

A List of *Bishōjo Senshi Sērā Mūn* Anime “Monsters of the Days”

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This is a list of characters, episode numbers, and name origins from the anime version of *Bishōjo Senshi Sērā Mūn*.

Notes:

The characters that are found between the pairs of braces {} show the Japanese spellings of the names of the monsters and their English romanizations according to the modified Hepburn system used in NTC's *New Japanese-English Character Dictionary* (editor in chief Jack Halpern, National Textbook Company, 1993).

The numbers that are found between the pairs of less than and greater than signs <> indicate the episodes in which the monsters appear.

The origins of some of the names are uncertain. Different interpretations of some of the names are possible. Suggestions and corrections are welcome.

美少女戦士セーラームーン *Bishōjo Senshi Sērā Mūn* Pretty Soldier Sailor Moon

Yoma. {妖魔 *Yōma*.} <1-46> The Japanese word *yōma* means “monster.”

Morga. {モルガ *Moruga*.} <1> *Moruga* stands for モルガナイト *moruganaito*, which is the Japanese spelling of *morganite*.

Balm. {バーム *Bāmu*.} <2> This *yōma*'s name is a pun on the English word palm, which is spelled パーム *pāmu* in Japanese.

Flow. {フラウ *Furau*.} <3> *Furau* is short for フラワー *furawā*, which is the Japanese spelling of *flower*.

Iguara. {イグアーラ *Iguāra*.} <5> Iguara's name is an alteration of the English word *iguana*, which is spelled イグアナ *iguana* in Japanese.

Cyrene. {キュレネ *Kyurene*.} <6> The characters キュレネ represent the Greek letters Κυρήνη. The city Cyrene in Africa was said by some to be the home of the sirens in classical mythology (according to Petronius in the *Satyricon*). Like the sirens, Cyrene uses sound to assault her victims. One may also note that the name *Cyrene* and *siren* sound similar in English.

Derella. {デレーラ *Derēra*.} <7> Derella's name is a pun on the name Cinderella, which is spelled シンデレラ *Shinderera* in Japanese.

Garoben. {ガロベン *Garoben*.} <8> Garoben's name may be a pun on the Japanese term 勉学 *bengaku* which means "study" or "pursuit of knowledge." Garoben calls herself the "Yoma of Knowledge."

Ramua. {ラムア *Ramua*.} <9> Ramua's name is an anagram of アラム *aramu*, which is the Japanese spelling for the English word *alarm*. The spelling "Ramua" appears in the episode.

Kigan. {キガン *Kigān*.} <10> Kigan's name is a pun on the Japanese word 祈願 *kigan*, which means "prayer."

Murido. {ムーリド *Mūrido*.} <11> When the characters in her name are reversed, Murido's name is ドリーム *dorimu*, which is the Japanese spelling of the English word *dream*.

Thetis. {テティス *Tetisu*.} <12> In classical Greek mythology, Thetis was one of the Nereids, the wife of Peleus, and the mother of Achilles. Japanese books on Classical mythology make a distinction between the names Thetis (Greek: Θέτις; Japanese: テティス *Tetisu*) and Tethys (Greek: Τηθύς; Japanese: テテュス *Tetyusu*).

Tesuni. {テスニー *Tesunī*.} <14> Tesuni's name is a pun on the term テニス *tenisu* which is the Japanese spelling of the English word *tennis*.

Petasos. {ペタソス *Petasosu*.} <15> In the Greek language, the term *petasos* (πέτασος) refers to a broad, umbellated leaf.

Widow. {ウイドー *Widō.*} <16> Widow's name is short for *black widow*.

Cameran. {キャメラン *Kyameran.*} <17> Cameran's name comes from the Japanese spelling of the English word *camera*, but there is an extra "n" at the end.

Jumeau. {ジュモー *Jumō.*} <18> Jumeau's name refers to the name of a famous family of French dollmakers.

Evil Beast Regulus. {妖獣レグルス *Yōjū Regurusu.*} <19> Regulus, or α Leonis (Alpha Leonis), is the name of the brightest star in the constellation Leo.

Castor & Pollux. <21> {カストル *Kasutoru* & ポルクス *Porukusu*}
The twins of Leda in classical Greek mythology were named Castor (Greek, Κάστωρ) and Pollux (Greek, Πολυδεύκης). Castor and Pollux are also the names of two very bright stars in the constellation Gemini. On a related note, *Gemini* is the Latin word that means "twins," so "the Gemini Twins" is like saying "the Twins Twins."

Nephrite's Alter Ego. <22> {ネフライトの分身 *Nefuraito no bunshin.*} This is Nephrite's other self that appears in the form of a dark mist.

Yasha. {ヤシャ *Yasha.*} <23> Yasha's name comes from the Japanese term 夜叉 *yasha* which refers to a female demon.

Grape. {グレープ *Gurēpu.*} <24> Grapes are berries of the genus *Vitis* that are widely used in winemaking.

Suzuran. {スズラン *Suzuran.*} <24> *Suzuran* is the Japanese name for the lily of the valley, *Convallaria majalis*.

Hosenka. {ホウセンカ *Hōsenka.*} <24> *Hōsenka* is the Japanese name for the garden balsam, *Impatiens balsamina*.

Gesen. {ゲーセン *Gēsēn.*} <25> Gesen's name is a pun on the Japanese term ゲームセンター *Gēsen*, the short form of ゲームセンター *gēmu sentā*, which means "game center."

Boxi. {ボクシー *Bokushī.*} <26> *Bokushi* is a pun on ボクシング *bokushingu*, which is the Japanese approximation of *boxing*, and the Japanese term 牧師 *bokushi*, which means “minister.”

Bunbo. {ブンボー *Bunbō* or ブンボウ *Bunbō.*} <27> *Bunbō* is an abbreviation for 文房具 *bunbōgu*, which means “stationery.”

Binah. {ビーナ *Bīna.*} <28> *Binah*, who represents the aspect of understanding of God, is one of the Holy Sephiroth of the Kabbalah.

Rikokeida. {リコウケイダー *Rikōkeidā.*} <29> *Rikōkeidā* is a pun on the Japanese term 俐巧 *rikō*, which means “intelligent.”

Jiji. {ジジ *Jiji.*} <30> *Jiji* means “grandfather” in Japanese.

Bakene. {バケーネ *Bakēne.*} <31> *Bakene* is a pun on the term 化猫 *bakeneko*, which refers to a Japanese phantom cat.

Akan. {アカン *Akan.*} <32> *Akan* is a pun on the Japanese term 赤 *aka*, which means “red.” The person who’s transformed into a *yōma* plays a character called Red Man. The name of this monster also refers to Lake Akan 阿寒湖/*Akanko*. Lake Akan is home to many *marimo* マリモ (kanji: 鞠藻), which are ball-like creatures. The monster *Akan* uses *marimo* to attack the humans.

Mitsuami. {ミツアーミ *Mitsuāmi*} <36> In Japanese, みつあみ *mitsuami* refers to hair braids.

Shakokai. {シャコウカイ *Shakōkai.*} <37> *Shakōkai* is a pun on the Japanese word 社交 *shakō*, which means “social life,” and the word 貝 *kai*, which means “shellfish.”

Blizzar. {ブリザー *Burizā.*} <38> *Burizā* is an abbreviation for ブリザード *burizādo*, which is the Japanese spelling for *blizzard*.

Zoyrin Geller. {ゾイリングラー *Zoiringerā* or ドイリングラー *Doiringerā.*} <39> The origin of this name is not known at the time of this writing. Even the proper spelling is not certain. The ADV translation uses *Zoyrin Geller*, and this list is using that spelling for no other reason than for want of a better spelling.

Phantom of the Lake. {湖の妖怪 *Mizūmi no Yōkai*.} <40> *Mizūmi no Yōkai* in Japanese simply means “phantom of the lake.”

Papillon. {パピオン *Papion*.} <42> *Papillon* is French for “butterfly.”

Oniwabandana. {オニワバンダナ *Oniwabandana*.} <43> An *oniwaban* is a Japanese guardian ninja, and a *bandana* is a kind of large handkerchief.

D. D. Girls. {D. D. ガールズ *Dī Dī Gāruzu*./ディー・ディー・ガールズ *Dī Dī Gāruzu*.} <45> “D. D. Girls” is a pun on “C. C. Girls,” which is the name of a Japanese singing group. According to the original Japanese anime sources, the letters D. D. don’t seem to stand for anything except “*Dī Dī*.” D. D. G. I is the leader and wears blue. D. D. G. II wears green. D. D. G. III wears crimson. D. D. G. IV wears purple. D. D. G. V wears orange.

Super Beryl. {スーパー・ベリル *Sūpā Beriru*.} <46> *Sūpā* スーパー is the Japanese spelling for *super*, and ベリル *beriru* is the Japanese spelling for *beryl*.

美少女戦士セーラームーン (エイル & アン編)
Bishōjo Senshi Sērā Mūn R (Eiru & An Hen)
Pretty Soldier Sailor Moon R (The Ai & En Arc)

Cardian. {カーディアン *Kādian*.} <47-58> The name *Cardian* is a pun on the words *guardian* (Japanese, ガーディアン *gādian*) and *card* (Japanese, カード *kādo*.)

Vampire. {ヴァンピール *Vanpīru*.} <47> *Vampire* is also the French word for “vampire.” The Japanese write バンパイア *Banpaiya* when they wish to approximate the English word *vampire*.

Minotaron. {ミノタロン *Minotaron*.} <48> This name came from *Minotauros* (Greek, Μινώταυρος), which is the Greek form of the name *Minotaur*. *Minotaur* is often spelled ミノタウロス *Minotaurosu* in Japanese to reflect the original Greek spelling.

Falion. {ファライオン *Faraion*.} <49> *Faraion* is a pun on the word *lion*, which is written ライオン *raion* in Japanese.

Hellant. {ヘルアント *Heruanto*} <50> This name contains the words *hell* (Japanese, ヘル *heru*) and *ant* (Japanese, アント *anto*).

Reci. {レーシー *Rēshī*.} <51> *Reci* is a pun on セリーズ *serīzu*, which is the Japanese spelling of the French word for “cherry,” *cerise*.

Gigaros. {ギガロス *Gigarosu*.} <52> *Gigarosu* ギガロス is a pun on the Japanese spelling of the name *Icarus* (Japanese, イカロス *Ikarosu*, from Greek Ἴκαρος). *Icarus* is the English spelling of the Greek name.

Amaderasu. {アマデラス *Amaderasu* or アマデウス *Amadeusu*.} <53> *Amaderasu*'s came came from *Amaterasu* (天照らす *Amaterasu*, “heaven shining”), the sun goddess. Incidentally, アマデウス *Amadeusu* is the Japanese spelling of *Amadeus*.

Seiren. {セイレーン *Seirēn*.} <54> A siren is an alluring bird-like woman from classical Greek mythology. The Greek spelling of “siren” is Σειρήν. The plural form of the Greek term is Σειρήνες.

Utonberino. {ウトンベリノ *Utonberino*.} <55> *Utonberino*, when the characters in the name are reversed, become 海苔 *nori* (dried seaweed) and 弁当 *bentō* (box lunch).

Bipierrot or Pipierrot. {ビピエーロ *Bipiēro* or ピピエーロ *Pipiēro*.} <56> *Bipierrot* or *Pipierrot* is a pun on *pierrot*, which refers to a character in French pantomime.

Amanju. {アーマンジュ *Āmanju*.} <57> *Amanju* is a pun on 天の邪鬼 *ama no jaku*, which refers to a type of Japanese demon.

Yamandakka. {ヤーマンダッカ *Yāmandakka*.} <58> *Yāmandakka* is a pun on Yamantaka, who was a many-faced deity in Buddhistic Hinduism. This cardinal has four faces, and each represents one of the four human emotions: 喜 (joy), 怒 (anger), 哀 (pathos), and 楽 (humor).

美少女戦士セーラームーン (ブラック・ムーン編)
Bishōjo Senshi Sērā Mūn R (Burakku Mūn Hen)

Pretty Soldier Sailor Moon R (The Black Moon Arc)

Droid. {ドロイド *Doroido.*} <61-84> The word “droid,” which is short for *android*, which refers to a kind an automation.

Atsugessho. {アツゲッショ *Atsugessho.*} <61> *Atsugessho* is a pun on 厚化粧 *atsugesshō*, which refers to thick makeup.

Nipasu. {ニパス *Nipasu.*} <62> *Nipasu* is a Japanese-style snow woman. *Nipasu* is a pun on 日本 *Nippon*, which is one of the Japanese names for Japan.

Dumble. {ダンブル *Danburu.*} <63> *Danburu* is a pun on *tumble* (Japanese, タンブル *tanburu*).

Furaiki. {風雷鬼 *Fūraiki.*} <64> *Fūraiki* in Japanese means “wind and thunder demon.”

Jamanen. {ジャーマネン *Jāmanen.*} <65> *Jāmanen* is a pun on ジャム *jamu*, which is the Japanese spelling of *jam*.

Avogadora. {アボガードーラ *Abogādōra.*} <66> *Abogādōra* is a pun on the Japanese spelling of *avocado*: アボカド *abokado*.

Akumuda. {アクムダー *Akumūdā.*} <66> *Akumūdā* is a pun on 悪夢 *akumu*, which means “nightmare.”

Jakoku. {ジャーコク *Jākoku.*} <75> *Jākoku* is a pun on 邪黒 *jakoku*, which means “wicked.”

Marzipan. {マジパン *Majipan.*} <76> The Japanese spelling of *marzipan* is マジパン *majipan*.

Udering. {ウデリング *Uderingu.*} <77> *Uderingu* is a pun on 腕 *ude*, which means “arm,” and リング *ringu*, which means “ring.”

Pharmakon. {パルマコン *Parumakon.*} <78> *Pharmakon* (φάρμακον) is the Greek word for “drug.” That word is the source of the English word *pharmacy*.

Dogba. {ドッグバー *Doggubā.*} <79> *Doggubā* is a pun on “dog,” which is written in Japanese as ドッグ *doggu*.

Giwaku. {ギワーク *Giwāku.*} <80> *Giwāku* is a pun on 疑惑 *giwaku*, which means “mistrust.”

Achiral & Chiral. {アキラル *Akiraru* & キラル *Kiraru.*} <81> *Achiral* and *chiral* are both terms from organic chemistry that describe symmetry.

Ryuakusu. {リュアクス *Ryuakusu.*} <82> *Ryuakusu* is a pun on 流 *ryū*, which means “current.”

Esmeraude Dragon. {エスメロード・ドラゴン *Esumerōdo Doragon.*} <84> *Esmeraude* is an older, obsolete French word for “emerald.”

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Daimon. {ダイモン *Daimōn.*} <90-127> The Greek word *daimon* (δαίμων) refers to a spirit or minor deity. They could be either good or evil. *Daimon* is related to the Latin word *daemōn* and the English word *demon*.

Mikuji. {ミクージ *Mikūji.*} <90> *Mikūji* is a pun on the Japanese word 御神籤 *omikuji*, which means “written oracle.”

Nekonneru. {ネコンネル *Nekonneru.*} <91> *Nekonneru* is a pun on the Japanese word 猫 *neko*, which means “cat.”

Steering. {ステアリング *Sutearingu.*} <92> *Sutearingu* is the Japanese spelling for *steering*.

Octave. {オクターブ *Okutābu.*} <93> *Okutābu* is the Japanese spelling for *octave*.

Osoji. {オーソウジ *Ōsōji.*} <94> *Ōsōji* is a pun on the Japanese word 掃除 *sōji*, which means “cleaning.”

Dai Heart. {ダイハート *Dai Hāto.*} <95> *Dai Hāto* is a pun on 大 *dai*, which means “big,” and ハート *hāto*, which is the Japanese spelling of “heart.”

Scar. {スカー *Sukā*.} <96> *Sukā* is an abbreviation for スカーフ *sukāfu*, which is the Japanese spelling of *scarf*.

Doburin. {ド布林 *Doburin*.} <97> *Doburin* is a pun on the Japanese word 溝 *dobu*, which means “drain” or “gutter.”

Tiren. {タイヤーン *Taiyān*.} <98> *Taiyān* is a pun on the Japanese spelling of *tire*, which is タイヤー *taiyā*.

Toden. {トデーン *Todēn*.} <99> *Todēn* is a pun on トデン *toden*, a name for the Tokyo Train company.

Haikyun. {ハイキューン *Hai Kyūn*.} <100> *Hai Kyūn* is a pun on 排球 *haikyūn*, which refers to the act of releasing a ball.

Cenicienta. {セニシエンタ *Senishienta*.} <101-102> *Cenicienta* is the Spanish name for *Cinderella*.

Soiya. {ソイヤー *Soiyā*.} <103> *Soiya* refers to the shouting of people while they dance in a summer festival.

Chagama. {チャガーマ *Chagāma*.} <104> *Chagāma* is a pun on 茶釜 *chagama*, which is the Japanese word for “teakettle.”

Ionda. {アイアンダー *Aiandā*.} <105> *Aiandā* is a pun on the Japanese spelling of *ion*, which is アイアン *aian*.

Daruma. {ダルマー *Darumā*.} <105> *Darumā* is a pun on 達磨 *daruma*, which is a type of doll used in Zen Buddhism.

Hurdler. {ハードラー *Hādorā*.} <106> *Hādorā* is a pun on the Japanese spelling of *hurdle*, which is ハードル *hādorū*.

Chokokka. {チョーコッカー *Chōkokkā*.} <107> *Chōkokkā* is a pun on the Japanese word 彫刻家 *chōkokuka*, which means “engraver.”

Artwork 001: On the Other Side of the Massacre.
{作品No.001: 殺戮の彼方に *Sakuhin No.001: Satsuriku no kanata ni*.} <107> This is one of the two monsters that Chokokka creates from sand.

Artwork 002: The Ambition of Silence. {作品No.002: 静寂の野望 *Sakuhin No.002: Seijaku no yabō.*} <107> This is one of the two monsters that Chokokka creates from sand.

Chikuon. {チクオーン *Chikuōn.*} <108> *Chikuōn* is a pun on the Japanese word 蓄音機 *chikuonki*, which means “gramophone.”

Doorknobda. {ドアノブダー *Doanobudā.*} <109> *Doanobudā* is a pun on the Japanese spelling of the word *doorknob*: ドアノブ *doanobbu*.

Cormorant. {鵜 *u.*} <112-120> A cormorant is a bird of the genus *Phalacrocorax*. The kana character う *u* that is seen in each of the following nine names indicates that when the daimon egg hatches, the daimon escapes in the form of a cormorant.

U-Esutan. {う・エスタン *U Esutan.*} <112> *U-Esutan* is a pun on the Japanese spelling of *western*, which is ウェスタン *wesutan*. The spelling “U-Esutan” actually appears in the episode.

U-Henshu. {う・ヘンシュウ *U henshū.*} <113> *U-Henshū* is a pun on the Japanese word 編輯 *henshū*, which means “editing.”

U-Tahime. {う・タヒメー *U Tahimē.*} <114> *U-Tahimē* is a pun on the Japanese word 歌姫 *utahime*, which means “songstress.”

U-Tomotachi. {う・トモダチ *U Tomodachi.*} <115> *U-Tomodachi* is a pun on the Japanese word 友達 *tomodachi*, which means “friend.”

U-Baulla. {う・バーラ *U Bāra.*} <116> *U-Bāra* is a pun on the Japanese word 薔薇 *bara*, which means “rose.” The spelling “U-Baulla” actually appears in the episode.

U-Ndokai. {う・ンドーカイ *U Ndōkai.*} <117> *U-Ndōkai* is a pun on the Japanese word 運動会 *undōkai*, which means “track meet.”

U-Ikasaman. {う・イカサマン *U Ikasaman.*} <118> *U-Ikasaman* is a pun on the Japanese word 如何様 *ikasama*, which means “trickery.”

U-Choten. {う・チョウテン *U Chōten.*} <119> *U-Chōten* is a pun on the Japanese word 有頂天 *uchōten*, which means “ecstasy.”

U-Pasokon. {う・パソコン *U Pasokon.*} <120> *U-Pasokon* is a pun on the パソコン *pasokon*, which is a Japanese abbreviation for “personal computer.”

Tellun & Hyper Tellun. {テルルン *Terurun* & ハイパーテルルン *Haipā Terurun.*} <121> *Terurun* is a pun on the Japanese abbreviation of *tellurium*: テルル *teruru*.

Supercreature from Another Dimension Germatoid. {異次元超生物ゲルマトイド *I Jigen Chōseibutsu Gerumatoido.*} <124> *Germatoid* may be a pun on *spermatoid* and means “similar to a germ.” It may also come from the biological term *germatic*, which came from the analogy of *spermatid*.

Rangy. {レンジー *Renjī*} <127> *Renjī* is a pun on the Japanese spelling of the word *range*, which is レンジ *renji*.

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Lemures. {レムレス *Lemuresu.*} <128-160> In ancient Roman mythology, the *lemures* were the threatening spirits of the dead. *Lemures* is grammatically plural in Latin, but characters in the anime use it both in the singular and in the plural. Although the grammatical singular form *Lemur* was not used in Classical Latin, it is now used as the name of a certain clade or primates.

Karakuriko. {カラクリ子 *Karakuriko.*} <128> *Karakuri* in Japanese means “mechanism,” and 子 *ko* in the same language means “child.” *Karakuriko* has the title 自動人形 *jidō ningyō*, which means “automaton.” Tiger’s-eye addresses her as *Karakuriko-chan* カラクリ子ちゃん.

Kyokubadanko. {曲馬団子 *Kyokubadanko*} <129> *Kyokubadan* in Japanese means “circus troupe,” and 子 *ko* in that same language means “child.” *Kyokubadanko* has the title 猛獣使い *mōjū tsukai*, which means “wild-animal tamer.” Tiger’s-eye addresses her as *Kyokubadanko-chan* 曲馬団子ちゃん.

Do Kanko. {ド・カン子 *Do Kanko.*} <130> The Japanese say that ドカン *dokan* is the sound of a cannon shot. *Ko* 子 in that same language means “child.” Do Kanko has the title 人間大砲 *ningen taihō*, which means “human canonball.” Hawk’s-eye addresses her as Do Kanko-san ド・カン子さん.

Otedamako. {お手玉子 *Otedamako.*} <131> Otedama in Japanese refers to a sort of juggling or bouncing game, and 子 *ko* in that same language means “child.” Otedamako is called a juggler and the Japanese spelling of that word is ジャグラー *jagurā*. Tiger’s-eye addresses her as Otedamako-chan お手玉子ちゃん.

Dummy. {ダミー *Damī.*} *Damī* is the Japanese spelling for *dummy*.

Vampire Lyrica Hubert. {バンパイヤ・リリカ・ユベール *Banpaiya Ririka Yubēru.*} *Banpaiya* is the Japanese spelling for *vampire*, and the Japanese often spell the surname Hubert as ユベール *Yubēru*, which approximates the French pronunciation.

Puko. {プー子 *Pūko.*} <132> *Pūko* is a pun on 風 *fu*, which means “wind” in Japanese. The word 子 *ko* in that same language means “child.” Puko has the title *fūsen onna*, which means “balloon woman.” Tiger’s-eye addresses her as Puko-chan プー子ちゃん.

Kigurumiko. {着ぐるみ子 *Kigurumiko.*} <133> *Kigurumi* is the Japanese word for “dress-up doll,” and 子 *ko* in that same language means “child.” Kigurumiko’s title is also 着ぐるみ *kigurumi*, and Tiger’s-eye addresses her as Kigurumiko-chan 着ぐるみ子ちゃん.

Tenko. {テンコ *Tenko.*} <134> *Ten* (転) in Japanese means “revolve,” and コ *ko* in that same language means “child” or “girl.” Tenko has the title 時限爆弾決死の脱出マジック *jingenbakudan kesshi no dasshutsu majikku*, which is a difficult phrase that essentially can be described as “death defier of escape magic with a time bomb.” Tiger’s-eye addresses her as Tenko-chan テンコちゃん.

Hebihanabiko. {ヘビハナビ子 *Hebihanabiko.*} <135> *Hebi* (蛇) in Japanese means “snake,” 花火 *hanabi* means “fireworks,” and 子 *ko* means “child.” Hebihanabiko has the title 壁抜け女 *kabe nuke onna*, which means “the woman coming out of the wall.” Tiger’s-eye addresses her as Hebihanabiko-chan ヘビハナビ子ちゃん.

Mizugeiko. {ミズゲイ子 *Mizugeiko*.} <136> 水 *Mizu* means water in Japanese, *gei* is short for *geisha* 芸者 (a Japanese dancing girl), and 子 *ko* means "child." Mizugeiko's title is 水芸 *mizugei*, which means "water tricks." Tiger's-eye addresses her as Mizugeiko-chan ミズゲイ子ちゃん.

Tsunawataro. {綱わたろう *Tsunawatarō*.} <137> *Tsunawatarō* is a pun on the Japanese phrase 綱渡り *tsunawatari*, which means "tightrope walking." Tsunawataro's title is also 綱渡り *tsunawatari*, and Fisheye addresses him as Tsunawataro-kun 綱わたろうくん.

Buranko. {ブラン子 *Buranko*.} <138> *Buranko* is a pun on the Japanese word 鞞 鞞 *buranko*, which means "swing." The final 子 *ko* in this name means "child." Buranko's title in Japanese is 命綱無しの決死の空中ブランコ *inochizuna nashi no kesshi kūchū buranko*, which means "death defier with an aerial swing without a lifeline." Hawk's-eye addresses her as Buranko-san ブラン子さん.

Ayatoriko. {あやとり子 *Ayatoriko*.} <139> *Ayatori* in Japanese means "cat's cradle," and 子 *ko* means "child." Ayatoriko's title is 糸使いの名人 *itotsukai no meijin*, which means "expert of thread using." Tiger's-eye addresses her as Ayatoriko-chan あやとり子さん.

Gummario. {ゴムマリオ *Gomumario*.} <140> *Gomumari* in Japanese means "rubber ball." The Japanese use the word ゴム *gomu*, which comes from the English word "gum," to mean rubber. Gum Mario's title is アシカ曲芸 *ashika kyokukei*, which means "sea lion acrobatics." Fisheye addresses him as Gum Mario-kun ゴムマリオくん.

Gittanko & Battanko. {ぎったんこ *Gittanko* & ばったんこ *Battanko*.} <141> *ぎったん gittan* and *ばったん battan* essentially mean going "up and down" on a seesaw. The Japanese term こ *ko* means "child" or "girl." These two characters have the title 戦慄のアクロバットシーソー *senritsu no akurobatto shīsō*, which means "acrobat seesaw of shivering." Hawk's-eye addresses Gittanko as Gittanko-san *ぎったんこさん* and Tiger's-eye addresses Battanko as Battanko-chan *ばったんこちゃん*.

Autobiko. {オートバイ子 *Ōtobaiko*.} <142> *Ōtobaiko* is a pun on オートバイ *ōtobai*, which is a Japanese abbreviation for *autobike*.

The final 子 *ko* means “child.” Autobiko’s title is 曲乗りアクロバット *kyokunori akurobatto*, which means “trick-riding acrobat.” Hawk’s-eye addresses her as Autobiko-san オートバイ子さん.

Mawashitaro. {まわし太郎 *Mawashitarō*.} <143> *Mawashi* (回し) in Japanese means “turning around,” and 太郎 *Tarō* is a personal name. Mawashitaro’s title is 回転木馬 *kaitenmokuba*, which means “carousel.” Fisheye addresses him as Mawashitaro-kun まわし太郎くん.

Ponko. {ポン子 *Ponko*.} <144> *Pon* is short for ポンプ *ponpu*, which is the Japanese spelling for “pump.” The final 子 *ko* means “child.” Ponko’s title is 阿鼻叫喚の人間ポンプ *abikyōkan no ninken ponpu*, which means “human pump of agonizing cries.” Tiger’s-eye addresses her as Ponko-chan ポン子ちゃん.

Kurumiwario. {クルミワリオ *Kurumiwario*.} <145> Kurumiwario’s name is a pun on 胡桃割り *kurumiwari*, which in Japanese means “nutcracking.” Kurumiwario’s title is クルミ割り人形 *Kurumi wari ningyō*, which means “nutcracker.” Fisheye addresses him as Kurumiwario-kun クルミワリオくん.

Elephanko. {エレファン子 *Erefanko*.} <146> Elephanko is a pun on the Japanese spelling for “elephant”: エレファント *erefanto*. The final 子 *ko* means “child.” Elephanko’s title is 玉乗り象使い *tama nori zō tsukai*, which means “ball-riding elephant trainer.” Hawk’s-eye addresses her as Elephanko-san エレファン子ちゃん.

Shuffle-fle-o. {シャッフルフルオ *Shaffuru-furu-o*.} <147> This name is a pun on the Japanese spelling for *shuffle*, which is シャッフル *shaffuru*. Shuffle-fle-o’s title is 悲しみのトランプ使い *kanashimi no toranpu tsukai*, which means “sorrowful trump player.” Fisheye addresses him as Shuffle-fle-o-kun シャッフルフルオくん.

Tobihaneru. {とびはねる *Tobihaneru*.} <148> *Tobihaneru* (飛び跳ねる) in Japanese means jumping up and down. Tobihaneru’s title is 曲芸トランポリン *kyokukei toranporin*, which means “acrobatic trampoline.” Fisheye addresses him as Tobihaneru-kun とびはねるくん.

Mister Magic Pierrot. {ミスター・マジック・ピエロ *Misutā Majikku Piero*.} <149> A pierrot is a character in French pantomime.

Gara Gara Musume. {ガラガラ娘 *Gara Gara Musume.*} <150> *Gara Gara*, by itself, means “rattling” in Japanese. *Gara Gara hebi* (がらがら蛇) means “rattlesnake.” *Musume* 娘 means “girl.” *Gara Gara Musume* has the title 夢食い蛇 *yume kui hebi*, which means “dream-eating snake.”

Kero Kero Musume. {ケロケロ娘 *Kero Kero Musume.*} <151> *Kero kero* in Japanese refers to a frog ribbit. *Musume* 娘 means “girl.” *Kero Kero Musume* has the title 夢食い蛙 *yume kui kaeru*, which means “dream-eating frog.”

Mane Mane Musume. {マネマネ娘 *Mane Mane Musume.*} <152> *Mane mane* in Japanese means “imitation.” *Musume* 娘 means “girl.” *Mane Mane Musume*’s title is 夢食い猿 *yume kui saru*, which means “dream-eating monkey.”

Gari Gari. {ガリガリ *Gari Gari.*} <153> *Gari gari* 我利我利 in Japanese means “selfishness.” *Gari Gari*’s title is 削って遊べるタービン娘 *kezutte asoberu tābin musume*, which means “shaving and playing turbine girl.” The *Musume* 娘 part means “girl.”

Jara Jara Jo. {ジャラジャラ嬢 *Jara Jara Jō.*} <154> *Jara jara* in Japanese means “joking around.” The final 嬢 *jō* means “girl.” *Jara Jara Jo*’s title is 夢食いチューリップ *yume kui chūrippu*, which means “dream-eating tulip.”

Tobikiri Yaro. {とびきり野郎 *Tobikiriyarō.*} <155> *Tobikiri* (飛び切り) in Japanese means “superior.” *Yarō* 野郎 means “rascal.” *Tobikiri Rascal*’s title is 夢食い軽業師 *yumi kui karuwazashi*, which means “dream-eating acrobat.”

Toge Toge Jo. {トゲトゲ嬢 *Toge Toge Jō.*} <156> *Toge toge* is an abbreviation for the Japanese word 刺々しい *togetogeshii*, which means “sharp.” *Toge* 刺, by itself, means “thorn.” *Toge Toge Jo*’s title is 夢食いローズ *yume kui rōzu*, which means “dream-eating rose.”

Pao Pao Musume. {パオパオ娘 *Pao Pao Musume.*} <157> *Pao pao* in Japanese refers to a sound an elephant makes. *Musume* 娘

means "girl." Pao Pao Musume's title is 夢食いマンモス *yume kui mansosu*, which means "dream-eating mammoth."

Pero Pero. {ペロペロ *Pero Pero*.} <158> *Pero pero* means "licking" in Japanese. Pero Pero's title is キャンディー人形 *kyandī ningyō*, which means "candy doll."

Paku Paku Yaro. {パクパク野郎 *Paku Paku Yarō*.} <159> In Japanese, *paku paku* means "flapping the mouth open and closed." Paku Paku Yaro's title is 夢食い鯉 *yume kui koi*, which means "dream-eating carp."

Biri Biri Yaro. {ビリビリ野郎 *Biri Biri Yarō*.} <160> *Biri biri* in Japanese refers to anything that's like an electric shock. Biri Biri Yaro's title is 電飾ナマズ *denshoku namazu*, which means "decorative illumination catfish."

美少女戦士セーラームーン: セーラースターズ (ネヘレニア編)
Bishōjo Senshi Sērā Mūn: Sērā Sutāzu (Neherenia Hen)
Pretty Soldier Sailor Moon: Sailor Stars (The Nehalena Arc)

Mirror Paredri or Mirror Paredrii. {ミラーパレドリー *Mirā Paredorii* or ミラーパレドリュ *Mira Paredorii* or ミラーパレドリー *Mirā Paredorī*.} <167-171> *Mirā* ミラー is the Japanese spelling of *mirror*, パレドリー *paredorii*, and パレドリュ *paredorii*, and パレドリー *paredorī* are Japanese spellings for the Latinized Greek word *paredri*, which is short for *paredri spiritus*, meaning "familiar spirits." The Japanese spellings for *paredri* seem to suggest a spelling *paredrii*, and the re-released soundtracks even show "Mirror Paredrii," but the word *paredros* cannot allow the plural form *paredrii*.

美少女戦士セーラームーン: セーラースターズ (ギャラクシア編)
Bishōjo Senshi Sērā Mūn: Sērā Sutāzu (Gyarakushia Hen)
Pretty Soldier Sailor Moon: Sailor Stars (The Galaxia Arc)

Phage. {ファージ *Fāji*.} <173-192> *Fāji* is the Japanese spelling for "phage." A phage is a virus parasitic in bacteria. The word comes from the Greek word φαγεῖν, which means "to eat."

Sailor Purin. {セーラープリン *Sērā Purin.*} <173> セーラー *Sērā* is the Japanese spelling for *sailor*. プリン *purin* is a pun on 鰯 *burī*, which refers to a yellowtail tuna.

Sailor Guts. {セーラーガッツ *Sērā Gattsu.*} <174> セーラー *Sērā* is the Japanese spelling for *sailor*, and ガッツ *gattsu* is the Japanese spelling for *guts*.

Sailor Gekisha. {セーラーゲキシャ *Sērā Gekisha.*} <175> セーラー *Sērā* is the Japanese spelling for *sailor*. *Geki* (劇) means “drama,” and 写 *sha* means “photograph.”

Sailor Director. {セーラーディレクター *Sērā Direkutā.*} <176> セーラー *Sērā* is the Japanese spelling for *sailor*, and ディレクター *direkutā* is the Japanese spelling for *director*.

Sailor Teacher. {セーラーティーチャー *Sērā Tīchā.*} <177> セーラー *Sērā* is the Japanese spelling for *sailor*, and ティーチャー *tīchā* is the Japanese spelling for *teacher*.

Sailor Ojo. {セーラーオジョウ *Sērā Ojō*} <178> セーラー *Sērā* is the Japanese spelling for *sailor*, and お嬢 *Ojō* means “young woman” in Japanese.

Sailor Chef. {セーラーシェフ *Sērā Shefu.*} <179> セーラー *Sērā* is the Japanese spelling for *sailor*, and シェフ *shifu* is the Japanese spelling of *chef*.

Sailor Conductor. {セーラーコンダクター *Sērā Kondakutā.*} <180> セーラー *Sērā* is the Japanese spelling for *sailor*, and コンダクター *kondakutā* is the Japanese spelling of *conductor*.

Sailor Cop. {セーラーコップ *Sērā Koppu.*} <182> セーラー *Sērā* is the Japanese spelling for *sailor*, and コップ *koppu* is the Japanese spelling of *cop*.

Sailor Artist. {セーラーアーティスト *Sērā Ātisuto.*} <183> セーラー *Sērā* is the Japanese spelling for *sailor*, and アーティスト *ātisuto* is the Japanese spelling of *artist*.

Sailor Sommelier. {セーラーソムリエ *Sērā Somurie.*} <184> セーラー *Sērā* is the Japanese spelling for *sailor*, and ムリエ *somurie*

is the Japanese spelling of the French word *sommelier*. A *sommelier* is a wine steward in a restaurant.

Sailor Doctor. {セーラードクター *Sērā Dokutā.*} <185> セーラー *Sērā* is the Japanese spelling for *sailor*, and ドクター *dokutā* is the Japanese spelling for *doctor*.

Sailor Antique. {セーラーアンティーク *Sērā Antīku.*} <186> セーラー *Sērā* is the Japanese spelling for *sailor*, and アンティーク *antīku* is the Japanese spelling for *antique*.

Sailor Leaguer. {セーラーリーガー *Sērā Rīgā.*} <187> セーラー *Sērā* is the Japanese spelling for *sailor*, and リーガー *rīgā* is the Japanese spelling for *leaguer*. "Leaguer" is short for *big leaguer*.

Sailor Stewardess. {セーラースチュワーデス *Sērā Suchuwādesu.*} <188> セーラー *Sērā* is the Japanese spelling for *sailor*, and スチュワーデス *suchuwādesu* is the Japanese spelling for *stewardess*.

Sailor DJ. {セーラー DJ *Sērā Dī Jei.*} <189> セーラー *Sērā* is the Japanese spelling for *sailor*. "DJ" stands for *disk jockey*.

Sailor Amuse. {セーラーアミューズ *Sērā Amyūzu.*} <190> セーラー *Sērā* is the Japanese spelling for *sailor*, and アミューズ *amyūzu* is the Japanese spelling for *amuse*.

Sailor Gamer. {セーラーゲーマー *Sērā Gēmā.*} <191> セーラー *Sērā* is the Japanese spelling for *sailor*, and ゲーマー *gēmā* is the Japanese spelling for *gamer*.

Sailor Musician. {セーラーミュージシャン *Sērā Myūjishan.*} <192> セーラー *Sērā* is the Japanese spelling for *sailor*, and ミュージシャン *myūjishan* is the Japanese spelling for *musician*.

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