, *caballeta, *langoston,

langostilla n., saltamato n., saltacapa, canaveta,

(langosta, saltamontes, saltón,

saltarén, kabaljeta, langoston,

langostija, saltamato, saltakapa, kanavete).

(saltaperiko).

Basque Spanish.

4. Portuguese.

gafanhoto, locusta, *saltão, *gafankão

(gafanjóthu, lukuisto, saltão, gafanjão).

Galician.

(lanjóstra, lanjósta, lanjóstra, saltamonte,

saltón, saltaperika, saltajaljo,

xan'xanjete).

Ceylon Portuguese.

gafinhoto, gafanhoto, gafenhoto, ^{g.}
gafanhota, gafinhota, gafenhote,
lugosta.

5. Genoese.

(grilllu).

11. 6. Gallo-Italic. Milanese.

(saltamartí, martí, *saltamartinó,
*martinó, *marsinó, *margarí-tta).

Brianzuolo.

(sajcótola).

Comasco.

(sajcótora).

Lago Maggiore Milanese.

(saltamárt).

Intragna — — —.

(lióštra, livóštra).

Menzonio — — —.

(lióštri).

Crana — — —.

(ligóšta).

Valle Vigevano, Villette — — —.

(lavúšta).

Comolengo — — —.

(ligjšta).

of other localities — — —.

(ligúšta).

Campo — — —.

(livóštri).

Mosogno — — —.

(ligóšter).

Bergamasco.

(sajcót, sajcóc, sajcótól).

Creiasco.

(saltamartí).

Bolognese.

(kavaléta).

Pomagnuolo.

(kavaléta).

Ferrarese.

(kavaléta).

Parmesan.

(kæxelétæ).

Piacentino.

(kavaléta, kavála).

Pavese.

(sæltæmertéi, kæxelétæ).

Urbinate.

(saltamartín, *kavalléttæ).

~~Urbinate~~ Sinigaglia.

(gril, *kaprón).

Piedmontese.	(kraváta), (kráva di pra).	(5.)
7. Friulan.	(zupét, kavaléte).	
8. Romanese (Uppersilvan).	(salip, salép, saljút).	
———— (Lowersilvan).	(šialip).	
Engadinese (Lower).	(saljuót).	
Gardena Eastern Tyrolese.	(sajét, sajókj, kavalét'tæ).	
Ampezzo —————.	(saúk, fauzigéwra).	
9. Catalan.	(ljægóistæ, ljægóist).	
Valencian.	(ljangósta, lagóst, lagósta, saltamarti).	
Majorcan.	(ljægóst, *ljægósta).	
10. Provençal (ancient).	loqusta, langosta, lengosta, lingosta, lagosta, saunteris (see <u>Mistral</u>).	
11. Provençal (Modern).	(sautarélo, sauto bük, bükó, sauto bürk, langústo, lingústo, lingústo, *barbanéyan, *barbanéyan, *kapelanfé).	
Ville neuve Arlesien ———.	(kantaréla), see <u>Holland</u> .	
Upper Alps —————.	(langúst, kavaléta, kavaléto, kavaléto).	
La Combe Lower Alps ———.	(cövalét).	
Mentonese.	(sautaréla, gril).	
Languedocien.	(lingústo).	
Cevennois.	(lingásto, lygást).	
Upper Loire Languedocien.	(ševr), see <u>Holland</u> .	
Béziers —————.	(sauto bernát, *kuzi).	
Tarn —————.	(langásto, siálo, *langústo).	
Lauragais —————.	(sigalót) ^{sigálo, sigálo de ségól,} see <u>Holland</u> (fagót).	
Prouergat.	(longústo, sauto bit, sautorélo, soltorélo, rikét, tešpú, palangústo).	
Nant —————.	(pučičin, sauto pučičin).	

Campagnac _____.

Fascon.

Bordelais.

Bearnese.

Aspe _____.

Uppes _____.

Quercin.

Limousin (Uppes).

_____ (Lower).

Auvergnat (Uppes).

Murat (_____).

Velay _____ (Lower).

12. Franco-Provencal
 of Switzerland ^(Chois)

Valaisan (Bagnes).

Savoyard (Chambéry).

_____ (Tarentaise).

_____ (Albertville).

Bressan-chalonnais.

fran-comtois (Baume
 -les-Dames).

_____ (Les Fourgs).

_____ (Plancher-les-Mines).

(saltobíki).

(ligiústo).

(lagiústo).

(grišáulo, gričáulo, sigálo pudená,
 sautoyvat, sautokéz).

(saudohez).

(sigála pudená).

(ligiústo).

(sautobukéz).

(sautobí, + sigálo).

(bukét).

(bukít).

(zábva).

(sotri, sotri,
 sotri) ~~in the mountains~~ (Cornú),
 (lista) (toté) ~~see~~ Rolland (7).

(sotrió).

(sotré) ~~see~~ Rolland (Pont).

(sotarái, stábarái).

(souv), ~~see~~ Rolland (Guillemín).

(sotrel).

(sotarió).

(bwačó).

13. (Ancient French).

laouste, lauste, locouste, locuste,
langouste, langoste, languste,
langueste, langoute, langote,
locuste, Locouste, salterele,
~~salterelle~~, ~~saferelle~~, ~~sauterelle~~,
sauterelle, aousterelle, aousterelle,
aosterelle, aostereille, aousterolle,
aoustelle,
cantereulle.

14. French.

Orléanais (Le Charme).
— (Environs of Vittevières).

Gallot (Me. et. Vilaine).
allier French.
Champenois (Montret).
Burgundian (Dijon).
— (Côte-d'or).
— () of La Roche-en-Brenil.
Vosgien.
messin (~~Metz~~).
Wallon (Lilge).
— (Verviers).
Picard (Amiens).
Flemish French.
Pouchi.
Montois.
Norman.
— (Manche) of Coutances.
~~Several~~ Other places of Normandy.

7.
sauterelle (sotrél).
(siceor), see Rolland (Beauvilland).
(* amudiera), see Rolland (Foquet),
(* birnét), see Rolland (Foquet).
(bikét), see Rolland (Lébillot).
(lagit), see Rolland (olivier).
(jevr), see Rolland (Gaspard).
(sotrél).
(sotrál), see Rolland (Marlot).
(sidiál), see Rolland (Marlot).
(busá de fuö).
(sotrél).
(krok d'auris).
(pocét).
(sotrél).
(sotriö, autöé).
(soterié, * foköé).
(* ko d'aüt).
(sotikó).
(sotlikó).
(sotié).

Suernesiais.

Poitevin (Poiteers).

U

_____ (Deux-Sèvres).

Saintongeais (Jarnac).

Maurice Creol.

Several Northern and
Central French Dialects.

III. 15. Wallachian.

Kutro-Wallachian.

Istro-Wallachian.

[avütvés].

[biçó].

[^{sotrã}
sotró, soterljá, soterljě] see Rolland
(Salanne).

[biš], see Rolland.

[sotrã].

[sotrél].

[řigál].

[lakústá].

[gulugustá].

[šakovičá].

a = a in father.

ā = French am in champ "field".

A = Portuguese guttural a in sal "salt".

æ = a in fat.

b = b in bee.

bw = French b united with ^{part of} the

diphthong oi, as in bois "wood",

pronounced twa.

t = Spanish t in loto "wolf".

č = Italian c in pace "peace".

čč = Italian cc in stracci "rags".

ç = Venetian c in cena "supper".

d = French d in dé "die".

d = Sicilian dd in griddu "cricket",

d = ^{part of} ^{vocal} Sicilian dd in griddu
(A vocal sound).

e = Spanish e in vena "vein".

e = A sound between Spanish e

and French e in de "of".

e = A sound between French é

in dé and ee in bee.

e = French é in dé.

é = French è in succès "success".

ē = French in in vin "wine".

u = u in much.

ã = Portuguese ã in mão.

z = Bayonese e in libe "moon".

f = f in fat.

g = g in go.

gj = A sound between g in go

and Italian gi in regio "royal".

h = h in he.

i = e in me.

ĩ = Portuguese im in sim "yes".

j = y in you.

k = k in kaw.

kk = ^{part of} Italian cc in bocca "mouth".

kj = Italian chi in la chiave "the key".

kkj = Italian echi in occhio "eye".

kj = A sound between k in kaw

and Italian c in pace.

l = French l in là "there".

ll = Cremonese ll in zigalla "cicada".

l = Portuguese guttural l in sal.

l = ^{part of} ^{vocal} Italian ll in cavallo "horse".
(A vocal sound).

lj = Spanish ll in silla "chair".

m = m in me.

n = French n in noeud "knot".

n = ng in king.

nj = French gn in digne "worthy".

o = Spanish o in monte "mountain".

ō = French ou in bon "good".

o = French o in devot "devout".

ō = Portuguese om in bon "good".

o = French o in or "gold".

œ = German ö in böcke "roe-bucks".

œ = French eu in deux "two".

œ = French eu in veuf "widower".

ou = Albertville Savoyard ou in lou "wolf".

pp = pp in pea.

pp = Italian pp in troppo "too much".

r = r in marine.

rr = Spanish rr in carro "car".

s = French s in sable "sand".

s = Portuguese s in sal.

s = Spanish s in sal "salt".

ch = French ch in chat "cat".

ç = Portuguese ç in çadrez "chess".

t = French t in toux "cough".

tt = Italian tt in matto "mad".

th = th in thin.

u = u in bull.

ũ = Portuguese um in um "one".

v = v in vein.

w = w in wine.

x = Spanish j in hijo "son".

y = French u in lune "moon".

z = z in real.

z = s in pleasure.

z = Italian z in la zappa "the mattock".

zz = Italian zz in pazzo "mad".

z = Italian z in la zona "the zone".

z = Italian gi in regio "royal".

z = Prolognese z in zizala "cicada".

.. = indicates a stop.

' = the tonic accent.

- = the long quantity.

^ = the tonic accent with the long quantity combined.

— = a separation of syllable.

M. = Mistral's Provençal Dictionary.

N. = Nemnich's Phylloglotten —
Lexicon der Natur Ges-
schichte.

R. = Prolland's Faune Populaire.
III. pp. 293-295.

note.

Words inclosed in () are given in usual orthography, but all the other words, with the exception of those belonging to this key and printed in italics, are phonetically written and bear no ().

London, 31 August 1849.

L. - L. Bonaparte.