

The dragon vocabulary

The Chinese and Japanese words Gould uses, the texts he cites them from, and the living lizards he presses into service — each with the chapters it appears in. Valice Press's writing.

The Chinese and Japanese words Gould uses, and the creatures and texts they name. Chapter references were produced by searching the text.

Gould's romanisation is his own and predates every modern system; where a term is likely to be met elsewhere in a different form, the modern spelling follows in brackets.

Aristotle

Chapters VI, VII · 6 mentions

Cited by Gould among the ancients who did not treat the existence of such creatures as doubtful — which is true, and is a fact about the state of natural history rather than about the animals..

Chlamydosaurus

Chapters VI · 1 mentions

The frilled lizard of Australia, which raises a wide collar of skin when alarmed and runs upright on its hind legs.

Draco

Chapters VI, VIII · 5 mentions

A real genus of small gliding lizards — eighteen species, Gould says, peculiar to India and the Malay archipelago.

Exuvia

Chapters VII · 4 mentions

Cast skins.

Gesner

Chapters VI, VII · 5 mentions

Conrad Gesner, the sixteenth-century Swiss naturalist whose *Historia animalium* prints figures of dragons alongside animals nobody disputes.

Hai

Chapters VI, VII, VIII · 13 mentions

An element in several of the Chinese titles Gould quotes — most often in *Shan Hai King*, where it is the sea: mountains and seas, the two halves of the world the book catalogues..

Kwoh-shi-pu

Chapters VII · 2 mentions

One of the Chinese works Gould cites in the chapter on the Chinese dragon.

Lung (long)

Chapters VI, VII, VIII · 10 mentions

The Chinese dragon: the generic word, and the creature that occupies chapter VII.

Marcellinus

Chapters VI · 5 mentions

Ammianus Marcellinus, the fourth-century Roman historian, another of Gould's classical authorities and another link in a chain that mostly leads back to the same small number of travellers' tales..

Nâga (Naga)

Chapters VI · 1 mentions

The serpent-being of Indian tradition, which Gould uses as the link between the Western dragon and the Eastern one.

Pliny

Chapters VI, VII · 14 mentions

Pliny the Elder, whose *Natural History* supplies most of Gould's classical serpent material, including the enormous snakes of India and Africa.

Păn Tsao Kang Mu (Bencao Gangmu)

Chapters VII · 2 mentions

The great Ming-dynasty materia medica, cited for the medicinal uses of dragon bones, dragon teeth and dragon parts.

Shan Hai King (Shanhaijing)

Chapters VI, VII · 8 mentions

The Classic of Mountains and Seas: Gould's principal Chinese source, a compendium of places, peoples and strange creatures assembled over a long enough period that arguing about its layers is legitimate.

Shansi

Chapters VII · 6 mentions

The northern Chinese province from which several of Gould's dragon-bone reports come.

Siculus (Diodorus Siculus)

Chapters VI · 5 mentions

Diodorus Siculus, the first-century BC compiler, cited for accounts of great serpents.

Yih King (Yijing, I Ching)

Chapters VII · 5 mentions

The Book of Changes, the divination classic, whose hexagram texts speak of a dragon lying hid, a dragon appearing in the field, a dragon flying in the sky.

Ying

Chapters VII, VIII · 6 mentions

The winged dragon, in the compound *ying-lung*.

'Rh Ya (Erya)

Chapters VII · 5 mentions

The oldest surviving Chinese dictionary — a classified glossary rather than an alphabetical one — cited by Gould for definitions of the creatures he is tracking.