

SI Creatures Meaning

Gwyllgi

*Mysterious Creatures: A Guide to Cryptozoology. Volume 1: A-M. ABC-Clío/Greenwood. 2002. p. 222.
ISBN 1-57607-283-5 Eberhart, George M. Mysterious Creatures: A*

The gwyllgi (Welsh pronunciation: [ˈɡwʲɪlˈɡi]; compound noun of either gwyllt "wild" or gwyll "twilight" + ci "dog") is a mythical dog from Wales that appears as a frightful apparition of a mastiff or black wolf with baleful breath and blazing red eyes. It is the Welsh incarnation of the black dog figure of English folklore.

Sphinx

Egypt. Neues Museum, Berlin. Hybrid creatures in mythology List of hybrid creatures in mythology Similar hybrid creatures Lupul Dacic or the head of a wolf

A sphinx (**SFINKS**; Ancient Greek: **σφίγξ**, pronounced [spʰiːks]; pl. sphinxes or sphinges) is a mythical creature with the head of a human, the body of a lion, and the wings of an eagle.

In Greek tradition, the sphinx is a treacherous and merciless being with the head of a woman, the haunches of a lion, and the wings of a bird. According to Greek myth, she challenges those who encounter her to answer a riddle, and kills and eats them when they fail to solve the riddle. This deadly version of a sphinx appears in the myth and drama of Oedipus.

In Egyptian mythology, in contrast, the sphinx is typically depicted as a man (an androsphinx (Ancient Greek: **άνδρσφιγξ**)), and is seen as a benevolent representation of strength and ferocity, usually of a pharaoh. Unlike Greek or Levantine/Mesopotamian ones, Egyptian sphinxes were not winged.

Both the Greek and Egyptian sphinxes were thought of as guardians, and statues of them often flank the entrances to temples. During the Renaissance, the sphinx enjoyed a major revival in European decorative art. During this period, images of the sphinx were initially similar to the ancient Egyptian version, but when later exported to other cultures, the sphinx was often conceived of quite differently, partly due to varied translations of descriptions of the originals, and partly through the evolution of the concept as it was integrated into other cultural traditions.

However, depictions of the sphinx are generally associated with grand architectural structures, such as royal tombs or religious temples.

Meanings of minor-planet names: 1–1000

the specified number-range that have received names, and explains the meanings of those names. Official naming citations of newly named small Solar System

As minor planet discoveries are confirmed, they are given a permanent number by the IAU's Minor Planet Center (MPC), and the discoverers can then submit names for them, following the IAU's naming conventions. The list below concerns those minor planets in the specified number-range that have received names, and explains the meanings of those names.

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these citations into the Dictionary of Minor Planet Names (DMP) and regularly updated the collection.

Based on Paul Herget's *The Names of the Minor Planets*, Schmadel also researched the unclear origin of numerous asteroids, most of which had been named prior to World War II. This article incorporates text from this source, which is in the public domain: SBDB New namings may only be added to this list below after official publication as the preannouncement of names is condemned. The WGSBN publishes a comprehensive guideline for the naming rules of non-cometary small Solar System bodies.

Uropygi

containing Uropygi and Schizomida may be called Thelyphonida, or Thelyphonida s.l. Conversely, when the name Thelyphonida is used for the whip scorpions alone

Uropygi is an arachnid order comprising invertebrates commonly known as whip scorpions or vinegaroons (also spelled vinegarroons and vinegarones). They are often called uropygids. The name "whip scorpion" refers to their resemblance to true scorpions and possession of a whiplike tail, and "vinegaroon" refers to their ability when attacked to discharge an offensive, vinegar-smelling liquid, which contains acetic acid. The order may also be called Thelyphonida. Both names, Uropygi and Thelyphonida, may be used either in a narrow sense for the order of whip scorpions, or in a broad sense which includes the order Schizomida.

Sensu

"in the broad sense", abbreviation s.l.; sensu amplo – "in a relaxed, generous (or 'ample') sense", a similar meaning to sensu lato. Søren Kierkegaard uses

Sensu is a Latin word meaning "in the sense of". It is used in a number of fields including biology, geology, linguistics, semiotics, and law. Commonly it refers to how strictly or loosely an expression is used in describing any particular concept, but it also appears in expressions that indicate the convention or context of the usage.

Kostela

and there were aquatic creatures in it. There was hostility between them and the people, and the king of the aquatic creatures wanted to bring people

Kostela (Kastel) is a settlement and tourist resort next to the River Una in the municipality of Bihać in Bosnia and Herzegovina. It borders Pokoj and Srbljani.

Nordic folklore

mythological, and societal dimensions. A large number of different mythological creatures from Scandinavian folklore have become well known in other parts of the

Nordic folklore is the folklore of Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Iceland and the Faroe Islands. It has common roots with, and has been under mutual influence with, folklore in England, Germany, the Low Countries, the Baltic countries, Finland and Sápmi. Folklore is a concept encompassing expressive traditions of a particular culture or group. The peoples of Scandinavia are heterogenous, as are the oral genres and material culture that has been common in their lands. However, there are some commonalities across Scandinavian folkloric traditions, among them a common ground in elements from Norse mythology as well as Christian conceptions of the world.

Among the many tales common in Scandinavian oral traditions, some have become known beyond Scandinavian borders – examples include *The Three Billy Goats Gruff* and *The Giant Who Had No Heart in His Body*.

Meanings of minor-planet names: 5001–6000

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Vitore

descendant from the Albanian vejtare > vektare > vek/vegj, "loom", thus meaning "a spinster, a woman who spins"; related to the weaving of fate. The Albanian

The Vitore (Albanian definite form: Vitorja, also Gjarpni i Votrës, Gjarpni i Shtëpisë, Bolla e Shtëpisë or Ora e Shtëpisë) is a household divine serpent (gjarpër or bollë) in Albanian mythology and folklore, associated with human destiny, good fortune and the souls of the ancestors. In folk beliefs the household serpent is strongly related to the cult of the hearth (vatër) and it is especially considered the guardian of the family and the house.

List of animal names

2015-10-11. Handley, Julia (2010). "tower+of+giraffes";&pg=PA52 Little things. [S.l.]: Authorhouse. p. 52. ISBN 978-1-4520-6170-2. Hurst, Richard E. (2014).

In the English language, many animals have different names depending on whether they are male, female, young, domesticated, or in groups.

The best-known source of many English words used for collective groupings of animals is *The Book of Saint Albans*, an essay on hunting published in 1486 and attributed to Juliana Berners. Most terms used here may be found in common dictionaries and general information web sites.

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