// Latin words and phrases

(from <https://archive.archaeology.org/gladiators/glossary.html>)

* Missio
  + A gladiator who acknowledged defeat could request the munerarius to stop the fight and send him alive (missus) from the arena. If he had not fallen, he could be "sent away standing" (stans missus).
* Pugnare ad digitum
  + "To fight to the finger." Combat took place until the defeated gladiator raised his finger (or his hand or whole arm) to signal the munerarius to stop the fight.
* Pollice verso
  + "With thumb turned." Which way (up? down? in? out?) is not clear, and remains a source of debate in gladiatorial literature, although most authors seem to assume that the thumb is turned down. This is the signal (along with yelling) by which the crowd expressed its opinion that a gladiator should not be granted missio.
* Recipere ferrum
  + To receive the iron (the weapon). A defeated gladiator who was refused missio was expected to kneel and courageously accept death. His victorious opponent would stab him or cut his throat.
* Signum pugnae
  + The signal given by the munerarius for combat to begin. It is not always clear what form this took, and it may have varied.
* Sine missione
  + "Without missio:" a fight with no possibility of a reprieve for the loser.
* Stantes missi
  + A draw, with both "sent away standing." Both gladiators walked away neither having won or lost.
* Familia gladiatorium
  + A troop of gladiators who lived and trained under one lanista.
* Liberatio
  + The freeing of a gladiator who had served his time (a period of years varying according to when and how he was inducted).
* Rudiarius
  + A gladiator who had received a rudis and was therefore an experienced volunteer, especially worth watching. There was a hierarchy of experienced rudiarii within a familia of gladiators, and rudiarii could become trainers, helpers, and arbiters of fights. They were no longer required to keep fighting themselves.
* Tiro
  + A gladiator fighting in his very first public combat.
* Munerarius (Editor)
  + The giver of the games, a member of the upper orders acting privately (rare after the Republic) or in his official capacity as a magistrate or priest, or the emperor. Outside Rome, munerarii were generally municipal and provincial priests of the imperial cult, or local governors.
  + Name also given to owners of gladiators
* Damnatio ad Bestias
  + The damnation of the beasts
* Veteranus
  + A veteran of one or more fights
* Ave Caesar, morituri te salutant!: Before we die we must salute the emperor.
  + Said by criminals before they fought in the arena
* Uri, vinciri, verberari, ferroque necari: I am willing to experience torture through fire, through captivity, through assault, and through murder by the sword.
  + Said by gladiators as they entered the arena

// Gladiator Types

* Retiarius
  + Trident and net. Tried to knock opponent off balance
* Secutor
  + Sword and shield. Usually fought against retiarius. Wore a smooth helmet to prevent snagging on the net.
* Murmillo
  + Sword and large, oblong shield. No back up weapon. Heavy helmet often had a fish motif.
* Hoplomachus
  + Throwing spear, short sword, and a small, round shield. Plumed helmet. Usually fought murmillos and thraex.
* Thraex
  + Curved sword and small shield. Dressed like a warrior from Thrace in Greece
* Samnite
  + Sword and heavy shield. Heavily armored. Wore a helmet with crest and visor
* Provocator
  + Sword and shield. Breastplate. Helmet with visor. Usually fought against another provocator. Similar in appearance to roman soldiers.
* Eques
  + Entered mounted on a horse. Scale armor and medium cavalry shield. Started off using lance from horseback, but switched to sword on foot.
* Essedarius
  + An essedarius often fought against another essedarius. They rode into the arena on chariots pulled by horses and were armed with both a lance and a sword.
* Dimachaerius
  + Fighting with two daggers and little armour to weigh him down, a dimachaerius relied on speed and agility to overcome an opponent.
* Laquerarius
  + A laquerarius was just like a retiarius (see above), but instead of a net, they used a lasso to trap their opponent.
* Sagittarius
  + A sagittarius was armed with a bow and wore a lightweight pointed helmet.
* Andabatus
  + An andabatus fought on horseback against another andabatus. They carried lances and wore helmets without eye holes, so they couldn’t see! They charged blindly at their opponents, relying on their other senses to position their attacks.
* Bestiarius
  + Fought against animals
  + Carpophorus - defeated 20 beasts in a single battle
* Venator
  + Hunters. Hunted animals rather than fighting them like the bestiarius. Skilled spearmen.
* Noxii
  + Criminals forced into the arena as a form of punishment. They were viewed as expendable fighters who were expected to die.
* Arbelas
  + Fought with curved blades held in the middle

* Cestus
  + Fought with their hands wearing leather and metal boxing gloves. No armor.
* Crupellarius
  + Most heavily armored gladiator. Head to toe armor with a sword and shield. Would likely have moved slowly.

// Animals that fought in the arena

* Lions
* Bears
* Tigers
* Bulls
* Boar
* Dogs
* Cheetahs
* Panthers
* Rhinoceros
* Hyenas