World Asterisms Project

An Introduction to the Sky Cultures of the World

Volume Five: World Solar System Handbook:

Version 2026.4

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World Solar System Handbook:

These aren't asterisms: No stars involved. However, the sky cultures of the world have all included the Sun, Moon, and planets, so we're including them in a separate set of volumes.

The Sun and Moon are both prominent in calendar systems, some ancient cultures having solar based, some lunar, and some using a combination of both. Both systems either require a cycle which brings them back into synchronization with the seasons or a set of intercalary days which can be inserted at regular intervals to bring the calendar back into synchronization, such as our current leap year system. The word "month" is related to the moon, and we're not listing the names of months here, but we are interested in "moons" as that relates to time keeping by observing the sky and not a calendar hanging on a wall. Different phases of the moon lead to different names as well, and I'm trying to list those as well.

Of course, most of the names of planets here are related to those visible to the unaided eye: Saturn being the one furthest out still visible to an observer with no optical aids. However, we do have some recent names from various cultures that apply to Uranus and Neptune.

Here are the names of the Sun, Moon, and planets from the sky cultures of the world: over 1,800 so far.

A Common Star:

This Latin name for Mercury, "Communis Stella" was listed in John Hill's *Urania* in 1754.

A Lot of Yang:

"Taiyang" (太阳) or "Thai Yang" is a Chinese name for the Sun from the Huangyou culture (1052 C.E.) and found in the Complete Studies of Astronomical Instruments ((Chinese: 仪象考成; pinyin: Yíxiàng kǎochéng) of 1756 (Kelley & Milone 2011).

A Lot of Yin:

"Taiyin" (太阴) or "Tai Yin" is a Chinese name for the Sun from the Huangyou culture (1052 C.E.) and found in the Complete Studies of Astronomical Instruments ((Chinese: 仪象考成; pinyin: Yíxiàng kǎochéng) of 1756 (Kelley & Milone 2011).

Aardwolf:

"iNgci" or "Inci" is a Swazi name for the Moon in August (Alcock 2014). The Aardwolf is the Proteles cristatus.

Abilat:

This Arabic name for the Moon was listed in Edward Sherburne's *Sphere of Marcus Manilius* in 1675 and in John Hill's *Urania* in 1754.

Abuchi-Atéima:

This is a Kogi name for Venus (Kelley & Milone 2011). She is one of the wives of the Sun.

Adad:

This Syrian name for the Sun was listed in Edward Sherburne's *Sphere of Marcus Manilius* in 1675 and was listed in John Hill's *Urania* in 1754. Sherburne attributes this to the 5th century Roman Macrobius Ambrosius Theodosius.

Adam:

This German name was assigned to Saturn by German uranographer Julius Schiller (c. 1580 – 1627) who replaced the "pagan" names of constellations with Biblical and early Christian figures (Stevenson 1921). It was listed in Edward Sherburne's *Sphere of Marcus Manilius* in 1675 and in John Hill's *Urania* in 1754.

Adared:

This Phoenician name for the planet Mercury appears in Edward Sherburne's *Sphere of Marcus Manilius* in 1675 and was listed in John Hill's *Urania* in 1754.

Āditya:

"Āditya" is a Hindu name for the Sun (Kotyk 2017).

Adlao:

This is a Bikol name for the Sun. Adlao is the God of the Sun and his sister Tala is the Goddess of Stars. Compare to Adlaw (below).

Adlaw:

This is a Tagalog name for the Sun. Adlaw is the God of the Sun and his sister Tala is the Goddess of Stars. Compare to Adlao (above).

Adon Schemez:

This Hebrew name for the Sun was listed in John Hill's *Urania* in 1754.

After Star:

"Tunkel Sterne" ("after star" or "dark star") is an ancient Danish name for Venus as the evening star (Bender 2020).

Agni:

This is a Cambodian name for Saturn found at Angkor Wat (Kelley & Milone 2011). This is depicted as a figure in a chariot drawn by a rhinoceros.

Ahad:

This Syrian name for the Sun was listed in Edward Sherburne's *Sphere of Marcus Manilius* in 1675 and was listed in John Hill's *Urania* in 1754. Sherburne also lists it as "Elhad".

A'hewa:

This is a Toba name for the Sun (Gómez 2011).

Ahura Mazda:

This is a Persian name for Jupiter (Dechend 1975, Kelley & Milone 2011). The God Ahura Mazda, also known as “Hormazd”, “Hormozd”, “Hourmazd”, Hormaz”, “Hurmuz”, and “Hurmuzd”, his name translates as “lord” (“ahura”) and “wisdom” (“mazda”). He is related to sovereignty. In Old Persian it is “Ahuramazdā” (Panaino 1999).

Aiour:

“Aiour” or “Aggour” is a Berber name for the Moon (Holbrook 2020). This is a male figure. Compare this to the Hausa Yaro (below).

Air:

“Phelelelo” is a Northern Sotho name for the Moon in September (Alcock 2014).

//’akasu:

“//’akasu” is a Sandawe name for the Sun (Holbrook 2020). This is a female figure.

Äkna’:

“Äkna’**”** is a Lacandon name for the Moon (Milbrath 1999). Äkna’ is a Moon Goddess. The creator, Hachäkyum, gave her a rabbit which you now see on the face of the moon. The light of the Moon is from her loom.

Akweya:

This is an Alur name for Venus as the morning star.

Alitta:

This Arabic name for the Moon was listed in Edward Sherburne’s *Sphere of Marcus Manilius* in 1675 and in John Hill’s *Urania* in 1754.

Alkamer:

This Arabic name for the Moon was listed in Edward Sherburne’s *Sphere of Marcus Manilius* in 1675 and was listed in John Hill’s *Urania* in 1754.

All of the Moon:

“Shree datthak” is a Gwich’in name for the Full Moon (Cannon 2021).

Aloe Moon:

This Zulu Moon “uNtlaba”, “unhlaba”, “Umhlaba” or “Nhlaba” is the Moon in autumn when aloes are flowering (Alcock 2014). This is also known as the “Aloe Flowering Moon”.

“eyeNtlaba” is a Xhosa name for the Moon in July (Alcock 2014). Compare this to the Xhosa “Bitter Aloe Moon” (below).

“Inhlaba” is a Swazi name for the Moon in June (Alcock 2014).

Alone:

This Syrian name for the Sun, “Elhad”, was listed in John Hill’s *Urania* in 1754.

Amanokakaseo:

Amanokakaseo (天香香背男) is a Japanese God of the planet Venus (Katsumata 2010).

Amaterasu-ōmikami:

Amaterasu-ōmikami (天照大御神) is the Japanese Goddess of the Sun (Dechend 1975, Renshaw and Ihara 2000, Katsumata 2010, Kotyk 2018).

/amsa:

“/amsa” is a G/wi name for the Sun (Alcock 2014, Holbrook 2020). This is a female figure and was created by their supreme God N!adima.

an, dsal-bat-a-ni:

This is a Babylonian name for Mars (Kelley & Milone 2011).

Anāhīd:

This is a 9th century Zoroastrian name for Venus (Panaino 1999, Raffaelli 2017). In Zoroastrian astrology, they saw it as a General (spāhbed) of the South opposing Fomalhaut (Sadwēs). Kotyk (2019) lists “Anāhīd” as a Middle Persian name for Venus.

This is a Northern Persian name for Venus (Panaino 1999).

Anâhitâ:

This is a Persian name for Venus (Panaino 1999, Kelley & Milone 2011). Anahita is a Persian Goddess of fertility, water, healing and wisdom.

Anaites:

This Persian name for the Moon was listed in Edward Sherburne’s *Sphere of Marcus Manilius* in 1675 and was listed in John Hill’s *Urania* in 1754.

Anat:

This is an Ugaritic name for Venus (Dechend 1975). Anat or Anatu was a Goddess of war and hunting.

Angarag:

This is a Mongolian name for Mars.

Angāraka:

“Angāraka” is a Hindu name for Mars (Kotyk 2017).

Anggara:

This is a Suku Bali name for Mars(Kelley & Milone 2011).

Angry Daughter in Law:

“Moseganong (kgwedi ea ngwetji eo bogale)” is a Northern Sotho name for the Moon in November (Alcock 2014).

Announcer of the Flood:

This is Xerénte name for Venus (Dechend 1975).

Animal Star:

“Dziannitsa” is an old Belarussian name for Venus (Avilin 2021). It comes from the Old Slavonic “дьньица”.

Antelope Calving Moon:

“Nwendjamhala” is a Tsonga name for the Moon in November (Alcock 2014).

Antizarra:

“Antizarra” is a Basque name for Venus (Knörr 1999).

Anzu Star:

This is a Seleucid name for Mars (Belmonte Esteve 2018).

Aphrodite:

“Aphrodítēs” or “Aphrodite” is a Greek name for Venus (Panaino 1999, Kelley & Milone 2011). Aphrodite was a Greek Goddess of Love.

Apolaki:

This is a Kapampangan name for the Sun. Adlaw is the God of the Sun and his sister Tala is the Goddess of Stars.

Apollo:

This is a Greek name for the Sun, and it also appears in this culture as a name for Mercury (Kelley & Milone 2011). Apollo is a Greek God of the Sun, but also of archery, music, dance, poetry, truth, prophecy, and healing. This was listed in Edward Sherburne’s *Sphere of Marcus Manilius* in 1675.

Appearing:

“Apparens” is a Greek name for Saturn which appears Edward Sherburne’s *Sphere of Marcus Manilius* in 1675, which he attributes to the Greek philosopher Plato (428 – 347 B.C.E.). Sherburne writes that this name relates to Saturn “being of all the Planets the least obscur’d under the Sun’s Beams”.

Appearing Just Now:

“K’adu’ ch’ee’ąą’” (“(moon is) appearing just now”) is an Upper Tanana name for the New Moon (Cannon 2021).

Appearing Out of the Nights:

“Khoqamasiu” is a Basotho name for Venus as the morning star (Alcock 2014).

Arai:

This is the Kazakh name for Mars.

Araw:

This is a Tagalog name for the Sun (Santos, Santos, & Bautista 2019). Araw is the father of the heavenly bodies.

Ares:

This is a Greek name for Mars (Panaino 1999, Kelley & Milone 2011, Belmonte Esteve 2018). Ares was the Greek God of war.

Argizagi:

“Argizagi” or “Argizari” are Basque names for the Moon (Knörr 1999).

Arises in the Evening:

“iNdonsa” is a Zulu name for both Mars or Jupiter (Alcock 2014).

Arises Red:

“Indosa” is a Zulu name for Mars (Alcock 2014).

Aritz:

This name for Mars is listed in John Hill’s *Urania* in 1754.

This name for Saturn is listed in Edward Sherburne’s Sphere of Marcus Manilius in 1675. Sherburne translates this as “praevalidus” (“strong”) and lists it as a Chaldean name.

Artes:

This Greek name for Mars is listed in Edward Sherburne’s *Sphere of Marcus Manilius* in 1675 and in John Hill’s *Urania* in 1754. Sherburne attributes this name to the 2nd century Hellenistic astrologer Vettius Valens.

Arthur the Controller:

Marie Trevelyan’s *Folk-Lore and Folk-Stories of Wales* (1909) lists “Arthur the Controller” as a Welsh name for the Sun.

Artumes:

This is an Etruscan name for the Moon (Rjabchikov 2014). Artumes is cognate with the Greek Goddess Artemis. Rjabchikov lists the variation “Artimi”.

Ashadhabhava:

“Ashadhabhvaa” is a Hindu name for Mars listed by W. Brennand in his *Hindu Astronomy* in 1896.

Ashtar:

This is a Moab name for Venus (Kelley & Milone 2011). Compare to Ishtar (below).

Ashtart:

This is a Canaanite name for Venus (Massoume 2001). Compare to Athtar (see below) and Ishtar (see below). This is cognate with the Sumerian Goddess Ishtar.

Asking for Supper:

"Kopa-dilallo" is a Sotho name for Venus as the evening star (Snedegar 1995, Slotegraaf 2013).

"Kopadilelo" is a Tswana name for Venus as the evening star (Snedegar 1995).

"Khumbela tshilalelo" is a Venda name for Venus as the evening star (Snedegar 1995).

"Kopadilallo" or "Kgopa-dilalêlo" is a Northern Sotho name for Venus as the evening star (Alcock 2014).

"Kopalilalelo" is a Basotho name for Venus as the evening star (Alcock 2014).

"Kopa-dilallo" is a Tswana name for Venus as the evening star (Alcock 2014).

"Kopadilalelo" is a Tswana (Mafikeng district) name for Mars (Slotegraaf 2013, Alcock 2014).

"Khumbela Tshilalelo" is a Venda name for Venus (Slotegraaf 2013, Alcock 2014).

Asking for the Leavings of Milk in the Cow's Udder:

"uNocelizapholo" or "U-Cel-izapolo" is a Xhosa name for Venus as the evening star (Slotegraaf 2013, Alcock 2014). Compare this to the Xhosa "One Who Asks for Milk" (below), the Arabic "Sipper" (see below), and the Herero "Little Drinker of Sweet Milk" (see below). It is called this as it is in the sky at milking time.

Assessor of the Sun:

This Latin name for Mars, "Assessor Solis", is listed in Edward Sherburne's *Sphere of Marcus Manilius* in 1675. Sherburne attributes this to the "Iulian the Apostate", which would be the Roman emperor, Julian.

Astar:

This is an Abyssinian name for Venus (Massoume 2001, Kelley & Milone 2011). Compare to Ishtar (below).

Astaroth:

This Chaldean name for Venus was listed Edward Sherburne's *Sphere of Marcus Manilius* in 1675 and is listed in John Hill's *Urania* in 1754.

Astarte:

This is a Phoenician name for Venus (Massoume 2001). This is cognate with the Sumerian Goddess Ishtar.

Atea's Left Eye:

This is a Tahitian name for Mercury (Dechend 1975). Atea is a God who appears in various forms in Polynesian cultures, a giver of light.

Atea's Right Eye:

This is a Tahitian name for Venus(Dechend 1975). Atea is a God who appears in various forms in Polynesian cultures, a giver of light.

Athtar:

This is an Aramaic name for Venus (Massoume 2001). It appears in South Arabian dialects as "Athtar", in Askum it is "Astar", in Moab it is "Ashtar", in Ugarit it is "Attar", and in Akkadian it is "Ištar". Attar is a God, while "Ištar" is a Goddess related to Astarte. Kelley & Milone (2011) list it as "Athar".

Attar:

This is an Ugarit name for Venus (Kelley & Milone 2011). Compare to Ishtar (below).

Attract the Dawn:

"iNkangakusa" is a Zulu name for Venus as the morning star (Alcock 2014).

Aucayoc:

This is a Quechua name for Mars (Kelley & Milone 2011). His name means "he with enemies".

Auseklytis:

This is a Lithuanian name for Venus (Vairkünas 1999).

Aušrinė:

"Aušrinė" ("dawning") is a Lithuanian name for Venus as the morning star. Aušrinė is a Goddess of beauty and youth. Her antipode is Vakarė (see below).

Autumn:

"Otuño" is also a Quechua name for the Sun (Urton 1981). One of Urton's informants described Otuño as a male living in the Sun.

Awakener:

"Ah Ahzah Cab" is a Lacandon and Yucatec name for Venus as the morning star (Milbrath 1999).

Ayur:

"Ayur" is an Ayt Xebbac name for the Moon (Souag 2019).

Azizus:

This Syrian name for Mars was listed Edward Sherburne's *Sphere of Marcus Manilius* in 1675.

Baal Schemaim:

This Phoenician name for the Sun is listed in Edward Sherburne's *Sphere of Marcus Manilius* in 1675 and in John Hill's *Urania* in 1754. Sherburne translates this as "Dominus Coeli" ("Lord of Heaven").

Baaluu:

This is a Kamilaroi name for the Moon (Fuller, Norris and Trudgett 2014). Compare this to the Euahlayi Bahloo (below).

Badad:

This Syrian name for the Sun is listed in John Hill's *Urania* in 1754.

Bagaranj:

This is a Yuin name for the Sun (Wafer and Lissarrague 2008).

Bahloo:

This is the Euahlayi name for the Moon (Hamacher and Norris 2011, Fuller, Norris and Trudgett 2014, Leaman 2024). Bahloo is a man in love with Yhi (see below). The creator Bhiamie placed him in the sky to tease him because he cannot get to her. . Compare this to the Kamilaroi Baaluu (above).

Bahrām:

This is a northern Persian name for Mars (Panaino 1999). Compare this to Wahrām (below).

Barnumbir:

"Barnumbir", "Banumbirr", or "Bainambirr" is a Yolgnu name for Venus as a morning star (Clarke 2009, Hamacher and Banks 2019). They see it as a shining light in a mesh bag tied to Baralku, the island of the dead by a string of light called Jari. Barnumbir came across the sea from the Dreaming, naming and creating animals and birds.

Beautiful Bucking To and Fro:

"Hetu'u Popo-hanga" or "Hetu'u popohanga" is a Rapanui name for Venus as the morning star (Edwards and Edwards 2010, Edwards, Edwards, and D Ans 2018).

Barhasbadi:

This is a Mongolian name for Jupiter.

Batakagan:

This is a Kankanaey name for Venus (Santos, Santos, & Bautista 2019).

Beaming:

"Grenna", "Greina", or "Granna" is a Gaulish name for the Sun (Boutet 2001).

Beautiful Two:

"Taurua" and "Hetu'u Tea" are Rapanui names for Venus (Edwards, Edwards, and D Ans 2018). Taurua or Tauarua is an archaic name, the other is more recent.

Beggar for Corn:

"isi-celankobe" is a Zulu name for Venus as the evening star (Hammond-Tooke 1893).

Beginning of a New Moon:

“ɔełdzı hį́ɔą” is a Dëne Şułıné name for the New Moon (Cannon 2021).

Beginning to Swell:

“Phupjane” or “Phupjoane” is a Basotho name for the Moon in June (Alcock 2014).

Being Stronger:

“Loetse” is a Basotho name for the Moon in September (Alcock 2014).

Bel:

“Bel” is a Babylonian and Akkadian name for Jupiter (Leitz 2019). Bel is an aspect of the god Marduk (see below).

Benot:

This Hebrew name for Venus was listed Edward Sherburne’s Sphere of Marcus Manilius in1675 and as listed in John Hill’s *Urania* in 1754.

Bent Down:

“Mekōnō” is a Tswana name for the Moon in January (Alcock 2014). This was a reference to weeding the gardens.

Bethlehem Star:

This is a Belarussian name for Venus (Avilin 2021).

Bharata:

Bharata is a Hindu name for Venus from the Ramayana (Bhagwath 2019).

Bhiamie’s Eyes:

“Bhiamie Mill Mill” This is a Euahlayi name for both Mars and Venus. These two planets represent the creator Bhiamie’s eyes. This is also a Kamilaroi name for Mars and Venus

Big and White:

“Taibai” (太白) is a Chinese name for the planet Venus (Kotyk 2017) from the Huangyou culture (1052 C.E.). John Hill lists it as “Taipe” in his *Urania* in 1754. Kelley & Milone (2011) translate this as Big White One.

Big Eye:

“Mumungooma” is a Yolgnu name for Venus (Clarke 2014, Hamacher and Banks 2019).

“Nohoch Ich” is a Mopan name for Venus as the morning star (Milbrath 1999). He is also known as Lord Xulab (see Xulab, below). This is the oldest of three brothers who are blowgun hunters, the others being Lord Kin (see Kin, below), and the other T’up (see Little One, below).

Big Fire Star:

This is a Blackfoot name for Mars (Chamberlain 1999).

Big Moon:

“Ch’aldzeek choh” is an Upper Tanana name for the Full Moon (Cannon 2021).

Big Serpent:

“Mukta ch’on” is a Tzotzil (Chiapas) name for Venus (Milbrath 1999).

Big Star:

“Tainá-Kan” is a Karajá name for Venus as the morning star (De Freita Mourão 2009).

This is an Assyrian name for Jupiter listed by Nabû-iqiša of Borsippa in the *Great Star List* (Belmonte Esteve 2018).

Bintang Hala:

“Bintang Hala” is a Batak name for Venus.

Bird:

“Inyoni” is a Swazi name for the Moon in September (Alcock 2014). This is probably the Red-chested Cuckoo (Cuculus solitarius). Compare to the Zulu “iNyanga” (above).

Bird Laughter:

“Motseanong” is a Basotho name for the Moon in May (Alcock 2014). This is a reference to the warbling of birds.

Birds Looking for Food:

“Mosêlanong” is a Langa Ndebele name for the Moon in June (Alcock 2014). This is when birds feeding on their crops become troublesome.

“Motshêganông”, “Motshèganoñ”, or “Motsheganong” is a Tswana name for the Moon in May (Alcock 2014).

“Nyenyana” or “Nywenywankulu” is a Tsonga name for the Moon in March and April (Alcock 2014).

Birraarl:

This is a Gumbaynggirr name for Venus (Morelli 2015).

Bitch:

“Yaboroo” is a name for Venus as the evening star from the Flinders and Saxby River areas of Australia (Clarke 2009). Compare this to Yumby (see Dog, below).

Bitter Aloe Moon:

“eyeKhala” is a Xhosa name for the Moon in July (Alcock 2014). Compare this to the Xhosa “Aloe Moon” (above).

Black Cockatoo:

“Kogolongo” is a Kokatha and Ngalea name for Mars (Leaman and Hamacher 2014, Leaman, Hamacher, and Carter 2016, Hamacher and Banks 2019).

Black Moon:

“≠nu //khãsa” is a Khoikhoi name for the Moon in May (Alcock 2014). This refers to the black branches in this time of drought.

Blood Woman:

This K’iche name, “sa’xca xq’uic”, relates to the waxing Moon (Milbrath 1999) and is related to this Goddess.

Blossom Moon:

“Lexobyê” or “Legobye” is a Northern Sotho name for the Moon in February (Alcock 2014).

“Legobje (la mpa le modula)” is a Langa Ndebele name for the Moon in February (Alcock 2014). “la mpa le modula” refers to the two stages of growth of sorghum (mabele), the first being the ear starting to emerge and the second after it does, covered in pollen.

Blossoming:

“Phukhwana” is a Langa Ndebele name for an intercalary month used to bring the calendar back into synchronization in June (Alcock 2014). A variation is “Phukhu (ya mmalehwa phefo, mašemo a a rerwa)”.

“Phukwi” or “Phuckwe” is a Tswana name for the Moon in July (Alcock 2014).

“Phupu” is a Northern Sotho name for the Moon in August (Alcock 2014). Alcock gives an alternate translation as “searching”.

“Phupu” is a Basotho name for the Moon in July (Alcock 2014). Alcock translates this for the Basotho as “a bigger heap” and later as “bulging out”.

Bonchor:

This is a name of a God associated with Saturn on a Roman-period monument in Vaga, Tunisia (Kelley & Milone 2011).

Brhaspati:

“Brhaspati” or “Brihaspati” is the Hindu name for Jupiter (Kelley & Milone 2011, Kotyk 2019, Bhagwath 2019), which is one of their Navagraha (nine planets). It is also known as Guru (see below). He is known as the “teacher of Gods”.

Brhaspati is a Vedic name for the planet Jupiter as listed in the Rigveda (Brown 2014).

Bride Moon:

“Mangwetši” is a Langa Ndebele name for the Moon in October (Alcock 2014). This relates to welcoming the first rains of the season.

Bright Bride of Heaven:

This is a Norse name for the Moon from the *Grimnismal* (Etheridge 2012).

Bright Guiding Star:

“Ikinyenyeri cy’umucyo” is a Hutu name for Venus as the Morning Star.

Bright Messenger:

“Kakra kplɛ” is an Adjoukrou is Venus as the Morning star.

Bright Star:

“Chak ‘Ek” (“bright star”) is the Mayan name for Venus, who was the God of war.

“Siboru Anting-anting” is a Batak name for Venus.

Bright Wandering Star:

This is a Kofyar name for Venus as the evening or morning star.

Brilliant Star:

“Khwekhweti” is a Tsonga name for Venus as the evening star (Alcock 2014).

Bringer of Dawn:

This is a Mumuye name for Venus as the morning star.

Brother of the Moon:

The Apinajé see the Sun as the brother of the Moon (Urton 2016).

The Conibo see the Sun as the brother of the Moon (Urton 2016).

The Aja Guarani saw the Sun as the brother of the Moon (Urton 2016). The Sun is also the Moon’s husband.

The Inca saw the Sun as the brother of the Moon (Urton 2016). The Sun is also the Moon’s husband.

Brownish:

“Tā‘elo” is a Samoan name for Mercury (Fitisemanu 2022).

Brushing Off Moon:

This Zulu Moon “uNtlangulana”, “Unhlangulana” or “Nhlangulana” is the Moon in early winter when the foliage of various species of acacia trees dries and falls off (Alcock 2014). It is also known as the “Moon When the Trees Begin to Shed Their Leaves”.

“Mgudlulwa” is a Bhaca name for the Moon in April (Alcock 2014). This is a reference to the leaves being blown off the trees.

“umGudlula” is a Mpondo name for the Moon in April (Alcock 2014). This is a reference to the leaves being blown off the trees.

“uNtlangula” is a Mfengu name for the Moon in April (Alcock 2014). This is a reference to the leaves being blown off the trees.

“Nhlangula” is a Tsonga name for the Moon in October (Alcock 2014). This is a reference to the flowers being blown off the trees.

“inhlangula” or “inhlangula macembe” is a Swazi name for an intercalary month used to bring the calendar back into synchronization (Alcock 2014). It was inserted in May/June between their Moons “Nkwekweti” (see Put on Top, below) and “Inhlaba” (see Aloe Moon, above).

“Thangule” or “Thangulana” is a Venda name for the Moon in August (Alcock 2014).

Bud:

This is a Mongolian name for Mercury.

Buda:

This is a Suku Bali name for Mercury (Kelley & Milone 2011).

Budding Moon:

“Phatô” or “Phatola dilhare” (“budding moon”) is a Langa Ndebele name for the Moon in September, when the trees are budding and mekgao sticks are pegged down at the boundaries of their territory to ward off storms and encourage rain (Alcock 2014).

“Phato”, “Phato phatola dihlare” or “Phato masohlo” (“budding moon” or “moon which bursts”) is a Northern Sotho name for the Moon in January (Alcock 2014). Masohlo is a reference to the blossoming of the Weeping Wattle or Natal Wattle.

“Mostelha” or “Mosètlha” is a Tswana name for the Moon in November (Alcock 2014). This is a reference to the blossoming of the Weeping Wattle or Natal Wattle.

“Phatò” is a Basotho name for the Moon in August (Alcock 2014). Alcock translates this as “to dig” and later as “hidden” (Tsepa 2008).

“Phatwê”, “Phatwè”, or “Phatwe” is a Tswana name for the Moon in August (Alcock 2014).

“eyeThupa” or “eyeThupha” is a Xhosa name for the Moon in August (Alcock 2014).

“Komkulu” is a Tsonga name for the Moon in August (Alcock 2014).

Budha:

Budha is the Hindu name for Mercury (Bahgwath 2019, Kotyk 2019, Kelley & Milone 2011), which is one of their Navagraha (nine planets). Budha is the son of the Moon, Chandra (see below).

Bulan:

This is a Bicolano, Manobo, Iloko, and T'boli name for the Moon. Bulan is a God of peace and calm. Compare this to Libulan (below), and Umbulan (below).

This is a Karo name for the Moon.

This is a Pakpak name for the Moon.

"Bulan" is a Nias name for the Moon.

"Bulan" is a Batak name for the Moon.

Bulan Raja:

This is a Mandailing name for the Moon.

Bunyal:

This is a Gundungurra name for the Sun (Meridith 1989).

Burara:

This is a Dharawal name for Venus (Greenway 1878).

Burnt in the Flames:

"Iherrmpenh" is an Anmatyerre name for Mars (Clarke 2014, Hamacher and Banks 2019).

Busari Nyoko:

This is a Barasana name for Venus as the morning star (Kelley & Milone 2011).

Butterfly:

The Tzotzil weavers of Magdalenas in highland Chiapas depict the Sun as a butterfly with a diamond design (Milbrath 1999).

Buwan:

"Buwan" or "Buan" is a Tagalog name for the Moon (Santos, Santos, & Bautista 2019). Buwan is the mother of the heavenly bodies. Tagalog mythology tells of a dispute between Araw (the sun) and Buan which resulted in parts of Buan's body being scattered, becoming stars: This is why the moon is dimmer than the Sun. Compare to Bulan (above).

Čahār:

"Čahār" is a Persian name for Mercury (Kotyk 2019).

Candra:

This is a Tibetan name for the Moon (Johnson-Groh 2013). Tārā (see below) was seduced by Candra and gave birth to Dkaye (see below). Tārā's husband Vrihaspati (see below) punished Candra by causing him to lose his powers in the latter half of the month (waning moon).

Carcarer:

“Carcarer” is a Pyemmairrerener (Ben Lomond) name for the Moon (Gantevoort 2015). Compare this to Carcurrah (below.

Carcurrah:

“Carcurrah” is the Moon for the peoples of the Tully River area in Northern Queensland in Australia (Clarke 2014). This is an ancestor who was pushed back into the sky by growing grass after he became dizzy and fell to the Earth. Compare this to the Pyemmairrerener Carcarer (see above).

Carrier of the Day:

“Carrier of the Day” or “Carrier of the Sun” is a K’iche name for Venus as the morning star (Milbrath 1999). NOTE: The K’iche use the term “Sun Carrier” (see below) to refer to any planet that rises before the Sun.

Caterpillar Star:

“Arukuma” is a Carib name for the morning star, Venus (Magaña, and Jara, 1982).

Caterpillars:

“Dibokwane” is a Northern Sotho name for the Moon in February (Alcock 2014).

Cattle Eat the Dew:

“umFumfu” is a Mpondo name for the Moon in August (Alcock 2014). Alcock also offers the translation “turning of burnt patches”.

“Mfumfu” is a Bhaca name for the Moon in September (Alcock 2014).

“uMfumfu” is a Mfengu name for the Moon in October (Alcock 2014).

Catu Illa:

This is a Quechua name for Mercury (Kelley & Milone 2011).

Caun:

This Chaldean name for Saturn is listed in Edward Sherburne’s *Sphere of Marcus Manilius* in 1675 and in John Hill’s *Urania* in 1754.

Cause of Fire:

This Zulu Moon “uMbasa”, “uMbaso”, “Umbasu” or “Mbasa” is the Moon in autumn when it begins to get cold (Alcock 2014). Compare to the Basotho “Mmesa” (see Lighting, below).

This Zulu (Mkuze region) Moon “uMabasa”, “uMabas’endleni”, “uMbasa” or “uMbaso” is the Moon in autumn when it begins to get cold (Alcock 2014). It is also known as the “Moon When the Cold Weather Has Begun and We Make Fires” or the “Fire Kindling Moon”.

“Mbasa” is a Bhaca name for the Moon in March (Alcock 2014).

“umBasa” is a Mpondo name for the Moon in March (Alcock 2014).

“uMbasa” is a Mfengu name for the Moon in March (Alcock 2014).

“Mabasa” is a Swazi name for the Moon in April (Alcock 2014).

Celestial Deer:

This is a Mayan name for Mars from the Classical period (Milbrath 2015).

Center of the Day:

“Chumuc-Kin” is a Yucatec name for the Sun at noon (Milbrath 1999).

Center Sun:

This is a Tzotzil (Zinacantán) name for the Sun at noon (Milbrath 1999). Variations include “Middle Sun” or “Halfway Sun”.

Ceres:

This dwarf planet was discovered by Italian astronomer Giuseppe Piazzi in 1801. The mathematician Carl Friedrich Gauss developed a new method of orbit calculation that permitted astronomers to locate it again. Piazzi named it “Ceres Ferdinandea” after the Roman and Sicilian Goddess of Grain and King Ferdinand IV of Naples and Sicily: The name Ferinandea was later dropped for political reasons.

Chabar:

This Arabic name for Venus was listed Edward Sherburne’s *Sphere of Marcus Manilius* in 1675. It is listed as “Chaban” in John Hill’s *Urania* in 1754.

Chamash:

This Hebrew name for the Sun, “Chamash”, was listed in Edward Sherburne’s Sphere of Marcus Manilius in 1675. It was listed in John Hill’s *Urania* in 1754 as “Chamah”.

Chandra:

Chandra is a Hindu God of the Moon (Bhagwath 2019) and one of their Navagraha (nine planets). He is also known as Soma (see below). Chandra’s son is Budha (see above). Edward Sherburne lists it as “Schendra” in his *Sphere of Marcus Manilius* in 1675 as does John Hill in his *Urania* in 1754. Kotyk (2019) lists it as “Candra”. Compare this to the Tibetan Candra (above).

Chasca:

This is a Quechua name for Venus (Kelley & Milone 2011). This is represented in art by a woman with disheveled hair. In fact, that’s what Chasca means: “tangled” or “disheveled” hair.

Chaser of the Night:

This is a Herero name, “O’hingoutuku”, for Venus as the morning star (Hammond-Tooke 1893).

Cicada Moon:

“Lweti” is a Bhaca name for the Moon in November (Alcock 2014). Planting and weeding is underway.

“uLwezi” is a Mpondo name for the Moon in November (Alcock 2014).

“uLwezi” is a Mfengu name for the Moon in November (Alcock 2014).

“Lweti” is a Swazi name for the Moon in November (Alcock 2014).

“Tshitwe” or “Tsitoe” is a Basotho name for the Moon in December (Alcock 2014).

“Lwêtse” or “Lwetse” is a Tswana name for the Moon in September (Alcock 2014).

Chicchan:

This is a Ch’orti’ name for Venus (Milbrath 1999). Chicchan is a serpent which is half human, half feathered, and sometimes has four horns. Compare this to Kukulan (below).

Child Jesus:

This is a Tzotzil name for the Sun (Milbrath 1999).

Child Moon:

“Paal u” is a Yucatec name for the first quarter of the Moon (Milbrath 2019).

Child of the Moon:

The Chol see the Sun as one of two children of the Moon (Milbrath 1999). He was the more industrious of the two brothers.

Child Take for Yourself:

“Ngwana itšeêle” is a Langa Ndebele name for the Moon in January (Alcock 2014). Berries have ripened and even the smallest child can pick them nearby.

“Nganaitsêêlê”, “Ngwanatsêlê”, “Ngwanatsele”, is a Tswana name for the Moon in November (Alcock 2014).

Choteb:

This Hebrew name for Mercury was listed in John Hill’s *Urania* n 1754.

Christ:

This is listed as a name for the Sun in *De Natura Rerum Liber (“book on the nature of things*”) by Isidori Hisapensis (Isidore of Seville, ca 560 – 636 C.E.). This was listed as a name for the Sun by German uranographer Julius Schiller (c. 1580 – 1627) who replaced the “pagan” names of constellations with Biblical and early Christian figures (Stevenson 1921). It was listed in John Hill’s *Urania* in 1754. Schiller also called it “Our Savior”. Edward Sherburne lists it in his *Sphere of Marcus Manilius* in 1675 as “Christ the Sun of Righteousness”.

This is a Tzotzil name for the Sun (Milbrath 1999).

This is a Xerénte name for the Sun (Dechend 1975).

Christ Child:

This is a Tzotzil name for the Sun (Milbrath 1999).

Christ's Candle:

This is a Tzotzil name for Venus (Milbrath 1999).

Chyasuta:

"Chyasuta" is a Hindu name for Saturn listed by W. Brennand in his *Hindu Astronomy* in 1896. He translates this as "Offspring of the Shadow".

Cirjeex:

This is a Somali name for Jupiter.

Clear:

"Iuos" is a Gaulish name for the Full Moon (Boutet 2001).

Cochab Tzedek:

This Hebrew name for Mercury, Cochab Tzedek", was listed in Edward Sherburne's *Sphere of Marcus Manilius* in 1675 and translates this as "star of justice and equity". John Hill lists it as "Cochab" in his *Urania* in 1754.

Colours Like Fire:

"Yinghuo" (荧惑) is a Chinese name for the planet Mars from the Huangyou culture (1052 C.E.).

Coma:

This is a Suku Bali name for the Sun (Kelley & Milone 2011).

Common Star:

This Latin astrological name for Mercury, "Communis Stella", was listed Edward Sherburne's *Sphere of Marcus Manilius* in 1675.

Confusing Moon, When People Dispute Which It Is:

This Zulu Moon "uNdida" is a intercalary month inserted to correct the lunar calendar (Alcock 2014).

Coo:

This is an Alur name for the Sun:

Copper Star:

"Bintang Tembaga" is a Semelai and Temuan name for Venus (Jaafar and Khairuddin 2014).

Corn Threshing:

"Lefolwe" or "Lefolo" is a Northern Sotho name for the Moon in June (Alcock 2014). Compare this to their Little Corn Threshing Moon (below). Alcock notes that Mönnig (1983) lists this as a name for the Moon in April.

“Fulwi” is a Venda name for the Moon in June (Alcock 2014).

Coverer Moon:

“Pherekgong” is a Northern Sotho name for the Moon in March (Alcock 2014).

“Pherekhong” is a Basotho name for the Moon in January (Alcock 2014).

“Fêrikgong” is a Tswana name for the Moon in January (Alcock 2014).

NOTE: The meaning of this is elusive. Alcock admits this and gives several different possibilities depending on the people involved. It may refer to a black fungus which looks like soot that covers the maize stalks at this time of year. The Tswana version may refer to the brittle branches of certain plants which are easy to harvest.

Coyolxauhqui:

Coyolxauhqui (“she of the bells”) is an Aztec name for the Moon (Milbrath 2015). Coyolxauhqui is the sister of Huitzilopochtli (see below).

Crescent Moon:

Hutuka zuki (二日月) is a Japanese name for the crescent Moon. It is also known as Mika Zuki.

Mika zuki (三日月) is a Japanese name for the crescent Moon. It is also known as Hutuka Zuki.

Cronos:

“Cronos”, “Kronos”, or “Cronus” are Greek names for Saturn was listed in John Hill’s *Urania* in 1754. Cronos was the leader of the Titans in Greek mythology. Kelley & Milone (2011) list the names “Kronos” and “Chronos”, but the latter is another God, a personification of Time, which isn’t associated with Saturn. Panaino (1999) lists “Kronos”.

Cross Eyed Lord:

“Äk’inchob” is a Lacandon name for the Sun (Milbrath 1999). Äk’inchob is a God of the Sun who is married to the Moon.

Crosser:

The Crosser or The Star Which Crosses are Egyptian names for Venus (Dobek).

Crossing of Rivers:

In the Astrological Reports to the Kings the planet Jupiter is listed as “MUL.ne-bi-ru”, “Nibiru” or “Neberu”. In the Astrological Reports to Assyrian Kings it is listed as “dne-bi-ru” or “MUL.ne-bi-ru” (Hunger 1992).

Crossing Over:

This Serbian name, “Prehodnica” or “Preodnica” is a name for Venus as it crosses from one side of the sky to the other.

Crust Scrapings:

“Se-falabogogo” is a Sotho name for Venus as the evening star (Snedegar 1995).

“Sefalabogogo” is a Northern Sotho name for Venus as the evening star (Alcock 2014).

“Sofalabehohe” or “Sofalabohoho” is a Basotho name for Venus as the evening star (Alcock 2014).

Cui:

This name for Jupiter was listed in John Hill’s *Urania* in 1754.

Cynthia:

This is an Italian name for the Moon used by Galileo (Kelley & Milone 2011). Cynthia is an aspect of the Greek Goddess Artemis.

Dakye:

“Dakye” is a Tibetan astrological name for Mercury (Johnson-Groh 2013). Dakye means “born of the moon”: He is the son of Tārā (see below) by Candra (see above).

Dalai-van:

This is a Mongolian name for Neptune.

Dancer’s Head:

The /Xam tell of an ancient Dancer whose head shone who put fire in wood and stone and clouds (Slotegraaf and Koorts, Alcock 2014). Hunters followed him to find game but as he was lazy they eventually got frustrated and cut his head off. It was thrown into the sky and became the Sun. He is also known as the Fire Man or the Fire Maker.

Dancing:

In the Babylonian MUL.APIN Tablets the planet Mercury is listed as “dudu.idim.gu4.ud”. In the Neo-Babylonian (Chaldean) Period (626 – 539 B.C.E.) it is listed as “Bibbu” and “UDU.IDIM” (Koch-Westenholz 1995). In the Astrological Reports to the Kings the planet Mercury is listed as “Sibu” or “MUL.SU.GI” (Parpola 1993). In the Astrological Reports to the Assyrian Kings it is listed as “Bibbu”, “Sihtu”, “dGUD.UD”, “MUL.GUD.UD” and “dUDU.IDIM” (Hunger 1992). In the Neo-Babylonian (Chaldean) period (626 – 539 B.C.E.) it is listed as “dudu.idim.gu4.ud” (Koch Westenholz 1995).

The Sumerian name for Mercury is “GU4.UD” (“dancing”, “jumping”).

The Akkadian name for Mercury is “Shihtu” (“dancing”, “jumping”).

Dappled Meadows:

“/ho ≠gaeb” is a Khoikhoi name for the Moon in December (Alcock 2014).

Dark King Star:

“Meiousei” (冥王星（めいおうせい) is a Japanese name for the minor planet Pluto.

Dating Star:

“uMadingeni” is a Xhosa name for Venus as the evening star (Slotegraaf 2013, Alcock 2014). Boys and girls are not allowed to date in public, so they meet at sundown when girls fetch water while Venus is visible in the evening, giving them only a short time together while Venus is visible above the horizon.

Dawa:

This is a Tibetan name for the Moon (Johnson-Groh 2013).

Dawn:

This is a /Xam name for Venus as the morning star (Alcock 2014). Dawn (the older son) and Dusk (see below) are the sons of the Sun.

“Uasnia” is a Gaulish name for Venus as the morning star (Boutet 2001).

Dawn is Coming Soon:

“Mahlapolane” or “Mphatlalatšane” is a Northern Sotho name for Venus as the morning star (Alcock 2014).

“Mtolathokwane” or “Kgopedi” is a Northern Sotho (Ganawana) name for Venus as the morning star (Alcock 2014).

“Mphatlalatsane” is a Basotho name for Venus as the morning star (Alcock 2014).

“Mahlahle” is a Tsonga name for Venus as the morning star (Alcock 2014).

Dawn Morning Star:

“Pachayapaqa Locero” is a Quechua name for Venus as the morning star (Urton 1981) from Yucay.

Dawn of the Earth Star:

“Pachapacariq Ch’aska” (“dawn of the earth/time star”) is a Quechua name for Venus as the morning star (Urton 1981).

Dawn Star:

“Anpao Wichahapi” (“dawn star”) is the Lakota name for the planet Venus as the morning star.

“Bintang Subôh” is a Acehnese name for Venus as the moring star.

This Estonian planet “Ehastäht” is Venus as the morning star (Kuperjanov 2006). “Illarimi Ch’aska” is a Quechua name for Venus as the morning star (Urton 1981).

“//goa /gamirob” is a Khoikhoi name for Mercury (Alcock 2014).

“Žvayzde aušros”, “Aušrinė”, “Aušrinė žvaigždė”, or “Aušros žvaigždė” are Lithuanian names for Venus as the morning star.

Dawn’s Heart Star:

“Gaue /e” (“dawn’s heart” or “twilight heart”) is a /Xam name for Venus as the morning star (Dechend 1975, Alcock 2014, Slotegraaf and Koorts). The Sun’s elder son, Dawn, is killed and his heart flies up into

the sky to become the morning star (Slotegraaf and Koorts). Alcock (2014) and Dechend (1975) list it as Jupiter, who swallows his daughter but later spits her out (Venus), who then spits out a child of her own, "Dawn's Heart Child" (the star Regulus, see Dawn's Heart Child in Volume 1).

Day Star:

"Danica" is a Serbian name for Venus.

"Fetuu Ato" ("day star") is the Tongan name for Venus as the morning star.

Kisikaw Achak ("day star") is the Ininew name for Venus when seen during the day.

Geezhigo Anung ("day star") is the Anishinabe name for Venus when seen during the day.

"Sao Mai" ("day star") is a Vietnamese name for Venus.

"Tagasterno" is an Old High German name for Venus as the morning star (Bender 2020).

This is a Blackfoot name for Venus (Chamberlain 1999).

Dayax:

This is a Somali name for the Moon.

Daybreak Star:

This is a Khoikhoi name for Mercury (Dechend 1975).

Death Thing:

This is a /Xam name for the Sun (Marshall 1986).

Descendants of Prolucus:

"Pollucis Proles" is a Latin name for Saturn which appears Edward Sherburne's *Sphere of Marcus Manilius* in 1675, which he attributes to French scholar Joseph Justus Scaliger (1540 - 1609).

Deverer:

This is a Palawa (Plangermaireener clan) name for Mars (Gantevoort, Hamacher, and Lischick 2016).

Dewi Ratih:

This is a Javanese and Balinese name for the Moon. She is a Hindu Goddess of beauty, also known as Sang Hyang Ratih or Sang Hyang Semara Ratih.

Dhanab:

This is a Somali name for Mercury

Dhuni:

This is the Weilwan name for the Sun (Mathews 1904).

Dhunuwi:

This is a Djangadi name for the Sun (Wafer and Lissarrague 2008).

Divine Lady, Illuminator of Heaven:

“Ninsi’anna” is a Babylonian name for Venus (Vaughan 2023).

Djadjung:

“Djadju” or “Djadjung” is a Yuin name for the Moon (Wafer and Lissarrague 2008).

Djimagi:

This is a Georgian name for Mercury (Simonia 2001).

Djindu:

This is a Yolgnu name for the Sun (Hamacher and Visuvanathan 2018). This is actually a pair of Sun women.

Djuukan:

This is a Worimi name for the Sun (Lissarrague 2010).

This is a Birrbay name for the Sun (Lissarrangue 2006).

Dō:

“Dō” is a Persian name for the Moon (Kotyk 2017).

Dofydd:

Marie Trevelyan’s *Folk-Lore and Folk-Stories of Wales* (1909) lists “Dofydd, as the conqueror of Black Wings, or Satan,” as a Welsh name for the Sun.

Dog:

“Yumby” is a name for Venus as the evening star from the Flinders and Saxby River areas of Australia (Clarke 2009). Compare this to Yaboroo (see Bitch, above).

Dog Running Ahead of the Sun:

This is a Q’eqchi’ name for Venus as the morning star (Milbrath 1999).

Dog Copulating Moon:

This Zulu Moon “uNtlolanja”, “Umhlolanga” or “Nhlolanja” is the Moon in early autumn (Alcock 2014). Alcock also points out that “Umhlolo” means “a wonder”, “something out of the common”, or “something repulsive” (such as copulation) and “iNja” is dog. It is also known as the “Moon When the Fields are Visited in Search of Food”.

Dogs Spying Moon:

“Ntlolanja” is a Bhaca name for the Moon in January (Alcock 2014). “Ukuti ntlo” is “to spy” and “inja” is “a dog”: The Dogs are eating new cobs as early beans, pumpkins and marrows are being harvested.

“uNtlonlanja” is a Mpondo name for the Moon in January (Alcock 2014).

“uNtlolanja” is a Mfengu name for the Moon in January (Alcock 2014).

Domingo:

“Domingo” or “Rominko K’anal” are possibly Tzotzil (San Pablo Chalchihuitán) names for Jupiter (Milbrath 1999). Milbrath believes that this may be a reference to Saint Dominic.

Drawer Up of Night:

“Kgogamashego” is a Northern Sotho name for Jupiter and Mars (Alcock 2014). Compare this to the Zulu “What Draws the Dawn” (below) and “What Draws on the Days” (below).

“Kgora-disokwanta” is a Southern Sotho name for Jupiter or Mars (Alcock 2014).

“Kgôra disokwana” is a Tswana name for Venus as the evening star (Alcock 2014).

“Matosabosiu” or “Matosa Bosiho” is a Basotho name for Jupiter and Mars (Alcock 2014).

Driver Moon:

This Zulu Moon “Umaquba”, “Maquga”, or “Umaqub’izintuli” (“Dust Driving Moon”) is the Moon in winter when winds drive dust clouds about (Alcock 2014). Compare this to Moon That Starts Dust (below) and Great Dust Moon (below).

Dry Grass Moon:

“Ditlhage” is a Langa Ndebele name for the Moon in August (Alcock 2014). Dry grass is burnt this month. It is also known as “Tlhakola” (see Deprive Moon, above).

dSulpaea:

In the Babylonian MUL.APIN tablets the planet Jupiter is listed as “dSulpaea”. In the Astrological Reports to Assyrian Kings it is listed as “dSUL.PA.E” and “MUL.SUL.PA.E” (Hunger 1992). Belmonte Esteve (2018) lists “Šulpa’e”.

Dusk:

This is a /Xam name for Venus as the evening star (Alcock 2014). Dawn (see above) and Dusk (the younger son) are the sons of the Sun.

Dusk’s Eye:

This is a /Xam name for Venus as the evening star (Slotegraaf and Koorts). The Sun’s younger son, Dusk, is killed and one of his eyes flies into the sky.

Dusares:

“Dusares” or “Dai Usari” is listed as a name for the Sun in Edward Sherburne’s Sphere of Marcus Manilius in 1675. Sherburne translates this as “Deus perlustrans” (“God is searching”).

Dust and Dust Moon:

This Zulu Moon “uNtulini” is the Moon in winter when winds drive dust clouds about (Alcock 2014). Compare this to Driver Moon (above), Great Dust Moon (above), and Moon That Starts Dust (below).

Duvha:

“Duvha” is a Venda name for the Sun (Snedegar 1995, Slotegraaf 2013).

Dyedyung:

This is a Dharawal name for the Moon (Philip, Hunter, and Collins 1790).

Eaglehawk:

“Mullyangah” is a Kamilaroi and Euahlayi name for Venus as the morning star (Hamacher and Banks 2019). Variations (Fuller, Norris, and Trudgett 2014, Leaman 2024) include “Mullian-ga”, Maliyan gaalay” and “Maliyan ga”. This is a man eating eaglehawk who lived in a giant yarran tree. Some young men set the tree on fire and Mullyangah died, becoming the morning star. Compare this to Owl (below).

Ear of Maize Moon:

“Yiih u” is a Yucatec name for the full Moon (Milbrath 2019).

Éarandal:

This is an Old English name for Venus as the morning star (Bender 2020).

Earth Moon:

“Pacha Killa” (“earth moon” or “time moon”) is a Quechua name for the Moon (Urton 1981) found in Kuyo Grande.

Earth Star:

This is a Chinese name for the planet Saturn from the Complete Studies of Astronomical Instruments ((Chinese: 仪象考成; pinyin: Yíxiàng kǎochéng) of 1756.

“Dosei” (土星（どせい) is a Japanese name for Saturn.

Eastern Star:

Wapan Achak (“eastern star”) is the Ininew name for the planet Venus as the morning star.

“Bintang Tèmor” is a Madurese name for Venus as the morning star.

“Bintang Tumur” is a Sumbawa name for Venus.

Wabun Anung (“eastern star”) is the Anishinabe name for the planet Venus as the morning star.

“Bintang Timur” is a Malay and Semang name for Venus as the morning star (Jaafar and Khairuddin 2014). Compare this to Western Star (Below).

“Bintang Timur” is a Komering name for Venus as the morning star.

Eguzki:

“Eguzki” is a Basque name for the Sun (Knörr 1999).

Ehecatl-Quetzalcoatl:

This is an Aztec name for Venus as a wind God aspect of Quetzalcoatl (Milbrath 1999 & 2015). He is a God wearing black body paint described as the sweeper of the path of the Sun.

ekaPhezukomkhono:

This is a Mfengu name for the Moon in September (Alcock 2014).

Eki:

"Eki" is a Basque name for the Sun (Knörr 1999).

El Marigh:

This Arabic name for the planet Mars, "El Marigh", was listed in Edward Sherburne's Sphere of Marcus Manilius. Sherburne translates this as "Sanguinolentus" ("bloody"). It was listed as "Marigh" in John Hill's *Urania* in 1754.

El Mesicri:

This Arabic name for Saturn is listed in Edward Sherburne's *Sphere of Marcus Manilius* in 1675.

El Schems:

This Arabic name for the Sun was listed in Edward Sherburne's *Sphere of Marcus Manilius* in 1675. Sherburne also lists the Chaldean name Schemso (see below).

Elder Brother:

This is a Mayan name for Venus (Milbrath 2015). This is part of a triad of brothers from mythological texts at Palenque, the middle brother being either Jupiter or Mars, and the youngest being the Sun.

This is a Haudenosaunee name for the Sun.

Elder Brother Star:

This is a Tzotzil (Zinacantán) name for Jupiter (Milbrath 1999).

Elder Brothers:

This is a Cakchiquel name for the Sun and Moon (Milbrath 1999). These brothers are farmers who turn their younger brother into a monkey when he tells their grandmother that they are using magical hoes to do their work.

Elder Sister:

This Boorong planet "Chargee Gnowee" is Venus (Stanbridge 1857, Morieson 1999, Hamacher and Frew 2010). Chargee Gnowee is the sister of Gnowee (the Sun) and wife of Gingabongbearp (see Sulphur-Crested Cockatoo, below).

"Chargee Gnowee" is a Wotjobaluk name for Venus (Hamacher 2011).

This is a Tzotzil name for Venus (Milbrath 1999). She is viewed as an ugly girl.

Elder Yellowish One:

This is a Tzotzil name for Venus (Milbrath 1999). NOTE: The Tzotzil use the term “k’anal” or “k’analetik” (“yellowish one”) to refer to planets, stars and constellations generally.

Elderly Brahmin:

The planet Saturn is represented in the Japanese astrological Tejaprabhā cult by an elderly Brahmin riding a bull (Kotyk 2018). He is often depicted as having a bent back and walking with a stick.

Eleventh Inca King:

“Huayna Capac” is a Quechua name for the Sun (Urton 1981).

Elias:

This German name was assigned to Mercury by German uranographer Julius Schiller (c. 1580 – 1627) who replaced the “pagan” names of constellations with Biblical and early Christian figures (Stevenson 1921). It was listed in Edward Sherburne’s *Sphere of Marcus Manilius* in 1675 and in John Hill’s *Urania* in 1754.

Elzahareth:

This Arabic name for Venus was listed Edward Sherburne’s *Sphere of Marcus Manilius* in 1675 and was listed in John Hill’s *Urania* in 1754.

Enduksáma:

This is a Kogi name for Venus (Kelley & Milone 2011). This is a male aspect of Venus.

Engai:

“Engai” is a Kikuyu name for Venus (Alcock 2014). Engai is a Kikuyu God.

Engisgalanna:

In the Astrological Reports to Assyrian Kings the planet Jupiter is listed as “MUL.EN.GISGAL.AN.NA” (Hunger 1992). The meaning of this term is uncertain.

Enlil:

“Enlil” is a Sumerian name for Jupiter (Leitz 2019). Compare this to Marduk (below).

Eosphorus:

“Eosphorus” is a Greek name for Venus as the morning star which appears in Homer’s Iliad Rhapsody XXIII (Theodossiou et al 2011). Eosphorus (Ancient Greek: Ἑωσφόρος, romanized: Heōsphoros, “dawn bringer”) was the God of the morning star. Compare this to Phosphorus (see below).

Erra:

This is an Akkadian name for Mars (Belmonte Esteve 2018). Erra was a God of war and pestilence later associated to Nergal (see below).

Evening Fugitive:

“!ui !kxoeb” or “!u.i!kchoeb” is a Khoikhoi name for Venus as the evening star (Dechend 1975, Alcock 2014). It is called this as it does not remain in the sky for long.

Evening Star:

This is a Skidi name for Venus as the evening star.

“Bintang Barat” is a Lampung name for Venus as the evening star.

“Bintang Barat” is a Karo name for Venus as the evening star.

“Bintang Barô” is an Acehnese name for Venus as the evening star.

“Bintang Hori” is a Karo name for Venus as the evening star.

“Bintang Senja” is a Moluccan name for Venus as the evening star.

“Bintang Sialasada” is a Karo name for Venus as the evening star.

“Bintang Sioru” is a Batak name for Venus as the evening star.

“Bintang Simpanggoran” is a Pakpak name for Venus as the evening star.

“Bintang Sorè” is a Madurese name for Venus as the evening star.

“Âpantsterno” is an Old High German name for Venus as the evening star (Bender 2020).

“Bintang Kejora” is a Cirebonese name for Venus as the evening star.

“Ch’issin Ch’aska” is a Quechua name for Venus as the evening star (Urton 1981).

“Dalpa’llo Pawit” is a Filipino (Mayawyaw Ifugao) for Venus as the evening star (Masong 2017).

“Dar’ia” is a Belarussian name for Venus as the evening star (Avilin 2021).

“Fetu Afiafi” is a Tokalauan name for Venus as the evening star.

“Fetu Afiafi” is a Tuvaluan name for Venus as the evening star.

“Habrub” is a Bodo name for Venus as the evening star.

“Hnub Qub Thaum Tsaus Ntuj“ or “Hnub Qub Yav Tsaus Ntuj” is a Hmong name for Venus as the evening star.

!gõã ts’ã” is a Sandawe name for Venus as the evening star.

“Itoi n tarai ki” is a Kiribati name for Venus as the evening star (Trussel and Groves 1978).

“Kéwita” is a Nahwal and Netwar name for Venus as the evening star (Ramik 2019).

“Lintang Kejora” is a Tenggerese name for Venus as the evening star.

“Lorohunmé” is an Erromanga name for Venus as the evening star (Ramik 2019).

“Luceafărul de Seară” is a Romanian name for Venus as the evening star (Ottescu 2009).

“Māe af'ạ” is a Rotuman name for Venus as the evening star.

“Nağmat al-ʿŠā” (جمة االعشا) is the Bedouin name for the planet Venus as the evening star.

“Nbung Shani” is a Kachin name for Venus as the evening star.

“Nyamikarima” is a Barasana name for Venus as the evening star (Hugh-Jones 2006).

“Nyeredzi ya madzulo” is a Ngoni name for Venus as the evening star.

“Nyota ya Jioni” is a Bondei and a Mijikenda name for Venus as the evening star.

“Onaagoshi’anung” is an Ojibwe name for Venus as the evening star (Lee 2014).

“Oualoukouma” is a Carib name for the evening star, Venus (Magaña, and Jara, 1982).

“Rangi-tu-ahiahi”, “Rere-ahiahi”, and “Tu-ahiahi” are Māori names for Venus as an evening star (Thompson 2019).

“S'istella 'e s'icurigada” is the Sardinian name for Venus as the evening star. (Putzolu 2019).

“Tàibái Jīnxīng” (太白金星) is a Gejia name for Venus as the evening star.

“Tauhoru” and “hetu’u ahiahi” and “Hetu’u Ahi-ahi” are Rapanui names for Venus as the evening star (Edwards and Edwards 2010, Edwards, Edwards, and D Ans 2018). The first name is archaic, the latter more recent.

“Večernjača” is a Serbian name for Venus as the evening star.

“Vioméljo” is a Baki name for Venus as the evening star (Ramik 2019).

“Wamso temram” is a Melsisi name for Venus as the evening star (Ramik 2019).

“Xiddigta Habeen” is a Somali name for the evening star.

“Zan Arsi” is a Zo name for Venus as the evening star.

“Žvayzde vakarine”, “Vakarinė”, “Vakarinė žvaigždė”, or “Vakarų žvaigždė” are Lithuanian names for Venus as the evening star.

Ēw:

“Ēw” is a Persian name for the Sun (Kotyk 2017).

Eye of God:

This is a Tswana name for the Sun (Alcock 2014).

Eye of Jupiter:

This Latin name for the Sun, “Oculus Jovis”, was listed in Edward Sherburne’s Sphere of Marcus Manilius in 1675 and in John Hill’s *Urania* in 1754.

Eye of the Day:

“Mata ni Ari” is a Karo name for the Sun.

“Mata ni Ari” is a Pakpak name for the Sun.

Eye of the Sky:

“Namkhe Mik” is a Tibetan name for the Sun (Johnson-Groh 2013).

Eyes of Baayami:

This is a Kamilaroi and Euahlayi name for Venus and Mars (Fuller, Norris, and Trudgett 2014). Baayami is the creator God.

False:

In the Astrological Reports to Assyrian Kings the planet Mars is listed as “Sarru” or “MUL.sa-ar-ri” (Hunger 1992).

False Lord of the Earth:

“Äh säh kab” is a Lacandon name for Venus as the morning star (Milbrath 1999).

False Star:

This is an Assyrian name for Mars listed by Nabû-iqiša of Borsippa in the *Great Star List* (Belmonte Esteve 2018).

False Sun:

“Äh säh kin” is a Lacandon and Yucatec name for Venus as the evening star (Milbrath 1999).

Farmer’s Dawn Star:

“Bintang Paruma” is a Batak name for Venus as the morning star.

Fat:

“Gumba” (“fat”) is a Kamilaroi name for Mars (Ridley 1875, Hamacher and Banks 2019).

Fat Moon:

“Nuc u” is a Yucatec name for the waxing Moon (Milbrath 2019).

Father Sun:

“Apai” Andau is an Iban name for the Sun.

This is a Yucatec (Quintana Roo) name for the Sun (Milbrath 1999).

Female Pipa Player:

This is the planet Venus in the Japanese astrological Tejaprabhā cult (Kotyk 2018).

Female Scribe:

This is the planet Mercury in the Japanese astrological Tejaprabhā cult (Kotyk 2018).

Feminine Star of Kid Goats:

This Ayt Xebbac planet, “titrit n iɣejden” is Venus as the evening star (Souag 2019).

Fétukai:

This is a Vanuatu name for Venus as the morning star.

Fiery One:

“Pyroeis” (“fiery one”) is a Greek name for Mars (Beck 1986, Belmonte Esteve 2018).

Fire Base Sun:

This is Lacandon name for the Sun at noon (Milbrath 1999).

Fire Maker’s Head: See Dancer’s Head, above.

Fire Man’s Head: See Dancer’s Head, above.

Fire Shield:

“Kakupacal” is a Mayan name for the Sun from Chichén Itzá (Milbrath 2019). He is cognate with Quetzalcoatl.

Fire Star:

This is a Chinese name for the planet Mars from the Complete Studies of Astronomical Instruments ((Chinese: 仪象考成; pinyin: Yíxiàng kǎochéng) of 1756. This Chinese name for Mars was listed in John Hill’s *Urania* in 1754.

“Kasei” (火星（かせい) is a Japanese name for Mars.

Fires:

This Greek name for Mars, “Pyrois”, was listed in John Hill’s *Urania* in 1754.

First Fruit Taste:

“Molomo” or “Kwedi ea molomo” is a Tswana name for the Moon in January (Alcock 2014).

First Jaguar:

Yax Balam (“first jaguar”) is a Mayan name for the Moon (Milbrath 2014). Yax Balam is the brother of Hun Ahau (see One Lord, below). Compare to Xbalanque (see Jaguar, below).

First Morning Star:

“Ikhwezi Iokusa” is a Xhosa name for Venus as the morning star (Snedegar 1995, Slotegraaf 2013).

First Quarter Moon:

“Gere wul” is a Melsisi name for the first quarter Moon (Ramik 2019).

“Névlog koné” is an Erromanga name for the first quarter moon (Ramik 2019).

Flying Firefly Moon:

“Ngetaboshego” is a Northern Sotho name for the Moon in December (Alcock 2014). This is when the fireflies fly in the night (boshego).

Forbidden Radiance:

“Tapuʻitea” is a Samoan name for Venus (Fitisemanu 2022). It is associated with the cannibal demigoddess Tapuʻitea who self-exiled herself to outer space to spare her son Toʻivā from her insatiable appetite.

Forerunner:

“//khanus” is a Khoikhoi name for Venus as the morning star (Alcock 2014).

Fortune by Appearance:

This Latin astrological name for Mercury, “Fortuna per Aspectum”, was listed Edward Sherburne’s *Sphere of Marcus Manilius* in 1675.

Four Knife:

Nahutiecpatl (“four knife”) is an Aztec name for the Moon (Milbrath 2014). Metzli entered a fire after it died down and was covered in ashes. His brother is Nanahuatl (see below).

Fourteenth Moon:

Komochi zuki (小望月) is a Japanese name for the fourteenth Moon in their lunar calendar.

Fox Star:

This is an Assyrian name for Mars listed in the *Great Star List* (Belmonte Esteve 2018).

Francisca Batz’bal:

This is a Tz’utujil name for an intercalary Moon (Milbrath 1999). Francisca Batz’bal is a demonic character. She is a weaver making brocade for the Sun.

Frangipani:

This flower is used in a glyph representing the Sun in Mayan art (Milbrath 1999). This is the Plumeria rubra.

Friday Planet:

“Irai” (ꯏꯔꯥꯏ ꯊꯥꯒꯤ) is a Meitei name for Venus.

Friga:

This is an Anglo-Saxon name for Venus (Bender 2020). Friga was a Goddess of the Aesir, associated with marriage, motherhood, prophecy, and clairvoyance.

Frigg:

This is an ancient Danish name for Venus (Bender 2020). Frigg was a Goddess of the Aesir, associated with marriage, motherhood, prophecy, and clairvoyance.

Frigg’s Star:

“Friggjarstjarna” is an ancient Danish name for Venus as the morning star (Bender 2020). This planet was associated with their Goddess Frigg.

Frog Hopper Moon:

This Zulu Moon “uLwezi”, “Ulweze”, “Ulwezi”, or “Lwezi” is the Moon in spring. It is named for an insect like a cicada that adheres to the branch of a tree and releases drops of poisonous water that soak the ground below (Alcock 2014).

Full Moon:

“Diuoueromu” is a Gaulish name for the Full Moon (Boutet 2001).

“Gibbuni” is an Awabakal name for the Full Moon (Hamacher 2012).

“Jagin Gulam” is a Gumbaynggirr name for the Full Moon (Morelli 2015).

Jugo ya no tuki (十五夜の月) is a Japanese name for the Full Moon.

“Marri Yenada” is a Dharug name for the Full Moon (Troy 1993). Yenada (see Moon, above) is their name for the Moon.

“Mweram” is a Melsisi name for the Full Moon (Ramik 2019).

“Némtar” is an Erromanga name for the Full Moon (Ramik 2019).

Full Pot Moon:

This is a Yucatec name for the full Moon (Milbrath 1999).

Gad:

This Jewish name for Jupiter is listed in John Hill’s *Urania* in 1754.

Gai !kxani:

This is a Khoikhoi name for the Moon in October (Alcock 2014).

Gama/aëb:

This is a Khoikhoi name for the Moon in February (Alcock 2014).

Garland Star:

“Fētū‘āsoa” is a Samoan name for Saturn (Fitisemanu 2022).

Gaulmin:

This Greek name for Venus was listed Edward Sherburne’s *Sphere of Marcus Manilius* in 1675.

Genna:

This is a Babylonian name for Saturn (Kelley & Milone 2011).

George’s Star:

“Georgium Sidus” is the planet Uranus as named by its discoverer, English astronomer William Herschel in March 1781. He originally reported it as a comet, but then further observations identified it as a planet. As a result, it became known as “George’s Planet”. It was Johann Elert Bode that proposed the name Uranus in 1782.

/gham:

“/gham” is a Hiechware name for the Sun (Alcock 2014). The Moon (see /gwee, below) is the Sun’s child.

Gibam:

This is a Bundjalung name for the Moon (Wafer and Lissarrague 2008).

Gibil:

“Gibil” is a Sumerian name for Mars (Leitz 2019). Gibil was an underworld God of war and plague

Gidany:

This is a Gumbaynggirr name for the Moon (Morelli 2015).

Gien:

This is a Murrawarri and Ngiyampaa name for the Moon (Fuller, Norris, and Trudgett 2014). Gien was a man who was left to drown but was revived and killed those who had let him drown. He fled into the sky and became the Moon.

Gitayn:

This is a Djangadi name for the Moon (Wafer and Lissarrague 2008).

Giwa:

This is the Weilwan name for the Moon (Mathews 1904). The Weilwan believed that the new Moon was Giwa walking with a stoop as he’d had a severe fall from a high rock (Clarke 2009).

Giwang:

Giwang or Gowong is a Wiradjuri name for the Moon (Mathews 1904, Leaman 2025).

This is a Birrbay name for the Moon (Lissarrague 2006).

This is a Worimi name for the Moon (Lissarrague 2010).

Glitter:

This Greek name for the planet Venus, “Lampis”, was listed in John Hill’s *Urania* in 1754. Lampus or Lampos is a name of several characters in Greek myth.

Gmaygan:

This is a Bundjalung name for Venus (Sharpe 1978).

Gnowee:

This is the Boorong name for the Sun (Stanbridge 1857, Morieson 1999, Hamacher and Frew 2010).

“Gnowee is a Wotjobaluk name for the Sun (Hamacher 2011).

Go Him Away:

“Wupu-man-arri-noni” (“go/move that him away”) is the Djangadi name for Venus as the evening star (Lissarrague 2007).

/goa !kxani:

This is a Khoikhoi name for the Moon in November (Alcock 2014).

God:

This is a Tzotzil name for the Sun (Milbrath 1999). This is a reference to the Christian God.

God K:

This Mayan God, one of the triad at Palenque, is associated with the planet Jupiter (Milbrath 1999).

God of Justice:

This Babylonian name for the Sun, “Samas” or “dsa-mas” is listed in the Astrological Reports to the Kings (Parpola 1993).

God of Life:

This is a Greek name for Saturn, “Picheus”, appears Edward Sherburne’s *Sphere of Marcus Manilius* in 1675, which he attributes to 2nd century Greek writer Achilles Tatius, and translates it as “Deus Vitae” (“God of life”). Compare this to Hill’s Piclaeus (below).

God the Father:

This is a Tzotzil name for the Sun (Milbrath 1999).

Goeyga Thithuuyi:

This is a Kala Lagaw Ya name for Venus as the morning star (Hamacher and Banks 2019).

Gold:

This Chinese name for the planet Venus, “Kin” (“gold”, “golden”), was listed in John Hill’s Urania in 1754.

Gold Star:

“Kinsei” (金星（きんせい) is a Japanese name for Venus.

Good Moon is Lying There:

“Ch’aldzeek hǫǫsu’ įį’ąą” (“a good moon is lying there”) is an Upper Tanana name for the waxing Moon (Cannon 2021).

Gowaman:

This is a Wardaman name for Mercury (Hamacher and Banks 2019). Gowaman is a little girl related to the moon man.

Grandfather of the Moon:

"Ngaga" is a Sesivi name for Venus when it appears close to the New Moon (Ramik 2019).

Grandmother Moon:

This is a Tzeltal name for the Moon (Milbrath 1999). She has three boys, the youngest becoming the Sun when he picks up fire from his milpa and goes up into the sky to walk around. The older brothers turn into a pig and a peccary.

This is a Tz'utujil name for the Moon (Milbrath 1999). She is related to weaving. Compare this to Ixchel (see below).

This is a Haudenosaunee name for the Moon.

"Nana Cutzi" is a Purépecha name for the Moon.

Grasshopper:

"Neeri" is a Wardaman name for Venus as the morning star (Cairns 1999). The Wardaman believe Neeri makes wind, rain, and tornados. NOTE: Cairns writes that there is more than one Grasshopper, another being called Dendenman, but does not identify which star or planet this may be.

Great Chief:

This is a Zulu concept of the Sun (Alcock 2014). When he rises, the Moon and stars grow dim.

Great Destroyer:

"Nah Xulaab" is a Yucatec name for Venus (Milbrath 1999). This is their name for a species of ant.

Great Dust Moon:

This Zulu Moon "uNtulikazi", "Untulikazi", or "Undida", is the Moon in winter when winds drive dust clouds about (Alcock 2014). It is also known as Big Dust Moon. Compare this to Driver Moon (above), Dust and Dust Moon (above), and Moon That Starts Dust (below). A variation is "Umaquba omkulu" or "uMaquab'omkulu', the "Greater Dust Driving Moon".

"Ntulikati" is a Bhaca name for the Moon in June (Alcock 2014).

"uNtulukazi" is a Mpondo name for the Moon in June (Alcock 2014).

"uNtulikazi" is a Mfendu name for the Moon in June (Alcock 2014).

Great Heat:

"Pane na Bolon" is a Batak name for the Sun.

"Pane na Bolon" is a Pakpak name for the Sun.

Great Shining One:

“Kivaa kya ithembo” is a Kamba name for Venus.

Great Star:

This is a Mayan name for the planet Venus (Carlson 2005). It is represented as a quincunx glyph called Lamat, an eight day sign. It was viewed as a God of war and sacrifice called Tlaloc (see below), an aspect of Quetzalcoatl or Kukulcan.

This is a Ch’ol, Chuj, Tojolabal, Mam, and Ixil name for Venus (Milbrath 1999).

“Nima Chumil” is a K’iche name for Venus (Milbrath 1999). This is associated with Santiago, a native war chief.

“Muk’ta k’anal” (“great (big) star”) is a Tzotzil name for Venus (Milbrath 1999).

“Bintang Mbelin” is a Karo name for the Sun.

“Arsi Lian” is a Zo name for Venus.

Greater Fortune:

This Latin name for Jupiter, “Fortuna Major”, is listed in Edward Sherburne’s *Sphere of Marcus Manilius* in 1675 and in John Hill’s *Urania* in 1754. Sherburne describes it as a name used by astrologers.

Grey Kangaroo:

“Kulbir” is a Kokatha and Ngalea name for Venus (Leaman and Hamacher 2014, Leaman, Hamacher, and Carter 2016).

Guanin:

This is an Arawak name for Venus (Kelley and Milone 2011).

Guiding Star:

“Bintang Padoman” is a Semelai name for Venus (Jaafar and Khairuddin 2014).

Gundang:

This is a Darkinjung name for the Moon (Jones 1993).

Guru:

Guru is the Hindu name for Jupiter (Bhagwath), which is one of their Navagraha (nine planets). It is also known as Brhaspati (see above).

Guwing:

This is a Dharug name for the Sun (Philip, Hunter, and Collins 1790).

/gwee:

“/gwee” is a Hiechware name for the Moon (Alcock 2014). The Moon is a child of the Sun (see /gham, above).

Hadali:

“Hadali” or “Adali” is a Lokono name for the Sun. Hadali is identified as the first medicine man.

Haft:

“Haft” is a Persian name for Saturn (Kotyk 2019).

/hai //kxãsa:

This is a Khoikhoi name for the Moon in June (Alcock 2014).

Half Base Sun:

This is Lacandon name for the Sun at two hours after sunrise (Milbrath 1999).

Half Illuminated Over It:

“Ch’itöh tl’ädn k’eneldzeek” is an Upper Tanana name for the quarter Moon (Cannon 2021).

Half Moon:

“nic’aj ic’” is a K’iche name for the first quarter Moon (Milbrath 1999).

“Shree teetł’an” is a Gwich’in name for the quarter Moon (Cannon 2021).

“Saa/ch’aldzeek xąą’” is an Upper Tanana name for the quarter Moon (Cannon 2021).

“Benghaan’ koley” (“that (moon) which is half”) is an Ahtna name for the quarter Moon (Cannon 2021).

“Santerdeuon” is a Gaulish name for the first or last quarter of the Moon (Boutet 2001).

“Midiuon” or “Mediuon” is a Gaulish name for the first or last quarter of the Moon (Boutet 2001).

Half of Moon is Gone:

“Tetsna’aay ughaan’ koley” is an Ahtna name for the quarter Moon (Cannon 2021).

Hanan:

This is a Tagalog name for Venus as the morning star. Hanan is the Goddess of the Dawn.

Having Handles:

This name for Saturn was listed in John Hill’s *Urania* in 1754. Ansated is an old English term meaning “having handles”, which refers to the rings around Saturn.

Hari:

“Hari” is a Hindu solar God (Bhagwath 2019).

He Brings Day With Him:

“T’henden hawit’ha’” is a Haudenosaunee name for Venus as the Morning Star.

He is Laughing at You:

“Nganundi Gindamalaa” is a Kamilaroi name for Venus (Fuller, Norris, and Trudgett 2014). Compare this to Laughing at Me” (below) and You are Laughing” (below).

“Murrudhi Gindamalaa” is a Euahlayi name for Venus (Fuller, Norris, and Trudgett 2014). Compare this to Laughing at Me” (below) and You are Laughing” (below).

He is Leaning Forward:

“Giindata’ęę” is a Gwich’in name for the vertical waxing crescent Moon (Cannon 2021).

He is Leaning on His Back Reclined:

“T’eeghwaayiiłchii” is a Gwich’in name for the waxing crescent Moon (Cannon 2021).

He Who Carries the Night:

“Yepun” is a Mapuche name for Jupiter (Menares 2009).

He Who Brings the Morning:

“Wüñelfe” is a Mapuche name for Venus as the morning star (Menares 2009).

He Who Eats the River Snail:

This is a Tzotzil (Zinacantán) name for Venus (Milbrath 1999). It is commonly used during Lent.

He Who Makes the Sun Enter:

“Ah ocsah kin” is a Yucatec name for Venus as the evening star (Milbrath 1999).

Head of Taoroinai:

“Shakok” (ꯁꯥꯀꯣꯛ ꯊꯥꯒꯤ) is a Meitei name for Uranus. Taoroinai is the celestial dragon.

Heart of Heaven:

This Latin name for the Sun, “Cor Coeli”, was listed in Edward Sherburne’s *Sphere of Marcus Manilius* in 1675.

Heat:

“K’ak’al” is a Tzotzil name for the Sun (Milbrath 1999).

Heaven King Star:

“Tennousei” (天王星（てんのうせい) is a Japanese name for Uranus.

Hecate:

This is a Greek Goddess associated with the Moon. She is a Goddess of boundaries, crossroads, witchcraft, and ghosts.

Heitsi Eibib:

This is a Khoikhoi name for the Moon (Alcock 2014). Heitsi Eibib is a mythical hero

Helios:

Helios was the Greek God of the Sun (Kelley & Milone 2011).

Help Me to Take it Off My Head:

“Serotontholê (ke rwele mafodi) is a Langa Ndebele name for the Moon in April (Alcock 2014). It can be translated as “Relieve me of the basket, I am carrying pumpkins (mafodi)”. These are carried on one’s head.

“Sedimontholê” or “Sedimonthole” is a Tswana name for the Moon in December (Alcock 2014).

“Shundunthule” is a Venda name for the Moon in May (Alcock 2014).

Helucu:

“ηελιος” or “ηλιος**” i**s a Greek name for the Sun (Rjabchikov 2014).

Herakles:

This is a Greek name for Mars (Kelley & Milone 2011). Herakles was a hero in Greek mythology who is cognate with the Roman Hercules.

Herding the Sun:

“Kuli //Gashay” is a Nyae Nyae !Kung name for Venus as the morning star (Marshall 1986, Alcock 2014).

Hermes:

This is a Greek name for Mercury (Panaino 1999).

Hesperus:

“Hesperus” or “Hesperos” (“Evening One”)is a Greek name for Venus as the evening star (Beck 1986, Kelley & Milone 2011). It is mentioned under this name in Homer’s *Iliad* Rhapsody XXII (Theodossiou et al 2011). It was listed Edward Sherburne’s Sphere of Marcus Manilius in1675 and was listed in John Hill’s *Urania* in 1754. Hesperus is an aspect of Aphrodite (see above). Compare to Vesper (below).

This is a Lithuanian name for Venus as the evening star.

Hider of Paths:

This Zulu Moon “Usibanhlela”, “uZibandlela”, or “Zibandhlela” is the Moon in early summer when the grass has grown long enough to obscure pathways (Alcock 2014). It is also known as the “Moon When Summer has Come and She Hides the Paths” or “Overgrown Paths Moon”.

“Nzibandlela” is a Bhaca name for the Moon in October (Alcock 2014).

“uZibandlela” is a Mpondo name for the Moon in October (Alcock 2014). Alcock translates this as “they spread a mat for themselves”. This is a time when rough grass is burnt.

“Sibamesoko”, “Dwebindlela”, or “Sibandlela” is a Tsonga name for the Moon in February (Alcock 2014).

“Jubamsoko” is a Tsonga name for the Moon in March (Alcock 2014).

Hieparo-wara:

This is a Muisca name for Mars (Dechend 1975). This is a red demon hunter.

Hil:

"Hil" or "Hilabete" are Basque names for the Moon (Knörr 1999).

Hina:

This is a Māori name for the Moon (Harris et al 2013).

Hine i Tiweka:

This is a Māori name for Jupiter (Harris et al 2013).

Hõarib:

This is a Khoikhoi name for the Moon in August (Alcock 2014).

Hoho:

This is a Tsonga name for the Moon in January (Alcock 2014).

Holy Mother:

This is a Tzotzil name for the Moon (Milbrath 1999).

Hoku'ula:

This is a Hawaiian name for Mercury (Kelley & Milone 2011).

Hormozd:

This is a Northern Persian name for Jupiter (Panaino 1999). Compare this to Ohramzd (below).

Horseman:

This is a Somali name ("Fardoole") for Venus as the morning star.

Horus:

This Egyptian name for the Sun was listed in Edward Sherburne's *Sphere of Marcus Manilius* in 1675 and in John Hill's *Urania* in 1754.

Horus, Bull of the Sky:

This is an Egyptian name for Saturn (Dobek).

Horus of the Horizon:

This is an Egyptian name for Mars (Dobek).

Horus who Illuminates the Two Lands:

This is an Egyptian name for Jupiter (Dobek).

Hour Star:

This is a Chinese name “Chenxing” (辰星) or “Chen Hsing”, meaning “Hour Star”, for the planet Mercury (Kelley & Milone 2011) from the Huangyou culture (1052 C.E.). Chen is a measure of angle, about 30 degrees. This is a reference to the fact that Mercury is always within 30 degrees of the Sun. Kotyk (2019) lists Chenxing as a name for Mercury.

Huacha:

This is a Quechua name for Saturn (Kelley & Milone 2011). His name means “fierce”.

Huitzilopochtli:

Huitzilopochtli is an Aztec name for the Sun (Milbrath 2015). Huitzilopochtli is the brother of Coyolxauhqui (see above). His name means “hummingbird of the south” and he is described as being reborn every November. The newborn Huitzilopochtli decapitates his sister with the fire serpent Xiuhcoatl (made up of the stars of Scorpius).

Hukuri:

This is a Tsonga name for the Moon in December (Alcock 2014).

Humiliated Man

This is a Sápara name for the Moon (Urton 2016). The Moon is a man who had an incestuous relationship with his sister, who smeared his face with genipa (a blue-black vegetable dye). In shame, he fled into the sky and became the Moon. She became a night bird.

Humiliated Woman:

This is a Tapirapé name for the Moon (Urton 2016). The Moon is a woman who misbehaved sexually. The Sun slapped her face with a genipa covered hand (genipa is a blue black vegetable dye).

Hummingbird:

The Mopan associate the Sun with a hummingbird that tries to court the Moon (Milbrath 1999).

The Cakchiquel associate the Sun with a hummingbird that tries to court the Moon (Milbrath 1999).

The Q’eqchi associate the Sun with a hummingbird that tries to court the Moon (Milbrath 1999).

Hummingbird of the South:

Huitzilopochtli (“hummingbird of the south”) is an Aztec name for the Sun (Milbrath 2014). This seems to be a dry season aspect of the Sun. His sister is Coyolxauhqui (see She of the Bells, below).

Hunahpú:

“Hunahpú” is a K’iche name for the Sun. Hunahpú is one of the Mayan Hero Twins who became the Sun.

Hunter:

“Moliana” or “Modiana” is a Basotho name for Jupiter (Alcock 2014). Alcock writes that this comes from the verb “dieha” (“to delay”). NOTE: This has also been identified as a name for the star Capella.

Husband of the Moon:

The Inca saw the Sun as the husband of the Moon (Urton 2016). The Sun is also the Moon's brother.

Huuar:

"Huuar" or "Xvar" is a Zoroastrian name for the Sun (Panaino 1999).

I Am Coming:

"Njati" or "Njadta" is a Tsonga name for the Moon in January or February (Alcock 2014).

Iguana:

This is a Moche name for Venus (Kelley & Milone 2011).

Ilanga:

"Ilanga" is a Xhosa and Zulu name for the Sun (Snedegar 1995, Slotegraaf 2013, Alcock 2014).

Ilwel:

"Ilwel" is a Meriam Mir and Kala Lagaw Ya name for Venus (Hamacher et al 2017). Hamacher and Banks (2019) list it as a Meriam Mir name.

Inanna:

This Sumerian Goddess was associated with the planet Venus (Kelley & Milone 2011, Rubin 2019, Leitz 2019). Her name means "Lady of the Heavens". Compare this to Queen of Heaven (below) and Ishtar (below). This was also adopted as a name for Venus by the Batak.

Indra:

This is a Cambodian name for Jupiter found at Angkor Wat (Kelley & Milone 2011). This is depicted as a figure in a chariot drawn by an elephant.

iNquonquoy:

This is a Zulu name for Jupiter (Alcock 2014).

Inti:

This is a Quechua name for the Sun (Urton 1981 & 2016). This is a male figure.

Intip:

This is an Inca name for the Sun (Kelley & Milone 2011).

Irai:

This is a Meitei name for Venus.

Iron Star:

"Geležinė žvaigždė" is a Lithuanian name for Venus.

Is For Thriving Cattle:

In the Neo-Babylonian (Chaldean) Period (626 – 539 B.C.E.) the planet Venus is listed as “ana si.sa bu-lim” (Koch-Westenholz 1995).

Ishtar:

The Sumerian name for the planet Venus is “ESH4.DAR” or “Ishtar” (Kelley & Milone 2011). This was one of the principal “stars” in Mesopotamian religion and astronomy. She was referred to as the “eldest of heaven and earth”, the “Great Mother”, and was the daughter of Anu.

The Babylonian and Akkadian name for Venus is “Istar” or “Ištar” (Panaino 1999, Leitz 2019). Compare this to Athtar (above).

The Akkadian name for the planet Venus is Ishtar (Leitz 2019). Ishtar is a Goddess of love and war whose name means “Lady of Heaven”. Compare this to Queen of Heaven (below) and Inanna (above).

Ishtar of Akkad:

This is a Babylonian and Akkadian name for Venus as the morning star (Massoume 2001).

Ishtar of Erech:

This is a Babylonian and Akkadian name for Venus as the evening star (Massoume 2001).

Ishtar, Queen of all Lands:

In the Neo-Babylonian (Chaldean) Period (626 – 539 B.C.E.) the planet Venus is listed as “dis-tar be-let kur.kur” (Koch-Westenholz 1995).

Isis Pcochos:

This Coptic name for the Moon is listed in Edward Sherburne’s *Sphere of Marcus Manilius* in 1675.

It Brings the Day:

This is a Haudenosaunee name for Venus as the Morning Star (Hewitt 1903).

It Has Finished Growing According to the Ghost:

“ɔeyun degháré néyą” is a Dëne Şułıné name for the Full Moon (Cannon 2021).

It Makes Day:

This is a Wichi name, “Ihwála Wú”, for Venus (Mariani, Gómez and Benitez 2017).

It Stays Straight:

“Nail” is a Netwar name for the first quarter moon (Ramik 2019). This means that the Moon appears straight in the zenith.

Ixbalanqué:

“Ixbalanqué” is the K’iche name for the Moon. It is named for one of the Mayan Hero Twins who became the Moon.

Ixchel:

“Ix Chel” is a Mayan name for the Moon (Milbrath 2019). Ix Chel is a Goddess of childbirth, medicine, and divination. She is a grandmother of the Bacabs.

“Ixchel” is a Lacandon name for the Moon (Milbrath 1999). Ixchel is the daughter of the creator, Hachäkyum and wife of the Squint Eyed Lord (see below) who is the Sun. She is the Goddess of childbirth, embroidery, and weaving.

“Ixchel” is a K’iche name for the Moon (Milbrath 1999). Ixchel is a K’iche Goddess of weaving and embroidery.

Jaci:

“Jaci” is a Tupi name for the Moon (De Freita Mourão 2009). Jaci is a beautiful girl whose face was stained with genipap fruit.

Jaguar:

Xbalanque is a Mayan name for a jaguar aspect of the Moon (Milbrath 2014). Xbalanque is the sister of Hunahphu (see One Hunter, below). Jaguars are associated with the night as they are nocturnal hunters.

“Xbalamque” is a Q’eqchi name for a jaguar aspect of the Sun (Milbrath 2019). Milbrath notes that the jaguar is more commonly associated with the night as they are nocturnal hunters.

“Xbalanquej” is a K’iche name for the Moon (Milbrath 2019).

This is a Tukano name for the Moon (Cardoso 2015). They view the moon as a jaguar slowly eating an agouti. When it is full it has finished eating the agouti. As the moon shrinks towards the New Moon, the jaguar loses weight until the next kill.

“Iaouáre” is a Tupi Guarani name for Venus (Lima and De M. Figueirôa, 2007).

This is a Tzotzil name for the Moon (Milbrath 1999). Jaguar is a companion of the Sun God.

Jaguar Head:

This is a Mayan name for the Moon from the *Chilam Balam* of Tizimin (Milbrath 2019).

Jaguar Paddler:

This Mayan deity is associated with the Moon (Milbrath 2019). He and the Stingray Paddler are the Paddler Twins or Paddler Gods (see the entry in the which appear in the Asterism Handbook).

Jaguar War God:

This is a Mayan deity associated with the Moon (Milbrath 2019).

Jakawitz:

“Jakawitz”, “Cawach”, “Cakwitz”, or “Caguach” is a K’iche name for the Sun at noon (Milbrath 1999). Jakawitz is a two faced God.

Jesus Christ:

“Taytacha” is a Quechua name for the Sun (Urton 1981). Taytacha is a term for Jesus Christ and, less often, for male saints.

“Kox” is a Tzotzil (Chenalhó) name for the Sun (Milbrath 1999). This is the youngest of three brothers whose mother is the Moon (see Virgin Mary, below). The brothers are maize farmers. He climbs into the sky, followed by his mother, who is carrying a rabbit (which they see as the features on the Moon).

The Poqomchi’ see the Sun as a God who admits them into the presence of God (Jehovah) and this is probably a reference to Jesus (Milbrath 1999).

John the Baptist:

This name for Venus appears in the star atlas *Coelum Stellatum Christianum* by German uranographer Julius Schiller (c. 1580 – 1627) who replaced the “pagan” names of constellations with Biblical and early Christian figures (Stevenson 1921).

Joshua:

This German name was assigned to Mars by German uranographer Julius Schiller (c. 1580 – 1627) who replaced the “pagan” names of constellations with Biblical and early Christian figures (Stevenson 1921). It was listed in John Hill’s *Urania* in 1754. Edward Sherburne lists it in his *Sphere of Marcus Manilius* in 1675 as “Josua”.

Juliy:

“Juliy” is a Mayan name for the Moon (Iwaniszewski 2009).

Junajpu:

This is a K’iche name for Venus as the morning star (Milbrath 2019). Compare this to Hunahphu (see One Hunter, below).

Junam:

This is a name of a God associated with Mars on a Roman-period monument in Vaga, Tunisia (Kelley & Milone 2011).

Jupiter:

This is a Latin name for the planet Jupiter (Dekker 2016).

Kaiuanóg

“Kaiuanóg” is a Pemon name for the planet Venus (Lima and De M. Figueirôa, 2007). This is the name of two wives of Kapéi, the Moon (see Kapéi, below), one in the east and the other in the west. One feeds him (waxing moon) and one starves him (waning moon).

Kajamānu:

This is an Akkadian name for Saturn (Panaino 1999).

Kakirra:

This is a Kaurna name for the Moon (Hamacher 2015, Clarke 2009). It is called Piki in eastern communities (see below).

Kanamkulu:

This is a Tsonga name for the Moon in October (Alcock 2014).

Kandawa:

This is a Wardaman name for the Moon (Cairns 1999).

Kapéi:

"Kapéi" is a Pemon name for the Moon (Lima and De M. Figueirôa, 2007). Kapéi has two wives, both called Kaiuanóg, one in the east and one in the west. One feeds him (waxing moon) and one starves him (waning moon).

Karae:

"Karae" or "Na Karae" is a Kiribati name for Venus (Trussel and Groves 1978).

Karatéi:

"Karatéi" is a Netwar name for Jupiter (Ramik 2019).

Kārrtikeya:

This is a Vedic name for Mars (Kelley & Milone 2011).

Kathi:

This is a Lokono name for the Moon. Kathi was an incestuous brother who fled to the sky.

K'awil:

This is a Mayan name for Jupiter or Saturn (Milbrath 2015). K'awil is a God of royal lineages.

Keesis:

The Anishinabe name for the Sun is Keesis.

Kēwān:

This is a 9th century Zoroastrian name, "Kēwān" or "Zurwān", for Saturn (Panaino 1999, Raffaelli 2017). In Zoroastrian astrology, they saw it as a General of the Generals opposing Polaris (Mēx ī mayān ī asmān), the Stellar General of the Generals ("spahbedān spahbed"). Kotyk (2019) lists "Kēwān" as a Middle Persian name for Saturn. In Old Persian it is "*Kayvānu" or "*Zruvan" (Panaino 1999). Compare this to Keyvān (below).

"Kyw'n" or "Kewan" is a Sogdian name for Saturn (Panaino 1999, Kotyk 2017).

Kéwita:

This is a Vanuatu name for Venus as the evening star.

Keyvān

This is a Northern Persian name for Saturn (Panaino 1999). Compare this to Kēwān (above).

Kgokamašego:

This is a Northern Sotho name for Venus as the evening star (Alcock 2014).

Khiun:

This Jewish name for the planet Saturn was listed in John Hill's *Urania* in 1754.

Khoeli:

"Khoeli" is a Southern Sotho name for the Moon (Alcock 2014).

Khonsu:

This is the Egyptian God of the Moon (Rappenglück 2009). His name means "traveller".

Khotabushika:

This is a Tsonga name for the Moon in June or July (Alcock 2014).

Khubvumedzi:

This is a Venda name for the Moon in September (Alcock 2014).

Killa:

This is a Quechua name for the Moon (Urton 2016). This is a female figure.

K'in:

"K'in" or "Kin" is a word meaning "sun", "day", or "time in most Mayan languages (Dechend 1975, Carlson 2005, Milbrath 2014). The Mayan Kin glyph represents the Sun disk itself. The Colonial period *Ritual of the Bacabs* lists the names "Kin Chac Ahau" ("Sun red lord" or "Sun great lord") and "Kinich Kakmo" (see Sun-eye fire-macaw, below). He is known as "Ahaw K'in" ("lord Kin").

This is a Mopan name for the Sun (Milbrath 1999). Lord Kin is second oldest of three brothers who are blowgun hunters, the others being Lord Xulab (see below) and T'up (see Little One, below).

This is a Q'eqchi' name for the Sun (Milbrath 1999). The Moon's light was too bright at night so Lord Kin gouged out one of the Moon's eyes.

Klolo:

"Klolo" is a //Xegwi name for the Moon (Alcock 2014). Xlolo was a provider of rain and food.

Koblandy:

This is a Kazakh name for the Sun.

Komaru:

This is a Māori name for the Sun (Harris et al 2013).

Konyane:

This is a Tsonga name for the Moon in July (Alcock 2014).

Köpū:

This is a Māori name for Venus (Harris et al 2013).

Kopu nui:

This is a Māori name for Jupiter (Harris et al 2013).

Králomoc:

"Králomoc" is an ancient Slovak name for the Sun. NOTE: This name has also been given to the exoplanet of HAT-P-5 in Lyra.

Kub'aal q'ii:

Kub'aal q'ii is an Ixil name for the Sun (Milbrath 1999). Kub'aal q'ii is a Sun God carried across the sky in a chair carried by four bearers.

Kubera:

This is a Cambodian name for Venus found at Angkor Wat (Kelley & Milone 2011). This is depicted as a figure in a chariot drawn by a horse.

Kuiye:

"Kuiye" is the Batammaliba Sun God (Holbrook 2020).

Kukulan:

This is a pre-Columbian Yucatec name for Venus (Milbrath 1999, Carlson 2005). Kukulan is a feathered serpent and the name is sometimes translated as "precious twin" as he was viewed as a brother to the Sun. Compare this to Chicchan (above). A Lacandon version of this is "K'uk'ulcan".

Kukura:

This is Kamilaroi name for the Moon (Fuller, Norris, and Trudgett 2014). He is a man.

Kun:

This is a Dharawal name for the Sun (Mathews 1901).

Kurtka:

This is a Kazakh name for the Moon.

Kuurtaruung:

"Kuurtaruung" is a Mara and Moporr name for the Moon (Hamacher 2011).

La:

This is a Samoan name for the Sun.

Laa:

This is an Alur name for the Moon.

La'a:

This is a Tongan name for the Sun.

Lady Egret:

This is a Mayan name for the Moon (Milbrath 2014) in the Palenque Triad.

Lady of the Sea:

This is a Yucatec name for the Moon (Milbrath 1999).

Lagiato:

This is a Gaulish name for the waning Moon (Boutet 2001).

Lakshmana:

Lakshmana is a Hindu name for Jupiter from the Ramayana (Bhagwath 2019). Lakshmana is the brother of Lord Rama (see below).

Land Tortoise:

"Jabuti" is a Tupi Guarani name for the Moon or Venus (Lima and De M. Figueirôa, 2007).

Landlord and His Servant:

"Šeimininkas ir Bernas" is the Lithuanian name for two pairs of planets:

- One is Venus and Mercury,
- One is Jupiter and Saturn.

Lantern of God:

This is a Tswana name for the Sun (Alcock 2014).

Lara:

This is a Venda name for the Moon in November (Alcock 2014).

Large Elephant:

"Indlovu lenkulu" or "Indlovuyenkulu" is a Swazi name for the Moon in March (Alcock 2014). Compare this to Moon When the Elephant Calves (below).

Large Ragwort Moon:

"eyeNkanga" is a Xhosa name for the Moon in November (Alcock 2014). This is the African Daisy or Common Ragwort (S. pterophorus) which is now flowering.

Larner:

This is a Neunone name for Mars (Gantevoort, Hamacher, and Lischick 2016). Gantevoort (2015) lists it as Lawway Larner.

Last Quarter Moon:

“Nunanmel” is a Netwar name for the last quarter Moon (Ramik 2019).

“Tandem nivini” is an Erromanga name for the last quarter Moon (Ramik 2019).

“Wul monok” is a Melsisi name for the last quarter Moon (Ramik 2019).

Laughing at Me:

“Naijikindimawa” (“laughing at me”) or “Nindigindoer” (“you are laughing”) is a Kamilaroi name for Venus (Ridley 1875, Leaman 2024). Compare this to “You Are Laughing” (below) and “He is Laughing at Me” (above).

Lawway Deverer:

This is a Pyemmairrerener name for Mars (Gantevoort 2015).

Le-tjatju:

“Le-jatju” or “Letsatsi” is a Sotho name for the Sun (Snedegar 1995, Slotegraaf 2013).

Leather Shoe of the Mantis:

This is a /Xam name for the Moon. All things belonging to “Kaggen” (“mantis”) talk, therefore the Moon can talk (Dechend 1975, Hammond-Tooke 1893). In one version of this story, Kaggen placed his sandal in the water to soften it, but it became frozen by the water spirit. Finding it frozen, Kaggen discards it by throwing it up into the sky where it becomes the Moon (Slotegraaf 2013). In another version of this story, Kaggen makes and brings up a young eland. His son-in-law /kwammana kills it, pierces its gall, uses a feather to wipe his eyes, then throws the feather into the sky and command it to become the Moon.

Lebanah:

“Lebanah” or “Laneah” are Hebrew names for Venus listed in Edward Sherburne’s Sphere of Marcus Manilius in 1675. Sherburne writes that this name comes “from its white Colour”.

Legs Blister:

“≠goro /nũseb” is a Khoikhoi name for the Moon in April (Alcock 2014). It is so cold that people sit too near the fire.

Leipakpokpa:

This is a Meitei name for Mars.

Letšatši:

This is a Northern Sotho name for the Sun (Alcock 2014).

Lhakpa:

This is a Tibetan name for Mercury (Johnson-Groh 2013).

Libulan:

This is a Visayan name for the Moon. Compare this to Bulan (above) and Umbulan (below).

Lidany:

This is a Yaegl name for the Moon (Morelli 2012).

Lifter-up of the Shadows and Sleepers from the Ground:

“iKhwezi” or “Ikwezi” is a Zulu name for Venus as the morning star (Alcock 2014). The morning star, iKhwezi, and evening star, iSicelankobe (see One Who Asks for Cooked Millet, below), were both wives of the Moon. iSicelankobe fed her husband poorly, causing the Moon to wane. iKhwezi fed her husband well, causing the Moon to wax.

“iKhwezi” is a Xhosa name for Venus as the morning star (Alcock 2014). Variations include “iKhwezi lokuqala” (see Lifter Up of the Shadows and Sleepers from the Ground in Twilight, below) or “iKhwezi lokusa” (see First Lifter Up of the Shadows, above) and “iKhwezi lesibini”. The latter term was described by Fairall and Matomella (2003) as Venus in daylight. These are described as two separate stars with the first rising before the other and may refer to Venus in the morning twilight followed by Venus in the daytime sky, or the first may be a star rising before Venus: Compare to the Zulu “Knock at the Door” (see above).

“I-Kwezi” is a Mfengu name for Venus as the evening star (Alcock 2014). The Mfengu use the name “i-Kwezi-lokusa” for Venus as the morning star. Compare this to the Xhosa entry above.

“Ukwezi Uthwasile” is a Southern Ndebele name for Venus as the morning star (Alcock 2014).

“Khwezu” is a Tsonga name for Venus as the morning star (Alcock 2014).

Lifter-up of the Shadows and Sleepers from the Ground in Twilight:

“Ikhwezi lokuqala” is a Xhosa name for Venus as the morning star (Alcock 2014).

Light of Life:

This Latin name for the Sun, “Lux Vitae”, was listed in Edward Sherburne’s *Sphere of Marcus Manilius* in 1675.

Lighteous:

“Louxtos” or “Loucetios” is a Gaulish name for Mercury (Boutet 2001).

Lighting:

“Mmesa” or “’Mesa” (“lighting (a flame)” or “roasting”) is a Basotho name for the Moon in April (Alcock 2014). This is a reference to the roasting of maize. Compare this to the Zulu “uMbaso” (see Cause of Fire, above).

Limagari:

This is a Carib name for Venus (Magaña, and Jara, 1982).

Lisa:

“Lisa” is a Fon name for the Sun (Holbrook 2020). Lisa is a Sun God.

Little Beggar:

“Sekhopeetšaana” or “Sekgopetšana” are Northern Sotho name for Jupiter (Alcock 2014).

Little Bit of Moon Lies There:

“Ch’aldzeek xa’ ịị’ąą” (“a little bit of moon lies there”) is an Upper Tanana name for the crescent Moon (Cannon 2021).

Little Corn Threshing Moon:

“Lefolwane” is a Northern Sotho name for the Moon in July (Alcock 2014). Compare this to their Corn Threshing Moon (above).

“Fulwani” or “Fulwana” is a Venda name for the Moon in July (Alcock 2014).

Little Drinker of Sweet Milk:

This is a Herero name, “Okanumaihi”, for Venus as the morning star (Hammond-Tooke 1893, Slotegraaf 2013).

Little Dust Moon:

This Zulu Moon “uLutúdlana” is the Moon in winter when winds drive dust clouds (Alcock 2014). It is also known as “uMaqub’omnacane”, the “Lesser Dust Driving Moon”.

Little Moon:

“Ch’aldzeek gay” is an Upper Tanana name for the crescent Moon (Cannon 2021).

“Gumundall en Gibbim” is an Awabakal name for the crescent Moon (Hamacher 2012).

Little One:

“T’up” or “T’uup” is a Mopan name for the Sun (Milbrath 1999). This is the youngest of three brothers who are blowgun hunters, the others being Lord Xulab (see above) and Lord Kin (see above). He was turned into a spider monkey. The Mopan associate the monkey with several planets also (see Monkey, below).

Locust Moon:

“Nyendavhusiku” is a Venda name for the Moon in December (Alcock 2014).

Loiner:

“Loiner” is a Tommeginne name for the Sun (Gantevoort 2015).

Looks Fresh:

This Zulu Moon “uNcwaba”, “Uncwaba”, “Ncwaba”, or “Unhloyile” (“looks fresh” or “looks green”) is the Moon in the early spring (Alcock 2014). It is also known as the “Moon When the Land Has Taken on a Rich Dark Green Hue” or “New Grass Moon” as it is the Moon at the beginning of the spring rains.

“Ncwaba” is a Bhaca name for the Moon in July (Alcock 2014).

“uNcwabakazi” is a Mpondo name for the Moon in July (Alcock 2014).

“uNgcwabakazi” is a Mfengu name for the Moon in July (Alcock 2014).

“Mkwekwezi” is a Tsonga name for the Moon in April (Alcock 2014).

Lord and Light of Life:

This is a Khoikhoi name for the Moon (Warner 1996).

Lord of Fishes:

This is a Selk’nam and Timbira name for the Sun (Dechend 1975).

Lord of the House of Dawn:

Tlahuizcalpantecuhtli (“lord of the house of dawn”) is an Aztec name for Venus as the morning star (Milbrath 2014). Quetzalcoatl is a hero who journeyed in the underworld for eight days and became “Tlahuizcalpantecuhtli” (‘lord of the house of dawn”), the morning star. This refers to the eight days of inferior conjunction as it transitions from evening star to morning star.

Lord Rama:

This is a Hindu name for the Sun from the Ramayana (Bhagwath 2019).

Lord Sol:

This Hebrew name for the Sun, “Adon Schemez”, is listed in Edward Sherburne’s *Sphere of Marcus Manilius* in 1675. Sherburne translates this as “Dominus Sol” (“Lord Sol”).

Lotus Flower:

This is a Yolgnu name for Venus (Clarke 2014, Hamacher and Banks 2019).

Loudextio:

“Loudextio” or “Louex” is a Gaulish name for the waxing Moon (Boutet 2001).

Lucifer:

This is a Latin name for the planet Venus listed in *De Natura Rerum Liber (“book on the nature of things*”) by Isidori Hisapensis (Isidore of Seville, ca 560 – 636 C.E.). It appears in Edward Sherburne’s *Sphere of Marcus Manilius* in 1675, which he attributes to Roman statesman Marcus Tullius Cicero (106 – 43 B.C.E.) and Pliny the Elder (23 – 79 C.E.). Compare this to Lusibel (below). Theodossiou et al (2011) write that this name is derived from the Greek Eosphorus (see above).

This is a Lithuanian name for Venus as the morning star.

“Sao Hôm” (“Lucifer”) is a Vietnamese name for the planet Venus.

Lucina:

“Lucina” and “Lucuna” are Latin names for Venus as listed in Edward Sherburne’s *Sphere of Marcus Manilius* in 1675.

Luhuhu:

“Luhuhu”, “Luhuhi”, or “Luhuhwi” is a Venda name for the Moon in February (Alcock 2014).

Lulal-lirra:

This is a Babylonian name for Mercury found in the cuneiform tablet K 42 (Belmonte Esteve 2018) and is associated with Meslamtaea (see below). NOTE: Lulal-lirra and Meslamtaea are associated with the Great Twins asterism, which is the IAU constellation Gemini, elsewhere in Babylonian cuneiform tablets.

Luminary:

“Reui” is a Gaulish name for the Moon from the Coligny calendar (Boutet 2001).

“Diuon” is Gaulish name for the Moon from the Coligny calendar (Boutet 2001).

Luminary One:

“Lucero” is a Ch’ol name for Venus (Milbrath 1999). NOTE: This name is applied to other planets when Venus is not visible in the sky. Compare this to the Mocoví “El Lucero” (see Star, below).

Luna:

This is a Roman name for the Moon. Luna is a Goddess cognate with the Greek Titan Selene (see below). This appears in several editions of the 8th century *Revised Aratus Latinus* (Dresden DC 183, fol. 29v, Paris BII 12957, fol. 73r, Prague IX, C.6, fol. 152r, St. Gallen p. 518 and St. Gallen 902, p. 102) where Luna is depicted as being in a cart pulled by two bulls. In the Cologne manuscript of the Revised Aratus Latinus (fol. 154v) it is depicted as a winged female figure in a biga drawn by a dark horse and a light horse.

Lusibel:

This is a Tzotzil name for Venus (Milbrath 1999). This is an aspect of Lucifer. He is described as an early Sun who was replaced as he did not give off enough heat. Compare this to Lucifer (above).

Lutana:

“Lutana” is a Paredarerme name for the Moon (Gantevoort 2015).

Luxna:

This is a Gaulish name for the Moon (Boutet 2001).

Ma’adim:

This Hebrew name for the planet Mars, “Ma’adim” is found in Shabboth 129b (Rubin 2019). It was listed as “Madim” in Edward Sherburne’s *Sphere of Marcus Manilius* in 1675 and as “Maadim” in John Hill’s *Urania* in 1754.

Macadadamlag:

This is a Bikolano name for Venus (Santos, Santos, & Bautista 2019).

Madjadje:

This is a Lobedu name for the Sun (Alcock 2014).

Maghabhu:

“Maghabhu” is a Hindu name for Venus listed by W. Brennand in his *Hindu Astronomy* in 1896.

Mâh:

“Mâh” or “Mâha” is a Persian name for the Moon (Kelley & Milone 2011). Mâh is a minor lunar God. In Avestan it is “Mångha” or “Måŋha”.

Māh:

This is a Zoroastrian name for the Moon (Panaino 1999)

Mahina:

This is a Tongan name for the Moon.

This is a Māori name for the Moon (Harris et al 2013).

Maiden’s Star:

“Bintang Boru” is a Mandailing name for Venus.

Major Misfortune:

This Latin name for the planet Saturn, “Infortuna Major” was listed in Edward Sherburne’s *Sphere of Marcus Manilius* in 1675 and in John Hill’s *Urania* in 1754.

Malara:

“Malara” or “Mapolon” is a Manawa name for Venus.

Male of the Heavens:

This is a Swazi name for the Sun (Alcock 2014).

Malpanuka:

“Malpanuka” is a Mabuiag name for the Moon (Hamacher et al 2017). Mulpal is their name for the full moon.

Mama Killa:

“Mama Killa” is a Quechua name for the Moon (Urton 1981) found in Qotobamba. This is a beautiful woman with a white hat.

Mamaru:

This is a Māori name for the Sun (Harris et al 2013).

Man Atop Five Horses:

The Sun is represented in the Japanese astrological Tejaprabhā cult as a bodhisattva-like figure atop five horses (Kotyk 2018).

Man Atop Three Geese:

The Moon is represented in the Japanese astrological Tejaprabhā cult as a bodhisattva-like figure atop three geese (Kotyk 2018).

Man Eater:

"Tuh Hinnó" is a Wichi name for the Sun (Mariani, Gómez and Benitez 2017). This is a voracious male figure who is either the brother or a friend of Wela, the Moon (see Wela, below).

Man Carrying Sticks:

The features of the Moon are seen by many African cultures as either a man or a woman carrying sticks (Slotegraaf 2013).

Man With a Burnt Face:

The Wotjobaluk believe that the Moon ancestor was a man that had his face burnt during a fight with his wife, who threw hot coals at him (Clarke 2009).

The Kulan believe that the moon ancestor killed many of their people and was burnt to death, his spirit going into the sky where the scars on his face can still be seen (Clarke 2009).

Man With Fingers Cut Off:

"≠onob" is a Khoikhoi name for Venus (Alcock 2014).

Mangala:

"Mangala" or "Mangal" is the Hindu name for Mars (Bhagwath 2019), which is one of their Navagraha (nine planets).

Mani:

This is a Norse name for the Moon (Etheridge 2012). Mani is the son of Mundilfaeri. The Gods become angry that he is named for a celestial body and he is made to draw the chariot of the Moon across the sky.

Marama:

This is a Polynesian name for the Moon (Edwards 2015).

This is a Māori name for the Moon (Harris et al 2013).

"Marama" or "Ma Rama" is a Raivavae name for the Moon (Edwards 2015).

Maratz:

This Hebrew name for the planet Mars is listed in Edward Sherburne's *Sphere of Marcus Manilius* in 1675 and is listed in in John Hill's *Urania* in 1754. Sherburne describes it as a Hebrew name and translates it as "strong and powerful".

Marcurtum:

This is a name of a God associated with the Sun on a Roman-period monument in Vaga, Tunisia (Kelley & Milone 2011).

Marduk:

In the Babylonian MUL.APIN tablets the planet Jupiter is listed as "dAMAR.UTU" ("calf of the sun", "solar calf", "immortal son of Utu", "bull calf of the sun God Utu"). This was a name for the Sumerian and Babylonian God Marduk, the patron deity of Babylon, a principal God of air and earth (Belmonte Esteve 2018). Kelley & Milone (2011) list it as "Múl-babbar".

The Sumerian name for the planet Jupiter is "dAMAR.UD" or "EN.GISHGAL.AN.NA".

The Akkadian name for the planet Jupiter is "dMarduk" or "Marduk" (Panaino 1999).

NOTE: Compare this to the Sumerian Enlil (see above).

Maria:

This name for the Moon appears in the star atlas *Coelum Stellatum Christianum* by German uranographer Julius Schiller (c. 1580 – 1627) who replaced the "pagan" names of constellations with Biblical and early Christian figures (Stevenson 1921).

Marias:

The Tz'utujil list the Moons of the dry season with twelve Marias (Milbrath 1999).

Maris:

This is an Etruscan name for Mars (Rjabchikov 2014). Maris is cognate with the Roman God Mars. Rjabchikov lists the variation "Marce" and "Marca".

Marker Star:

"Bintang Panjer Sore" or "Panjer Isuk" is a Bantenese name for Venus as the morning star and evening star.

Mars:

This is a Latin name for the planet Mars (Dekker 2016).

Marte:

This is a Romanian name for Mars (Ottescu 2009).

Martennure:

This is a Tasmanian name for Venus (Gantevoort 2015).

Martins:

The Tz'utujil list the Moons of the dry season with twelve Marias (Milbrath 1999).

Mary:

This German name "Mary" or "Virgin Mary" was assigned to the Moon by German uranographer Julius Schiller (c. 1580 – 1627) who replaced the "pagan" names of constellations with Biblical and early

Christian figures. It was listed in Edward Sherburne's *Sphere of Marcus Manilius* in 1675 and in John Hill's *Urania* in 1754.

Māsina:

This is a Samoan word for the Moon (Jantoc 2024).

Massassi:

"Massassi" is a Hungwe name for Venus as the morning star (Holbrook 2020). Massissi is the first wife of the Moon.

Master of the East:

This is a Yucatec name for the Sun (Milbrath 1999). This master carries prayers to the four extremes of the sky.

Matamemea:

This is a Tongan name for Mars.

Matan Wata:

"Matan Wata" is a Hausa name for Venus (Holbrook 2020).

Matawhero:

This is a Māori name for Mars (Thompson 2019).

Matilam:

This is a name of a God associated with Jupiter on a Roman-period monument in Vaga, Tunisia (Kelley & Milone 2011).

Matuku:

"Matuku" or "Kotuku" is a Māori and Polynesian name for Mercury (Kelley & Milone 2011).

Mature Moon:

This is a Tzotzil (Chenalhó) name for the full Moon (Milbrath 1999).

Mawu:

"Mawu" is a Fon name for the Moon (Holbrook 2020). Mawu is a Goddess ruling the night and fertility.

Mawuk:

This is a Vanuatu name for the Moon.

Mawuwana:

This is a Tsonga name for the Moon in December (Alcock 2014).

Mayari:

This is a Tagalog and Kapampangan name for Venus. Mayari, also known as Bulan, is the daughter of the king of the Gods, Bathala. She is the Goddess of War, Hunting, Beauty, and Strength.

Mazal Tob:

This name for Jupiter was listed in Edward Sherburne's *Sphere of Marcus Manilius* in 1675 and in John Hill's *Urania* in 1754. Sherburne describes this as a Jewish name.

Mazeus:

This Phrygian name for Jupiter was listed in Edward Sherburne's *Sphere of Marcus Manilius* in 1675, and in John Hill's *Urania* in 1754.

Meat:

The Nyae Nyae !Kung describe the Sun as both meat and a "death thing" which sears the Earth causing heat, hunger, thirst, and exhaustion (Alcock 2014). When the Sun sets it is eaten by a people with no knees that throw part of it (a shoulder blade or clavicle) back into the sky where it is reborn as the Sun the next day.

The !Xo have a very similar story, where a man and his wife eat the Sun every evening and throw a shoulder bone to the east where it is reborn as the Sun (Alcock 2014). Another version of the story describes the Sun as an oryx or gemsbok that is eaten, its clavicle becoming the next day's Sun.

Meb:

"Meb" is a Meriam Mir name for the Moon (Hamacher et al 2017).

Mechares:

This Jewish name for Mars was listed in John Hill's *Urania* in 1754.

Medicaean Stars:

This name for the moons of Jupiter was listed in John Hill's *Urania* in 1754.

Medicurrius:

This Latin name for Mercury appears in Edward Sherburne's *Sphere of Marcus Manilius* in 1675. Medicurius is an aspect of the God Mercury as a God of medicine. Sherburne describes it as coming "from his Office as Messenger between the Gods and Men".

Meeheaarong:

"Meeheaarong" is a Mara and Moporr name for the Moon (Hamacher 2011).

Meloch:

This Egyptian name for Mars was listed in Edward Sherburne's *Sphere of Marcus Manilius* in 1675 and in John Hill's *Urania* in 1754. Sherburne describes this as "Deus Destructionis" ("God of Destruction").

Memem:

This is a Kosraean name for the Moon (Edwards 2017).

Mėnuo:

This is a Lithuanian name for the Moon. Mėnuo is a lunar God.

Menyan:

"Menyan" is a Kulin name for the Moon (Hamacher 2011).

Mercurio:

This is an Italian name for Mercury.

Mercurius:

This is a Latin name for Mercury (Dekker 2016). This appears in editions of the *Revised Aratus Latinus* (8th century).

Mercolis:

This name for Mercury was listed in John Hill's *Urania* in 1754. It appears in Edward Sherburne's *Sphere of Marcus Manilius* in 1675 as "Merkolis".

Merddyn the hero of the Sea:

Marie Trevelyan's *Folk-Lore and Folk-Stories of Wales* (1909) lists "Merddyn, the hero of the Sea" as a Welsh name for the Sun.

Meremere:

This is a Māori name for Venus (Thompson 2019).

Meremere-tū-ahiahi:

This is a Māori name for Venus as an evening star (Harris et al 2013, Thompson 2019).

Mesendi m'ewondo:

"Mesendi m'ewondo" is a Subu name for the dark features of the Moon (Holbrook 2020). A woman gathering wood on the sacred day of rest was punished by being placed on the Moon where she can be seen with her axe.

Meslamtaea:

This is a Babylonian name for Mars found in the cuneiform tablet K 42 (Belmonte Esteve 2018) and is associated with Lulal-lirra (see above). NOTE: Lulal-lirra and Meslamtaea are associated with the Great Twins asterism, which is the IAU constellation Gemini, elsewhere in Babylonian cuneiform tablets.

Mestieri:

This Arabic name for Jupiter was listed in John Hill's *Urania* in 1754.

Met:

This is a Vanuatu name for the Sun.

Metal Star:

This is a Chinese name for the planet Venus from the Complete Studies of Astronomical Instruments ((Chinese: 仪象考成; pinyin: Yíxiàng kǎochéng) of 1756.

Metzli:

Metzli ("Moon") is an Aztec name for the Moon (Milbrath 2014). Metzli entered a fire after it died down and was covered in ashes. His brother is Nanahuatl (see below).

Middle Brother:

This is a Mayan name for either Jupiter or Mars (Milbrath 2015). This is part of a triad of brothers from mythological texts at Palenque, the eldest brother being Venus and the youngest brother being the Sun.

Middle Star:

"//aegu /gamirob" is a Khoikhoi name for Jupiter (Alcock 2014).

Miira:

This is a Somali name for Mars.

Mikertuddy:

This is possibly a Tasmanian name for Venus (Gantevoort 2015). It is one of the two children of the Moon.

Mikmar:

This is a Tibetan name for Mars (Johnson-Groh 2013).

Millet Stem:

"Hlakubele" or "Thlakubele" is a Basotho name for the Moon in March (Alcock 2014).

Mimosa Moon:

"eyeMnga" or "eyoMnga" is a Xhosa name for the Moon in December (Alcock 2014). The Sweet Thorn (Acacia karroo) is flowering.

Minor Misfortune:

This Latin name for the planet Mars, "Infortuna Minor" was listed in Edward Sherburne's *Sphere of Marcus Manilius* in 1675 and in John Hill's *Urania* in 1754.

Mirnkabuli:

This is a Murrawarri name for Venus (Hamacher and Banks 2019, Fuller, Norris, and Trudgett 2014). Minrkabuli is a man living in a hut living on mussels and crayfish.

Mister Esquipulas:

"Señor Esquipulas" is a Tzotzil (Zinacantán) name for the Sun (Milbrath 1999). This is an aspect of Christ on the cross.

Mister Lucero:

“Señor Lucero” is a Q’eqchi’ name for Venus as the morning star (Milbrath 1999).

Mithra:

This is a Persian name for the Sun (Kelley & Milone 2011). Mithra was a God of covenant, light, oaths, justice, and the Sun. Edward Sherburne lists this name in his *Sphere of Marcus Manilius* in 1675.

Mityan:

The Boorong call the Moon “Mityan” , meaning “native cat” (Hamacher 2011). Mityan tried to lure the wife (Epsilon (ε) Canis Majoris) of Unurgunite (Sigma (σ) Canis Majoris) away, but Unurgunite assaulted him, and he has wandered the skies ever since.

Mivare:

This is a Georgian name for the Moon (Simonia 2001).

Mmanake:

“Mmanake” or “Manake” is a Tswana name for Venus as the morning star (Alcock 2014).

Msintsi Tree Moon:

“eyoMsintsi” is a Xhosa name for the Moon in September (Alcock 2014). This is when the Msintsi (Coast Coral Tree or Kuskoraalboom (Erythrina caffra)) is in flower.

Mokwete:

“Mokwete” is a Bangala name for Venus as the morning star (Holbrook 2020).

Molakan:

This is an Awabakal name for the waning Moon (Hamacher 2012).

Molaogodimo:

This is a Tswana name for Venus (Alcock 2014).

Molobobar:

This name for Jupiter was listed in Edward Sherburne’s *Sphere of Marcus Manilius* in 1675, which he attributes to 5th century Greek grammarian Hesychius of Alexandria. It also appears in John Hill’s *Urania* in 1754.

Moloch Baal:

This name for Jupiter was listed in John Hill’s *Urania* in 1754.

Molotšana:

“Molotšana” is a Northern Sotho name for Jupiter (Alcock 2014).

Momimus:

This name for Mercury was listed in Edward Sherburne's *Sphere of Marcus Manilius* in 1675 and was listed in John Hill's *Urania* in 1754. Hill attributes it to the "Emissaeans" and Sherburne to "Emissaeans and Edessaeans", which would make it a Syrian name.

Monday Planet:

"Ningthoukaba" (ꯅꯤꯡꯊꯧꯀꯥꯕꯥ ꯊꯕꯥ) is a Meitei name for the Moon.

Monkey:

This is one of the Mopan names for Mars or Jupiter (Milbrath 1999).

This is one of the Mopan names for Venus as the evening star (Milbrath 1999).

NOTE: Compare this to the Mopan "Little One" (above) which is a name for the Sun.

Month Light:

"Ilargi" is a Basque name for the Moon (Knörr 1999).

Moon:

"ɔadzee" is a North Slavey name for the Moon (Cannon 2021).

"ɔaeldzı" is a Tsilhqot'in name for the Moon (Cannon 2021).

"Alqam" or "Alqama sed" is a Silt'e name for the Moon.

"Asdze'e" is a Kaska name for the Moon (Cannon 2021).

"Adzęzaà" or "Adzezah" is a Tłı̨chǫ name for the Moon (Cannon 2021).

"āshjē'e" is a Tagish name for the Moon (Cannon 2021).

"Ayyur" is a Mozabite name for the Moon.

"äzinzha" is a Southern Tutchone name for the Moon (Cannon 2021).

"Bulan" is a Batak name for the Moon.

"Ch'ädrëk" is a Hän name for the Moon (Cannon 2021).

"Ch'aldzeek" is an Upper Tanana name for the Moon (Cannon 2021).

"Chan" or "Chandra" (ᨧᨶ᩠ᨯ) is a Khmer name for the Moon.

"Dałt'ol" is a Holikachuk name for the Moon (Cannon 2021).

"Dołt'ol" is a Deg Hit'an name for the Moon (Cannon 2021).

"Dołt'ol" or "Dołtole" is a Koyukon name for the Moon (Cannon 2021).

"Dołt'oli" is a Lower Tanana name for the Moon (Cannon 2021).

"Edzaze" is a Northern Tutchone name for the Moon (Cannon 2021).

“ɔełdzı” or “eldzı” is a Dëne Sųłıné name for the Moon (Cannon 2021).

“Émbaté” is a Sesivi name for the Moon (Ramik 2019).

“Ghaldzaey” is an Ahtna name for the Moon (Cannon 2021).

“Gheldzeey” is a Tanacross name for the Moon (Cannon 2021).

“Gheljay” or “Ghelja” is a Dena’ina name for the Moon (Cannon 2021).

“Haf” is a Rotuman name for the Moon.

“Hli” or “Lub Hli” is a Hmong name for the Moon.

“Ibyer” is a Jukun name for the Moon.

“ihtl’ēge diza’e” is a Tahltan name for the Moon (Cannon 2021).

“iNyanga” (“moon” or “month”) is a Zulu name for the Moon (Snedegar 1995, Slotegraaf 2013).

“Inyanga” is a Swazi name for the Moon (Alcock 2014).

“Inyanga” or “Inyezi” is a Southern Ndebele name for the Moon (Alcock 2014).

“Itais” is a Erromanga name for the Moon (Ramik 2019).

“Kokel” is a Kalenjin name for the Moon.

“Mahina” is a Rapanui name for the Moon.

“Månen” is the Danish name for the Moon.

“Marama” is a Moriori name for the Moon.

“Maugh” is a North Tanna name for the Moon (Ramik 2019).

“Mawuk” is a Netwar name for the Moon (Ramik 2019).

“Mene” (“moon” or “month”) is an ancient Greek name for the Moon which appears in Homer’s *Iliad* and *Odyssey* (Theodossiou et al 2011). It is an epithet of Selene (see below).

“Mētztli”,”Meztli”, or ”Metzi” was an Aztec God or Goddess of the Moon, the night, and farmers, cognate with Yohaulticetl or Coyolxauhqui (Galindo Trejo 1994, Licea et al 1996).

“Mwedzi” is a Silt’e name for the Moon.

“Nal” is a Larevat name for the Moon (Ramik 2019).

“Namakáina” is the Kiribati name for the Moon (Trussel and Groves 1978).

“Navil” is a Wala-Ralo name for the Moon (Ramik 2019).

“Noch’eldray’” is an Upper Kuskokwim name for the Moon (Cannon 2021).

“Nwedzi” or “Mwedzi” is a Shona or Venda name for the Moon (Snedegar 1995). Slotegraaf (2013) lists it as “Nwedzi”. Compare this to the Sotho and Tswana version, Ngwedi (see below).

“Nwegdi” is a Sotho and Tswana name for the Moon (Slotegraaf 2013). Compare to the Shona and Venda name Nwedzi (above).

“N’weti” is a Tsonga name for the Moon.

“Nyaanh” is a Mein name for the Moon.

“ǫ̀dą” is a Tse’khene name for the Moon (Cannon 2021).

“ǫdzįza” or “ǫdze” is a Dene Tha’ name for the Moon (Cannon 2021).

“Okhrang” is a Bodo name for the Moon.

“Okwezi” is a Tooro name for the Moon.

“Onwa” is an Esan name for the Moon.

“Ozi” is an Ebira name for the Moon

“Quilla” (“moon” or “month”) is a Quechua name for the Moon (Urton 1981).

“Simbério” is a Baki name for the Moon (Ramik 2019).

“Tadh oozree” is a Gwich’in (Gwichyah) name for the Moon (Cannon 2021).

“Teth gheldrayi” is a Lower Tanana name for the Moon (Cannon 2021).

“Thla” is a Zo name for the Moon.

“Tl’ët uze’” is a Wet’suwet’en name for the Moon (Cannon 2021).

“Tǫǫ oozhrii” is a Gwich’in (Alaska) name for the Moon (Cannon 2021).

“Too oozrii” is a Gwich’in (Vuntut and Teetł’it) name for the Moon (Cannon 2021).

“Tǫǫ zraa” or “Tǫǫ zrák” is a Hän name for the Moon (Cannon 2021).

“Torun” is an Ijaw name for the Moon.

Tuki (月) is a Japanese name for the Moon.

“Ú” is a Mayan name for the Moon (Milbrath 1999). It also means menstruation.

“’ulhdzis ’ooza’” is a Dakelh name for the Moon (Cannon 2021).

“Vulé” is a Lolopuépué name for the Moon (Ramik 2019).

“Umwezi” is a Tuareg name for the Moon.

“Wata” is a Hausa name for the Moon.

“Wul” is a Melsisi name for the Moon (Ramik 2019).

“Yenada” or “Yanada” is a Dharug name for the Moon (Collins 1798, Paine 1983, Southwell 1787, Troy 1993).

“Yinagha” is a Tsuut’ina name for the Moon (Cannon 2021).

“Zẽŋ” is a Dagaaba name for the Moon.

Moon Above the Mountains:

“Nati tawar” is a Netwar name for the Full Moon when it appears above the mountains at sunset (Ramik 2019).

Moon at the End of the Year, When Everything is Bare:

This Zulu (Mkuze region) Moon “iZe” is the Moon in late winter (Alcock 2014).

Moon Decreased:

“Ghaldzaey diłtsaek’e kudyaak” is an Ahtna name for the waning crescent Moon (Cannon 2021).

“K’áɔǫ́ ɔanı it” (“(moon) is decreasing”) is a Dëne Şułıné name for the waning Moon (Cannon 2021).

Moon Falls:

“Na’aay natelts’et” is an Ahtna name for the waning Moon (Cannon 2021).

Moon is Fully Grown:

“K’eníısha it” (“(moon) is fully grown”) is a Dëne Şułıné name for the Full Moon (Cannon 2021).

Moon is Fully Illuminated:

“Ch’aldzeek k’eneldzeek” is an Upper Tanana name for the Full Moon (Cannon 2021).

“K’e’ildzaey” or “Kaldzaey” is an Ahtna name for the Full Moon (Cannon 2021).

Moon is Getting Bigger:

“K’eɔane ɔełdzı neghá ne” is a Dëne Şułıné name for the waxing moon (Cannon 2021).

Moon is Going to be Good:

“Hǫǫsu’ ch’aldzeek taa’aał” is an Upper Tanana name for the waxing Moon (Cannon 2021).

Moon is Growing:

“Naneye it” (“(moon) is growing”) is a Dëne Şułıné name for the waxing moon (Cannon 2021).

Moon is in Position:

“Shree in’ąjj” is a Gwich’in name for the New Moon (Cannon 2021).

Moon is Like the Fish Épép Malwia:

“Mawuk ramépép malwia” is a Netwar name for the Full Moon (Ramik 2019). This is a reference to the Orbicular Fish (Platax orbicularis).

Moon is Lying There:

“Ch’aldzeek jj’ą” (“ą moon is lying there”) is an Upper Tanana name for the Full Moon (Cannon 2021).

Moon is Not Going to be Good:

“Ch’aldzeek k’at’eey hǫǫsu’ jj’aan” (“the moon is not going to be good”) is an Upper Tanana name for the waning Moon (Cannon 2021).

Moon Man:

This Gumbaynggirr story has the moon man speared so that his entrails spill out (Clarke 2015). Two plant men, Wintarn (blady grass, Imperata cylandrica) and Cummin-Guroon (ferns) take him home. The Moon rewards them so that they never completely die and regenerate after a drought or fire.

Moon Moved Across:

"Ghaldzaey nay'ni'aan" is an Ahtna name for the New Moon (Cannon 2021).

Moon of the Great Feast of the First Fruits:

This Zulu (Mkuze region) Moon is the Moon in January (Alcock 2014).

Moon of the Pleiades:

"/kxu //kxãsa" is a Khoikhoi name for the Moon in July (Alcock 2014).

Moon Returned (in Darkness):

"Ch'aldzeek na'it'ąą" is an Upper Tanana name for the New Moon (Cannon 2021).

Moon that Cuts Disappointment:

"Mosegamanya" is a Northern Sotho name for the Moon in July (Alcock 2014).

Moon That Divides the Year:

This Zulu Moon "uNtlukanisa" is the Moon in late winter (Alcock 2014).

Moon That Starts Dust:

This Zulu Moon "Ulutudlana", "Luthudlana", or "uLutuyana" is the Moon in winter when winds drive dust clouds about (Alcock 2014). Compare this to Driver Moon (above) Dust and Dust Moon (above), and Great Dust Moon (above).

Moon When Large uMganu Trees Bud:

This Zulu (Mkuze region) Moon "uMgan'omkulu" or "uMganu" is the Moon in around October (Alcock 2014). This is the Marula or Maroela Tree.

Moon When Small uMganu Trees Bud:

This Zulu (Mkuze region) Moon "uMganywana" is the Moon in around November (Alcock 2014). This is the False Marula or Bastermaroela Tree.

Moon When the Buffalo Calves:

This Zulu (Mkuze region) Moon "iNyati" or "Nyathi" is possibly the Moon in February (Alcock 2014).

Moon When the Buffaloes Suckle Their Calves:

This Zulu (Mkuze region) Moon "iMpuso" or "uMpuso" is the Moon in late summer (Alcock 2014).

Moon When the Elephant Calves:

This Zulu (Mkuze region) Moon “iNdlovu” is the Moon in summer (Alcock 2014).

“Indlovana” is a Swazi name for the Moon in February (Alcock 2014). Compare this to Large Elephant (above).

Moon When the Flying Ants Come Out of the Ant Heaps:

This Zulu (Mkuze region) Moon “iNqumati” or “Nqumathi” is the Moon in October (Alcock 2014).

Moon When the Hoes are Taken, for Hoeing and Delving in the Fields:

This Zulu Moon “uMpandu” is an older name for the Moon in spring (Alcock 2014). It was discontinued out of respect in the reign of their King Mpande and replaced with “uMandulo” (see Striking, below).

Moon When the Impala Calves:

This Zulu (Mkuze region) Moon “iMpala” is the Moon in late November or early December (Alcock 2014). This refers to the Impala or Rooibok.

“Impala” is a Swazi name for the Moon in October (Alcock 2014).

“iMpala” is a Tsonga name for the Moon in November (Alcock 2014).

Moon When the Land is Brown-bare:

This Zulu Moon “uMpofu” is the Moon in July or August (Alcock 2014).

Moon When the People Beg of the Crops:

This Zulu Moon “uNgcela” is the Moon in Summer before the first harvest (Alcock 2014).

Moon When the Wild Pig Litters Down:

This Zulu (Mkuze region) Moon “iNgulube” is the Moon sometime between October and February (Alcock 2014).

Moon When the Wildebeest Calves:

This Zulu (Mkuze region) Moon “iNkonkoni” is the Moon in January (Alcock 2014). This refers to the Blue Wildebeest or Blouwildebees.

“Ingongoni” is a Swazi name for the Moon in December (Alcock 2014). It is also known to them as Moon When the Zebra Calves (see below).

“Nkokoni” is a Tsonga name for the Moon in December (Alcock 2014).

Moon When the Yellow Billed Kite Lays its Eggs:

This Zulu (Mkuze region) Moon “uKolo” or “Kholo” is the Moon in September or October (Alcock 2014). Compare this to “Moon When the Yellow Billed Kite Snatches the Udumba” (below) and to the Swazi “Red Billed Hornbill” (below).

Moon When the Yellow Billed Kite Snatches the Udumba:

This Zulu Moon refers to the Yellow Billed Kite (uNtloyile) in spring (Alcock 2014). The udumba is the Cow Pea or Bachapin Bean. Compare this to “Moon When the Yellow Billed Kite Lays its Eggs” (above).

Moon When the Zebra Calves:

“Lidvuba” is a Swazi name for the Moon in December (Alcock 2014). It is also known to them as Moon When the Wildebeest Calves (see above).

Moon Which Follows Upon the Salsola Bush:

“≠kxoesao //kxãb” is a Khoikhoi name for the Moon in January (Alcock 2014).

Moon Woman:

This is a Ngarrindjeri and Jarildekald name for the Moon (Hamacher 2011). This is a promiscuous young woman whose numerous encounters cause her to become thin (the waning moon). The creator Nurrunderi orders her to be driven away. After a short time she eats nourishing roots and begins to fatten again (waxing moon).

NOTE: Several other Australian Aboriginal groups associate the Moon with love, fertility, and intercourse, including the Kunhanaamendaa, Kuku Yalangi,

Mooningari:

This is a Wardaman name for the Sun (Cairns 1999).

Moon’s Husband:

“Nkata wa hweti” is a Tsonga name for Venus as the evening star (Alcock 2014).

Moored Ship:

Marie Trevelyan’s *Folk-Lore and Folk-Stories of Wales* (1909) lists “Llong Focl” (“moored ship”) the “barge of Cariadwen” as a Welsh name for the crescent Moon.

Morgan:

Marie Trevelyan’s *Folk-Lore and Folk-Stories of Wales* (1909) lists “Morgan, when risen from the sea-barge of Ceridwen” as a Welsh name for the Sun.

Morige:

“Morige” or “Marekhi” is a Georgian name for Saturn (Simonia 2001). This was the name of the highest God in the seventh sky.

Morning Star:

This is an Isoko name for Venus as the Morning Star.

This is a Kpelle name for Venus as the Morning Star.

This is a Minhasan name for Venus as the Morning Star.

This is a Skidi name for Venus as the morning star.

“Ageskurpak Agyarpak” is a Yup’ik (Manokotak) name for Venus as the morning star (Cannon 2007).

“Aušrine” or “Aušrinė ir Tarnaitis” (“morning star and her”) is a Lithuanian name for Venus as the Morning Star (Vairkūnas 1999). The “her” is possibly a reference to Mercury.

“Baimoa” is a Kiribati name for Venus as the morning star (Trussel and Groves 1978).

“Bentang Timur” is a Bantenese name for Venus as the morning star.

“Bintang Farar” is a Moluccan name for Venus as the morning star.

“Bintang Lheue” is a Simeulue name for Venus as the morning star.

“Bintang Panurirang” is a Pakpak name for Venus as the morning star.

“Bintang Si Boru Deak Parujar“ is a Toba Batak name for Venus as the morning star. It is named after the creator heroine in Batak mythology.

“Bintang Timur” or “Bintang Wetan” is a Cirebonese name for Venus as the morning star.

“Bintang Timur” is a Lampung name for Venus as the evening star.

“Bintang Timur” is a Karo name for Venus as the evening star.

“Bittoéng Ele’” is a Mandarese name for Venus as the morning star.

“Bituon sa Kabuntagon” or “Bituon sa Buntag” is a Visayan name for Venus as the morning star.

“Busuri Nyoko” is a Barasana name for Venus as the morning star (Hugh-Jones 2006).

“Denica” is the Macedonian name for Venus as the morning star (Cenev 2014).

“Ekipeyos” is a Karamojong name for Venus as the morning star.

“Enjuba y’akasese” is a Tooro name for Venus as the morning star.

“Fetu Ao” is a Tokelauan name for Venus as the morning star.

“Fetu Ao” is a Tuvaluan name for Venus as the morning star.

“Fētūao” is a Samoan name for the planet Venus as the morning star (Fitisemanu 2022).

“Fétukai” is a Nahwal and Netwar name for Venus as the morning star (Ramik 2019).

!gõã” is a Sandawe name for Venus as the morning star.

“Guovso-naste” (“morning star”) is the Sami name for Venus as the morning star. This name was also used for Altair.

“Hnub Qub Thaum Kaj Ntug“ or “Hnub Qub Sawv Ntoxov” is a Hmong name for Venus as the morning star.

“Hurendequauecara” or “Urendequauecara” are Purépecha names for Venus as the morning star.

“Itoi ni ngaina” is a Kiribati name for Venus as the morning star (Trussel and Groves 1978).

“Jange” is a Fula name for Venus as the Morning Star.

“Kaacwa Cakchahim” is a Q’eqchi’ name for Venus as the morning star (Milbrath 1999).

“Kabminye” is a name for Venus from Tanunda in the northeast of Adelaide in Australia recorded by Cockburn in 1908 (Clarke 2014, Hamacher and Banks 2019).

“Kpaku” is a Jukun name for Venus as the Morning Star.

“Lakalatwe” is a name for Venus as the morning star from Acholi culture.

“Léngian” is a Baki name for Venus as the morning star (Ramik 2019).

“Likhweti” is a Swazi name for Venus as the morning star (Alcock 2014).

“Locero” is a Quechua name for Venus as the morning star (Urton 1981). NOTE: Urton writes that in Lucre this name is used for Venus as both the morning and evening star.

“Māe” is a Rotuman name for Venus as the moring star.

“Maga” is a Visayan (Bisaya) name for Venus as the morning star (Santos, Santos, & Bautista 2019).

“Maga” or “Lakag” is a Sama name for Venus as the morning star (Ambrosio 2008).

“Mar’ia” is a Belarussian name for Venus as the morning star (Avilin 2021).

“M’si na metevarn” is a Larevat name for Venus as the morning star (Ramik 2019).

“Mwanamtanda” is a Kaguru name for Venus.

“Nağmat al-ṣibḥ” (نجمة الصبح) is the Bedouin name for Venus as the morning star.

“Nalautambuindan” is an Erromanga name for Venus as the morning star (Ramik 2019).

“Naledi ya Masa” is a Tswana name for Venus as the morning star (Snedegar 1995).

“Nbung” is a Kachin name for Venus as the morning star.

“nejmet eṣṣbeḥ” is an Ayt Xebbac name for Venus as the morning star (Souag 2019).

“Nikhua Arsi” is a Zo name for Venus as the morning star.

“Nyenyankulu” is a Tsonga name for Venus as the morning star.

“Nyeredzi ya m’mawa” is a Ngoni name for Venus as the morning star.

“Nyota ya Asubuhi” is a Bondei and Mijikenda name for Venus as the morning star.

“Onduli” is an Ovimbundu name for Venus as the morning star.

“Pane na Bolon” is an Angkola name for Venus as the morning star.

“Tauhoru” is an archaic Rapanui name for Venus (Edwards, Edwards, and D Ans 2018).

“Naledi a mastaba” is a Tswana name for Venus as the morning star (Alcock 2014).

“naledi ea masa” is a Northern Sotho name for Venus as the morning star (Alcock 2014).

“Naledi ya manthapama” is a Northern Sotho (Mamabolo) name for Venus as the morning star (Alcock 2014).

“Nyeleti ya Mišo” is a Tsonga name for Venus as the morning star (Alcock 2014).

“Nehanda” is a Lemba name for Venus as the morning star (Alcock 2014). Nehanda is the wife of the Moon.

“Sanjab” is a Bodo name for Venus as the morning star.

“Siala Sampaguluh” is a Simalungun name for Venus as the morning star.

“Siboru Anting” is a Mandailing name for Venus as the morning star.

“Siboru Parujar” is a Batak name for Venus as the morning star. This is the name of their creator Goddess.

“S'istella 'e arbeschere” is the Sardinian name for Venus as the morning star (Putzolu 2019).

“Tàibái” (太白) is a Gejia name for Venus as the morning star.

“Tálâ” is a Kapampangan name for Venus as the morning star.

“Tile Tolo” is the Bambara name for Venus as the Morning Star.

“Tolu U” is a Dogon name for Venus as the Morning and Evening Star.

“!u:≠ono” is a G/wi name for Venus as the morning star (Alcock 2014).

“Unuakum Agyartaa” is a Yupik (Akiachak) name for Venus as the Morning Star (Cannon 2007).

“Ukpẹ̀” is an Esan name for Venus as the Morning Star.

“Ulu ni Ari” is a Toba Batak name for Venus as the Morning Star.

“Waabun’anung” is an Ojibwe name for Venus as the morning star (Lee 2014).

“Walla” or “Walla Sadi” is a Silt’e name for Venus as the Morning Star.

“Waraaq” is a Somali name for the Morning Star.

“Wuluh” or “Turul” is a Dusun name for Venus as the Morning Star.

“Xiddigta Subax” is a Somali name for the Morning Star.

“Zornjača” is a Serbian name for Venus as the morning star.

Morule:

“Morule” or “Morulè” is a Tswana name for the Moon in December (Alcock 2014). It is a reference to the Marula or Maroela tree which bears fruit in this month.

Moses:

This German name was assigned to Jupiter by German uranographer Julius Schiller (c. 1580 – 1627) who replaced the “pagan” names of constellations with Biblical and early Christian figures (Stevenson 1921). It was listed in Edward Sherburne’s *Sphere of Marcus Manilius* in 1675 and in John Hill’s *Urania* in 1754.

Morongo:

“Morongo” is a Hungwe name for Venus as the evening star (Holbrook 2020). Morongo is the second wife of the Moon.

Mosolampande:

“Mosolampande” is a Bangala name for Venus as the evening star (Holbrook 2020).

Mother Moon:

“Mama Quilla” (“mother moon” or “mother month”) is a Quechua name for the Moon (Urton 1981).

“Indai Andau” is an Iban name for the Moon.

Mother of All the Gods:

Teteoinnan (“mother of all the Gods”) is an Aztec name for the Moon (Milbrath 2014). This is an aged aspect of the Moon.

Mother of Knowledge:

“Alukuma” or “Alukuyuman” is a Carib name for the morning star, Venus, representing the mother of the Pleiades cluster of stars. (Magaña, and Jara, 1982).

Mother of the Sun:

“Paapee neowee” is a Mara and Moporr name for Venus (Clarke 2009).

Mother of the World:

This Latin name for the Moon, “Mater Mundi” was listed in John Hill’s *Urania* in 1754.

Mother Sun:

“Na’-k’in” (“Mother Sun” or “Lady Sun”) is a Lacandon name for the Moon (Milbrath 1999). They see Mother Sun as a female howler monkey in the sky.

This is a Tzotzil name for the Moon (Milbrath 1999). She is a poor woman who spins and weaves in exchange for corn and is the mother of the Sun.

Mother’s Star:

“Eto Eka” is an Efik name for Venus as the Morning and Evening Star.

mul ud.al.tar:

In the Neo-Babylonian (Chaldean) Period (626 – 539 B.C.E.) the planet Jupiter is listed as “mul ud.al.tar” (Koch-Westenholz 1995).

Muhihu:

This is a Barasana name for the Sun (Kelley & Milone 2011). The stars are Muhihu’s children.

Mulpal:

“Mulpal” or “Merlpal” is a Mua name for the Moon (Hamacher et al 2017).

Murupiangkala:

See Sister Suns, below.

Mushtar:

This is a Georgian name for Jupiter (Simonia 2001).

M'x:

"M'x" is a Sogdian name for the Moon (Kotyk 2017).

Myr:

"Myr" is a Sogdian name for the Sun (Kotyk 2017).

Mze:

This is a Georgian name for the Sun (Simonia 2001).

Nabu:

"Nabu" or "Nabū" is a Babylonian and Akkadian name for Mercury (Panaino 1999, Leitz 2019). Nabu was a God of wisdom and writing.

Namandu:

This is a Guarani name for the Sun (Dechend 1975). Namandu is a solar God who is invoked by hunters.

Nanahuatl:

This is an Aztec name for the Sun (Milbrath 2014). Nanahuatl threw himself into the fire and emerged as the Sun. His brother is Nahutiecpatl (see Four Knife, above) or Metzli (see Moon, above).

Nanna:

This is a Sumerian name for the Moon (Leitz 2019). Nanna is cognate with the Akkadian Sin (see Sin, below).

Nar:

This is a Mongolian name for the Sun.

Nargaree:

This is a Cammeraygal name for the Moon.

Narrow Moon:

"Ghaldzaey ts'aegge" is an Ahtna name for the crescent Moon (Cannon 2021).

Nāxid:

"N'xyδ" or "Nāxid" is a Sogdian name for Venus (Panaino 1999, Kotyk 2017).

Ndzata:

This is a Bhaca name for the Moon in February (Alcock 2014). Compare this to the Mpondo “uNdaza” (below) and the Mfengu “uNdozosela” (below).

Negotiator:

This Hebrew name for Mercury, “Margim”, was listed in Edward Sherburne’s Sphere of Marcus Manlius in 1675. It was listed in John Hill’s *Urania* in 1754 as “Margimab”.

Nergal:

“Nergal” is a Babylonian and Akkadian name for Mars (Panaino 1999, Kelley & Milone 2011, Belmonte Esteve 2018, Leitz 2019). Nergal was a God of war, plague, and fevers and often depicted as a bull or a lion.

New Moon:

“Junuygulam” is a Gumbaynggirr name for the New Moon (Morelli 2015).

“Marriyandad” is a Dharawal name for the New Moon (Bursill 2014).

“Mawuk wi” is a Netwar name for the New Moon (Ramik 2019).

“Nulmon mori” is an Erromanga name for the New Moon (Ramik 2019).

“Oiaki” is the Kiribati name for the New Moon (Trussel and Groves 1978).

“Sa gódhé” is a Dëne Şułıné name for the New Moon (Cannon 2021).

“Shigetu” (新月) is the Japanese name for the New Moon.

“Wul bulmet” is a Melsisi name for the New Moon (Ramik 2019).

“Yanada Barragi” is a Dharug name for the New Moon (Troy 1993).

New Our Mother:

“’ach’heme’tik” is a Tzotzil (Sand Andrés Larraínzar) name for the New Moon (Milbrath 1999).

Ngalan:

“Ngalan” is a name for the Sun from northern Queensland (Clarke 2009, Clarke 2015).

Ngalindi:

This is a Yolgnu name for the Moon (Hamacher 2011, Hamacher and Norris 2011). Ngalindi is a fat, lazy man who has parts chopped off by his wives (for breaking taboos), so he climbs a tree and eventually dies (the waning moon). After three days he is reborn to grow fat again (waxing moon). NOTE: The Kunhanaamendaa have a similar story.

Nganggulaawa:

This is a Yaegl name for Venus as the evening star (Morelli 2012).

Ngawray:

This is a Yaegl name for the Sun (Morelli 2012).

Ngayan:

This is a Gumbaynggirr name for the Sun (Morelli 2015).

Ngindigindiwa:

This is the Weilwan name for Venus (Mathews 1904).

Ngonde:

This is a Bakulu name for the Moon.

Ngwato a Praise Name of the Night:

"Ngwato a bošego" or Ngweta bošego" is a Northern Sotho name for the Moon (Alcock 2014). Alcock writes that Mönnig (1983) listed it as a name used in August but that Bayer (1919) listed it as used in November and possibly a reference to fireflies.

Ngwedi:

"Ngwedi" is a Sotho and Tswana name for the Moon (Snedegar 1995). Compare this to the Shona and Vendi version Mwezdi (above).

Night Farer:

"Nahtfare" ("night farer" or "night traveller") is an ancient Danish name for Venus as the evening star (Bender 2020).

Night Sun:

"Dibik-giizis" is an Ojibwe name for the Moon (Lee 2014).

"Hanwi" ("night sun") is the Lakota name for the Moon. The Lakota see a woman's face in the Moon, and believe her to be stirring a kettle by the fire.

"Tëdhe zaá dánéłɔą" is a Dëne Şułıné name for the Full Moon (Cannon 2021).

Night Sun Became New:

"Tets na'aaye c'i'aan" is an Ahtna name for the New Moon (Cannon 2021).

Ninurta:

"Ninurta" is a Babylonian, Akkadian, and Sumerian name for Saturn (Belmonte Esteve 2018, Leitz 2019). Ninurta was a God of war and hunting and son of Enlil.

Nobu:

This Chaldean name for Mercury was listed in John Hill's *Urania* in 1754.

Nogah:

This Hebrew name for Venus was listed Edward Sherburne's Sphere of Marcus Manilius in1675 and was listed in John Hill's *Urania* in 1754.

Noiheenner:

"Noiheenner" is a Pyemmairrerener name for the Sun (Gantevoort 2015).

Nose Base Sun:

This is Lacandon name for the Sun at between midmorning and midafternoon (Milbrath 1999).

Ntangu:

This is a Bakulu name for the Sun.

Nwedzi:

"Nwedzi" is a Venda name for the Moon (Alcock 2014). Compare this to the Northern Sotho and Tswana "Kgwedi" (above). The Moon is the head of all the stars.

Nyamikarima:

This is a Barasana name for Venus as the evening star (Kelley & Milone 2011).

Nyamuhanga's Star:

This is a Nkole name for Venus. It is associated to their creator deity Nyamuhanga.

Nyctyurus:

This Greek name for Saturn was listed in John Hill's *Urania* in 1754.

Nyeti:

"Nyeti" is a Northern Ndebele name for the Moon (Alcock 2014).

Nyima:

This is a Tibetan name for the Sun (Johnson-Groh 2013).

Obi:

"Obi" or "Vobi" is a Georgian name for Jupiter (Simonia 2001). This was the name of their God of thunderstorms.

Of the Daybreak:

"Zorilă" is a Romanian name for Venus as the morning star (Ottescu 2009). NOTE: This name is also used by Romanians for Alpha (α) Canis Majoris (Sirius) in the IAU constellation Canis Major.

Of the Night:

"Rask'äk" is a K'iche name for Venus as the evening star (Milbrath 1999). Milbrath notes that this name is also used for any planet which is in the evening sky as the Sun sets.

Ohrmazd:

This is a 9th century Zoroastrian name for Jupiter (Dechend 1975, Panaino 1999, Raffaelli 2017). In Zoroastrian astrology, they saw it as a General (spāhbed) of the North opposing Ursa Major (Haftōring).

Kotyk (2019) lists it as a Middle Persian name for Jupiter. This is derived from the Old Persian "Ahuramazdā" (see Ahura Mazda, above). Compare this to Hormozd (above).

Old Corn:

This is a Tzotzil (Zinacantán) name for the full Moon (Milbrath 1999).

Old Lunar Lady:

This is a Yucatec name for the waning Moon (Milbrath 2019), sometimes translated as "grandmother moon". She is a lunar Goddess who is a protector of beehives.

Old Man:

This is a Nyikina, Mangala, Karadjeri, and Walmajarri name for Venus, who they see as chasing the Pleaides sisters across the sky (Clarke 2009).

This is a /Xam name related to the Sun (Holbrook 2020). This old man had light coming from his armpits and this was eventually transported into the sky to become the Sun (Alcock 2014).

This is a Naron and Auen name for the Sun (Alcock 2014). The Sun is an old man, and a young girl (the Moon) is his wife.

Old Moon:

This is a Yucatec name for the full Moon (Milbrath 2019).

Old Person:

This is a Tzotzil (Zinacantán) name for the full Moon (Milbrath 1999).

Old Star:

This is a Chinese name, "Suixing" (岁星) or "Sui Hsing" meaning "old star" or "year star" for the planet Jupiter (Kelley & Milone 2011) from the Huangyou culture (1052 C.E.).

This is a Nyae Nyae !Kung name for Venus as the morning star (Marshall 1986, Slotegraaf 2013, Alcock 2014).

One Hunter:

Hunahphu ("one hunter") is a Mayan name for the Sun in the Popoh Vuh (Milbrath 2014). He is the brother of Xbalangque (see Jaguar, above). Their grandmother is Xmucane (see below) an aspect of the waning Moon.

One Lord:

Hun Ahau ("one lord") is a Mayan name for the Sun (Milbrath 2014). This is a nocturnal aspect of the Sun. Hun Ahau is the brother of Yax Balam. This deity later appears as Xbalanque (see Jaguar, above, and First Jaguar, above).

One That Appears Suddenly:

“Kieha” is a Kikuyu name for Venus as the morning or evening star.

One That Ploughs For:

“eyeSilimela” is a Xhosa name for the Moon in June (Alcock 2014).

“Sheremela” is a Tsonga name for the Moon in June (Alcock 2014).

One Which Steals the Evening Meal:

“Gumbaxilelo” or “Gumbashilalelo” is a Tsonga name for Venus as the evening star (Alcock 2014).

One With 16 Lights:

“Sodasarci” is a Vedic name for Venus listed by the scholar Utpala (Leitz 2019). This is a reference to its varying brightness through its phases.

One Who Asks for Cooked Millet:

“Lykwela mkobe” is a Ndebele name for Venus as the evening star (Snedegar 1995, Slotegraaf 2013).

“iSicelankobe” is a Zulu name for Venus as the evening star (Alcock 2014). The morning star, iKhwezi (see Lifter-up of the Shadows and Sleepers from the Ground, above), and evening star, iSicelankobe, were both wives of the Moon. iSicelankobe fed her husband poorly, causing the Moon to wane. iKhwezi fed her husband well, causing the Moon to wax. Snedegar (1995) and Slotegraaf (2013) list it as “iCelankobe” and translates it as “asking for mealies”.

“Sicelankhobe” is a Swazi name for Venus as the evening star (Alcock 2014).

“isiCelankobe” is a Xhosa name for Venus as the evening star (Alcock 2014).

“isi-Celankobe” is a Mfengu name for Venus as the evening star (Alcock 2014).

One Who Asks for Milk:

“uCelizapholo” is a Xhosa name for Venus as the evening star (Alcock 2014). Compare this to the Xhosa “Asking for the Leavings of Milk in the Cow’s Udder” (see above), the Arabic “Sipper” (see below) and the Herero “Little Drinker of Sweet Milk” (see above).

One Who Walks All Over the Sky:

This is a Tsimshian name for the Sun. One Who Walks All Over the Sky made a mask of wood and pitch and lit it on fire. He lights the sky during the day as he travels across and the sparks from his mask make the stars at night. His brother is the Moon, who is known as Walking About Early (see below).

One Who Wanders Alone:

“Gonawapotera” is a Shona name for Venus.

Open Bush Moon:

This Zulu Moon “uNtlangula”, “Unhlangula” or “Nhlangula” is the Moon in winter when the trees are bare (Alcock 2014). It is also known as the “Moon When the Trees are Bare”.

“Ntlangula” is a Bhaca name for the Moon in May (Alcock 2014).

“uNtlangula” is a Mpondo name for the Moon in May (Alcock 2014).

“umGudla” is a Mfengu name for the Moon in May (Alcock 2014).

Oromasdes:

This is a Persian name for Jupiter (Kelley & Milone 2011). This is an alternate name for the God Ahura Mazda (see above).

Orus:

This name for the Sun was listed in John Hill’s *Urania* in 1754.

Osiris:

This may be an Egyptian name for the planet Venus (Kelley & Milone 2011). Edward Sherburne lists it as a name for the Sun in his *Sphere of Marcus Manilius* in 1675.

Otarid:

This is a Georgian name for Mercury (Simonia 2001).

Our Creator:

This is a Xerente name for the Sun (Urton 2016). The Sun and Moon are “companions”.

Our Father:

“Äk Tet” is a Lacandon name for the Sun (Milbrath 1999). Äk Tet was made by the creator, Hachäkyum. His sunbeams are arrows with flint tips.

Our Father Heat:

This is a Tzotzil (Chamula) name for the Sun (Milbrath 1999).

Our Grandmother:

Toci (“our grandmother”) is an Aztec name for the Moon (Milbrath 2014). This is an aged aspect of the Moon.

This is a K’iche name for the waning Moon (Milbrath 1999).

Our Honorable Father:

This is a Tzotzil (Chamula) name for the Sun (Milbrath 1999). This is a reference to Christ.

Our Lady of the Salt:

This is a Tzotzil name for the Moon (Milbrath 1999).

Our Lord:

“Nuestro Dios” is a Quechua name for the Sun (Urton 1981).

Our Lord Sun:

This is a Tzotzil name for the Sun (Milbrath 1999).

Our Lord's Candle:

This is a Tzotzil name for Venus (Milbrath 1999).

Our Mother:

"Ka Tu'" is a Ch'orti' name for the Moon (Milbrath 1999). Compare this to Our Sacred Mother (below).

This is a K'iche name for the waxing Moon (Milbrath 1999).

Our Sacred Mother:

Tonantzin or Tonan ("our sacred mother") is an Aztec name for the Moon (Milbrath 2014). Compare this to Our Mother (above).

Tonantsi ("our sacred mother") is a Nahua name for the Moon (Milbrath 2014) and is related to the Virgin of Guadalupe. Compare this to Our Mother (above).

Ox Stealer:

"Ox Stealer" and "Ox Seeker" are Hungarian names for Venus as the morning star.

Owl:

"Mil-muliyan" is a Kamilaroi name for Venus as the evening star (Fuller, Norris, and Trudgett 2014). Compare this to Eaglehawk (above).

Packarnepenne:

"Packarnepenne" is a Tasmanian name for Mars (Gantevoort 2015). Packarnepenne is the husband of Lorenepener (Pollux)

Panj:

"Panj" is a Persian name for Jupiter (Kotyk 2019).

Panyal:

This is an Awabakal name for the Sun (Threlkeld 1834, Lissarrague 2006).

Parled:

This is a Tasmanian name for Saturn (Gantevoort 2015).

Parnuen:

"Parnuen" is a Palawa name for the Sun (Hamacher 2011). Parnuen and his wife the moon (see Vena, below), dropped seashells into the sea which became Tasmania. Compare this to Punywin (see below).

"Parnuen" is a Nuenone name for the Sun (Gantevoort 2015).

Parrumpum:

“Parrumpum” is a Mara and Moporr name for Mars (Hamacher 2011).

Pasang:

This is a Tibetan name for Venus (Johnson-Groh 2013).

Passing Lunar Mansions:

This is a Chinese name, “Zhen Star” (填星) for the planet Saturn from the Huangyou culture (1052 C.E.).

Paternal Aunt:

“Makhadzi” is a Venda name for the Moon (Alcock 2014).

Paths Moon:

“Dibatsela (di phalana)” is a Langa Ndebele name for the Moon in November (Alcock 2014). The Impala make paths (tsela) as they follow each other around in mating rituals, and these become strings of pools when it rains.

“Diba-tsela” is a Northern Sotho name for the Moon in November or December (Alcock 2014). It is also translated as “fountains of the road”.

Penpa:

This is a Tibetan name for Saturn (Johnson-Groh 2013).

Peter:

This is a Xerénte name for the Moon (Dechend 1975).

Pexison:

“Pexison” is a Wsanec name for the Moon. This is the moon of the opening of hands, which marks the time of flowers blooming and the beginning of spring.

Phaethon:

This Greek name for Jupiter, “Phaëton” (“brilliant one”) is listed in *De Natura Rerum Liber (“book on the nature of things*”) by Isidori Hisapensis (Isidore of Seville, ca 560 – 636 C.E.). This is listed in Edward Sherburne’s *Sphere of Marcus Manilius* in 1675 and attributes it to the Greek philosopher Plato (428 – 347 B.C.E.). John Hill lists it as “Phaethon” in his *Urania* in 1754. Phaethon the son of Helios, the charioteer who drove the Sun across the sky.

Phainon:

“Phainon” (“shining one”) is a Greek name for Saturn (Beck 1986). Phainon or Phaenon is the Greek God of the planet Saturn.

Phanes:

This Greek name for the Sun was listed in John Hill's *Urania* in 1754. Phanes was a Greek Goddess of light.

Phoebus:

This is an aspect of the Greek God Apollo and is used as a name for the Sun. It was listed in Edward Sherburne's *Sphere of Marcus Manilius* in 1675. Phoebus means "bright".

Phosphorus:

This is a Greek name ("bringer of light") for Venus as a morning star (Beck 1986, Kelley & Milone 2011). It was listed in Edward Sherburne's Sphere of Marcus Manilius in1675 and in John Hill's *Urania* in 1754. Phosphorus was a minor Goddess of the morning star considered to be an aspect of Aphrodite. Compare this to Eosphorus (see above).

Phurbu:

This is a Tibetan name for Jupiter (Johnson-Groh 2013).

Piclaeus:

This name for Jupiter was listed in John Hill's *Urania* in 1754. Compare this to Sherburne's "Picheus" (see God of Life, above).

Picture:

Marie Trevelyan's *Folk-Lore and Folk-Stories of Wales* (1909) lists "Llun" ("picture or drawing") as a Welsh name for the crescent Moon.

Pig Star:

"Bittoéng Bawi" is a Mandar name for Venus. This star is usually used by mountain people as a cautious sign because pigs will come out looking for food and that the Sun will rise about an hour later after it appears on the horizon.

"Bintoéng Bawi" is a Makassar name for Venus as the evening starÔhashi and Orchiston2021, Ammarell 2007).

Piki:

This is a Kaurna name for the Moon used in eastern Kaurna communities (Hamacher 2015). The Kaurna also call it Kakirra (see above).

Pilzintecuhtli:

Pilzintecuhtli ("prince lord") is a Mayan name for the Sun (Milbrath 2014). This appears to be a nocturnal aspect of the Sun.

Pira:

"Pira" is a Nunkunu name for the Moon (Clarke 2015). Pira was greedy, so the people coaxed him up into a tree and encouraged him to climb higher. Eventually they cut down the tree which left Pira in the sky.

Pirua:

This is a Quechua name for Jupiter (Kelley & Milone 2011).

Pisim:

The Ininew name for the Sun is Pisim or Tipiskawi Pisim.

The Anishinabe name for the Moon is Tibiki Keesis.

Plentiful Moon:

This Zulu Moon "uNdasa", "Undasa", "Uandasa" or "Ndasa" is the Moon in summer when the first crops have ripened (Alcock 2014). It is also known as the "Food Abundance Moon" or the "Moon When People are Weary of Green Mealies".

"eyoKwindla" or "uKwindla" is a Xhosa name for the Moon in March (Alcock 2014). The earliest grain is ripening.

Kwêlawêla (ditlhare)" is a Langa Ndebele name for the Moon in December (Alcock 2014). Certain berries are beginning to ripen, and a person may come across a bountiful supply.

Po:

This Mayan glyph represents the Moon (Milbrath 2019).

This is a Poqomchi', Q'eqchi, and Poqomam name for the Moon (Milbrath 2019).

Pod Moon:

"eyoMdumba" is a Xhosa name for the Moon in February (Alcock 2014). The Sweet Thorn (Acacia karroo) seed pods are swelling.

Potak´ae:

This is a Toba name for Venus as the morning star (Gómez 2011).

Potbellied Star:

"Katés Lukwetáh" is a Wichi name for Venus (Mariani, Gómez and Benitez 2017).

Poteris:

This Egyptian name for the Sun was listed in John Hill's *Urania* in 1754.

Prajapati:

This is a Vedic name for Saturn (Kelley & Milone 2011). Prajapati, whose name means "lord and protector of creation", is a creator God related to Brahma.

Precursor:

"Ai!guna" is a Khoikhoi name for Venus as the morning star (Dechend 1975).

Pregnant:

This Latin name for Mars, “Gravidus”, is listed in Edward Sherburne’s *Sphere of Marcus Manilius* in 1675.

Principal:

“Mayor” is a Quechua name for the Moon (Urton 1981). It is also known as “Warmi Mayor” (see Principal Wife, below).

Principal Queen:

“Coya Capac” or “Colla Capac” (“principal queen” or “noble queen”) is a Quechua name for the Moon (Urton 1981). NOTE: When the Moon is in its first quarter it is called “Qholla”.

Principal Wife:

“Warmi Mayor” (“principal wife” or “principal concubine”) a Quechua name for the Moon (Urton 1981). It is also known simply as “Mayor” (see Principal, above).

Pugganoobrahah:

“Pugganoobrahah” is a Paredarerme name for the Sun (Gantevoort 2015).

Pugsu:

This is a Guna name for Venus (Dechend 1975). Pugsa is a great left-handed hunter.

Pulling Out the Dawn:

“Khoho motsho” is a Venda name Venus as the morning star (Alcock 2014).

Puma:

The puma is used to represent the Sun in central Mexican art and in parts of the Mayan culture (Milbrath 1999, 2019).

Pumpkins Flowering:

“Ntsinga” is a Bhaca name for the Moon in December (Alcock 2014).

“uNtsinga” is a Mpondo name for the Moon in December (Alcock 2014).

“uNtsinga” or “uNtsinde” is a Mfengu name for the Moon in December (Alcock 2014).

Punchao o Wilca:

This is a Northern Andean name for the Sun.

Punywin:

This is a Neunone name for the Sun (Gantevoort, Hamacher, and Lischick 2016, Gantevoort 2017). Punywin is the husband of the Moon, Venna (see below).

Purvaphagunibhava:

“Purvaphagunibhava” is a Hindu name for Jupiter listed by W. Brennand in his *Hindu Astronomy* in 1896.

Put on Top:

“Nkwekweti” or “Inkwekeweti” is a Swazi name for the Moon in May (Alcock 2014). This is when maize is being reaped.

Qorrax:

This is a Somali name for the Sun.

Queen of Heaven:

“M’lecheth Hashomayim” is a Hebrew name for Venus (Rubin 2019). Compare this to Lady of the Heavens (see Innana, above).

Quetzalcoatl:

This Mayan God is associated with the planet Venus and is represented by a feathered serpent image (Carlson 2005, Milbrath 2015). Quetzalcoatl is a hero who descended into the underworld for eight days and was transformed into the morning star.

Quoll:

“Mityan” (“quoll”) is the Boorong name for the Moon (Stanbridge 1857, Morieson 1999, Hamacher and Frew 2010). Mityan falls in love with one of Unurgunite’s wives and tries to seduce her. Unurgunite defeats him and Mityan has been wandering the sky ever since. A quoll is a carnivours marsupial native to Australia and New Guinea.

Ra:

Ra is an Egyptian God of the Sun.

This is a Māori name for the Sun (Harris et al 2013).

Ra’a:

This is a Polynesian name for the Sun (Edwards 2015).

This is a Raivavae name for the Sun (Edwards 2015).

Radiant:

This name for Mercury, “Stilbon”, is listed in John Hill’s Urania in 1754. Hill translates it as “radiant or bright” but does not identify the culture it came from.

Rangawhenua:

This is a Māori name for Mars (Harris et al 2013).

Rava:

“Rava” or “Rana” is a Hausa name for the Sun (Holbrook 2020). Rava is a mother who chases a boy (see Yaro=eiruo, below) about the sky.

Re:

This is the Egyptian God of the Sun (Dobek). Re was their creator God.

Recorder of the Night:

“Imbal’ubusuku” is a Xhosa name for Jupiter (Alcock 2014).

Red Billed Hornbill:

“Kholwane” or “Kolwane” is a Swazi name for the Moon in July (Alcock 2014). Compare this to the Zulu Moon When the Yellow Billed Kite Lays its Eggs (above).

Red Eye:

“Matamea” is a Rapanui name for Mars (Edwards, Edwards, and D Ans 2018).

Red Kangaroo:

“Maalu” is a Kokatha and Ngalea name for Jupiter (Leaman and Hamacher 2014, Leaman, Hamacher, and Carter 2016).

This is a Kamilaroi name for Mercury (Hamacher and Banks 2019).

Red Parrot Feather Headdress:

This is a Ho kod ke and Haliti-Paresi name for the Sun (Urton 2016).

This is a Tapirapé name for the Sun who wears a red parrot feather headdress (Urton 2016). The Sun is the brother of the Moon and slapped his sister’s face with genipa (a blue-black vegetable dye) because of her sexual misbehavior, leaving her face stained.

Red Siren:

This is a Tepehuán and K’iche name for the Moon (Milbrath 2014). Red Siren is a lunar Goddess associated with menstruation.

Red Star:

“Tsahal k’anal” is a Tzotzil name for Mars (Milbrath 1999). NOTE: They also use this name for Arcturus and they use the generic term “red stars” for all planets.

“Manggala” or “Bentang Beureum” is a Bantenese name for Mars.

Red Stars:

This is a K’iche name for any planets in the sky (Milbrath 1999).

Red Warrior:

The planet Mars is represented in the Japanese astrological Tejaprabhā cult as a four-armed red warrior.

Reddish Face:

“Matamemea” is a Samoan name for Mars (Fitisemanu 2022).

Redite:

This is a Suku Bali name for the Sun (Kelley & Milone 2011).

Renewal:

“Atenouxtio” is a Gaulish name for the new Moon or waxing moon (Boutet 2001).

Rephan:

This Greek name for Saturn was listed in Edward Sherburne’s *Sphere of Marcus Manilius* in 1675 and in John Hill’s *Urania* in 1754. Sherburne describes this as an Egyptian name, attributes it to 2nd century Greek writer Achilles Tatius, and translates it as “Deus Temporis” (“God of Time”).

Returner:

“//kxab”, “//Khab”, or “//Khãb” is a Khoikhoi (Cape Nama and Korana) name for the Moon (Alcock 2014, Slotegraaf 2013). Variations include “Kham” or “Khab” (Hammond-Tooke 1893, Slotegraaf 2013).

Rhambamme:

This is a Venda name for the Moon in April (Alcock 2014).

Rhinoceros:

The Naron see the Sun as a rhinoceros which is killed at sunset and eaten and reborn the next day from a shoulder blade (Alcock 2014).

Ri:

A Chinese name for the Sun is “Ri” (日).

Ripening Moon:

“chak’ajic” is a K’iche name for the waxing gibbous Moon (Milbrath 1999).

Rohineya:

“Rohineya” is a Hindu name for Mercury listed by W. Brennand in his *Hindu Astronomy* in 1896.

Rongo:

This is a Māori name for Saturn (Harris et al 2013).

Rongwanyane:

This is a Northern Sotho name for Venus as the evening star (Alcock 2014).

Rooster’s Star:

This Estonian planet “Kikkatäht” is Venus as the morning star (Kuperjanov 2006).

Rrá-dô:

“Rrá-dô” is a Karajá name for the Moon (De Freita Mourão 2009).

Sagmegar:

In the Babylonian MUL.APIN tablets the planet Jupiter is listed as “Sagemar”. In the Astrological Reports to the Kings it appears as SAG.ME.GAR. The meaning of this term is uncertain. In the Astrological Reports to Assyrian Kings it is listed as “dSAG.ME.GAR” (Hunger 1992).

Sagolsen:

This is a Meitei name for Jupiter.

Saint John the Baptist:

This German name was assigned to Venus by German uranographer Julius Schiller (c. 1580 – 1627) who replaced the "pagan" names of constellations with Biblical and early Christian figures. It was listed in Edward Sherburne's *Sphere of Marcus Manilius* in 1675 and in John Hill's *Urania* in 1754.

Saint Sun:

This is a Romanian name for the Sun (Ottescu 2009). He is viewed as a beautiful man with a brilliant face who rides a buffalo until noon (as he is going uphill) and a horse into the afternoon, and a lion into the evening. Some hold that he rides a lion all day.

Saint Thomas:

This is a Tzotzil name for Venus (Milbrath 1999).

Salbatanu:

In the Babylonian MUL.APIN tablets the planet Mars is listed as "Salbatanu". In the Astrological Reports to the Kings it is listed as "Salbatanu" or "dsal-bat-a-nu" (Parpola 1993). In the Astrological Reports to Assyrian Kings the planet Mars is listed as "Salbatanu" and "dsal-bat-an-nu" (Hunger 1992). In the Great Star List K 2067 it is listed as "dsal-bat-a-nu".

"Salbatānu" is a Chaldean name listed in the *Great Star List* for Mars (Belmonte Esteve 2018). Belmonte Esteve translates this as "constantly portending pestilence".

Samas:

In the Babylonian MUL.APIN tablets the Sun is listed as "dUTU" or "Samas". The Akkadian name is "Šamaš" (Leitz 2019).

San Salvador:

This is a Tzotzil (San Andrés Larraínzar) name for the Sun (Milbrath 1999).

Śanaiścara:

"Śanaiścara" is a Hindu name for Saturn (Kelley & Milone 2011, Kotyk 2017).

Sanchir:

This is a Mongolian name for Saturn.

Sandwela:

This is a Tsonga name for the Moon in May (Alcock 2014).

Saniscara:

This is a Suku Bali name for Saturn (Kelley & Milone 2011).

Sar:

This is a Mongolian name for the Moon.

SAR.ME.GAR:

This is a Babylonian name for Jupiter.

Šaš:

“Šaš” is a Persian name for Venus (Kotyk 2019).

Saturday Planet:

“Thangia” (ꯊꯥꯡꯖ ꯊꯥꯒꯤꯌ) is a Meitei name for Saturn.

Satiated Moon:

This Zulu Moon “uNgulazibuya” is the Moon in early March (Alcock 2014) and is also known as the “Moon When Threshing Places are Being Prepared for Use” and “Moon When the Cattle Become Satiated and Want to Lie Down When Being Driven Home for the Night”.

“Bimbidwane” is a Swazi name for the Moon in January (Alcock 2014). Compare this to the Langa Ndebele “Do Not Give Me, I Am Satiated” (see above).

“Semphe-ke-khotše” is a Langa Ndebele name for the Moon in March (Alcock 2014). The land is now plentiful. This specifically translates as “do not give me, I am satiated).

“Se mphe, ki khotshe” or “Semphêke-khothše” is a Northern Sotho name for the Moon in April (Alcock 2014).

Satrs:

This is an Etruscan name for Saturn (Rjabchikov 2014).

Satrughna:

Satrughna is a Hindu name for Mercury from the Ramayana (Bhagwath 2019).

Saturnus:

This is a Latin name for Saturn (Dekker 2016).

Sauelios:

This is a Gaulish name for the Sun (Boutet 2001).

Šawelia:

This is a Hittite name for the Sun (Rjabchikov 2014). Rjabchikov lists the variation “Sulia”.

Sbg:

This is an Egyptian name for Mercury (Dobek). The meaning is unknown.

Scarlet Macaw:

This bird represents the midday Sun in Colonial Mayan skies (Milbrath 1999). Sometimes it is depicted as carrying a torch.

Schabtai:

This Hebrew name for Saturn was listed in Edward Sherburne's *Sphere of Marcus Manilius* in 1675, and in John Hill's *Urania* in 1754. Sherburne translates this as "Saturatio seu Quies" ("saiety or rest").

Schaoro:

This Chaldean name for the Moon was listed in Edward Sherburne's *Sphere of Marcus Manilius* in 1675 and was listed in John Hill's *Urania* in 1754.

Schemash:

This Hebrew name for the Sun was listed in Edward Sherburne's *Sphere of Marcus Manilius* in 1675 and John Hill's *Urania* in 1754.

Schemso:

This Chaldean name for the Sun was listed in Edward Sherburne's *Sphere of Marcus Manilius* in 1675 and in John Hill's *Urania* in 1754. Sherburne also lists the Arabic name "El Schems" (see above).

Scorpion:

This is a Lacandon name for Venus (Milbrath 1999).

Scratch With a Hoe:

"Mphandula" is a Bhaca name for the Moon in August (Alcock 2014).

"umPhanda" is a Mpondo name for the Moon in September (Alcock 2014).

"Phando" is a Venda name for the Moon in January (Alcock 2014).

Scribe:

This Hebrew name for Mercury, "Choteb", was listed in Edward Sherburne's *Sphere of Marcus Manilius* in 1675.

Sĕ:

"Sĕ" is a Persian name for Mars (Kotyk 2017).

Sea King Star:

"Kaiousei" (海王星（かいおうせい) is a Japanese name for Neptune.

Seer of All Things:

This Arabic name for the Sun, "Dai Usar" and "Dusares", was listed in John Hill's *Urania* in 1754.

Seêtêbosigo:

“Seêtêbosigo”, “Seètèbosigo”, “Seetebosigo”, or “Etabosigo” is a Tswana name for the Moon in June (Alcock 2014). The translation is unclear, but this is when it is so cold that it is not possible to travel at night (go eta bosigo).

Sehez:

“Sehez” or “Sesach” are listed as Chaldean names for Mercury in Edward Sherburne’s *Sphere of Marcus Manilius* in 1675. Sherburne attributes this to 5th century grammarian Hesychius of Alexandria.

Sekanwane:

This is a Tsonga name for the Moon in September (Alcock 2014).

Sekgopetšane:

This is a Northern Sotho name for Venus as the evening star (Alcock 2014).

Sekopadilalêlo:

This is a Tswana name for Venus as the evening star (Alcock 2014).

Selene:

“Selene” is a Greek name for the Moon (Beck 1986) which appears in Homer’s *Iliad* and *Odyssey* (Theodossiou et al 2011). Selene was the Titan Goddess of the Moon.

Semo:

This Latin name for Mercury appears in Edward Sherburne’s *Sphere of Marcus Manilius* in 1675 and was listed in John Hill’s *Urania* in 1754. Sherburne describes this name as “quia ferein infimis collocatus” (“because he was almost placed in the lowest place”) and attributes it to French scholar Joseph Justus Scaliger (1540 - 1609).

Sen:

“Sen” is a Uanana name for both the Sun and the Moon (De Freita Mourão 2009).

Senior Star:

This is a Tzotzil (Zinacantán) name for Jupiter (Milbrath 1999).

Separator:

“Mopitlo” is a Northern Sotho name for the Moon in May (Alcock 2014). This is the beginning of winter.

Serpent Fang Moon:

“Dzay can u” is a Yucatec name for the first quarter of the Moon (Milbrath 2019).

Seth:

This is an Egyptian name for Mercury (Dobek date n/k, Kelley and Milone 2011). Seth or Set was the Egyptian God of war and storms. He appears in a text from the time of Ramses VI as “Seth in the evening twilight, a god in the morning twilight”.

Shading the Eyes:

This Zulu Moon "uMasingana", "Umasingana", or "Masingana" is the Moon in summer when the Sun is low on the horizon, and you must shade your eyes when searching for bees or new pumpkins (Alcock 2014). It is also known as the "Moon When People Look Searchingly Below the Bearing Pumpkin Vines" or the "Searching About Moon".

Shahar:

In the Dictionary of Deities and Demons in the Bible, Shahar is a God representing Venus as the morning star(van der Toom et al 1999).

Shakok:
This is a Meitei name for Uranus.

Shalim:

In the Dictionary of Deities and Demons in the Bible, Shalim is a God representing Venus as the evening star (van der Toom et al 1999).

Shamash:

This is an Akkadian name for the Sun (Dechend 1975). Kelley & Milone (2011) list this as Babylonian. He is the son of the Moon God Sin (see below).

Shamei:

This is a Meitei name for Neptune.

Shani:

"Shani" or "Sani" is the Hindu name for Saturn (Bhagwath 2019), which is one of their Navagraha (nine planets). Shani is known as the God of misfortune.

She in the Middle of the Cenote:

This is Yucatec name for the Moon (Milbrath 1999). A cenote is a well.

She of the Bells:

Coyolzauhqui ("she of the bells") is an Aztec name for the Moon (Milbrath 2014). Coyolzauhqui is the sister of Huitzilopochtli (see Hummingbird of the South, above). Huitzilopochtli decapitates his sister with the Fire Serpent Xiuhcoatl and her head becomes the Moon.

Shepherd's Star:

This is an archaic English name for the planet Venus listed in R. H. Allen's *Star Names* in 1899.

"Steaua Ciobanului" is a Romanian name for Venus (Ottescu 2009). Note: This is also used as a name for Polaris.

Shining God:

This is a Norse name for the Sun from the *Grimnismal* (Etheridge 2012).

Shining Star:

“Wiwa Kalemero” (“shining star”) is the Lokono name for Jupiter.

This Hebrew name for Mercury, “Cochab” or “Cochau”, was listed in Edward Sherburne’s Sphere of Marcus Manilius in 1675. It was listed in John Hill’s *Urania* in 1754 as “Cochan”.

Shinje Dakpo:

This is a Tibetan astrological name for Saturn (Johnson-Groh 2013). Shinje Dakpo is the son of the Sun and the Lord of Death.

Sholpan:

This is the Kazakh name for Venus.

Shukra:

“Shukra”, “Sukra”, or “Shukracharya” is the Hindu name for Venus (Kelley & Milone 2011, Bhagwath 2019), which is one of their Navagraha (nine planets). Sukra is known as the “mentor of demons”. Kotyk (2019) lists it as “Śukra”.

“Sukra” or “Shukra” is a Chakma name for Venus.

Sibaya:

“Sibaya” is a Nias name for Venus.

Side Dish Moon:

“Shishishebo” or “Šiša šebo” is a Northern Sotho name for the Moon in May (Alcock 2014). This is a reference to sheshebo (“side dish”) which is beans as they are ripe this month.

Silver Star:

“Ch’aska Plata” is a Quechua name for Venus as the evening star (Urton 1981).

Sin:

This is a Babylonian name for the Moon listed in the MUL.APIN tablets (Hunger and Pingree 1989). In the Astrological Reports to the Kings, it is listed as “Sin” (Hunger 1992, Parpola 1993, Kelley & Minone 2011). Sin is a Moon God believed to be the father of the Sun.

Sina:

This is a Polynesian name for the Moon (Kelley & Milone 2011).

Sipper:

“Al-Ǧuġmah” (‘the sip”) or “Al-Ǧuġġāmah” (“the sipper”) is an Bedouin name for the planet Venus They tell their children to wait until Venus sets before they drink their milk. Another version involves telling children to drink their milk before Venus drinks it.

Sister of the Sun:

The Apinajé see the Moon as the sister of the Sun (Urton 2016).

The Tapirapé see the Moon as the sister of the Sun (Urton 2016). The Sun (see Red Parrot Feather Headdress, above) slapped his sister's face with genipa (a blue-black vegetable dye) because of her sexual misbehavior, leaving her face stained.

The Conibo see the Moon as the sister of the Sun (Urton 2016).

The Aja Guarani saw the Moon as the sister of the Sun (Urton 2016). The Moon is also the Sun's wife.

The Inca saw the Moon as the sister of the Sun (Urton 2016). The Moon is also the Sun's wife.

Sister Suns:

This is a Tiwi name for the Sun (Clarke 2009, Hamacher and Visuvanathan 2018). The twins are Wuriupranala (Wurriyupungala) and Murupiangkala, who are daughters of the creator, Mudungkala. Wuriupranala carries a torch across the sky and the ochre that she powders herself with falls off at sunset and sunrise, coloring the sky. In some versions of the story the sisters alternate in carrying the torch across the sky.

Sixteenth Moon:

Izayoi zuki (十六夜月) is a Japanese name for the sixteenth Moon in their lunar calendar. It is also translated as Hesitating Moon or Waiting for Twilight Moon.

Skanda:

This is a Cambodian name for Mars found at Angkor Wat (Kelley & Milone 2011). This is depicted as a figure in a chariot drawn by a peacock.

Sleeping Moon:

Namachi zuki (寝待月) is a Japanese name for the waning Moon.

Small Bird.

"Wuggul" ("a small bird") is a Kamilaroi name for Saturn (Ridley 1875).

Small Black Wildebeest:

"Pudungwana" or "Pulungoana" is a Basotho name for the Moon in November (Alcock 2014).

Small Impala:

"Mphalane" is a Basotho name for the Moon in October (Alcock 2014).

"Diphalane" or "Phalane" is a Tswana name for the Moon in October (Alcock 2014).

Small Ragwort Moon:

"eyeDwara" or "eyeDwarha" is a Xhosa name for the Moon in October (Alcock 2014). This ragwort species is flowering.

Snake Star:

“Kan ‘ek” is a Yucatec name for Venus (Milbrath 1999). “Kan” means both “snake” and “four” and “’ek” means both “star” and “black”, so this can also be interpreted as “snake black”, “four star”, and “four black”.

Sol:

This is a Latin name for the Sun (Dekker 2016). This appears in editions of the *Revised Aratus Latinus* (8th century).

This is a Norse and Teutonic name for the Sun (Etheridge 2012, Bender 2020). Sol is the daughter of Mundilfaeri. The Gods become angry that she is named for a celestial body and she is made to draw the chariot of the Moon across the sky. Sól is used in Scandinavian languages, though Sunna (see below) is used in poetry.

Solbon:

This is a Buryat name for Venus (Dechend 1975). Solbon is a protector God who is particularly fond of horses.

Soli:

This is a Polynesian name for the Sun (Kelley & Milone 2011).

Soma:

Soma is a Hindu God of the Moon (Kelley & Milone 2011, Bhagwath 2019) and one of their Navagraha (nine planets). He is also known as Chandra (see above).

Something Which is Bright:

“Kgwedi” or “Ngwedi” (“something which is bright, pleasing, and soothing”) is a Northern Sotho name for the Moon (Alcock 2014). This was created from a ball of clay and stones. The Sun eventually took the Moon as his wife, but has a hyena eat a little of her each day (waning moon), leaving a little so that she can grow again (waxing moon). Compare this to the Venda “Nwedzi” (above) and the Sotho and Tswana “Nwegdi” (above).

“Kgwedi” or “Ngwedi” is a Tswana name for the Moon (Alcock 2014). Compare this to the Venda “Nwedzi” (above) and the Sotho and Tswana “Nwegdi” (above).

Son of Brghu:

This is a Vedic name for the planet Venus as listed in the Gargasamhitā (Brown 2014).

Son of Pollux:

This is a Latin name for Saturn which appears Edward Sherburne’s *Sphere of Marcus Manilius* in 1675, which he attributes to 5th century Latin writer Fabius Planciades Fulgentius.

Sores:

This is a Khoikhoi (Cape Nama) and Korana name for the Sun (Alcock 2014).

Southern Star:

Sawanachak (“southern star”) is the Ininew name for Jupiter.

Shawan Anung (“southern star”) is the Anishinable name for Jupiter.

Spharphara:

This Chaldean name for Venus was listed Edward Sherburne’s *Sphere of Marcus Manilius* in 1675 and was listed in John Hill’s *Urania* in 1754.

Spotted One:

“/garubeb” is a Khoikhoi name for the Moon (Alcock 2014).

Sprouting:

This Zulu Moon “uMfumfu”, “Umfumfu”, “Umfuntu” or “Mfumfu” is the Moon in the spring when the mealies begin to hide in the ground (Alcock 2014). It is also known as “Summer Moon When the Growing Mealies and Mabele are Beginning to Rise” or “Sprouting Moon”.

Squint Eyed Lord:

This is a Lacandon name for the Sun (Milbrath 1999). The Squint Eyed Lord is husband of Ixchel (see above) the Moon, who is the daughter of the creator, Hachäkyum.

Standing Moon:

Tachimachi zuki (立待月) is a Japanese name for the full Moon. It is also known as the Staying Moon.

Star:

The Mocoví call Venus “el Lucero”, meaning “the star” (Mudrik 2011). Compare this to the Ch’ol “Lucero” (see Luminary One, above).

“Te Fetu” (“the star”) is a Tuvaluan name for Venus

Star at Whose Rising the Men Run Away:

“aogura //hab” is a Khoikhoi name for Venus as the morning star (Dechend 1975, Alcock 2014). This is meant to mean men running away from illicit sexual intercourse, not the star itself.

Star Carrying the Sun:

“Bittoéng Pambawa Allo” is a Mandar name for Venus. This is a sign that the Sun will rise about an hour later.

Star of Akkad:

This is an Assyrian name for Saturn listed by the diviner Rašil (Belmonte Esteve 2018).

Star of Beast:

“Žvėrinė” is a Lithuanian name for Venus.

Star of Beast Major:

“Žvėrinė didėji” is a Lithuanian name for Saturn.

Star of Beast Minor:

“Žvėrinė mažoji” is a Lithuanian name for Mars.

Star of Al Hawdan:

“Nağmat al-Hawdān” (جمة الهودان) is an Bedouin name for the planet Venus. Al Hawdan is an Arabic tribe. They use this to determine the time to pasture camels.

Star of Amurru:

This is an Assyrian name for Mars listed by diviner Rašil (Belmonte Esteve 2018).

Star of Dawn:

This is a Bamileke name for Venus as the Morning Star.

Star of Elam:

This Chaldean star “mul min.ma” is listed in the *Great Star List* (Koch-Westenholz 1995) but the stars have not been identified. It also appears on this list as “kur.nim.ma[ki]” (“twelve stars of Elam”). Elam was an ancient civilization centered in the far west and southwest of modern-day Iran. Belmonte Esteve (2018) writes that this is an attribute of Nergal, a God associated with the planet Mars.

Star of Evening:

“Wamso nan ut revere” is a Melsisi name for Venus as the evening star (Ramik 2019).

Star of Heracles:

This is a Greek name for Mars listed by Aristotle (Belmonte Esteve 2018). Hellenistic Egyptian writer Petosiris used this name for Mars.

Star of Hercules:

This Latin name for Mars, “Stella Herculis” was listed by Ptolemy and Pliny (Belmonte Esteve 2018) and was listed in Edward Sherburne’s *Sphere of Marcus Manilius* in 1675 and in John Hills *Urania* in 1754. Macrobius lists this as a Chaldean name for Mars. Sherburne attributes this name to Pliny the Elder and to 2nd century Greek writer Achilles Tatius.

Star of Juno:

This Latin name for the planet Venus, “Iunonis Stella”, was listed Edward Sherburne’s *Sphere of Marcus Manilius* in 1675. It was listed in John Hill’s *Urania* in 1754 as “Junonis Stella”.

Star of Love:

“Iteri n Tayri” is a Ghomaras name for Venus.

Star of Morning:

“Enkima y’ogotuko” is an Abagusii name for Venus as the Morning Star.

“Wamso roworen” is a Melsisi name for Venus as the morning star (Ramik 2019).

Star of Nemesis:

This Latin name for Saturn, “Nemesis Stella”, is listed in Edward Sherburne’s *Sphere of Marcus Manilius* in 1675. John Hill lists it under the Greek name “Nemesios Aster” in his *Urania* in 1754.

Star of Osiris:

This Greek name for Saturn, “Osiridis Stella”, appears Edward Sherburne’s *Sphere of Marcus Manilius* in 1675, which he attributes to 2nd century Greek writer Achilles Tattius. Dechend (1975) lists it as “Osiridis Aster”.

Star of Revenge:

This Latin name for Saturn, “Stella Nemesios”, was listed in John Hill’s *Urania* in 1754.

Star of Subartu:

This is an Assyrian name for Mars listed by the diviner Šapiku of Borsippa (Belmonte Esteve 2018).

Star of Sunrise:

“Mtiebi” is a Georgian name for Venus (Simonia 2001).

Star of the Sun:

In the Babylonian MUL.APIN tablets the planet Saturn is listed as MUL dUTU (“star of the sun”).

Star of the Westland:

This is an Assyrian name for Saturn listed by the diviner Rašil (Belmonte Esteve 2018). It appears elsewhere as a name for the IAU constellation Aries.

Star of the Wet Season:

“Beorárrá-tainá is a Karajá name for Venus as the evening star (De Freita Mourão 2009).

Star Woman:

This is a Wichi name for Venus (Mariani, Gómez and Benitez 2017).

Stars:

In the Babylonian MUL.APIN tablets the planet Venus is listed as “Dilibat”. In the Astrological Reports to the Kings (c. 900 – 600 B.C.E.) it is listed as “MUL.dil-bat”, “dil.bat” or “ddil.bat” (Hunger 1992). In the Great Star List K 2067 it is listed as “mul dil.bat”. Kelley and Milone (2011) list it as dili-pát.

Stately Man:

The planet Jupiter is represented in the Japanese astrological Tejaprabhā cult as a stately man in court attire (Kotyk 2018).

Staying Moon:

Imachi zuki (居待月) is a Japanese name for the full Moon. It is also known as the Standing Moon.

Steady:

This Babylonian planet “mul udu.idim mul sag.us” is Saturn as listed in the Great Star List K 2067 (Koch-Westenholz 1995). It appears in the Astrological Reports to the Kings as “KAJJAMĀNU”, “Kaiamanu”, or “dUDU.IDIM.SAG.US” (Parpola 1993). In the Astrological Reports to the Assyrian Kings it is listed as “Kaiamanu” (Hunger 1992).

Step by Step:

This Latin name for Mars, “Gradivus” is listed in John Hill’s *Urania* in 1754. Gradivus was a surname of the God Mars.

Stilbon:

“Stilbon” (“glittering one”) is a Greek name for Mercury (Beck 1986).

Stingy One:

“Mopitla” is a Northern Sotho name for the Moon in June (Alcock 2014).

“Mopitlwê”, “Mopitlwe”, or “Mopitlo” is a Tswana name for the Moon in March (Alcock 2014). The translation of this term is disputed.

Strange:

In the Astrological Reports to the Kings the planet Mars is listed as “Sanumma” or “MUL.MIN-ma” (Parpola 1993). In the Astrological Reports to Assyrian Kings the planet Mars is listed as “Sanumma” and “MUL.MIN-ma” (Hunger 1992).

Strange Star:

This is an Assyrian name for Mars listed by Nabû-iqiša of Borsippa in the *Great Star List* (Belmonte Esteve 2018).

Stretch Out:

“Tosa” is a Basotho name for Jupiter (Alcock 2014). Alcock gives several interpretations of the translation, one being “stretching out” and another being “tugged around”.

Strike the Sun:

“Burtit Tuung Tirng” is a Mara and Moporr name for Jupiter (Clarke 2009).

Striking:

This Zulu Moon “uMandula”, “Umandula”, “Umpandu”, “uMandulo”, or “Mandulo” is the Moon in the period of spring when thunderstorms occur (Alcock 2014). It is also known as the “Moon of the Stinging Hot Sun, When Hoeing is Begun in the Fields” or “First Fields Moon”.

Sugar:

This is a Mongolian name for Venus.

Suixing:

“Suixing” or “Sui Hsing” is a Chinese name for Jupiter (Kelley & Milone 2011, Kotyk 2017).

Sukra:

This is a Suku Bali name for Venus (Kelley & Milone 2011).

Sulphur-Crested White Cockatoo:

This Boorong planet “Ginabongbearp” (“pulling up daylight”) is the planet Jupiter and is seen as a sulphur-crested white cockatoo (Stanbridge 1857, Morieson 1999, Hamacher and Frew 2010). He is the husband of Chargee Gnowee (see Elder Sister, above).

“Ginabonbearp” is a Wotjobaluk name for Jupiter (Hamacher 2011).

Sumes:

This Phoenician name for Mercury, “Sumes”, was listed in Edward Sherburne’s Sphere of Marcus Manilius in 1675. It was listed in John Hill’s *Urania* in 1754 as “Sumez”.

Sun:

“Agbadu” is a Jukun name for the Sun.

“Aho” is a Lolopuépué name for the Sun (Ramik 2019).

“Al” is a Melsisi name for the Sun (Ramik 2019).

“Asis” is a Kalenjin name for the Sun.

“Bifwr” is a Bodo name for the Sun.

“Chasoň” is an ancient Slovak name for the Sun. NOTE: This name has also been given to the star HAT-P-5.

“Chat’agha” is a Tsuut’ina name for the Sun (Cannon 2021).

“Fa’” is a Ts’ets’aut name for the Sun (Cannon 2021).

“Giizis” is an Ojibwe name for the Sun (Lee 2014).

“Hnub” or “Lub Hnub” is a Hmong name for the Sun.

“Hnyangh” is a Mein name for the Sun.

“Izuba” is a Tuareg name for the Sun.

“Laa” is a Sesivi name for the Sun (Ramik 2019).

“Matawari” is a Karo name for the Sun.

“Met” is a Netwar name for the Sun (Ramik 2019).

“Metakal” is a Melsisi name for the Sun (Ramik 2019).

“Mitgar” is a North Tanna name for the Sun (Ramik 2019).

“Mwereinyo” is a Baki name for the Sun(Ramik 2019).

“Na’aay” or “Saa” is an Ahtna name for the Sun (Cannon 2021).

“Na’oy” is a Holikachuk name for the Sun (Cannon 2021).

“Neiel” is a Larevat name for the Sun (Ramik 2019)

“Nén” or “Nomonkam” is a Erromanga name for the Sun (Ramik 2019).

“Ni” is a Zo name for the Sun.

“Nial” is a Wala-Rano name for the Sun (Ramik 2019).

“Ni’I” is a Dena’ina (Outer Inlet) name for the Sun (Cannon 2021).

“No’oy” is a Deg Hit’an name for the Sun (Cannon 2021).

“N’uyi” is a Dena’ina (Inland, Upper, and Cook Inlet) name for the Sun (Cannon 2021).

“Nu’uy” Dena’ina (Upper Cook Inlet) name for the Sun (Cannon 2021).

“Ojo” is an Esan name for the Sun.

“Ojo Anena” is an Ebira name for the Sun.

“Rā” is a Moriori name for the Sun.

“Rā” is a Rapanui name for the Sun.

“Rana” is a Hausa name for the Sun.

“Sa” is a Dakelh, Wet’suwet’en, Tse’khene, Sahtúotine, Tłı̨chǫ, Dene Tha’, and Dëne Sųłıné name for the Sun (Cannon 2021).

“Sa” is a Rotuman name for the Sun.

“Sā” or “Są̄” is a Kaska name for the Sun (Cannon 2021).

“Sā” is a Tahltan and Tsilhqot’in name for the Sun (Cannon 2021).

“Saa” is a Middle Tanana, Tanacross, Dane-zaa, and Northern Tutchone name for the Sun (Cannon 2021).

“Se” is a Northern Tutchone name for the Sun (Cannon 2021).

“Sha” is a Southern Tutchone name for the Sun (Cannon 2021).

“Shā” is a Tagish name for the Sun (Cannon 2021).

“Shama” is a Silt’e name for the Sun.

“Shree” is a Gwich’in (Alaska) name for the Sun (Cannon 2021).

“So” or “No’oy” are Koyukon names for the Sun (Cannon 2021).

“Solen” is the Danish name for the Sun.

“Sonnauos”, “Sonnauoa”, or “Sonnauon” is a Gaulish name for the Sun (Boutet 2001).

“Soriya” (ស្ងួរិយា) is a Khmer name for the Sun.

“Sree” or “Srii” are Gwich’in (Canada) names for the Sun (Cannon 2021).

“Sraa” is a Hän name for the Sun (Cannon 2021).

“Sro” is a Lower Tanana and Dichinanek’ Hwt’ana name for the Sun (Cannon 2021).

“Taái”, “Tai”, or “Nei Tai” is the Kiribati name for the Sun (Trussel and Groves 1978).

“Tash” is the O’odham name for the Sun.

“Yel” is a Dagaaba name for the Sun.

Sun Carrier:

This is a K’iche name for any planet that rises before the Sun (Milbrath 1999). Compare this to the K’iche “Carrier of the Day” (above).

Sun Eye Fire Macaw:

“Kinich Kakmo” is a Colonial period Mayan name for the Sun from the *Ritual of the Bacabs* (Milbrath 2019).

Sun Lord:

“Kinich Ahau” or “K’inich Ahaw” (“sun-faced lord”) is a Mayan name for the Sun in Classic and Post Classic texts (Milbrath 1999, Milbrath 2014).

Sun of the Day:

“Muhihu ʉmʉagʉ” is a Barasana name for the Sun (Hugh-Jones 2006).

Sun of the Night:

“Muhihu nyamiagʉ” is a Barasana name for the Moon (Hugh-Jones 2006).

Sun Passer:

This is a K’iche name for Venus (Milbrath 1999). This appears in the ancient tale of Popol Vuh.

Sun Star:

“Bintang Mataniari” is a Mandailing name for the Sun.

Sun Woman:

This is Wuriupranala, one of the Sun Sisters (see above) in Tiwi sky lore.

This is Ramindjeri name for the sun (Clarke 2009). She travels through the dwelling places of the dead at night, and the dead give her a red kangaroo skin which she wears when she rises in the morning.

Sunday Planet:

“Nongmaiching” (ᨸᩣᩢᨾᩮᨶᨷᨶᩥᩢ ᨸᨶᨾᩥ) is a Meitei name for the Sun.

Sunguti:

This is a Tsonga name for the Moon in summer, but the precise month is uncertain (Alcock 2014).

Sunna:

“Sunna”, “Snne”, or “Sunne” is the Anglo-Saxon name for the Sun (Bender 2020).

“Sunna” or “Tsunna” is the Icelandic name for the Sun (Bender 2020).

Sun’s Follower:

This Inuit (Greenland) name, “Seqernup Maleruartâ”, is Venus as the evening star (Kelley & Milone 2011).

Sun’s Liver:

This is an Apsáalooke name for the Moon. A three-legged rabbit shot the Sun with an arrow as it climbed into the sky. It fell wounded and the rabbit took the white of the Sun’s eyes to make the clouds, the black of its eyes to make the night sky, and its liver into the Moon.

Sun’s Maturity:

“Syijil k’ak’al” is a Tzotzil name for the Sun at noon (Milbrath 1999).

Sun’s Mother:

This is a Hopi name for the Moon.

Sun’s Officer:

This is a Zulu name for the Moon (Alcock 2014).

Sun’s Servant:

This is a Zulu name for the Moon (Alcock 2014).

Suroth:

This Egyptian name for Venus was listed Edward Sherburne’s *Sphere of Marcus Manilius* in 1675. This may be a variation of Astaroth (see above).

Śur:

This is an Etruscan name for the Sun (Rjabchikov 2014). Śur is the Sun, and Śuris or Śuri is a God of the Sun. Rjabchikov lists the variations “Su”, “Zu”, and “Za”.

Surya:

Surya is the Hindu name for the Sun (Kelley & Milone 2011, Bhagwath 2019), which is one of their Navagraha (nine planets).

“Śurya” is a Sanskrit name for the Sun (Rjabchikov 2014).

Swain’s Star:

“Swâna Steorra” is an Anglo-Saxon name for Venus as the evening star. It was called this as the swains drove their herds home when it appeared in the sky.

Swallow Pickings of Teeth Moon:

“Mavungalamite” or “Mavulangamithi” is a Swazi name for the Moon in December (Alcock 2014). It is derived from “vungula” (“to pick the teeth”) and “mita” (“to swallow”) and so translates as “to swallow pickings of teeth”.

Sweeper of the Path:

This is a Tzotzil name for Venus as the morning star (Milbrath 1999).

Swinging Star:

“Bintang Timan” (“swinging star” or “rocking star”) is an Iban name for the Venus.

Tabuáriki:

“Tabuáriki” is the Kiribati name for Jupiter (Trussel and Groves 1978).

Taero:

This is a Tahitian and Māori name for Mercury (Dechend 1975). He is a warrior figure.

Tafuyt:

“Tafuyt” is an Ayt Xebbac name for the Sun (Souag 2019).

Tail of Taoroinai:

“Shamei” (ꯁꯥꯃꯩ ꯊꯥꯒꯤ) is a Meitei name for Uranus. Taoroinai is the celestial dragon.

Taiyang:

“Taiyang” is a Chinese name for the Sun (Kotyk 2017).

Taiyin:

“Taiyin” is a Chinese name for the Moon (Kotyk 2017).

Take Off:

“Nthole” or “Nthole dipeu di leswe” (“put down and leave the seeds”) is a Northern Sotho name for the Moon in January (Alcock 2014). A variation is “Mma-nthole” (“take off mother”).

Tala:

This is a Tagalog name for Venus as the evening star. Tala is the Goddess of Stars.

T’äläkbal äkna’:

This is a Lacandon name for the full Moon (Milbrath 1999). It is related to their Moon Goddess Äkna’ (see above).

Taliesun the Light Giver:

Marie Trevelyan's *Folk-Lore and Folk-Stories of Wales* (1909) lists "Taliesun, the light giver" as a Welsh name for the Sun.

Tall Grass Moon:

"eyeMqungu" or "eyoMqungu" is a Xhosa name for the Moon in January (Alcock 2014). This is when the Giant Turpentine Grass (Cymbopogon Validus) or Thatching Grass (Hyparrhenia spp. Or umqungu) has matured.

Tamanuitera:

This is a Māori name for the Sun (Harris et al 2013).

Tamgaa'ga:

"Tamgaa'ga" is an Apinajé name for both Venus and Jupiter (Lima and De M. Figueirôa, 2007).

Tane:

This is a Māori name for the Sun (Kelley & Milone 2011). Tane is a youthful Sun God.

Tanit:

"Tanit", "Tanith", "Thanit", or "Tinit" was a Punic Goddess associated with the Moon (Holbrook 2020). Tanit was a war Goddess who was the consort of the solar God Baal-Hamon.

Tapir:

This is a Tupi Guarani name for the Moon (Lima and De M. Figueirôa, 2007).

Tapukitea:

This is a Tongan name for Venus.

Tārā:

This is a Tibetan astrological name for Venus (Johnson-Groh 2013). Tārā is the wife of Vrihaspati (see below). She was seduced by Candra (see above) and gave birth to Dkaye (see above). Vrihaspati punished Candra by causing him to lose his powers in the latter half of the month (waning moon).

Taran:

This name, "Taran" or "Tararnis" was listed for the planet Jupiter in Edward Sherburne's *Sphere of Marcus Manilius* in 1675 and in John Hill's Urania in 1754. Sherburne describes it as an "Antient German" name, and Hill describes it as "Tartaric".

Tarkhoni:

This is a Georgian name for Mars (Simonia 2001). This was the name of their God of War.

Tata Jurhiata:

"Tata Jurhiata" or "Jurhiata" are Purépecha names for the Sun. Juriata is a solar deity.

Taus:

This Chaldean name for Saturn was listed in Edward Sherburne's *Sphere of Marcus Manilius* in 1675.

Tawera:

This is a Māori name for Venus as a morning star (Harris et al 2013, Thompson 2019).

Te Petuu Ao:

Te Petuu Ao is the Anutan name for Venus as the morning star.

Tecciztecatl:

Tecciztecatl ("conch shell lord") is an Aztec name for the Moon (Milbrath 2014).

Tengeriin-van:

This is a Mongolian name for Uranus.

Tezcatlipoca:

This is an Aztec name for the Moon and is also associated with various planets (Milbrath 2015). Tezcatlipoca, whose name means "smoking mirror", is a God of the night, winds, the north, the earth, obsidian, and sorcery.

Thafumuwe:

"Thafumuwe" or "Thafumuhwe" is a Venda name for the Moon in March (Alcock 2014).

Thangja:

This is a Meitei name for Saturn.

That From Which Night Stories are Told:

"iMbhalibusuku" is a Xhosa name for Jupiter (Alcock 2014). It is seen as a fire around which people are gathered (Holt and Slotegraaf 2022).

That Which Crosses the Sky:

"iCandabusuku" is a Xhosa name for Jupiter (Alcock 2014).

Thin Porridge Moon:

"Mahlohlokwe" is a Northern Sotho name for the Moon in March (Alcock 2014).

Thirteenth Moon:

Jusanya tuki (十三夜月) is a Japanese name for the thirteenth Moon in their lunar calendar.

Thor:

This is an Anglo-Saxon name for Jupiter (Bender 2020). Thor was the God of Thunder and the son of Odin.

Threshing Ground Preparing Moon:

This Zulu Moon “Ungulazibuya” or “uNgúla-zibuya” is the Moon in March or April when they prepare the threshing grounds by removing surface debris (Alcock 2014).

Throwa:

This is a Yuin name for the Moon (Clarke 2009). Throwa was pursuing women represented by the Pleiades cluster in the IAU constellation Taurus: They fled into the sky by climbing a fishing line.

Thumbs Up:

This Latin name for Saturn, “Pollicis Proles”, was listed in John Hill’s *Urania* in 1754.

Thuras:

This Latin name for Mars is listed in Edward Sherburne’s *Sphere of Marcus Manilius* in 1675. Sherburne translates this as “quasi Thraum Deus” (“as the God of Thunder”) and attributes this to “Bochartus”.

Thursday Planet:

“Sagolshen” (ꯁꯥꯒꯣꯜꯁꯦꯟ ꯊꯄꯥꯡ) is a Meitei name for Jupiter.

Time of Canopus Moon:

“uCanzibe” is a Xhosa name for the Moon in May (Alcock 2014). uCanzibe (“shining brightly”) is their name for Canopus, which appears at this time and is also known by this name. It is also known as “ekaCanzibe” and “Inyanga kaCanzibe”.

Tin:

“Tin” or “Tins” are Etruscan names for Jupiter (Rjabchikov 2014). Tin is cognate with the Roman God Jupiter and the Greek God Zeus.

Tindo:

This is a Kaurna name for the Sun (Hamacher 2015).

Tir:

This is a 9th century Zoroastrian name for Mercury (Panaino 1999, Raffaelli 2017). In Zoroastrian astrology, they saw it as a General (spāhbed) of the East opposing and Sirius (Tištar). Kotyk (2019) lists “Tīr” as a Middle Persian name for Mercury. The Avestan version is “Tishtrya”, which was later Romanized to “Tir”. This is derived from the Old Persian “Tīriya”.

“Tir” or “Tira” is a Persian name for Mercury (Kelley & Milone 2011).

“Tīr” is a Sogdian and Northern Persian name for Mercury (Panaino 1999). Compare this to Tyr (below).

Tirng:

“Tirng” is a Mara and Moporr name for the Sun (Hamacher 2011). Bright stars were called Kakii Tirng, meaning “sisters of the Sun”.

Titan:

This name for the Sun was listed in Edward Sherburne's *Sphere of Marcus Manilius* in 1675. The Titans were the Greek deities that preceded the Olympians and were children of the primordial deities Uranus (heaven) and Gaea (earth).

Ti-ú:

"Ti-ú" is a Karajá name for the Sun (De Freita Mourão 2009).

Tiuriuri:

This is probably an Anutan name for Venus as the morning star.

Tjapara:

This is a Tiwi name for the Moon (Hamacher and Visuvanathan 2018). His face is scarred from a fight. He is carrying a torch.

Tjirntu:

This is a Kukatja name for the Sun (Clarke 2015).

Tlaloc:

This is a Mayan name for the planet Venus (Carlson 2005). Tlaloc was a goggle-eyed God of war and sacrifice. It was also known as Great Star (see above).

Tlazolteotl:

This is an Aztec Moon and childbirth Goddess (Milbrath 2014).

Tonah Leah:

"Tonah Leah" is a Toogee name for the Sun (Gantevoort 2015).

Tonatiuh:

Tonatiuh ("sun") is an Aztec name for the Sun (Milbrath 2014). It rarely appears in their mythology. Compare to Xochipilli (See Flower Prince, above) and Pilzintecuhtli (see Prince Lord, above). Carlson (2005) lists him as Olin Tonatiuh, the "Fifth Sun", who had to be revived each morning with the blood of sacrifices of battle captives.

Tonener:

This is a Palawa name for the Sun (Gantevoort, Hamacher, and Lischick 2016).

"Tonener" is a Tommeginne name for the Sun (Gantevoort 2015).

Toowerer:

"Toowerer" is a Pyemmairrerener name for the Moon (Gantevoort 2015).

Toubayuda:

This is a Carib name for Venus (Magaña, and Jara, 1982).

Towering in Strength:

“Ngongomela” is a Tsonga name for Venus as the morning star (Snedegar 1995).

Travelling Star:

“Wupu Manhatium” (“travelling star”) is the Djangadi name for Venus.

Traverser of the Night:

“Ingcand’ubusuku” is a Xhosa name for Jupiter (Alcock 2014).

Trembling Star:

This Latin name for the planet Saturn, “Stella Tremescosa” was listed in John Hill’s *Urania* in 1754.

Tshimedzi:

This is a Venda name for the Moon in October (Alcock 2014). This appears when their asterism Giraffe (“Tuda”) is in a certain position.

Tsukuyomi-no-mikoto:

Tsukuyomi-no-mikoto (月読命) is the Japanese Goddess of the Moon (Katsumata 2010).

Tuesday Planet:

“Leipakpokpa” (ꯂꯩꯄꯥꯀꯄꯄꯥ ꯑꯄꯥꯒꯤ) is a Meitei name for Mars.

Tuisco:

This is an Anglo-Saxon name for Mars (Bender 2020). Tuisco or Tiw is their God of War. Tuisco or Tiw was a God the formalities of war, such as treaties.

Tungu:

This is a Zande name for Venus as the evening star (Holbrook 2020). Tungu is the wife of the Moon.

Turan:

This is an Etruscan name for Venus (Rjabchikov 2014). Turan is cognate with the Greek Goddess Aphrodite.

Turms:

This is an Etruscan name for Mercury (Rjabchikov 2014). Turms is cognate with the Roman God Mercury.

Twin War Gods:

The Pueblo had Twin War Gods and plumed and horned serpents associated with rain, lightning, water and fertility, and Venus as the morning star (Carlson 2005).

Tyeluck:

This is a Gundungurra name for the Moon (Meridith 1989).

Tyr:

“Tyr” is a Sogdian name for Mercury (Kotyk 2017). Compare this to Tīr (above).

U:

This is a Mayan word for “Moon” or “month” (Milbrath 2019).

UDU.IDIM.SAG.US:

In the Babylonian MUL.APIN tablets the planet Saturn is listed as “UDU.IDIM.SAG.US”.

uGogode:

This is a Mfengu name for the Moon in August (Alcock 2014).

uKhukhulamungu:

This is a Southern Ndebele name for the Moon in September (Alcock 2014).

uMbozisi:

This is a Southern Ndebele name for the Moon in September (Alcock 2014).

Umdhalzidhlo:

This is a Southern Ndebele name for Venus as the evening star (Alcock 2014).

uMgwengweni:

This is a Southern Ndebele name for the Moon in June (Alcock 2014).

uMrhayili:

This is a Southern Ndebele name for the Moon in May (Alcock 2014).

uMtjhidi:

This is a Southern Ndebele name for the Moon in January (Alcock 2014).

uNdaza:

“uNdaza” or “uNdazosela” is a Mpondo name for the Moon in February (Alcock 2014). Compare this to the Bhaca “Ndzata” (above) and the Mfengu “uNdozosela” (below).

uNdozosela:

This is a Mfengu name for the Moon in February (Alcock 2014). Compare this to the Bhaca “Ndzata” (above) and Mpondo “uNdaza” (above).

Undying Mystery:

“Tupualēgase” is a Samoan name for Jupiter (Fitisemanu 2022). It is associated with the ritual observance of the Amo o Ātua iā Tupualēgase (the Ātua chiefdom‘s annual celebration of the deity Tupualēgase, who is embodied by the planet Jupiter).

uNobayeni:

This is a Southern Ndebele name for the Moon in December (Alcock 2014).

uNtaka:

This is a Southern Ndebele name for the Moon in March (Alcock 2014).

Unxān:

“Wnx’n” or “Unxān” is a Sogdian name for Mars (Panaino 1999, Kotyk 2017).

uRhoboyi:

This is a Southern Ndebele name for the Moon in August (Alcock 2014).

Urmazt:

“Wrmzt” or “Urmazt” is a Sogdian name for Jupiter (Panaino 1999, Kotyk 2017).

Urotalt:

This Arabic name for the Sun was listed in Edward Sherburne’s *Sphere of Marcus Manilius* in 1675 and was listed in John Hill’s *Urania* in 1754. Sherburne translates this as “Lucis Deus” (“God of Light”).

uSewula:

This is a Southern Ndebele name for the Moon in October (Alcock 2014).

Usil:

This is an Etruscan name for the Sun (Rjabchikov 2014).

uSihlabantaka:

This is a Southern Ndebele name for the Moon in April (Alcock 2014).

uSinyikhaba:

This is a Southern Ndebele name for the Moon in November (Alcock 2014).

uTjhirhweni:

This is a Southern Ndebele name for the Moon in January (Alcock 2014).

Utu:

“Utu” is a Sumerian name for the Sun (Kelley & Milone 2011, Leitz 2019). The Sun was the son of the Moon (see Sin, above). Compare this to the Akkadian “Samas” (above).

uVelabahlinze:

This is a Southern Ndebele name for the Moon in July (Alcock 2014).

Vakarė:

“Vakarė” or “Vakarinė” is a Lithuanian name for Venus as the evening star. She is the antipode to Aušrinė (see above).

Vali:

Vali is a Hindu name for Saturn from the Ramayana (Bhagwath 2019).

Varissima:

This is a name of a Goddess associated with Venus on a Roman-period monument in Vaga, Tunisia (Kelley & Milone 2011).

Varuna:

This is a Cambodian name for Mercury found at Angkor Wat (Kelley & Milone 2011). This is depicted as a figure in a chariot drawn by a swan.

Vasu:

“Vasu” is a Hindu solar God (Bhagwath 2019).

Vena:

“Vena” is a Palawa name for the Moon (Hamacher 2011, Gantevoort, Hamacher, and Lischick 2016). Vena and her husband the Sun (see Parnuen, above, and Punywin, above), dropped seashells into the sea which became Tasmania.

Vene:

This is an Etruscan name for Venus (Rjabchikov 2014).

Venera:

This is a Romanian name for Venus (Ottescu 2009).

Venere:

This is an Italian name for Venus.

Venna:

“Venna” is a Nuenone name for the Moon (Gantevoort 2015). She is the wife of the Sun (see Punywin, above).

Venus:

This is a Latin name for the planet Venus (Dekker 2016).

“Alofi” is a Niuean name for Venus.

“Ofoni” is an Ijaw name for Venus.

“Hoku-lei“ or“Fetu-lei“ are Tokelauan names for the Sun.

Verethragna:

This is a Persian name for Mars (Kelley & Milone 2011). Verethragna is an Indo-Iranian God of victory.

Very Bright Star:

“Lub Hnub Qub Kaj Heev” is a Hmong name for Venus.

Very Lighteous:

“Leucaros” is a Brythonic name for the Sun (Boutet 2001).

Vesper:

This Latin name for Venus as the evening star was listed Edward Sherburne’s *Sphere of Marcus Manilius* in 1675. Vesper is an aspect of the Goddess Aphrodite as Hesperus (see above). This is listed in *De Natura Rerum Liber (“book on the nature of things*”) by Isidori Hisapensis (Isidore of Seville, ca 560 – 636 C.E.) as “Vesper”. Sherburne lists the variation “Vesperugo”. Compare to Hesperus (above).

Vespers:

“Vespers” is listed as a name for Mars in *De Natura Rerum Liber (“book on the nature of things*”) by Isidori Hisapensis (Isidore of Seville, ca 560 – 636 C.E.)

Vetea:

This is a Toogee name for the Moon (Gantevoort, Hamacher, and Lischick 2016). Vetea the moon was burned by the Sun, Parnuen, and rolled into the sea. This is why the moon woman has dark patches on her face.

“Vetea” is a Nuenone name for the Moon (Gantevoort 2015). Vetea the moon was burned by the Sun, Parnuen, and rolled into the sea. This is why the moon woman has dark patches on her face.

Vihinam:

This is a name of a Moon Goddess found on a Roman-period monument in Vaga, Tunisia (Kelley & Milone 2011).

Vira:

“Vira” or “Vira Wurlka” is an Adnyamathanha name for the Moon (Gantevoort, Hamacher, and Lischick 2016). One story tells of how Vira the Moon man who fell off a ladder and burst open, leaving marks on his belly. Another tells of how he climbed a river red gum tree to gather witchetty grubs for two nephews who made the tree grow higher until it touched the sky (Clarke 2015).

Virgin Mary:

“Mamacha” is a Quechua name for the Moon (Urton 1981). Mamacha is a term for the Virgin Mary and, less often, for female saints. In Kuyo Grande the Moon is called “Killa Mamacha”.

This is a Ch’ol name for the Moon (Milbrath 1999). She is the mother of three boys, the Sun being the youngest. The three brothers are maize farmers. The Sun gets tired of planting and climbs into the sky carrying a chicken, with his mother following carrying a rabbit.

This is a Poqomam name for the Moon (Milbrath 1999).

This is a Tzotzil (Chenalhó) name for the Moon (Milbrath 1999). She is the mother of three boys, the youngest being the Sun (associated with Jesus Christ, see above). The brothers are maize farmers. He climbs into the sky, followed by his mother, who is carrying a rabbit (which they see as the features on the Moon).

This is a Yucatec name for the Moon (Milbrath 1999).

Virgin Rain Frog:

This is a Yucatec name for the Moon (Milbrath 2019).

Vrihaspati:

This is a Tibetan astrological name for Jupiter (Johnson-Groh 2013). Vrihaspati is a teacher of the Gods whose wife is Tārā (see above).

Wadi Yagan:

This is a Yolgnu name for the Moon (Hamacher and Visuvanathan 2018).

Wahine Karihika:

This is a Māori name for Jupiter (Harris et al 2013).

Wahine Tiweka:

This is a Māori name for Jupiter (Harris et al 2013).

Wahrām:

This is a 9th century Zoroastrian name for Mars (Panaino 1999, Raffaelli 2017). In Zoroastrian astrology, they saw it as a General (spāhbed) of the West opposing Vega (Wanand). Kotyk lists "Wahrām" as a Middle Persian name for Mars. This is derived from the Old Persian "Vr̥θraγna". Compare this to the Northern Persian Bahrām (above).

Wairie:

This is a Muisca name for the Moon (Dechend 1975). Wairie is a companion of Waptokwa (see below).

Wait Intently:

"Ngongomela" or "Gongomela" is a Tsonga name for Venus as the evening star (Alcock 2014).

Waiting Moon:

Hukemachi zuki (更待月) is a Japanese name for the Moon when it seems to hesitate in the twilight before rising. It is also known as Hesitating Moon (see Sixteenth Moon, below) or the Waiting for Twilight Moon.

Walking About Early:

This is a Tsimshian name for the Moon. Walking About Early smeared fat and charcoal on his face and wanders about the sky. His brother is the Sun, who is known as One Who Walks All Over the Sky (see above).

Walks Before the Sun:

This is a G/wi name for Venus as the morning star (Alcock 2014).

Walu:

This is a Yolgnu name for the Sun (Hamacher 2011, Hamacher and Norris 2011, Kieneswenger 2016). Walu is a Sun Woman who lights a fire each morning, which is the dawn. Walu then decorates herself with red oche, some of which spills into the clouds as sunrise. The then lights a torch from a stringy-bark tree, and carries it across the sky.

Wamba:

This is a Gawaargay name for Venus.

Wand:

This Chinese name for Jupiter, "Mo", was listed in John Hill's *Urania* in 1754.

Wandering Gods:

This is a Lacandon name for planets (Milbrath 1999).

Wandering Stars:

"Cabauil Ichabera" or "Estrella Vaga" is a K'iche name for planets (Milbrath 1999).

Wangshu:

"Wangshu" is a Chinese name for the Moon. Wangshu is a Lunar Goddess.

Wang'uul:

"Wang'uul" is a Mara and Moporr name for Venus (Hamacher 2011).

Waning Moon:

Kagen no tuki (下弦の月) is a Japanese name for the waning Moon.

Waptokwa:

This is a Muisca name for the Sun (Dechend 1975). Waptokwa is a great ancestral hunter.

Warhokoma:

This is a Lokono name for Venus.

Wari-warié:

"Wari-warié" is a Makassar name for Venus as the morning star (Ôhashi and Orchiston2021, Ammarell 2007).

Warigan:

"Warigan" is a name for the Moon from northern Queensland (Clarke 2009, Clarke 2015). Warigan climbed a tree but was burnt by Ngalan, the Sun (see Ngalan, above).

Wasi-topre'-pe:

This is a Xerénte name for Mars (Dechend 1975).

Wasi-topre'-zaure':

This is a Xerénte name for Venus (Dechend 1975).

Wasp Star:

"Xux ek'" is a Yucatec name for Venus (Milbrath 1999).

Watchers Over the Earth:

This is a Ch'orti' name for planets (Milbrath 1999).

Watchman of the Night:

"Noctis custos" is a Latin name for Saturn which appears Edward Sherburne's *Sphere of Marcus Manilius* in 1675, which he attributes to 1st century Greek philosopher Plutarch.

Water Lily Jaguar:

This is a Mayan lunar deity, so named as he is depicted with a water lily head ornament in the *Dresden Codex* (Milbrath 2019). Milbrath notes that the jaguar stalks prey along waterways at night.

Water Star:

"Shui Xing" is a Chinese name for the planet Mercury from the *Complete Studies of Astronomical Instruments* (Chinese: 仪象考成; pinyin: Yíxiàng kǎochéng) of 1756. John Hill lists it as "Shin" in his Urania in 1754.

"Suisei" (水星（すいせい) is a Japanese name for Mercury.

Waxing Moon:

Jogen no tuki (上弦の月) is a Japanese name for the waxing moon.

Waxing Crescent Moon:

"Wul te out" is a Melsisi name for the waxing crescent Moon (Ramik 2019).

Wedge-Tailed Eagle:

This is the Euahlayi name, "Mulliyanghar", for Mars.

Wednesday Planet:

"Yumsakeisa" (ꯌꯨꯝꯁꯀꯩꯁ ꯑꯄꯥꯒꯤ) is a Meitei name for Mercury.

Weenah Leah:

"Weenah Leah" is a Peerapper name for the Moon (Gantevoort 2015).

Weennar:

"Weennar" is a Peerapper name for the Moon (Gantevoort 2015).

Wela:

This is a Wichi name for the Moon (Mariani, Gómez and Benitez 2017). Wela is a mythical male being created from a mixture of earth and old women who lived in the sky. He is associated with sex and he was forced to flee to the sky by the Earth's women. Wela is either the brother or the friend of Tuh Hinnó, the Sun (see Man Eater, above).

Wesi-topre'-ri'e:

This is a Xerénte name for Jupiter (Dechend 1975).

Western Star:

Nakapahanachak ("western star") is the Ininew name for Venus as the evening star.

Ningabi Anung ("western star") is the Anishinabe name for Venus as the evening star.

"Bintang Barat" is a Malay and Semang name for Venus as the evening star (Jaafar and Khairuddin 2014). Compare this to Eastern Star (above).

What Am I to Eat:

"Mudashini" is a Tsonga name for the Moon in May or June (Alcock 2014).

What Draws on the Days:

"iNdonsamasuku" is a Zulu name for Jupiter (Alcock 2014). Compare this to What Draws the Dawn (below).

What Draws the Dawn:

"iNdonsakusa" is a Zulu name for Jupiter (Alcock 2014). Compare this to What Draws on the Days (above).

When it Begins to be Cold:

"!khai tsãb" is a Khoikhoi name for the Moon in March (Alcock 2014).

When Leaves are Curled by the Cold:

"!hoa ≠gaeb" is a Khoikhoi name for the Moon in September (Alcock 2014).

Where Two Years Meet:

"Hirikong" is a Tswana name for the Moon in January (Alcock 2014).

Whiro:

This is a Māori name for Mercury (Harris et al 2013).

White Clay:

"Roa" is a name for the Moon from the Batavia River region in Australia (Clarke 2009).

White Earth:

"White Earth" or "White Lord of the Earth" is a Lacandon name for Venus as the morning star (Milbrath 1999).

White Moon Lady:

This is a Mayan name for the Moon Goddess (Milbrath 2019). She is a young Moon Goddess.

White Sun:

This is a Lacandon name for Venus as the evening star (Milbrath 1999).

Whom Do You Tell that the Food is Burning:

This Zulu (Mkuze region) Moon "uTyelabani" or "uTyenabani" is the Moon in mid to late summer (Alcock 2014). It is also known as the "Moon of Plenty, When People Get Drunk and the Food Over the Fires is Neglected and Gets Burnt, and No One Cares".

Wi:

This is the Lakota name for the Sun. Wi is a wakan akanta ("superior divinity")

Widow's Oven:

In the Neo-Babylonian (Chaldean) Period (626 – 539 B.C.E.) the planet Venus is listed as "[mu]l im.su.rin.na.nu.kus.u" (Koch-Westenholz 1995).

Wife of the Moon:

"Nkaz" or "Ngonde" is a name for Venus found in the town of Matandi in the Democratic Republic of Congo (Holbrook 2020).

"Mwali wa sanji" is a Bangala name for Venus (Holbrook 2020).

"Nunopuite" is the name of Venus (Magaña, and Jara, 1982).

Wife of the Sun:

The Inca saw the Moon as the wife of the Sun (Urton 2016). The Moon is also the Sun's sister.

Wiggetena:

"Wiggetena" is a Paredarerme name for the Moon (Gantevoort 2015).

Winahel:

This is a Tzotzil (Chenalhó) name for the Sun (Milbrath 1999). Winahel is a place where young children go when they die, as well as people struck by lightning, people who drown, or women who die in childbirth.

Windy-windy Moon Which Carries Away Everything, Including Fire Through the Grass:

This Zulu Moon "uZibhebhu" is the Moon in late winter and early spring when the grass is dry and the threat of veld fires increases (Alcock 2014).

Wipe Off:

"Hlakola" ("wipe off" or "takes away") is a Northern Sotho name for the Moon in April (Alcock 2014).

“Hlakola” or “Tlhakula” is a Basotho name for the Moon in February (Alcock 2014).

“Tlhakolê” or “Tlhakolè” is a Tswana name for the Moon in February (Alcock 2014).

“Tlhakola” is a Langa Ndebele name for the Moon in August (Alcock 2014). Dry grass is burnt this month. It is also known as “Ditlhage” (see Dry Grass Moon, above).

White Circle:

This is listed as a name for Mercury in *De Natura Rerum Liber (“book on the nature of things*”) by Isidori Hisapensis (Isidore of Seville, ca 560 – 636 C.E.)

Withering Pumpkins:

“uTshazimpuzi” or “uTshaziimpuzi” is a Xhosa name for the Moon in April (Alcock 2014). Pumpkins become frost-bitten and wither in this month.

Wives of the Moon:

This is a Tabwa name for Venus as morning and evening star (Holbrook 2020).

Woden:

This is an Anglo-Saxon name for Mercury (Bender 2020). Woden was a God of war, but also of learning, poetry, and magic.

Woey:

This is a Kala Lagaw Ya name for Venus as the evening star (Hamacher and Banks 2019).

Wolf Star:

This is an Assyrian name for Mars listed by diviner Nabû-ahhe-eriba (Belmonte Esteve 2018).

Wolf’s Star:

This is a Belarussian name for Venus (Avilin 2021).

Woman:

“Pareārau” is a Māori name for Jupiter (Harris et al 2013).

Woman Carrying Sticks:

The features of the Moon are seen as a woman or a man carrying sticks in many African cultures (Slotegraaf 2013).

Woman’s Star:

This Lokono planet “Hiyaro Wiwa” is Venus.

Wombar Wombar:

This is the Euahlayi name for Venus. Wombar Wombar is an old man who laughed at his own jokes and went mad. His punishment was to live by himself in the Bullima (sky camp).

Women's Star:

"Ikwe'anung" is an Ojibwe name for Venus (Lee 2014).

Wood Star:

This is a Chinese name for the planet Jupiter from the Complete Studies of Astronomical Instruments ((Chinese: 仪象考成; pinyin: Yíxiàng kǎochéng) of 1756.

"Mokusei" (木星（もくせい) is a Japanese name for Jupiter.

Wraspati:

This is a Suku Bali name for Jupiter (Kelley & Milone 2011).

Wulandrö:

"Wulandrö" is a Nias name for the Moon.

Wumda Wumda Yarroa:

"Wumda Wumda Yarroa" is a Murrawarri name for Jupiter or Mars (Clarke 2009, Clarke 2014, Fuller, Norris, and Trudgett 2014, Hamacher and Banks 2019). He is a great Kikpun-gurra (a moiety man) who ate yams and got a reddish color. Hamacher and Banks and Fuller et al list the name as Wurnda Wurnda Yarroa.

Wunygal:

"Wunygal" is a Kamilaroi and Wailwan name for Saturn (Hamacher and Banks 2019). This is a small bird.

Wuriupranala:

See Sister Suns, above.

Xihe:

Xihe is a Chinese name for the Sun. Xihe is a Solar Goddess.

Xmucane:

This is a Mayan name for the waning Moon (Milbrath 2019). Xmucane is the grandmother of the Hero Twins Hunahphu (see One Hunter, above) and Xbalangque (see Jaguar, above).

Xochipilli:

Xochipilli or Xochipill ("flower prince") is the youthful Sun in Aztec mythology (Milbrath 2014). He is the brother of Xochiquetzal (see Flower Quetzal, below). Xochipilli is a God of art, games, dance, flowers, and song. He is also known as Pilzintechuhtli (see above).

Xochiquetzal:

Xochiquetzal ("flower quetzal") is an Aztec name for the Moon (Milbrath 2014). Xochiquetzal is the sister of Xochipilli (see Flower Prince, above). Xochiquetzal is a Goddess of love, beauty and the household.

Xólotl:

“Xólotl” (“animal”) is an Aztec name for Venus as the evening star.

XT’actani:

“XT’actani” is a Mopan name for the Moon (Milbrath 1999). XT’actani is a Moon Goddess.

Xulab:

“Xulab” is a name for Venus as the morning star (Dechend 1975, Milbrath 1999). Xulab is a bearded elder brother of the Sun who is a rival with the Sun for the affections of the Moon. He is a master of wild animals.

This is a Mopan name for Venus as the morning star (Milbrath 1999). Lord Xulab is also known as “Nohoch Ich” (see Big Eye, above). This is the oldest of three brothers who are blowgun hunters, the others being Lord Kin (see Kin above), and the other T’up (see Little One, below). NOTE: In some Mopan versions of this story, the oldest and youngest brother are Venus as the morning and evening star.

Yalgan:

This is a Bundjalung name for the Sun (Wafer and Lissarrague 2008).

Yaraay:

This is a Kamilaroi name for the Sun (Fuller, Norris and Trudgett 2014). Variations include Yarai and Yarrai.

Yaro:

“Yaro” or “eiruo” is a Hausa name for the Moon (Holbrook 2020). Yaro is a boy being chased about the sky by the Sun (see Rava, above). Compare this to the Berber Aiour (above).

Yia:

This is a Cammeraygal name for the Sun.

Yellana:

This is an Awabakal name for the Moon (Threlkeld 1834, Lissarrague 2006).

Yellow:

“Zuhal” is a Somali name for Saturn.

Yellow Feather Headdress:

This is a Ho kod ke and Haliti-Paresi name for the Moon (Urton 2016).

Yhi:

This is the Euahlayi and Wiilman name for the Sun (Hamacher and Norris 2011, Fuller, Norris and Trudgett 2014, Leaman 2024). Yhi is the fourth wife of the creator Bhiamie. Her job is to provide warmth

for her co-wife Birring-oolloo (Mother Nature). One story line tells of how she fell in love with the Moon (see Bahloo, above) and pursued him across the sky. Variations include “Yaay”.

Yiluk:

This is a Darkinjung name for the Sun (Kohen 2006).

Yinghuo:

“Yinghuo” or “Ying Huo” (“glitterer”) is a Chinese name for Mars (Kelley & Milone 2011, Kotyk 2017). Kelley and Milone also translate it as “fitful gatherer”.

Yiray:

Yiray or Yirri is a Wiradjuri name for the Sun (Mathews 1904, Leaman 2024).

Yohualticetl

This is an Aztec lunar Goddess (“Lady of the Night”) and a guardian of infants.

Yoke Star:

This is an Assyrian name for Mars listed by the diviner Nergal-Etir in the *Great Star List* (Belmonte Esteve 2018).

Yombi:

“Yombi” is a Bangala name for Venus as the morning star (Holbrook 2020).

Yoohlay:

This is a Cammeraygal name for Venus.

You Are Laughing:

“Nindigindoer” (“you are laughing”) or “Naijikindimawa” (“laughing at me”) is a Kamilaroi name for Venus (Ridley 1875, Fuller, Norris, and Trudgett 2014, Leaman 2024). Ridley lists the variations “Zindigindoer” and “Jindikin Dawa”. Mackenzie (1874) listed “Yalgindowa” and “Yindigindiwa” and translated these as “you laugh” and “I laugh”. Stories describe a rude old man who twinkles as he laughs. Compare this to “Laughing at Me” (above) and “He is Laughing at You” (above).

Young Grain Showing:

“uMhlolanja” is a Southern Ndebele name for the Moon in February (Alcock 2014).

“Mhlanga” is a Tsonga name for the Moon in February (Alcock 2014).

Young Master:

“Moranang (wa naka)” is a Langa Ndebele name for the Moon in May (Alcock 2014). Naka is a name for Canopus.

“Moranang” or “Morenane” is a Northern Sotho name for the Moon in October (Alcock 2014).

“Moranang” or “Moranañ” is a Tswana name for the Moon in April (Alcock 2014).

Young Moon:

“Shree k’eejit” is a Gwich’in name for the New Moon (Cannon 2021).

Youngest Brother:

This is a Mayan name for the Sun (Milbrath 2015). This is part of a triad of brothers from mythological texts at Palenque, the eldest brother being Venus and the middle brother being either Jupiter or Mars.

Youth Star:

“Bintang Naposo” is a Mandailing name for Venus as the evening star. It is associated with courtship.

Yue:

A Chinese name for the Moon is “Yue” (月) or “Yuèliàng” (月亮).

Yumsakeisa:

This is a Meitei name for Mercury.

Yungh:

This Chinese name for the Sun is listed in John Hill’s *Urania* in 1754.

Zac Bak:

This is a Mayan (Palenque) name for the Moon (Milbrath 2019). She is a Moon Mother.

Zahala:

This Arabic name for Saturn, “Zahala” or “Zoholo”, was listed in Edward Sherburne’s *Sphere of Marcus Manilius* in 1675, and is listed in John Hill’s *Urania* in 1754. Sherburne translates this as “withdraw” or depart”.

Zervan:

“Zervan” or “Zurvan” is a Persian name for Saturn (Kelley & Milone 2011). Zurvan was a Zoroastrian God of infinite time.

Zeus:

This is a Greek name for Jupiter (Panaino 1999, Kelley & Milone 2011). Zeus was the chief Greek God, cognate with the Roman Jupiter.

Zhenxing:

“Zhenxing” is a Chinese name for Saturn (Kotyk 2017). Kelley and Milone (2011) list it as “T’ien Hsing” and translate it as “filler”.

Zini:

This is a G/wi name for the Sun (Alcock 2014). Their great God N’iriba or Pisiboro made a zini, which is a type of toy, utilizing a korhaan feather, a reed, and a glowing coal. He threw this up into the sky twice, but it fell back to Earth. The third time it stayed in the sky and became the Sun. Another version of the

story has the God seeing a red hot coal under the wing of Ostrich. Pisiboro stole it and threw it up into the sky three times, the third time resulting in it staying in the sky.

Zokhal:

This is a Georgian name for Saturn (Simonia 2001).

Zhokar:

This is a Georgian name for Venus (Simonia 2001).

Zorya:

"Zorya" ("dawn"), "Zarya", "Zara", "Zaranitsa", or "Zoryushka" is a Slavic name for Venus as the morning and evening star. She is also known as the "Red Maiden" and is seen as two or three sisters at once and depicted as a sister of the Sun and Moon who lives in the Palace of the Sun and opens the gates for the Sun in the morning so he can set off in his chariot across the sky.

Zuva:

"Zuva" is a Shona name for the Sun (Snedegar 1995, Slotegraaf 2013).

Zvezda:

This is a Slavic name for Venus as the morning star. Compare this to Zorya (above).