

Gender rules for third-declension nouns

The first thing to remember is that words designating persons always correspond in gender to the person's sex. Furthermore, a considerable number of third-declension nouns have common endings by which their gender may be recognized. The following list covers the endings that are most reliably recognizable, though exceptions exist. Parentheses are used to designate words that do not occur in Collins, *A Primer of Ecclesiastical Latin*.

Masculine

-or, -ōris

- amor, amōris
- labor, labōris

-tor, -tōris

- pāstor, pāstōris
- peccātor, peccātōris
- redēptor, redēptōris

Feminine

-tās, -tātis

- caritās, caritātis
- iniquitās, iniquitātis
- largitās, largitātis

-tūs, -tūtis

- virtūs, virtūtis

-tūdō, -tūdinis

- multitūdō, multitūdinis

-tiō, -tiōnis

- dīlēctiō, dīlēctiōnis
- passiō, passiōnis
- remissiō, remissiōnis
- resurrēctiō, resurrēctiōnis

Neuter

-us, -oris/-eris

- corpus, corporis
- genus, generis
- mūnus, mūneris

-e, -is

- mare, maris

-al, -ālis

- (animal, animālis)

-ar, -āris

- columbar, columbāris
- exemplar, exemplāris

-men, -minis

- crīmen, crīminis
- lūmen, lūminis
- nōmen, nōminis