

Zoological Nomenclature of Ice and Fire

Evangelos Vlachos

Trelew, Chubut, Argentina.

Email: evlacho@gmail.com

Valar gūrēñis—All men must learn

This is an unofficial term (there is no official term). Myself, I prefer Terros.

And the other continents.

The diversity of Planetos (that is Westeros and Essos combined) in the World of Ice and Fire is remarkable. All kinds of species of animals and plants are known, including some mythical creatures. The purpose of this contribution is to provide a system of nomenclature for the most important animals species from Planetos. This new system is based on the High Valyrian language, and aims to provide a set of names that can be applied to the various species of life that survived, or even became extinct, in the Planetos.

The World of Ice and Fire, the Planetos, is a fictional world. Although most of the wild and domesticated animals are the same or similar to our own, there are several animals unique to the Planetos. Also, more than one ‘species’ of men survive in Planetos, now mostly isolated in remote islands like Ibben and the Sothoryos. The Common Tongue, spoken mainly in the Seven Kingdoms of Westeros, is given to us through the books in English; but this doesn’t mean that it is English. Even if a direwolf is called a direwolf in the books, it probably sounded differently in the Common Tongue.

Following the pioneering work of C. Linnaeus in 1758, the need of a stable and universal system of nomenclature became necessary. Since then a set of rules has been created, revised, used and applied to Zoological Nomenclature, forming the so-called International Code of Zoological Nomenclature (ICZN). The latest edition was published in 1999, and some parts of the Code have been recently (2012) amended to include names and acts published in electronic-only journals; the reader should check the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature (iczn.org) for detailed information. I will, however, briefly present the main characteristics of this system of nomenclature for those not entirely familiar with it. The backbone concept of nomenclature is the binomen, as each species name is formed by two components, the genus name and the species name; both are written in italics and the genus name is capitalized (e.g., *Homo sapiens*). The ICZN offers a graphical summary of the whole process of naming animal taxa (<http://www.nhm.ac.uk/hosted-sites/iczn/code/index.jsp?booksection=glossary&nfv=>) which can be briefly summarized on the following inset. The reader should, of course, consult the Code for further details.

Basic steps for naming taxa:

- 1) The name must be contained in a published work (*published sensu the ICZN*)
- 2) The name must be available (*sensu the ICZN*)
- 3) The name must be properly formed, following the instructions of the ICZN

Names that do not conform these rules are unavailable names (including the so-called “naked names”), and can be made available later for the same or different concept.

If these conditions are met, the available names enter the zoological literature. Once part of the literature, the names “compete” for validity, which mainly refers to the so-called “Principle of Priority”. Simply put, the oldest available name applied to a taxon is the valid name for this taxon (Art. 23.1, ICZN). The other names are invalid names, including synonyms, homonyms, and dubious names.

Of course, in real life things are not so simple, as there are several exemptions from these rules, and a multitude of complicated cases; the Code contains numerous articles and examples that try to account for all these situations.

Further reading: <http://www.iczn.org/iczn/index.jsp>

Obviously, the purpose of this article is to propose a set of names for the animals of Ice and Fire, but a curious reader might ask: are those names part of the zoological nomenclature? The answer is no, these names will not form part of the zoological nomenclature for the following main reasons:

- a) As the Journal of Geek Studies is an electronic publication, any name (or nomenclatural act) published in it should conform to the rules of Art. 8.5 (ICZN) for works published and distributed electronically. Basically, it fails to conform to the provisions of the sub-article 8.5.3, which mandates the registration of the work and the names to the Official Register of Zoological Nomenclature (ZooBank).
- b) Even though several of the animals of the World of Ice and Fire are referred to the Common Tongue with similar names and concepts of wild and domesticated animals that exist or existed in our world (a dog, a horse, a mammoth), those animals are actually purely hypothetical concepts (*sensu* Art. 1.3.1, ICZN) that exist in the fantasy world of Planetos and the mind of G.R.R. Martin. Thus, are excluded from the zoological nomenclature.
- c) The names, as they are published herein, are formed by words and letters of the High Valyrian alphabet, a fictional language that has nothing to do with Latin (as Latin did not exist in the Planetos). The Code mandates the use of Latin alphabet for the formation of names.

High Valyrian is written in our world with a variant of the Roman alphabet. This alphabet has no reality in the World of Ice and Fire, though. Rather, High Valyrian has its own writing system, which is glyph based, kind of like Middle Egyptian hieroglyphs. The system has yet to be invented in our world, because I haven't been hired to do it.

Missing closed parens.

- d) The names, as published herein, are not formed properly according to the Code. Both words are capitalized, not italicized and are connected by a dash.

Therefore, all the names herein are unavailable names for our zoological nomenclature. However, if someone wants, may use these names for real and make them available. This could be done by proper publication (sensu the Code), the Latinization of the names and the removal of all the diacritic marks, and dashes. However, all names that would refer to real, and not hypothetical concepts, would lose the competition for validity, as all of these taxa have their own valid name.

I suppose that a similar need of a system of nomenclature would be eventually necessary in Planetos as well, most probably among the scholars of Planetos—the Maesters. The study of the natural world has largely been neglected of the great Maesters of the Citadel. Maester Yandel in his work (Martin et al., 2014) provides some basic information on various animals from Planetos—in many cases by citing other authors—but without any specific focus on nature. However, one cannot understand and explain the mysteries of the world, unless is able to explain and describe the life in it. Therefore, and to avoid misunderstandings among Maesters across the continent, this new system of nomenclature would greatly assist in the communication among scholars in the Planetos.

I strongly insist that the Maesters of the Citadel should try to promote the study of the natural mysteries of the world. I further propose that the Maester who will complete the study of a significant portion of the natural world should be awarded a wooden link to add to his chain. This link should be made by a weirwood tree and would symbolize that all life on Planetos is related, and originated from a common root, just like the branches and leaves in a weirwood tree.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

In order to differ from the common, vernacular, names of the animals in Planetos in the Common Tongue, their scientific names will be created in the High Valyrian. The Valyrian languages are a group of languages that were spoken in the past, with High Valyrian being spoken in Valyria and its descendants languages (Astapori and Meereenesse Valyrian) spoken in Astapor and Meereen respectively, as well as a variety of dialects and corruptions of the pure High Valyrian spoken in the Free Cities (Martin et al., 2014). Although several words in High Valyrian were already present in the books of the series “The Song of Ice and Fire” written by G. R. R. Martin, the language was created by the linguist D. J. Peterson for the purposes of the TV series (Peterson, 2013). For the purposes of establishing the Zoological Nomenclature of Ice and Fire, the names will be written in High Valyrian. The source of linguistic information was the Dothraki wiki page <https://wiki.dothraki.org/>

Sentence fragment.

I'm not a linguist, technically.

[Learning High Valyrian](#); information stored therein is copyrighted by the LCS (Language Creation Society), HBO, and G.R.R. Martin.

The main objective of this work is to name the main species of animals (e.g., the name of the species of men) and then some names for large groups (e.g., a name for mammals). The basic information comes from the Bestiary of Ice and Fire wiki page (<http://awoiaf.westeros.org/index.php/Bestiary>) and references therein. Parts of this work have been preliminary published in the subreddit r/asoiaf (<https://www.reddit.com/r/asoiaf/>) by the author, under the alias E_v_a_n (2017; and references therein). Very few names have been proposed by some other redditors, and they are not included herein. The terms ‘species’, ‘subspecies’, and ‘genus’ are used in a similar sense as in modern taxonomy and nomenclature.

The various names are created based on the following basic rules:

- The names for large groups will consist of a single word, whereas the names for species of two words.
- Both words comprising the species names will start with a capital and connected with a dash (-).
- The names for the group names will be in small capitals.
- All original **punctuation** of High Valyrian must be kept.
- Adjectives must agree in gender with the noun they modify.
- **Genitives usually come before the "possessor", as in High Valyrian.**
- At least one of the two words comprising the name should be in the nominative collective, in order to indicate “all the xxxxx”. For example: “Valar” is the nominative collective of the word “vala” (= man) and means “all men”. That way the name refers to all the members of this “species”. This is, however, only a recommendation.

All original information below comes from the Song of Ice and Fire books (Martin, 1996; 2000; 2005; 2011) and the World of Ice and Fire book (Martin et al., 2014); for matters of simplicity I will not add these citations below. The relationships among the main species named herein are depicted across the branches of a weirwood tree in Figure 1. The maps herein are based on the original map available in Wikimedia Commons (CC-BY-SA 4.0), which was subsequently edited in Adobe Photoshop (removing words) and Adobe Illustrator (tracing) to create the final “clean” version for the purposes of this article. Silhouettes of animals are re-drawn manually from pictures available online with permission to be modified.

BRÖZIR

(all the names; from ‘brözir’, meaning ‘name’)

All names are depicted in the weirwood tree of Figure 1

DYÑESENKA, animals.

?

This is a bit confused. Possessors in High Valyrian are marked with the genitive case. These, then, usually occur before the possesseees.

This is an example of the enduring problem with nearly every single Valyrian word in this work. This suffix has been applied at the wrong level. Dỹñes is the word for “beast”; the root is dỹñ-; therefore the adjective is dỹñenka. The same error is made in almost every single word. From here on out I’ll simply correct the word.

Etymology. Dŷnesenka, from the word ‘dŷnes’ (animal) and the suffix –enka, which means –like; all-together the name means ‘animal-like’.

Remarks. The distribution of the animals of the Planetos is shown in Figure 2. Those with, more-or-less, cosmopolitan distribution (e.g., horses) are excluded from the figure for simplicity.

Jŷlrenka

JŷLORENKA, mammal-like animals.

Etymology. Jŷlrenka, from the word ‘jŷlor’ (milk) and the suffix –enka.

Uēpys–Nusper. Adjectives come before the nouns they modify. Adjectives agree with nouns in number, with collective nouns taking singular agreement. I’m not sure why you have the hyphen, but you can use it if you need it. If you want to keep these in line with everything else, I guess you’d change the noun to an adjective, but then the first adjective would agree, so you’d get Uēpa–Nusprenka.

Nusper–Uēpirī, all the ancient cows or aurochs.

Etymology. Nusper from the nominative collective of the word ‘nuspes’ (cow) and Uēpirī from the word ‘uēpa’ (old) and the addition of a suffix to form a noun.

Remarks. This is the ancestor of the modern-day cows, and was larger, with longer and more robust horns. Although not present in most of Westeros as a result of domestication, their presence is reported beyond the Wall, and several times are served in feasts in some of the Great Houses of the North.

Again, adjectives come first, not second. I guess what you want is Lantrōvatsienka–Ńombrenka (note the long ō in rōva). Or Lantrōvatsienkys–Ńomber.

Ńomber–Lantarovatsa, all the elephants with two big teeth.

Etymology. Ńomber from the nom. col. of ‘Ńombes’ (elephant) and lantarovatsa, from the combination of the words ‘lanta’ (two), ‘rova’ (big) and the nom. plural of ‘atsio’ (tooth), referring to the two large tusks of the elephants.

Remarks. Native to Essos, quite common in Astapor.

Kruba is from Astapori Valyrian. You want Kropenka–Ńombija. Or Kropenkys–Ńombītsor.

Ńombītsor–Kruba, all the dwarf elephants.

Etymology. Ńombītsor from the ‘Ńombes’ (elephant) and the diminutive suffix –ītsos in the collective; Kruba, from the nominative plural of the word ‘krubo’ (dwarf).

Remarks. Relatives of the elephants that never reach a large size; used as a medium of transportation in Volantis.

Timpa–Kēliorenka. Or Timpa–Kēlior. I can’t figure out if you want adjectives or nouns here.

Kēlior–Timpys, all the white lions or hrakkars.

Etymology. Kēlior, from the coll. of the word ‘kēlio’ (lion), and Timpys from the nominative plural of the word ‘timpa’ (white).

Remarks. A rare species of white lion, native to the Dothraki Sea.

You either want Dothrakōñe–Anner (adjective + col. noun) or Dothrakoti–Anner (genitive plural noun + col. noun) or Dothrakiro–Anner (genitive col. noun + col. noun).

Dothrako–Anner, all the horses of the Dothraki.

Etymology. Anner, from the nominative collective of the word ‘anne’ (horse) and Dothrako, gen., from Dothraki, the horselords.

Remarks. Widespread to the entire world, medium of transportation and used in combat as well. They are especially important for the Dothraki horselords.

Rizmenkys-Annītsor or
Rizmōñe-Annītsor.

Rizmo-Annītso, all the dwarf horses of the sand or sand steeds.

Etymology. Annītsor from the word ‘anne’ (horse) and the diminutive suffix –ītsos in the collective and Rizmo from the genitive of the word ‘rizmon’ (sand).

Remarks. Long neck, narrow head, slim and swift, in red, golden, black and pale colours. Bred in Dorne.

I’m not sure the Starks
predated direwolves, but if you
want to go with this naming
strategy, it’s Starkenka-Zoklar or
Starkiro-Zoklar.

Starko-Zoklar, all the wolves of the Starks or direwolves.

Etymology. Zoklar from the nom. col. of the word ‘zokla’ (wolf) and Starko, from the name of the House Stark whose sigil is the direwolf.

Remarks. An ancient relative to the common wolf, but much more robust and stronger. Absent south of Wall. However, a dead female direwolf was found south of the Wall, and Ned’s Stark children and Jon Snow were allowed to keep and raise the pups.

Qohorōñe-Valyrītsor.

Qohoro-Valyrītsor, all the Little Valyrians from Qohor.

Etymology. Valyrītsor from the word Valyria and the diminutive suffix –ītsos in the collective and Qohoro from Qohor.

Remarks. Lemur-like primates with silver-white fur and purple eyes, living in the forest of Qohor.

Lannistrenka-Kēlior or
Lannistero-Kēlior.

Lanno-Kēlior, all the lions of the Lannisters.

Etymology. Kēlior, from the coll. of the word ‘kēlio’ (lion), and Lanno from Lann the Clever, founder of House Lannister whose sigil has a golden lion.

I’m not familiar with that
augmentative suffix, and are you
sure you want to add it to “hairy”?
Also this is missing the long
vowel. You want Ōgharma-
Ñomber (note the first word is not
an adjective) or Ōgharma-
Ñombrāzmar.

Ñomber-Oghario, all the great woolly elephants or mammoths.

Etymology. Ñomber from the nom. col. of ‘ñombes’ (elephant) and Oghario, from the word ‘oghar’ (hair) and the augmentative suffix –io.

Remarks. A relative of the elephants, more robust, with thick fur and curved tusks. They live beyond the Wall and usually giants ride them.

Sōnenka-Gryver or Sōnōñe-
Gryver or Sōdrōñe-Gryver.

Sōno-Gryver, all the bears of the snow.

Etymology. Gryver from the collective of the word ‘gryves’ (bear) and Sōno, from the genitive of the word ‘sōna’ (snow).

Remarks. Relatives to the brown bears, but adapted to survive in the cold environments beyond the Wall.

Mērmolrenkys-Epser.

Epser-Mēremolry, all the goats with a single horn or unicorns.

Etymology. Epser, from the nominative collective of the word ‘epses’ (goat) and Mēremolry from the combination of the words ‘mēre’ (one) and ‘molry’ (horn).

Remarks. Goat-like animals with a single horn, believed to survive in Skagos and the higher mountains of Ib. This disjointed distribution could be explained by two

hypotheses: either they are native to one island and their presence to the other is explained by men interaction, or this animal used to be widely distributed in the past (perhaps in times when the sea-level was lower and the two islands were connected to each other or to the main lands), and both distributions are remnants.

Anner-Zōbritimpenka, all the black-and-white horses or zorses.

Etymology. Anner, from the nominative collective of the word ‘anne’ (horse) and Zōbritimpenka from the combination of the words ‘zōbrie’ (black), ‘timpa’ (white) and the suffix –enka.

Remarks. Relatives to horses, but with black and white stripes; they live in eastern Essos.

VALENKA, the group of men and men-like creatures.

Etymology. From the word ‘vala’ (man) and the suffix –enka, meaning all-together ‘like men’.

Remarks. This is the group that contains all men-like sentient species. Besides the group of men, **VALAR** (see below), there are several other species, mythical or not, that are most probably more closely related to the **VALAR** than anything else. Although some of the species mentioned below could be myths and the product of fantasies and stories, I still prefer to properly name them. The distribution of **VALENKA** is shown in Figure 3.

Guēsino-Riñar, all the children of the forest.

Etymology. **Riñar** (all the children) from the nom. col. of ‘riña’ (child) and **Guēsino** (of the forest) from the genitive of ‘guēsin’ (forest).

Remarks. Dark and beautiful; less barbarous than the giants; working with obsidian; beautiful songs. Currently living beyond the wall.

Rōvalar-Rōvalar, all the giant men.

Etymology. **Rōvalar** (all the giant men) from the nom. col. of ‘rōvala’ (giant).

Remarks. Giants once had a broad distribution in the Planetos, but currently are restricted to the lands north of the Wall.

Hagedorno-Valanner, all the horsemen of Hagedorn, also known as the Centaurs.

Etymology. **Hagedorno** (of Hagedorn), in honor of the great Archmaester Hagedorn who wrote that centaurs never existed and were simply mounted warriors. **Valanner**, from the combination of the words ‘vala’ (man) and the coll. of anne (horse), meaning horse-men in the nom. collective.

Remarks. Most probably, the specimens examined in the Citadel are artifacts of mixtures of skeletons of men and horses, probably confused with the Dothraki. Even

How about Qlādīllenka-Anner (Striped-Horses)?

I'd do Guēsōñe-Riñar or Guēsīnōñe-Riñar.

Why two of them?

Hagedornōñe-Valanner. And this doesn't mean "horse-men": it means "man-horses". If you're happy with that, you can keep it. If not, you'll need Annevalar or maybe Annovalar or maybe even Annenka Valar.

so, it is still possibly, especially in a world of magic like the Planetos, that they once existed. Supposed distribution in the eastern grasslands of Essos during the Dawn Age.

Theronōñe-Valītsor.

Therono-Valītsor, all the little men of Theron, also known as the Deep Ones.

Etymology. **Therono**, genitive, in honor to Maester Theron who first wrote about these creatures. **Valītsor** from the word *vala* and the diminutive suffix *-ītsos* in the nom. collective.

Remarks. Supposedly are misshaped creatures that fathered the merlings (see below). Their exact distribution is not known, but reports mention the destruction of the Lorathi mazemakers by sea creatures and the sacrifice of sailors in the Thousand Islands to fish-headed gods; it is likely that these are connected to the Deep Ones. As such, we could speculate that the Deep Ones had a Shivering Sea distribution.

Again, this is "man-fish".
Probably want Manderlenka-
Klihenka-Valar.

Manderlo-Valaklior, all the fish-men of the Manderlys, also known as Merlings.

Etymology. **Manderlo**, genitive, in honor to the Great House Manderly who have the merling in their sigil. **Valaklior**, from 'vala' (men) and 'klios' (fish).

Remarks. Aquatic half-human/half-fish creatures, with a cosmopolitan distribution.

You either want Guēsōñe-
Dekurūptys or Guēsīnōñe-
Dekurūptys.

This should be Ifequevron.

See above.

Guēsino-Geror, all the walkers of the forest, also known as the **Ifequevron**.

Etymology. **Guēsino** (of the forest) from the genitive of *guēsīn* (forest). **Geror** comes from the word 'geron' (walk) in the nom. collective.

Remarks. **Ifequevron** means in the Dothraki language "those who walk in the woods", which served as the inspiration behind the name in High Valyrian. Inhabit the great forest of the Kingdom of Ifequevron in northern Essos between Vaes Dothrak and the Ibben islands.

VALAR, the group containing all species of men.

Etymology. From the nominative collective of the word 'vala' (man), meaning 'all the men'.

Remarks. Besides the major ethnic groups of **VALAR** described below (the First Men, the Andals and the Rhoynars), there are other 'species' of **VALAR** that deserve their own name, some of them clearly distinct (e.g., the Ibbenese and the Hairy Men) and others probably distinct from **Valar-Sylvi**, like the Valyrians. In other cases, we do not have enough information to tell if some ethnic groups are truly distinct from those mentioned above. The horselords Dothraki are, of course, the most important example, including the tribes around them (e.g., the Lhazareen, Jogos Nhai, Qathii). As the First Men originate from the grasslands of Essos, and the Andals were also a nomadic group that stretched eastward in Essos, it is likely that the origin of these

See below.

groups could be found in them. In the absence of convincing evidence I prefer not to name all these **Valar-Sylvi** groups for the moment.

Probably want Ibbenōñe-Valar.

Valar-Ibbenīha, all the men from Ibben.

Etymology. For **Valar** see above. **Ibbenīha** comes from the combination of the word Ibben, their island of origin, and the suffix *-īha*, that would mean in the Common Tongue ‘Ibbenisian’ or ‘from Ibben’.

Remarks. They are included in their own species of **VALAR**, as they apparently unable to produce viable offspring when mated with other men.

Ōghrarma-Valāzmar.

Valar-Ōghario, all the great Hairy Men.

Etymology. For **Valar** see above. **Ōghario**, from the word ‘ōghar’ (hair) and the augmentative suffix *-io*.

Remarks. As the Hairy Men are supposed to be closely related to the Ibbenese, I suppose that they represent a distinct species of **VALAR**. Some say that they originated in Ibben, and then spread out to Essos, and settled in places like Lorath.

Sothorjōñe-Valar.

Valar-Sothoryīha, all the men from Sothoryos.

Etymology. For **Valar** see above. **Sothoryīha** comes from the combination of the word Sothoryos, their island of origin, and the suffix *-īha*, that would mean in the Common Tongue ‘Sothorysian’ or ‘from Sothoryos’.

Remarks. As the Men from Sothoryos, or Brindled Men, were unable to produce viable offspring with men, I suppose that they represent a distinct species of **VALAR**.

Jaedrōñe-Valar.

Valar-Jaedo, all the men from the Summer Islands.

Etymology. For **Valar** see above. **Jaedo** comes from the word ‘jaedos’ (summer), in allusion to the Summer Islands, their place of origin.

Remarks. They are included in their own species of **VALAR**, as they apparently throughout their history lived isolated from the rest **VALAR**.

Sylvie-Valar.

Valar-Sylvi, all the wise men.

Etymology. For **Valar** see above. **Sylvi**, from the nominative plural of the word ‘sylvie’ (wise).

Remarks. The First Men, the Andals and Rhoynars represent the three major ethnic groups in Planetos and we have evidence of their interbreeding producing viable offspring; as such I include them to the same ‘species’ with different ‘subspecies’.

Ēlie-Sylvie-Valar.

Valar-Sylvi-Ēli, all the first wise men.

Etymology. For **Valar** see above. **Sylvi**, from the nominative plural of the word ‘sylvie’ (wise). **Ēli** comes from the nom. plural of the word ‘ēlie’ (first, primary).

Sylvie-Andalōñe-Valar.	<p>Valar-Sylvi-Andal, all the wise Andals.</p> <p><i>Etymology.</i> For Valar and Sylvi see above. Andal comes from the word for the Andals.</p>
Sylvie-Rhȳdrōñe-Valar.	<p>Valar-Sylvi-Rhoynarīha, all the wise men from Rhoynar.</p> <p><i>Etymology.</i> For Valar and Sylvi see above. Rhoynarīha comes from Rhoynar and the suffix -īha, to denote their place of origin.</p>
Sylvie-Valyrōñe-Valar.	<p>Valar-Sylvi-Valyrīha, all the wise men from Valyria.</p> <p><i>Etymology.</i> For Valar and Sylvi see above. Valyrīha comes from Valyria and the suffix -īha, to denote their place of origin.</p>
Sylvie-Timpa-Valar.	<p>Valar-Sylvi-Timpys, all the wise white men.</p> <p><i>Etymology.</i> For Valar and Sylvi see above. as above. Timpys comes from the nominative plural of the word ‘timpa’ (white).</p> <p><i>Remarks.</i> Although their origin remains unclear, they probably represent a variation of the First Men; as such they are tentatively included in the same species, but a different ‘subspecies’.</p>
Hontenka	<p>HONTEKA, the group that contains all the birds.</p> <p><i>Etymology.</i> Comes from the stem of the nominative collective of the word ‘hontes’ (bird) and the suffix -enka.</p> <p><i>Remarks.</i> This group contains all birds. However, the flight ability was developed in other groups as well, as evidence by the dragons and insects for example.</p>
Bantenka-Lārar.	<p>Bantio-Lārar, all the crows of the night.</p> <p><i>Etymology.</i> Bantio, from the genitive of the word bantis (night) in honor of the Night’s Watch whose members are called ‘crows’. Lārar, from the col. of lāra (crow).</p> <p><i>Remarks.</i> Iconic birds, mainly because of their association with the Night’s Watch.</p>
Hontero-Dārys	<p>Honteso-Dārys, the king of the birds, also know as the Eagle.</p> <p><i>Etymology.</i> Honteso from the genitive of the word hontes (bird). Dārys from the nominative of the word dārys (king).</p>
Not sure how you got this... Never had that definition. If you want it, though, I'd do Udrenkys-Vōljer.	<p>Udȳti-Vōljer, all the ravens of the news.</p> <p><i>Etymology.</i> Udȳti from the genitive plural of the word udir (word, news). Vōljer, from the coll. of the word vōljes (raven).</p> <p><i>Remarks.</i> One of the animals with special importance for men, as they are used to allow long-distance communication between settlements. Usually are under the care of the Maester of each castle.</p>

Sōnaro-Vōljer, all the ravens of the winter, also known as the White Raven.

Etymology. **Sōnaro** from the genitive of the word *sōnar* (winter), in allusion to their use by the maesters of the Citadel to announce the change of seasons. **Vōljer**, from the coll. of the word *vōljes* (raven).

Remarks. A different species of raven, kept and raised in the Citadel. They are used to announce the changing of seasons in Westeros.

Sōno-Vāedar, the song of the snow, also known as the Snow Strike.

Etymology. *Vāedar* from the nominative of the word *vāedar* (song). *Sōno*, from the genitive of the word *sōna* (snow).

Remarks. Found mainly in the North and as south as the Riverlands.

TIKUNĪTSENKA, the small winged animals or insects.

Etymology. from 'tikun' (wing) with the suffixes -ītsos (diminutive) -enka (like)

Bībānograr-Zōbriar, the purple, blood-sucking animal or bloodfly.

Etymology. *Bībānograr*, from the combination of the words 'bībagon' (to suck) and 'ānogar' (blood) in the collective, and *Zōbriar* from the word 'zōbrie' (purple) in the plural.

Remarks. Bloodsucking, purple, living in marshes and pools in Essos.

Raeder-Kastys, all the green scorpions or manticores.

Etymology. *Raeder*, from the nom. col. of the word 'raedes' (scorpion) and *Kastys* from the plural of 'kasta' (green) in allusion to the Jade Sea where this creature lives.

Remarks. Carapace, barbed tail, human-like face, black. Its sting is poisonous and causes a heart attack to men. They survive in the islands of the Jade Sea.

RĪZENKA, the group of reptile-like animals.

Etymology. From the word 'rīza', (reptile, lizard) and the suffix -enka.

Rīzar-Basiliskīha, all the reptiles from the Basilisk Isles.

Etymology. *Rīzar* from the coll. of the word 'rīza', (reptile, lizard) and *Basiliskīha* meaning "from Basilisk Isles".

Remarks. The basilisk is a venomous, large, reptile from the Basilisk Isles.

Zaldrīzer-Perzyr, all the fire dragons.

Could also do Sōnenkor-Vāedar.

Ānogrō-Bībire-Zōbros if you want it to mean "the bloodsucking purple one". Otherwise, Zōbrie-Ānogrō-Bībros (the purple bloodsucker).

Kastys-Raeder.

Basiliskōñe-Rīzar.

Drakarenkys-Zaldrīzer.

Etymology. Zaldrīzer from the nom. col. of the word ‘zaldrīzes’ (dragon), and Perzyr from the nom. col. of the word ‘perzys’ meaning fire; perzyr means ‘fire as a substance’.

Remarks. These magical creatures once lived in the entire Planetos, with four limbs, two wings, strong jaws, sharp teeth and claws, horns and long pointed tails; they breath fire. Once the source of power for the Valyrian dragonlords and the Targaryens, they were considered extinct since the last dragon died in the 153 AC (After Conquest), following the events of the Dance of the Dragons. However, Daenerys Targaryen was able to hatch recently three dragon eggs.

Suvenkys–Zaldrīzer.

Zaldrīzer-Suvior, all the ice dragons.

Etymology. Zaldrīzer from the nom. col. of the word ‘zaldrīzes’ (dragon), and Suvior from the nom. col. of the word ‘suvion’ meaning ice; suvior means ‘ice as a substance’.

Remarks. A mythical species of dragon that was larger than the fire dragons and breathed ice. Rumor has it that the Night King was able to create a **Zaldrīzer-Suvior** beyond the Wall.

Tikunoqittys–Zaldrīzer.

Zaldrīzer-Tikunoqittys, all the dragons without wings or firewyrms.

Etymology. Zaldrīzer from the nom. col. of the word ‘zaldrīzes’ (dragon), and Tikunoqittys from the nom. plural of the word ‘tīkun’ meaning wing with the suffix –oqitta (-less).

Remarks. Wingless fire dragons from the Valyrian peninsula; extinct.

Rīdōñe–Rīzenka–Kēlior or
Rīdōñe–Rīskēlior.

Reedo–Rīzokeliōr, all the lizard lions of the Reeds.

Etymology. Rīzokeliōr from the word ‘rīza’, (reptile, lizard) and the word kēlio (lion) in the collective, and Reedo meaning “of the Reed”, in honor to House Reed whose sigil has a black lizard-lion.

Remarks. Crocodile-like lizards with large teeth, that live in the streams and swamps of the Neck.

Qarthōñor–Qinrir

Qartho–Qinrir, all the turtles of Qarth or phantom tortoises.

Etymology. Qinrir from the nom. col of the word ‘qintir’ (turtle), and Qartho (of Qarth).

Tegōñor–Qinrir

Qinrir-Tegōñiar, all the terrestrial turtles.

Embōñor–Qinrir

Qinrir-Embōñiar, all the marine turtles.

Qelbōñor–Qinrir

Qinrir-Qelbōñiar, all the aquatic turtles.

Etymology. Qinrir from the nom. col of the word ‘qintir’ (turtle), and respectively from the nom. plural of the word ‘tegōñe’ (terrestrial), ‘embōñe’ (marine) and ‘qelbōñe’ (aquatic, from the river).

Remarks. Reptile-like animals, whose body is enclosed within a bony shell; they can reach large sizes and have a cosmopolitan distribution. Although probably there are dozens of different species of turtles in the Planetos, they are grouped here under three species only, based on their preferred habitat. Further work should focus on describing the various species of turtles included in each of these above-named groups.

Martino-Uēpor-Qintir

Martino-Uēpaqintir, the old turtle of Martin or the Old Man of the River.

Etymology. Uēpaqintir a combination of the words ‘uēpa’ (old) and ‘qintir’ meaning turtle; Martino (of Martin, in honor of G.R.R. Martin, the author of the Song of Ice and Fire).

Remarks. The Old Man of the River is a sacred giant turtle that lived in the river Rhoyme, and is worshiped by the Rhoynars. G.R.R. Martin has publicly expressed his love of turtles and their role that they played in the development of the World of Ice and Fire (<http://www.simplethingcalledlife.com/interesting/game-of-thrones-turtles/>), so this species is named after him.

Drakaroqittys-Zaldrīzer.

Zaldrīzer-Perzoqittys, all the fireless dragons or wyverns.

Etymology. Zaldrīzer from the nom. col. of the word ‘zaldrīzes’ (dragon), and Perzoqittys from the word ‘perzys’ meaning fire with the suffix –oqitta (-less), (fireless), in plural.

Remarks. Relatives to dragons but fireless, surviving in Sothyryos.

EMBENKA, all the sea-dwelling animals.

Etymology. From the word ‘embar’ (sea) and the suffix -enka

Zōbrikirimvōñor-Uēhor, or Grējojoñor-Uēhor. (You didn't change "Reed" or "Stark" or "Lannister"; why change this one?)

Uēsior-Zōbrikirimves, all the great squids of the Greyjoys or krakens.

Etymology. Uēsior, from the word uēs (squid) and the augmentative suffix –io in the collective, (giant squid'; Zōbrikirimves, from the word zōbrie (dark-colored, grey) and kirimves (happiness, joy), in allusion to House Greyjoy whose sigil bears a golden kraken.

Remarks. A kind of giant squid, supposedly living in the sea south of Dorne.

Qaedrāzmar. (I guess repeating them is a thing that's done with animal names?)

Qaedarior-Qaedarior, all the great whales or leviathans.

Etymology. Qaedario, from the augmentative form of ‘qaedar’ (whale) in the collective.

Remarks. An enormous grey whale, among the oldest creatures of the Planetos, found in the Shivering Sea.

Embrōñe-Jēnqañōgheryr.

Embraro-Jēnqañōgher, all the octopods.

Etymology. Jēnqañōgher, from the combination of the words ‘jēnqa’ (eight) and ‘ñōghe’ (arm) in the collective, and Embraro from the genitive collective of the word ‘embar’ (sea).

Naggaro-Emzaldrizer, all the sea dragons of Nagga.

Etymology. Emzaldrizer from the combination of the words ‘emba’ (sea) and ‘zaldrizes’ (dragon) in the nom. coll. and Naggaro (of Nagga), the mythical sea dragon.

Remarks. A sea dragon, feeding on krakens and leviathans. Supposedly extinct since the Age of Heroes, although some believe it still survives in the Sunset Sea.

FUTURE WORK

This is only the first account on the names of some of the most important animals of Planetos. Many more kinds of life remain without a formal name, including most domesticated animals, and plants. Future work should focus on refining this system of taxonomy and describing the remarkable living and extinct diversity of Westeros and Essos.

REFERENCES

- E_v_a_n** (2017) The Full Taxonomy of Ice and Fire. Subreddit “A Song of Ice and Fire”. Available from: <https://redd.it/79jeze>.
- Martin, G.R.R.** (1996) A Game of Thrones. Bantam Books, New York.
- Martin, G.R.R.** (1999) A Clash of Kings. Bantam Books, New York.
- Martin, G.R.R.** (2000) A Storm of Swords. Bantam Books, New York.
- Martin, G.R.R.** (2005) A Feast for Crows. Bantam Books, New York.
- Martin, G.R.R.** (2011) A Dance with Dragons. Bantam Books, New York.
- Martin, G.R.R.; Garcia, E.; Antonsson, L.** (2014) The World of Ice and Fire: the Untold History of Westeros and the Game of Thrones. Bantam Books, New York.
- Peterson, D.J.** (2013) Valar Dohaeris. In: Dothraki, a language of Fire and Blood. Available from: <http://www.dothraki.com/2013/03/valar-dohaeris/> (Date of access: 27/Apr/2018).

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I would like to thank the Dothraki wiki community for making available the rules, grammar and dictionary of High Valyrian. I thank the Reddit communities of the Song of Ice and Fire and Game of Thrones for inspiration and comments. Special thanks to the redditors u/hm0119 and u/jackm0ve for their interest to jump in and name some species of their own; these names have not been included herein. This project has been developed in my free time, but was inspired by the importance of zoological

nomenclature and the art of coining species names. I would like to thank my family for their understanding and support when I spend time with projects like this.

ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Evangelos Vlachos is a big fan of the World of Ice and Fire and, just like G.R.R. Martin, a huge fan of turtles and tortoises. He is currently a CONICET researcher in the Museo Paleontológico Egidio Feruglio, in Trelew, Chubut, Patagonia (Argentina), working with fossil turtles and tortoises.

FIGURES



Figure 1. The taxonomy of the animals of the World of Ice and Fire, depicted in the branches of a weirwood tree.



Figure 2. The distribution of known animals species in the World of Ice and Fire, excluding those with practically cosmopolitan distribution.

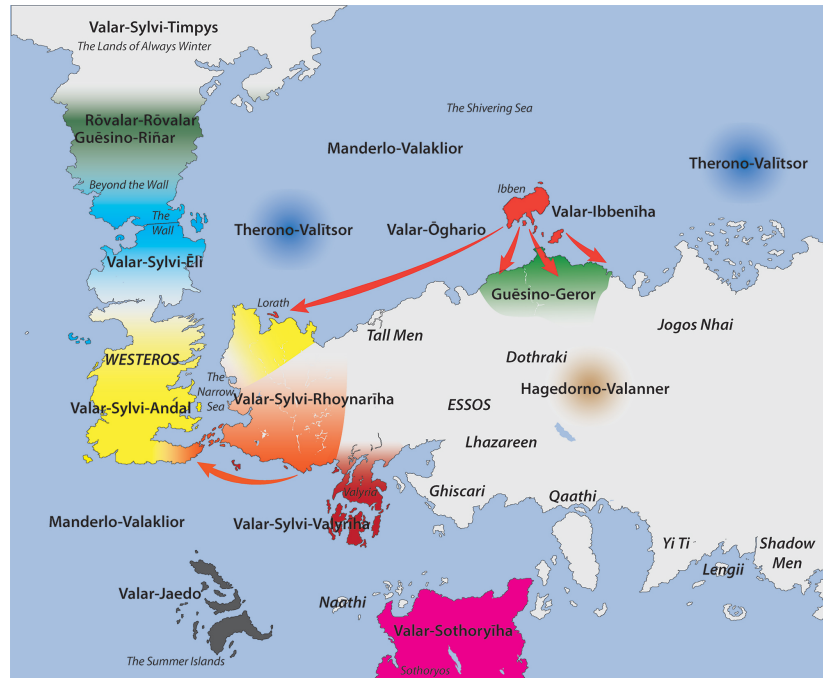


Figure 3. The distribution of known species of VALENKA and Valar, the men-like and species of men in the World of Ice and Fire.