



## Mythological Variants in Isidore of Seville's *Etymologies*

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Isidoro de Sevilla (c. 560-636), painting by Bartolomé Esteban Murillo (1618-82). (Image in public domain)

### Selection of less common variants of the Greek myths in Isidore of Seville's *Etymologies*

Books, chapters and lines in the <i>Etymologies</i> :	Namesakes are numbered for identifications purposes as is praxis in the <i>Greek Mythology Link</i> . If a name is not linked, see the <b>Dictionary</b> for further details.  Excerpts from Isidore's <i>Etymologies</i> are in <b>red</b> .  Sources <b>Abbreviations</b>
Achaeus: 9.2.72.	"The Achaïans, also known as Achivians, were named after Achaeus, son of Jupiter." The eponym of the Achaeans, Achaeus <sub>1</sub> , is otherwise known as son of Xuthus <sub>1</sub> & Creusa <sub>1</sub> (Apd.1.7.3; Pau.7.1.6; Strab.8.7.1). Achaeus <sub>2</sub> , son of <b>Poseidon</b> & Larisa <sub>1</sub> is also regarded as eponym of the Achaeans (DH.1.17.3).
Agenor: 14.4.1.	"Europa was the daughter of Agenor, king of Libya, whom Jupiter carried to Crete after she had been abducted from Africa ... This Agenor is the son of Libya, after whom Libya, that is Africa, is said to have been named ..." Usually, Europa is believed to have been abducted in Phoenicia where she was born (Apd.3.1.1). Apollodorus says that Agenor <sub>1</sub> was born in Egypt but departed to Phoenicia where he reigned (2.1.4). Apollodorus calls him son of <b>Poseidon</b> and Libya (3.1.1) whereas Nonnos calls him son of Belus <sub>1</sub> and Anchinoe (3.297). Hyginus calls Agenor <sub>1</sub> "a Sidonian", and says that Phoenix <sub>1</sub> , brother of Europa, set out for Africa, looking for her ( <i>Fabulae</i> 178). Ovid calls Europa "the Tyrian maid" ( <i>Fasti</i> 5.605).
Amphictyon: 13.22.4.	"The third flood was in Thessaly in the time of Moses and Amphictyon, who was the third to reign after Cecrops." The Athenian kings are reported to have reigned in this order: Actaeus <sub>1</sub> , Cecrops <sub>1</sub> , Cranaus, Amphictyon ... Actaeus <sub>1</sub> was the first king of Attica, Cecrops <sub>1</sub> received the kingdom from him, and when Cecrops <sub>1</sub> died, Cranaus came to the throne, being later expelled by Amphictyon (Pau.1.2.6), who is called son of <b>Deucalion</b> <sub>1</sub> or regarded as <b>AUTOCHTHONOUS</b> (Apd.1.7.2, 3.14.6).
Andromeda: 15.1.19.	"The Palestinians built the seaside city Joppe of Palestine. There a rock is displayed which still retains traces of the fetters of Andromeda." <b>Andromeda</b> is usually known as an Ethiopian princess. Yet Western and Eastern Ethiopians must be distinguished. The Ethiopian Memnon, who fought in the <b>Trojan War</b> , came from the East, and was son of Tithonus <sub>1</sub> , the founder of Susa (Strab.15.3.2).
Apis: 7.11.85, 9.2.72.	"Serapis is the greatest of all the Egyptian gods. He is that Apis, king of the Argives, who traveled to Egypt by ship ... Among the Egyptians Apis was the bull dedicated to Serapis." "After Apis, the king of the Greeks, died, his son Argos succeeded to the kingship ..." The sacred ox worshipped by the Egyptians (Apis <sub>1</sub> ) appeared to Telethusa in her dreams (Ov. <i>Met.</i> 9.691). The stern tyrant Apis <sub>2</sub> , who called the Peloponnesus Apia after himself, was conspired against and slain in Hellas either by Thekxion and Telchis, or by Aetolus <sub>2</sub> (Apd.1.7.6, 2.1.1). According to Apollodorus he left no child and was at his death regarded as a god (Sarapis, = Serapis), being avenged by <b>Argus</b> <sub>1</sub> , "the all-seeing", who is not the son of Apis.
Attis (Atthis): 14.4.10.	"There was a certain Granus, a native of Greece, after whose daughter's name, Attis, Attica was named." These names are usually rendered as "Atthis" and "Cranaus" (Pau.1.2.6; Apd.3.14.5-6). Otherwise, Attis is the young Lydian dear to Cybele who went mad and castrated himself, turning into a pine tree after death (Pau.7.17.9-11; Ov. <i>Met.</i> 10.104; Ov. <i>Fast.</i> 4.223; Nonn.25.311).
Belus: 15.10.9.	This is Belus <sub>2</sub> , mentioned by Ov. <i>Met.</i> 4.213; Nonn.18.229; Vir. <i>Aen.</i> 1.620, 1.346, and Lib. <i>Met.</i> 34.
Cadmus: 1.3.6:	" <b>Cadmus</b> , son of Agenor, first brought seventeen Greek letters from Phoenicia into Greece: alpha, beta, gamma, delta, epsilon, zeta, iota, kappa, lambda, mu, nu, omicron, pi, rho, sigma, tau, phi. <b>Palamedes</b> added three more to this at the time of the <b>Trojan War</b> : eta, chi, omega. After him the lyricist Simonides added three others (psi, xi, theta)." The mythographer Hyginus says, by way of introduction, that the <b>MOERAE</b> invented seven Greek letters (of which only six are visible in his text): alpha, beta, eta, tau, iota, and upsilon. Then he refers to other sources which claim that <b>Hermes</b> (Hermes) conceived the letters by observing the flight of cranes which form letters when they fly. Then says Hyginus that <b>Palamedes</b> invented eleven letters, Simonides four (omega, epsilon, zeta, and phi), and Epicharmus of Sicily two (pi, and psi). He says further that <b>Cadmus</b> took the letters which he introduced in Hellas from Egypt, where <b>Hermes</b> had brought them ( <i>Fabulae</i> 277).
Callisto: 3.71.35.	"So it was with Callisto, daughter of King Lycaon ..." So Pseudo-Eratosthenes, <i>Catast.</i> frag. 1, and Callimachus ( <i>Hymn to Zeus</i> 40). Apollodorus gives several accounts concerning her father: either Nycteus <sub>1</sub> , or Lycaon <sub>2</sub> , or Ceteus <sub>1</sub> (3.8.1-2).
Cronos: 8.11.31.	"... the Greeks say he has the name Cronos, that is, "time", because he is said to have devoured his sons: that is, he rolls back into himself the years that time has brought forth ..." The identification between <b>Chronos</b> and <b>Cronos</b> is also found in Cicero ( <i>De Natura Deorum</i> 2.74). Other late works kept the difference between the two, for example Nonnos ( <i>Dionysiaca</i> 12.15), and the <i>Argonautica Orphica</i> 12, where <b>Chronos</b> appears as father of the <b>HORAE</b> , Aether, and Eros.
Daedalus: 19.19.9.	"Perdix ...copied the spine of a fish, sharpening a strip of iron and arming it with the biting power of teeth ..." Thus he invented the saw. And <b>Daedalus</b> "his mother's brother" and instructor was driven "green with envy, and he threw the boy headlong from the citadel", whereupon <b>Daedalus</b> escaped to <b>Crete</b> as an exile.  Perdix is mentioned by Apollodorus 3.15.8, Hyginus in his <i>Fabulae</i> 39 and 244. Also Ovid narrates the story in <i>Metamorphoses</i> 8.236ff. Hyginus calls Perdix the inventor of the saw, and says that <b>Daedalus</b> threw him down from a roof. According to Ovid, Perdix was turned into a partridge by <b>Athena</b> when <b>Daedalus</b> threw him down from a citadel. Apollodorus says that he whom <b>Daedalus</b> threw down from the acropolis was Talos <sub>2</sub> "son of his sister Perdix" herself daughter of Eupalamus, son of Metion <sub>1</sub> or of Erechtheus. Pausanias 1.21.4 calls him Calos confirming that the boy was <b>Daedalus</b> nephew. Isidore says that <b>Daedalus</b> escaped from <b>Crete</b> , "using wings", and "came to Cilicia". The destination of <b>Daedalus</b> is usually said to be Sicily, in the court of King Cocalus (Apd. <i>Ep.</i> 1.14-15; Pau.7.4.5-6, 1.21.4; Hyg. <i>Fab.</i> 40; Dio.4.79.2) where <b>Minos</b> <sub>2</sub> , looking for him, perished. Isidore says that <b>Daedalus</b> was the first to make a table and a chair (20.1.1)
Dares the Phrygian: 1.42.1.	"Dares the Phrygian was first to publish a history, on the Greeks and Trojans, which they say he wrote on palm leaves. After Dares, Herodotus is held as the first to write history in Greece." See the introductory note at Dares' Account of the Destruction of Troy.
Perseus/Persia: 15.1.8. Medus/Media: 15.1.7, 9.2.46-47.	"Perseus, son of Adea, founded the city Persepolis, capital of the realm of Persia ..." "King Perseus ... crossed into Asia from Greece and there dominated the barbarian nations." Apollodorus reports that the kings of Persia descend from Perses <sub>2</sub> , son of <b>Perseus</b> <sub>1</sub> and <b>Andromeda</b> (2.4.4-5). Here are other eastern connections of these names: The Titan Perses <sub>1</sub> (son of Crius <sub>1</sub> and Eurybia <sub>1</sub> ) fathered <b>Hecate</b> by Asteria <sub>1</sub> (Hes. <i>The.</i> 409-411). He is called Persaeus in the <i>Homeric Hymn to Demeter</i> 2.24. According to Diodorus, the Colchian king <b>Aeetes</b> consorted with <b>Hecate</b> , and had children by her: <b>Circe</b> , <b>Medea</b> and Apsyrtus (4.45.3). Diodorus asserts that <b>Hecate</b> was daughter of Perses <sub>3</sub> , himself son of <b>Helius</b> and Perseis (one of the <b>OCEANIDS</b> ), and brother of <b>Aeetes</b> .  Otherwise, a daughter of <b>Telemachus</b> and Polycaste <sub>2</sub> is called Persepolis (Hes. <i>CWE.</i> 12). Nestor had a son called Perseus <sub>2</sub> (Apd.1.9.9; Hom. <i>Od.</i> 3.452), brother of Polycaste <sub>2</sub> .  "Medus, son of Aegius, built Media, and from it his country of Media took its name." Aegius is <b>Aegeus</b> <sub>1</sub> . Apollodorus 1.9.28, Hyginus ( <i>Fabulae</i> 26) and others say approximately the same. The mother of Medus is <b>Medea</b> . Hesiod., however, says that Medus was son of Jason and <b>Medea</b> ( <i>Theogony</i> 1001). "A king of renown" has also been mentioned as Medus' father (Dio.4.55.7; Strab.11.13.10), but as such may be regarded <b>Aegeus</b> <sub>1</sub> . Medus died fighting against the Indians (Apd.1.9.28). Hesiod and Pausanias 2.3.9 call him Medeus. Pausanias adds that Hellenicus called him Polyxenus, and that <b>Medea</b> "coming to the land then called Aria ... caused its inhabitants to be named after her Medes." (2.3.8.)  Isidore calls Medus "son of Medea", "stepson of Jason", and "king of the Athenians" (9.2.46). After the death of Jason, "brother of King Peliaeus", Medus conquered the East, founded the city Media, and named the Medes after himself. Petiaicus is not <b>Pelias</b> <sub>1</sub> , since Isidore says that "Pelias' children" drove Jason and <b>Medea</b> from Thessaly.
Dorus: 9.2.80.	"Dorus was the son of Neptune and Ellepsis, whence the Dorians take their origin and their name." Dorus <sub>1</sub> is the eponym of the Dorians, and his mother is called Orseis (Apd.1.7.23). Dorus <sub>1</sub> 's father is usually Hellen <sub>1</sub> , the eponym of the <b>Hellenes</b> (e.g. <i>op. cit.</i> , Dio.4.60.2; Hes. <i>CWE.</i> 4, etc.).
Eridanus: 13.21.26.	"The Greeks also give it (the river Padus = Po) the cognomen Eridanus, from Eridanus the son of the Sun, whom people call Phaeton." People indeed call him Phaeton ( <b>Phaethon</b> <sub>3</sub> ), son of <b>Helius</b> (Sun) and Clymene <sub>1</sub> , or of Clymenus <sub>5</sub> and Merope <sub>4</sub> (Hyg. <i>Fab.</i> 154). Usually, Eridanus is the name of a river god (e.g. Hes. <i>The.</i> 338), and therefore more ancient than <b>Phaethon</b> <sub>3</sub> . Eridanus is the name of the Po, or the Nile, or the Ocean, or of a fabulous river (Dio.5.23.3). In it fell <b>Phaethon</b> <sub>3</sub> , having failed in his cosmic adventure (Ov. <i>Met.</i> 2.304ff.; Nonn.38.410).
Graecus/Greece: 14.4.7. Hellas: 14.4.10. Boeotia: 14.4.11. Thessalus/Thessaly: 14.4.12. Lapiths/Centaurs: 14.4.12. Macedonia/Macedo: 14.4.13.	"Greece is so called from King Graecus, who settled this entire region as a kingdom." Graecus appears in Hes. <i>CWE.</i> 2, that is, Ioannes Lydus, a Byzantine antiquarian (ca. 490-570 AD), who attributes it to Hesiod. Both Graecus and Latinus <sub>3</sub> (after whom the Latins are called) are sons of Zeus and Pandora <sub>2</sub> , daughter of <b>Deucalion</b> <sub>1</sub> .  A little later (14.4.10), Isidore says that Hellas "is the same territory as Attica". An unorthodox view; see <b>Hellenes</b> .  "Cadmus ... followed the tracks of a cow ... and took a liking to the place where it had lain down, and so he named the place Boeotia, after the word 'cow' ( <i>bos</i> )." Other authors affirm that the Boeotians were called after Boeotus, son of Itonus <sub>1</sub> & Arne (Pau.9.1.1.), or of <b>Poseidon</b> & Arne (Hyg. <i>Fab.</i> 186), or of <b>Poseidon</b> & Antiope <sub>5</sub> (Hyg. <i>Fab.</i> 157). Boeotus had a son Itonus <sub>2</sub> (Dio.4.67.7).  "Thessaly takes its name from King Thessalus." This Thessalus should be Thessalus <sub>3</sub> , son of Haemon <sub>7</sub> , after whom Thessaly was previously called Haemonia (Strab.9.5.23.). Thessalus <sub>2</sub> , son of Jason & Medea, was said to have escaped being murdered by his mother. Having been reared as a youth in Corinth, he later moved to Iolcus, where he seized the throne (Dio.4.53.1, 4.55.2). Thessalus <sub>1</sub> was son of <b>Heracles</b> <sub>1</sub> (Hom. <i>Il.</i> 670ff.; Strab.9.5.23; Hyg. <i>Fab.</i> 97).  "The Lapiths ... were also called Centaurs." This is yet an unorthodox view; see <b>CENTAURS</b> and <b>LAPITHS</b> .  "Macedonia was called ... afterwards Macedo, who was the maternal grandson of Deucalion." Macedon is named in Hes. <i>CWE.</i> 3, the source of which appears to be Costantinus Porphyrogenitus (Constantine VII, 905-959 AD), who attributes the story to Hesiod. Macedon's mother was Thyia <sub>2</sub> , daughter of <b>Deucalion</b> <sub>1</sub> .
Helle: 13.16.8.	"Phrixus ... fleeing with his sister Helle ... embarked on a ship bearing the sign of the ram ... But his sister, a victim of shipwreck, died in the sea ..." The usual account is that they were borne through the sky by the Ram with the Golden Fleece. Phrixus <sub>1</sub> came to Colchis but Helle fell into the sea which was named Hellespont after her (Apd.1.9.1; Hyg. <i>Fab.</i> 3; Ov. <i>Fast.</i> 3.857ff.; Stat. <i>Achil.</i> 1.24, etc.). Without ram, no Golden Fleece, and without it no <b>ARGONAUTS</b> . Phrixus <sub>1</sub> gave the fleece to <b>Aeetes</b> (e.g. Apd.1.9.1). Hyginus says that the ram is the offspring of <b>Poseidon</b> & Theophane, daughter of Bisaltes ( <i>Fabulae</i> 3, 188).
Ilius: 15.1.38.	"Ilius, son of Apollo, founded Ilium in Phrygia." The founder of Ilium, Ilius <sub>2</sub> , is otherwise regarded as son of Tros <sub>1</sub> (Apd.3.12.2).
Isis/Io: 1.3.5, 13.16.7, 9.2.77. Epaphus/Libya: 14.5.1.	"Queen Isis, daughter of Inachus, devised the Egyptian letters when she came from Greece into Egypt." Isis is usually identified with Io, daughter of Inachus. She was loved by Zeus and turned into a cow before she arrived to Egypt where her son, Epaphus <sub>1</sub> , became king. But Isidore knows another Io: "Thus Io was the king of Greece, whence the Athenians are also known as Ionians." Perhaps Ion <sub>1</sub> is meant, since Isidore also writes (9.2.77): "Ion was a powerful man, and he called those same Athenians 'Ionians,' from his own name." On Libya and Epaphus written Isidore: "Libya (i.e. Africa) is so called because the Libs, the African wind, blows from there. Others say that Epaphus had a daughter named Libya with his wife Cassiopeia, and Libya afterwards established a kingdom in Africa." According to Apollodorus, Libya (Africa) was called after the daughter of Epaphus <sub>1</sub> & Memphis <sub>2</sub> (2.1.4), but Higinus says that Libya was daughter of Epaphus <sub>1</sub> & Cassiopea <sub>4</sub> ( <i>Fabulae</i> 149).
Lacedaemon: 15.1.47.	"Lacedaemonia was founded by Lacedaemon, son of Semela." Usually, Lacedaemon is called son of Zeus & Taygete (Nonn.32.65; Ov. <i>Fast.</i> 4.174; Hyg. <i>Ast.</i> 2.21), and <b>Semele</b> is known as mother of Dionysus <sub>2</sub> . Taygete is one of the <b>PLEIADES</b> .
Liparus: 14.6.36-37.	"The Aeolian islands of Sicily are named after Aeolus, son of Hippotes ... Nine of these islands have proper names. A certain Liparus called the first of these Lipare. He ruled Lipare before Aeolus." Diodorus says that Liparus, son of Auson (a king in Italy), was chased from Italy and came to the Aeolian islands. Later, being helped by <b>Aeolus</b> <sub>2</sub> , he returned to Italy where he died in great esteem (5.7.5).
Lydus/Tyrrhenus: 14.3.43.	"Lydia is an old seat of kingdoms ...Because of its smallness it could not support the two brothers, Lydus and Tyrrhenus, as kings. They therefore drew lots and it fell to Tyrrhenus to leave, with a large number of people, and occupy an area in Gaul that he named Tyrrhenia. Lydia, however is named after Lydus ..." So also Herodotus (1.7, 1.94ff., 7.74). Pausanias calls him Tyrsenus (2.21.3). These brothers were sons of <b>Heracles</b> <sub>1</sub> & Omphale (Pausanias), or of Atys <sub>3</sub> and Callithea, or of Telephus (DH.1.27.2, 1.28.1; Hdt.1.94; Strab.5.2.2-4; Hyg. <i>Fab.</i> 162).
Manto/Mantua: 15.1.59. Marsyas/Marsians: 9.2.88.	"They say that Manto, the daughter of Tiresias, brought to Italy after the destruction of the Thebans, founded Mantua." "The Marsian nation of Italy is so called from Marsyas ..."
Memnon: 12.7.30.	" <i>Memnonides</i> are Egyptian birds named after the place where Memnon perished. They are said to fly in flocks from Egypt to Troy near the tomb of Memnon." So Pausanias describing a picture: "... and on the cloak of Memnon are embroidered birds. Their name is Memnonides, and the people of the Hellespont say that on stated days every year they go to the grave of Memnon, and sweep all that part of the tomb that is bare of trees or grass, and sprinkle it with the water of the Aeseopus from their wet wings." (10.31.6.) Quintus Smyrnaeus narrates how the Ethiopian soldiers who Memnon had led during the <b>Trojan War</b> were changed into birds by Eos when she saw them lamenting Memnon's death (2.640).
Myrtilus: 13.16.8.	"Now the Myrtoan sea is named from the drowning of Myrtilus, because at this spot he was thrown in by Oenomaus." The usual account is that Myrtilus was thrown into the sea by Pelops <sub>1</sub> , Myrtilus, charioteer of Oenomaus <sub>1</sub> , caused his master's death by sabotaging the chariot, in order to favor Pelops <sub>1</sub> , who thus got a stolen victory. It is told that later Myrtilus attempted to rape Pelops <sub>1</sub> 's bride and was then killed for that reason (Apd. <i>Ep.</i> 2.6-8, Pau.8.14.10, Nonn.20.160, Hyg. <i>Fab.</i> 84, 224).
Sardus: 14.6.39.	"Sardus, son of Hercules, occupied Sardinia after he came from Libya with a great host, and named the island after himself." Pausanias mentions the Libyan Sardus as the first who sailed to Sardinia (10.16.5). According to him, Sardus' father was Maceris, celebrated for his journey to Delphi (Pau.10.13.8, 10.17.2).
The Dice: 18.60.	"Dicing ... was invented by the Greeks during lulls of the Trojan War by a certain soldier named Alea ..." Pausanias credits <b>Palamedes</b> for this invention (2.20.3, 31.1.1).
Death of Hercules: 9.2.12.	"After Hercules perished in Spain ..." <b>Heracles</b> <sub>1</sub> (Hercules) is generally believed to have died in Trachinian territory (between Thessaly and Aetolia). He himself constructed a pyre on Mount Oeta and gave orders to kindle it (Apd.2.7.7ff.; Soph. <i>Tra.</i> 749ff.; QS.5.645).

### Related sections

Sources  
**Abbreviations**

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For other sources mentioned, see the text above and the **Abbreviations**.