

List of Greek mythological figures

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(Redirected from Greek Gods)

The following is a list of gods, goddesses and other divine and semi-divine figures from Ancient Greek mythology and Ancient Greek Religion. (The list does not include creatures; for these, see *List of Greek mythological creatures*.)

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Immortals

The Greeks created images of their deities for many purposes. A temple would house the statue of a god or goddess, or multiple deities, and might be decorated with relief scenes depicting myths. Divine images were common on coins. Drinking cups and other vessels were painted with scenes from Greek myths.

Major gods and goddesses

Deity	Description
	Aphrodite (Ἀφροδίτη, <i>Aphrodítē</i>)



Goddess of love, beauty, desire, and pleasure. Although married to Hephaestus she had many lovers, most notably Ares, Adonis, and Anchises. She was depicted as a beautiful woman and of all the goddesses most likely to appear nude or seminude. Poets praise the radiance of her smile and her laughter. Her symbols include roses and other flowers, the scallop shell, and myrtle wreath. Her sacred animals are doves and sparrows. Her Roman counterpart was Venus.



Apollo (Ἀπόλλων, *Apóllōn*)

God of music, arts, knowledge, healing, plague, prophecy, poetry, manly beauty and archery. He is the son of Zeus and Leto, and the twin brother of Artemis. As brother and sister, they were identified with the sun and moon; both use a bow and arrow. In the earliest myths, Apollo contends with his half-brother Hermes. In sculpture, Apollo was depicted as a very handsome, beardless young man with long hair and an ideal physique. As the embodiment of perfectionism, he could be cruel and destructive, and his love affairs were rarely happy; One example was his fruitless pursuit of the Forest nymph Daphne, with his large ego he angered Eros (cupid), which caused Apollo to be shot with an arrow of love and Daphne with a lead arrow of hate. The nymph was turned into a laurel bush, leaving Apollo to worship its leaves. His attributes include the laurel wreath and lyre. He often appears in the company of the Muses. Animals sacred to Apollo include roe deer, swans, cicadas, hawks, ravens, crows, foxes, mice, and snakes.



Ares (Ἄρης, Árēs)

God of war, bloodshed, and violence. The son of Zeus and Hera, he was depicted as a beardless youth, either nude with a helmet and spear or sword, or as an armed warrior. Homer portrays him as moody and unreliable, and he generally represents the chaos of war in contrast to Athena, a goddess of military strategy and skill. Ares' sacred animals are the vulture, venomous snakes, dogs, and boars. His Roman counterpart Mars by contrast was regarded as the dignified ancestor of the Roman people. Brother of Hephaestus, also had an affair with his wife Aphrodite, which later Apollo revealed to Hephaestus.



Artemis (Ἄρτεμις, Ártemis)

Virgin goddess of the hunt, wilderness, animals, young girls, childbirth, and plague. In later times she became associated with bows and arrows. She is the daughter of Zeus and Leto, and twin sister of Apollo. In art she was often depicted as a young woman dressed in a short knee-length chiton and equipped with a hunting bow and a quiver of arrows. Her attributes include hunting spears, animal pelts, deer and other wild animals. Her sacred animals are deer, bears, and wild boars. Diana was her Roman counterpart.



Athena (Ἀθηνᾶ, *Athēnâ*)

Goddess of intelligence, skill, peace, warfare, battle strategy, handicrafts, and wisdom. According to most traditions, she was born from Zeus's head fully formed and armored. She was depicted crowned with a crested helm, armed with shield and a spear, and wearing the aegis over a long dress. Poets describe her as "grey-eyed" or having especially bright, keen eyes. She was a special patron of heroes such as Odysseus. She was also the patron of the city Athens (which was named after her). Her symbol is the olive tree. She is commonly shown accompanied by her sacred animal, the owl. The Romans identified her with Minerva.



Demeter (Δημήτρη, *Dēmētēr*)

Goddess of grain, agriculture and the harvest, growth and nourishment. Demeter is a daughter of Cronus and Rhea and sister of Zeus, by whom she bore Persephone. She was one of the main deities of the Eleusinian Mysteries, in which her power over the life cycle of plants symbolized the passage of the human soul through its life course and into the afterlife. She was depicted as a mature woman, often crowned and holding sheafs of wheat and a torch. Her symbols are the cornucopia, wheat-ears, the winged serpent, and the lotus staff. Her sacred animals are pigs and snakes. Ceres was her Roman counterpart.

Dionysus (Διόνυσος, *Diónyisos*)/Bacchus (Βάκχος, *Bákkhos*)

God of wine, parties and festivals, madness, chaos, drunkenness, drugs, and ecstasy. The idea was originally from ancient Chios. This was his "home". He was depicted in art as either an older bearded god or a pretty effeminate, long-haired youth. His attributes include the thyrsus (a pinecone-tipped staff), drinking cup, grape vine, and a crown of ivy. He is often in the company of his *thiasos*, a posse of attendants including satyrs,



maenads, and his old tutor Silenus. The consort of Dionysus was Ariadne. Animals sacred to him include dolphins, serpents, tigers, and donkeys. A later addition to the Olympians, in some accounts he replaced Hestia. Bacchus was another name for him in Greek, and came into common usage among the Romans.



Hades (Ἄιδης, *Hádēs*)/Pluto (Πλούτων, *Ploutōn*)

King of the underworld and the dead, and god of regret. His consort is Persephone. His attributes are the drinking horn or cornucopia, key, sceptre, and the three-headed dog Cerberus. The screech owl was sacred to him. He was one of three sons of Cronus and Rhea, and thus sovereign over one of the three realms of the universe, the underworld. As a chthonic god, however, his place among the Olympians is ambiguous. In the mystery religions and Athenian literature, Pluto (*Plouton*, "the Rich") was his preferred name, with *Hades* more common for the underworld as a place. The Romans translated *Plouton* as Dis Pater ("the Rich Father") or Pluto.

Hephaestus (Ἥφαιστος, *Héphaistos*)



Crippled god of fire, metalworking, and crafts. Husband to Aphrodite. Either the son of Zeus and Hera or Hera alone, he is the smith of the gods and the husband of the adulterous Aphrodite. He was usually depicted as a bearded man with hammer, tongs and anvil—the tools of a smith—and sometimes riding a donkey. His sacred animals are the donkey, the guard dog and the crane. Among his creations was the armor of Achilles. Hephaestus used the fire of the forge as a creative force, but his Roman counterpart Vulcan was feared for his destructive potential and associated with the volcanic power of the earth.



Hera (Ἥρα, *Héra*)

Queen of the gods and goddess of marriage, women, childbirth, heirs, kings, and empires. She is the wife and sister of Zeus and daughter of Cronus and Rhea. She was usually depicted as a regal woman in the prime of her life, wearing a diadem and veil and holding a lotus-tipped staff. Although she was the goddess of marriage, Zeus's many infidelities drive her to jealousy and vengefulness. One iconic affair was one he had with Alcmene, which gave him a son. Heracles (Hercules). There are several versions with one being that she sent snakes to kill Heracles and another where she adopts him and nurses him. Her sacred animals are the heifer, the peacock, and the cuckoo. In Rome she was known as Juno.

Hermes (Ἑρμῆς, *Hermēs*)



God of boundaries, travel, communication, trade, language, and writing. The son of Zeus and Maia, Hermes is the messenger of the gods, and a psychopomp who leads the souls of the dead into the afterlife. He was depicted either as a handsome and athletic beardless youth, or as an older bearded man. His attributes include the herald's wand or caduceus, winged sandals, and a traveler's cap. His sacred animals are the tortoise, the ram, and the hawk. The Roman Mercury was more closely identified with trade and commerce.



Hestia (Ἑστία, *Hestía*)

Virgin goddess of the hearth, home and chastity. She is a daughter of Rhea and Cronus and sister of Zeus. Not often identifiable in Greek art, she appeared as a modestly veiled woman. Her symbols are the hearth and kettle. In some accounts, she gave up her seat as one of the Twelve Olympians in favor of Dionysus, and she plays little role in Greek myths. Her counterpart Vesta, however, was a major deity of the Roman state. She was later replaced by Dionysus.

Poseidon (Ποσειδῶν, *Poseidōn*)



God of the sea, rivers, floods, droughts, and earthquakes. He is a son of Cronus and Rhea and brother to Zeus and Hades. He rules one of the three realms of the universe as king of the sea and the waters. In classical artwork, he was depicted as a mature man of sturdy build with an often luxuriant beard, and holding a trident. The horse and the dolphin are sacred to him. His wedding with Amphitrite is often presented as a triumphal procession. There are some stories that specify an affair with Medusa which led to her giving birth to Pegasus from her neck when Perseus sliced her head. His symbols are the trident, horse, dolphin, fish and bull. His Roman counterpart was Neptune.



Zeus (Ζεύς, Zeus)

King and father of the gods, the ruler of Mount Olympus and the god of the sky, weather, thunder, lightning, law, order, and justice. He is the youngest son of Cronus and Rhea. He overthrew Cronus by castrating him and gained the sovereignty of heaven for himself. In artwork, he was depicted as a regal, mature man with a sturdy figure and dark beard. His usual attributes are the royal scepter and the lightning bolt, and his sacred animals are the eagle and the bull. His counterpart Jupiter, also known as Jove, was the supreme deity of the Romans.

Primordial deities

Ancient Greek name	English name	Description
Αἰθήρ (<i>Aithér</i>)	Aether	The god of the upper atmosphere and light.
Ἀνάγκη (<i>Anánkē</i>)	Ananke	The goddess of inevitability, compulsion, and necessity.
Χάος (<i>Cháos</i>)	Chaos	The nothingness from which all else sprang. Described as a void.
Χρόνος (<i>Chrónos</i>)	Chronos	The god of time. Not to be confused with the Titan Cronus, the father of Zeus.
Ἐρεβος (<i>Érebos</i>)	Erebus	The god of darkness and shadow.
Ἔρως (<i>Eros</i>)	Eros	The god of love and attraction.
Ὕπνος ("Hypnos")	Hypnos	God of Sleep.
Νῆσοι (<i>Nēsoi</i>)	The Nesoi	The goddesses of the islands and sea.
Οὐρανός (<i>Ouranós</i>)	Uranus	The god of the heavens (Father Sky); father of the Titans.
Γαῖα (<i>Gaîa</i>)	Gaia	Personification of the Earth (Mother Earth); mother of the Titans.
Οὔρεα (<i>Oúrea</i>)	The Ourea	The gods of mountains.
Φάνης (<i>Phánēs</i>)	Phanes	The god of procreation in the Orphic tradition.
Πόντος (Póntos)	Pontus	The god of the sea, father of the fish and other sea creatures.
Τάρταρος (<i>Tártaros</i>)	Tartarus	The god of the deepest, darkest part of the underworld, the Tartarean pit (which is also referred to as Tartarus itself).
Θάλασσα (<i>Thálassa</i>)	Thalassa	Personification of the sea and consort of Pontos.
Θάνατος ("Thánatos")	Thanatos	God of Death. Brother to Hypnos (Sleep) and in some cases Moros (Doom)
Ἡμέρα (<i>Héméra</i>)	Hemera	Goddess of day.
Νύξ (<i>Nýx</i>)	Nyx	The goddess of night.

Titans

The Titans are depicted in Greek art less commonly than the Olympians.



Eos (Dawn) and the hero Memnon (490–480 BC)



Helios in his four-horse chariot (3rd century BC)



Themis, from the Temple of Nemesis (ca. 300 BC)



Oceanus wearing crab-claw horns, with Tethys (Roman-era mosaic)



Athena watches Prometheus create humans (3rd century AD)

Greek name	English name	Description
<i>The Twelve Titans</i>		
Κοῖος (<i>Koîos</i>)	Coeus	Titan of intellect and the axis of heaven around which the constellations revolved.
Κρεῖος (<i>Kreîos</i>)	Crius	The least individualized of the Twelve Titans, he is the father of Astraeus, Pallas, and Perses.
Κρόνος (<i>Crónos</i>)	Cronus	The leader of the Titans, who overthrew his father Uranus only to be overthrown in turn by his son, Zeus. Not to be confused with Chronos, the god of time.
Ὑπερίων (<i>Hyperíōn</i>)	Hyperion	Titan of light. With Theia, he is the father of Helios (the sun), Selene (the moon), and Eos (the dawn).
Ιαπετός (<i>Iapetós</i>)	Iapetus	Titan of mortality and father of Prometheus, Epimetheus, Menoetius, and Atlas.
Μνημοσύνη (<i>Mnemosýnē</i>)	Mnemosyne	Titaness of memory and remembrance, and mother of the Nine Muses.
Οκεανός (<i>Ōceanós</i>)	Oceanus	Titan of the all-encircling river Oceans around the earth, the fount of all the Earth's fresh-water.
Φοίβη (<i>Phoíbē</i>)	Phoebe	Titaness of the "bright" intellect and prophecy, and consort of Koios.
Ῥέα (<i>Rhéa</i>)	Rhea	Titaness of fertility, motherhood and the mountain wilds. She is the sister and consort of Cronus, and mother of Zeus, Hades, Poseidon, Hera, Demeter, and Hestia.
Τηθύς (<i>Tēthýs</i>)	Tethys	Titaness of fresh-water, and the mother of the rivers, springs, streams, fountains, and clouds.
Θεία (<i>Theía</i>)	Theia	Titaness of sight and the shining light of the clear blue sky. She is the consort of Hyperion, and mother of Helios, Selene, and Eos.

Θέμις (<i>Thémis</i>)	Themis	Titaness of divine law and order.
<i>Other Titans</i>		
Ἀστερία (Astería)	Asteria	Titaness of nocturnal oracles and falling stars.
Ἀστραῖος (Astraîos)	Astraeus	Titan of dusk, stars, and planets, and the art of astrology.
Ἄτλας (Átlas)	Atlas	Titan forced to carry the sky upon his shoulders by Zeus. Also Son of Iapetus.
Αὔρα (Aúra)	Aura	Titaness of the breeze and the fresh, cool air of early morning.
Κλυμένη (Clyménē)	Clymene	Titaness of renown, fame, and infamy, and wife of Iapetus.
Διώνη (Dióne)	Dione	Titaness of the oracle of Dodona.
Ἥλιος (Hélios)	Helios	Titan of the sun and guardian of oaths.
Σελήνη (Selénē)	Selene	Titaness of the moon.
Ἕως (Ēós)	Eos	Titaness of the dawn.
Ἐπιμηθεύς (Epimētheús)	Epimetheus	Titan of afterthought and the father of excuses.
Εὐρυβία (Eurybía)	Eurybia	Titaness of the mastery of the seas and consort of Krios.
Εὐρυνόμη (Eurynómē)	Eurynome	Titaness of water-meadows and pasturelands, and mother of the three Charites by Zeus.
Λήλαντος (Lélantos)	Lelantos	Titan of air and the hunter's skill of stalking prey. He is the male counterpart of Leto.
Λητώ (Lētō)	Leto	Titaness of motherhood and mother of the twin Olympians, Artemis and Apollo.
Μενοίτιος (Menoítios)	Menoetius	Titan of violent anger, rash action, and human mortality. Killed by Zeus.
Μῆτις (Mêtis)	Metis	Titaness of good counsel, advice, planning, cunning, craftiness, and wisdom. Mother of Athena.
Ὀφίων (Ophíōn)	Ophion	An elder Titan, in some versions of the myth he ruled the Earth with his consort Eurynome before Cronus overthrew him. Another account describes him as a snake, born from the "World Egg"
Πάλλας (Pállas)	Pallas	Titan of warcraft. He was killed by Athena during the Titanomachy.
Πέρσης (Pérsēs)	Perseus	Titan of destruction.
Προμηθεύς (Promētheús)	Prometheus	Titan of forethought and crafty counsel, and creator of mankind.
Στύξ (Styx)	Styx	Titaness of the Underworld river Styx and personification of hatred.

Gigantes and other "giants"

- **The Κέκαποικηνες (Κέκαπογχείρες), or Centimanes (Latin), the hundred-handed Ones, giant gods of violent storms and hurricanes.**

Three sons of Uranus and Gaea, each with their own distinct characters.^[1]

- Briareus or Aigaion (Βριάρεως), The Vigorous
- Cottus (Κόττος), The Furious
- Gyges (Γύγης), The Big-Limbed
- Agrius (Ἄγριος), a man-eating Thracian giant who was half-man and half-bear
- Alcyoneus (Άλκυονεύς), the eldest of the Thracian giants, who was slain by Heracles
- Aloadae (Άλωάδαι), twin giants who attempted to climb to Olympus by piling mountains on top of each other.
 - Otos or Otis (Ότος)
 - Ephialtes (Εφιάλτης)
- Antaeus (Άνταιος), a Libyan giant who wrestled all visitors to the death until he was slain by Heracles
- Argus Panoptes (Άργος Πανόπτης), a hundred-eyed giant tasked with guarding over Io
- Cyclopes (Elder), three one-eyed giants who forged the lightning-bolts of Zeus, Trident of Poseidon and Helmet of Hades
 - Arges (Άργης)
 - Brontes (Βρόντης)
 - Steropes (Στερόπης)
- Cyclopes (Younger), a tribe of one-eyed, man-eating giants who herded flocks of sheep on the island of Sicily
 - Polyphemus (Πολύφημος), a cyclops who briefly captured Odysseus and his men, only to be overcome and blinded by the hero
- Enceladus (Ἐγκέλαδος), one of the Thracian giants who made war on the gods
- The Gegenees (Γηγενέες), a tribe of six-armed giants fought by the Argonauts on Bear Mountain in Mysia
- Geryon (Γηρυών), a three-bodied giant who dwelt on the red island of Erytheia
- The Laestrygonians (Λαιστρυγόνες), a tribe of man-eating giants encountered by Odysseus on his travels
- Orion (Ωρίων), a giant huntsman whom Zeus placed among the stars as the constellation of Orion
- Porphyron (Πορφυρίων), the king of the Thracian Gigantes who was struck down by Heracles and Zeus with arrows and lightning-bolts
- Talos (Τάλως), a giant forged from bronze by Hephaestus, and given by Zeus to his lover Europa as her personal protector
- Tityos (Τίτυος), a giant slain by Apollo and Artemis when he attempted to violate their mother Leto.
- Typhon (Τυφῶν), a monstrous immortal storm-giant who attempted to launch an attack on Mt. Olympus but was defeated by the

Olympians and imprisoned in the pits of Tartarus

Personified concepts

- Achlys (Ἄχλυς), spirit of the death-mist, personification of sadness and misery
- Adeptagia (Ἀδηφαγία), spirit of satiety and gluttony
- Adikia (Ἀδικία), spirit of injustice and wrongdoing
- Aergia (Ἀεργία), spirit of idleness, laziness, indolence and sloth
- Agon (Ἀγών), spirit of contest, who possessed an altar at Olympia, site of the Olympic Games.
- Aidos (Αἰδώς), spirit of modesty, reverence and respect
- Aisa (Αἴσα), personification of lot and fate
- Alala (Ἀλαλά), spirit of the war cry
- Alastor (Ἀλάστωρ), spirit of blood feuds and vengeance
- Aletheia (Ἀλήθεια), spirit of truth, truthfulness and sincerity
- The Algea (Ἄλγεα), spirits of pain and suffering
 - Achos (Ἄχος) "trouble, distress"
 - Ania (Ἀνία) "ache, anguish"
 - Lupe (Λύπη) "pain, grief, sadness"
- Alke (Ἀλκή), spirit of prowess and courage
- Amechania (Ἀμηχανία), spirit of helplessness and want of means
- The Amphilogiae (Ἀμφιλογίαι), spirits of disputes, debate, and contention
- Anaideia (Ἀναιδεία), spirit of ruthlessness, shamelessness, and unforgivingness
- The Androktasiai (Ἀνδροκτασίαι), spirits of battlefield slaughter
- Angelia (Ἀγγελία), spirit of messages, tidings and proclamations
- Apate (Ἀπάτη), spirit of deceit, guile, fraud and deception
- Apheleia (Ἀφέλεια), spirit of simplicity
- Aporia (Ἀπορία), spirit of difficulty, perplexity, powerlessness, and want of means
- The Arae (Ἄραι), spirits of curses

- Arete (Ἀρετή), spirit of virtue, excellence, goodness, and valour
- Atē (Ἄτη), spirit of delusion, infatuation, blind folly, recklessness, and ruin
- Bia (Βία), spirit of force, power, bodily strength, and compulsion
- Caerus (Καιρός), spirit of opportunity
- Corus (Κόρος), spirit of surfeit
- Deimos (Δεῖμος), spirit of fear, dread, and terror
- Dikaiosyne (Δικαιοσύνη), spirit of justice and righteousness
- Dike (Δίκη), spirit of justice, fair judgement, and the rights established by custom and law
- Dolos (Δόλος), spirit of trickery, cunning deception, craftiness, treachery, and guile
- Dysnomia (Δυσνομία), spirit of lawlessness and poor civil constitution
- Dyssebeia (Δυσσέβεια), spirit of impiety
- Eirene (Εἰρήνη), goddess of peace
- Ekecheiria (Ἐκεχειρία), spirit of truce, armistice, and the cessation of all hostilities; honoured at the Olympic Games
- Eleos (Ἐλεος), spirit of mercy, pity, and compassion
- Elpis (Ἐλπίς), spirit of hope and expectation
- Epiphron (Ἐπίφρων), spirit of prudence, shrewdness, thoughtfulness, carefulness, and sagacity
- Eris (Ἐρις), spirit of strife, discord, contention, and rivalry

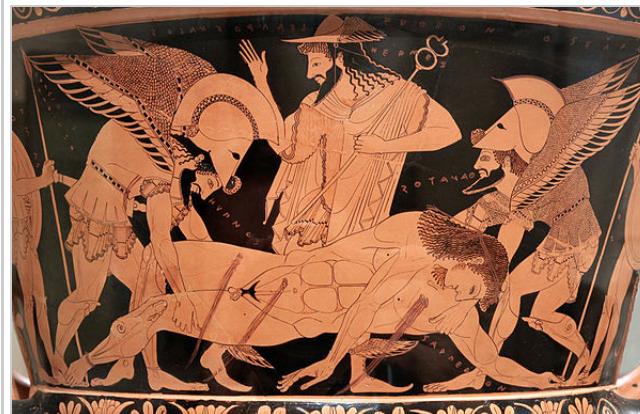
- The Erotes (ἔρωτες)
 - Anteros (Ἀντέρως), god of requited love
 - Eros (Ἔρως), god of love and sexual intercourse
 - Hedylogos (Ἡδύλογος), god of sweet talk and flattery
 - Himeros (Ἴμερος), god of sexual desire
 - Pothos (Πόθος), god of sexual longing, yearning, and desire
- Eucleia (Εὐκλεία), spirit of good repute and glory
- Eulabeia (Εὐλάβεια), spirit of discretion, caution, and circumspection
- Eunomia (Εὔνομία), goddess of good order and lawful conduct
- Eupheme (Εὐφήμη), spirit of words of good omen, acclamation, praise, applause, and shouts of triumph



- Eupraxia (Εὐπραξία), spirit of well-being
- Eusebeia (Εὐσέβεια), spirit of piety, loyalty, duty, and filial respect
- Euthenia (Εὐθενία), spirit of prosperity, abundance, and plenty
- Gelos (Γέλως), spirit of laughter
- Geras (Γῆρας), spirit of old age
- Harmonia (Ἄρμονία), goddess of harmony and concord
- Hebe (Ἑβη), goddess of youth
- Hedone (Ἡδονή), spirit of pleasure, enjoyment, and delight
- Heimarmene (Εἵμαρμένη), personification of share destined by fate
- Homados (Ὅμαδος), spirit of the din of battle
- Homonoia (Ομόνοια), spirit of concord, unanimity, and oneness of mind
- Horkos (Ὥρκος), spirit of oaths
- Horme (Ορμή), spirit of impulse or effort (to do a thing), eagerness, setting oneself in motion, and starting an action
- Hybris (Ὕβρις), spirit of outrageous behaviour
- Hypnos (Ὕπνος), god of sleep



Eros



Hermes watches Hypnos and Thanatos carry the dead Sarpedon from the battlefield at Troy
(Euphronios krater)

- The Hysminai (Ὑσμῖναι), spirits of fighting and combat

- Ioke (Ιωκή), spirit of pursuit in battle
- Kakia (Κακία), spirit of vice and moral badness
- Kalokagathia (Καλοκαγαθία), spirit of nobility
- The Keres (Κῆρες), spirit of violent or cruel death
- Koalemos (Κοάλεμος), spirit of stupidity and foolishness
- Kratos (Κράτος), spirit of strength, might, power, and sovereign rule
- Kydoimos (Κυδοιμός), spirit of the din of battle, confusion, uproar, and hubbub
- Lethe (Λήθη), spirit of forgetfulness and oblivion, and of the river of the same name
- Limos (Λιμός), spirit of hunger and starvation
- The Litae (Λιταί), spirits of prayer
- Lyssa (Λύσσα), spirit of rage, fury and rabies in animals
- The Machai (Μάχαι), spirits of fighting and combat
- Mania (Μανία), spirit or spirits of madness, insanity, and frenzy
- The Moirai, or "Fates" (Μοίραι)
 - Clotho (Κλωθώ), the spinner of the life thread
 - Lachesis (Λάχεσις), the measurer of the life thread
 - Atropos (Ἄτροπος), the severer of the life thread
- Momus (Μῶμος), spirit of mockery, blame, censure and stinging criticism
- Moros (Μόρος), spirit of doom
- The Neikea (τὰ Νείκη), spirits of quarrels, feuds and grievances
- Nemesis (Νέμεσις), goddess of revenge, balance, righteous indignation, and retribution
- Nike (Νίκη), goddess of victory
- Nomos (Νόμος), spirit of law
- Oizys (Οἴξυς), spirit of woe and misery
- The Oneiroi (Ὄνειροι), spirits of dreams
 - Epiales (Ἐπιάλης), spirit of nightmares
 - Morpheus (Μορφεύς), god of dreams, who takes shape of humans
 - Phantasos (Φάντασος) spirit of dreams of fantasy, who takes shape of inanimate objects

- Phobetor (Φοβήτωρ) or Icelos (Ίκελος), spirit of nightmares, who takes shape of animals
- Palioxis (Παλιώξις), spirit of backrush, flight and retreat from battle
- Peitharchia (Πειθαρχία), spirit of obedience
- Peitho (Πειθώ), spirit of persuasion and seduction
- Penia (Πενία), spirit of poverty and need
- Penthus (Πένθος), spirit of grief, mourning, and lamentation
- Pepromene (Πεπρωμένη), personification of the destined share, similar to Heimarmene
- Pheme (Φήμη), spirit of rumour, report, and gossip
- Philophrosyne (Φιλοφροσύνη), spirit of friendliness, kindness, and welcome
- Philotes (Φιλότης), spirit of friendship, affection, and sexual intercourse
- Phobos (Φόβος), spirit of panic fear, flight, and battlefield rout
- The Phonoi (Φόνοι), spirits of murder, killing, and slaughter
- Phrike (Φρίκη), spirit of horror and trembling fear
- Phthonus (Φθόνος), spirit of envy and jealousy
- Pistis (Πίστις), spirit of trust, honesty, and good faith
- Poine (Ποίνη), spirit of retribution, vengeance, recompense, punishment, and penalty for the crime of murder and manslaughter
- Polemos (Πόλεμος), personification of war
- Ponos (Πόνος), spirit of hard labour and toil
- Poros (Πόρος), spirit of expediency, the means of accomplishing or providing, contrivance and device
- Praxidike (Πραξιδίκη), spirit of exacting justice
- Proioxis (Προϊώξις), spirit of onrush and battlefield pursuit
- Prophasis (Πρόφασις), spirit of excuses and pleas
- The Pseudologoi, spirits of lies
- Ptocheia (Πτωχεία), spirit of beggary
- Soter (Σωτήρ), male spirit of safety, preservation, and deliverance from harm
- Soteria (Σωτηρία), female personification of safety, preservation, and deliverance from harm
- Sophrosyne (Σωφροσύνη), spirit of moderation, self-control, temperance, restraint, and discretion
- Techne (Τέχνη), personification of art and skill

- Thanatos (Θάνατος), spirit of death and mortality
- Thrasos (Θράσος), spirit of boldness
- Tyche (Τύχη), goddess of fortune, chance, providence, and fate
- Zelos (Ζῆλος), spirit of eager rivalry, emulation, envy, jealousy, and zeal

Chthonic deities

- Amphiaraus (Ἀμφιάραος), a hero of the war of the Seven Against Thebe who became an oracular spirit of the Underworld after his death
- Angelos (Ἄγγελος), a daughter of Zeus and Hera who became an underworld goddess
- Askalaphos (Ἀσκάλαφος), the son of Acheron and Orphne who tended the Underworld orchards before being transformed into a screech owl by Demeter
- Cerberus (Κέρβερος), the three-headed hound who guarded the gates of Hades
- Charon (Χάρων), ferryman of Hades
- Empusa (Ἐμπουσα), a monstrous underworld spirit or spirits with flaming hair, the leg of a goat and a leg of bronze. They are also servants of Hecate.
- Erebos (Ἐρεβος), the primeval god of darkness, his mists encircled the underworld and filled the hollows of the earth
- The Erinyes (Ἐρινύες), the Furies, goddesses of retribution, known as "The Kindly Ones"
 - Alecto (Ἀλεκτώ), the unceasing one
 - Tisiphone (Τισιφόνη), avenger of murder
 - Megaera (Μέγαιρα), the jealous one
- Hecate (Ἑκάτη), goddess of magic, witchcraft, the night, moon, ghosts, and necromancy
- Judges of the Dead
 - Aiakos (Αἰακός), former mortal king of Aegina, guardian of the keys of Hades and judge of the men of Europe
 - Minos (Μίνως), former mortal king of Crete and judge of the final vote
 - Rhadamanthys (Ραδάμανθυς), former mortal lawmaker and judge of the men of Asia
- Keuthonymos (Κευθόνυμος), an Underworld spirit and father of Menoetes
- Cronus (Κρόνος), deposed king of the Titans; after his release from Tartarus he was appointed king of the Island of the Blessed

- Lamia (Λάμια), a vampiric Underworld spirit or spirits in the train of Hecate
- Lampades (Λαμπάδες), torch-bearing Underworld nymphs
 - Gorgyra (Γοργύρα)
 - Orphne (Ορφνη), a Lampad nymph of Hades, mother of Askalaphos
- Macaria (Μακαρία), daughter of Hades and goddess of blessed death (not to be confused with the daughter of Heracles)
- Melinoe (Μελινόη), daughter of Persephone and Zeus who presided over the propitiations offered to the ghosts of the dead
- Menoetes (Μενοίτης), an Underworld spirit who herded the cattle of Hades
- Mormo (Μορμώ), a fearsome Underworld spirit or spirits in the train of Hecate
- Nyx (Νύξ), the primeval goddess of night
- Persephone (Περσεφόνη), queen of the underworld, wife of Hades and goddess of spring growth
- Rivers of the Underworld
 - Acheron (Αχέρων), the river of pain
 - Kokytos (Κωκυτός), the river of wailing
 - Lethe (Λήθη), the river of forgetfulness
 - Phlegethon (Φλεγέθων), the river of fire
 - Styx (Στύξ), the river of oaths
- Tartarus (Τάρταρος), the primeval god of the dark, stormy pit of Hades
- Thanatos (Θάνατος), spirit of death and minister of Hades

Sea deities

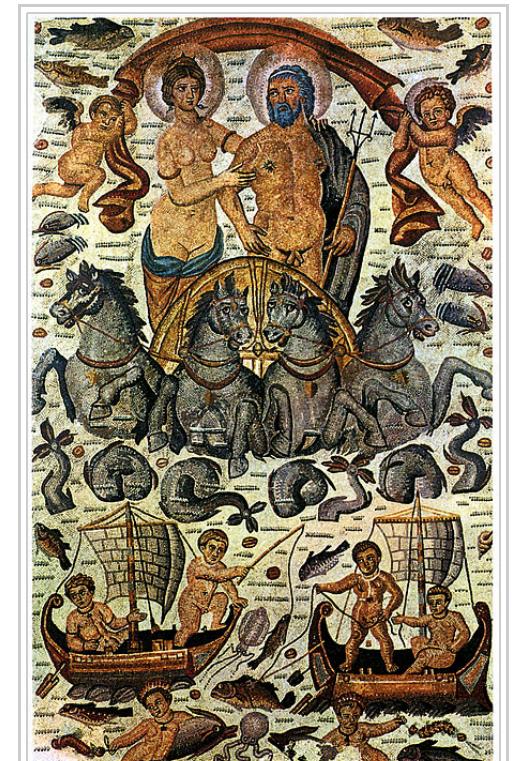
- Aegaeon (Αιγαίων), god of violent sea storms and ally of the Titans
- Achelous (Αχειλός), shark-shaped sea spirit
- Benthesikyme (Βενθεσικύμη), daughter of Poseidon, who resided in Ethiopia
- Brizo (Βριζώ), patron goddess of sailors, who sent prophetic dreams
- Ceto (Κῆτω), goddess of the dangers of the ocean and of sea monsters
- Charybdis (Χάρυβδις), a sea monster and spirit of whirlpools and the tide
- Cymopoleia (Κυμοπόλεια), a daughter of Poseidon married to the Giant Briareus

~~- Ουμπούτια (Ουμπούτες), α ουμπούτης ή πουλίνη μάρτια στην Καστοριά~~

- Delphin (Δέλφιν), the leader of the dolphins, Poseidon placed him in the sky as the constellation Delphin
- Eidothea (Ειδοθέα), prophetic sea nymph and daughter of Proteus
- Glaucus (Γλαῦκος), the fisherman's sea god
- Gorgons (Γοργόνες), three monstrous sea spirits
 - Stheno (Σθεννώ)
 - Euryale (Εὐρυάλη)
 - Medusa (Μέδουσα), the only mortal of the three
- The Graeae (Γραιαῖ), three ancient sea spirits who personified the white foam of the sea; they shared one eye and one tooth between them
 - Deino (Δεινώ)
 - Enyo (Ενυώ)
 - Pemphredo (Πεμφρεδώ)
- The Harpies (Ηάρπιαι), winged spirits of sudden, sharp gusts of wind
 - Aello (Αελλώ) or Aellope (Αελλώπη) or Aellopous (Αελλόπους)
 - Ocypete (Ωκυπέτη) or Ocypode (Ωκυπόδη) or Ocythoe (Ωκυθόη)
 - Podarge (Ποδάργη) or Podarke (Ποδάρκη)
 - Celaeno (Κελαινώ)
 - Nicothoe (Νικοθόη)
- Hippocampi (ἱπποκαμπος), horses of the sea that have the upper-body of a horse and the lower-body of a fish
- Hydros (Ὕδρος), primordial god of waters
- The Ichthyocentaur (Ιχθυοκένταυροι), a pair of centaurine sea-gods with the upper bodies of men, the lower fore-parts of horses, ending in the serpentine tails of fish
 - Bythos (Βύθος) "sea depth"
 - Aphros (Αφρος) "sea foam"
- Karkinos (Καρκίνος), a giant crab who allied itself with the Hydra against Heracles. When it died, Hera placed it in the sky as the constellation Cancer.
- Ladon (Λάδων), a hundred-headed sea serpent who guarded the western reaches of the sea, and the island and golden apples of the

Hesperiae

- Leucothea (Λευκοθέα), a sea goddess who aided sailors in distress
- Nereides (Νηρηίδες), sea nymphs
 - Thetis (Θέτις), leader of the Nereids who presided over the spawning of marine life in the sea
 - Arethusa (Αρετούσα), a daughter of Nereus who was transformed into a fountain
 - Galene (Γαλήνη), goddess of calm seas
 - Psamathe (Πσαμάθη), goddess of sand beaches
- Nereus (Νηρέας), the old man of the sea, and the god of the sea's rich bounty of fish
- Nerites (Νερίτης), a sea spirit who was transformed into a shell-fish by Aphrodite
- Oceanus (Οχεανός), Titan god of the Earth-encircling river Oceanus, the font of all the Earth's fresh-water
- Palaemon (Παλαιόμων), a young sea god who aided sailors in distress
- Phorcys (Φόρκυς), god of the hidden dangers of the deep
- Pontos (Πόντος), primeval god of the sea, father of the fish and other sea creatures
- Proteus (Πρωτεύς), a shape-shifting, prophetic old sea god, and the herdsman of Poseidon's seals
- Poseidon (Ποσειδῶν), king of the sea and lord of the sea gods; also god of rivers, flood and drought, earthquakes, and horses
- Amphitrite (Αμφιτρίτη), sea goddess and consort of Poseidon
- Scylla (Σκύλλα), monstrous sea goddess
- The Sirens (Σειρῆνες), sea nymphs who lured sailors to their death with their song
 - Aglaope (Αγλαόπη) or Aglaophonos (Αγλαόφωνος) or Aglaopheme (Αγλαοφήμη)
 - Himerope (Ιμερόπη)
 - Leucosia (Λευκοσία)
 - Ligeia (Λιγεία)
 - Molpe (Μολπή)
 - Parthenope (Παρθενόπη)
 - Peisinoe (Πεισινόη) or Peisithoe (Πεισιθόη)
 - Raidne (Ραΐδνη)
 - Teles (Τέλης)



- Τελχίτεις
 - Thelchtereia (Θελχτήρεια)
 - Thelxiope (Θελξιόπη) or Thelxiepeia (Θελξιέπεια)
- The Telchines (Τελχῖνες), sea spirits native to the island of Rhodes; the gods killed them when they turned to evil magic
 - Actaeus (Ακταιος)
 - Argyron (Αργυρών)
 - Atabyrius (Αταβύριος)
 - Chalcon (Χαλκών)
 - Chryson (Χρυσών)
 - Damon (Δαμων) or Demonax (Δημώναξ)
 - Damnameneus (Δαμναμενεύς)
 - Dexitheia (Δεξιθέα), mother of Euxanthios by Minos
 - Lycos (Λύκος) or Lyktos (Λύκτος)
 - Lysagora (Λυσαγόρα)?
 - Makelo (Μακελώ)
 - Megalesius (Μεγαλήσιος)
 - Mylas (Μύλας)
 - Nikon (Νίκων)
 - Ormenos (Ορμενός)
 - Simon (Σίμων)
 - Skelmis (Σκελμίς)
- Tethys (Τηθύς), Titan goddess of the sources fresh water, and the mother of the rivers, springs, streams, fountains, and clouds
- Thalassa (Θάλασσα), primeval goddess of the sea and consort of Pontos
- Thaumas (Θαῦμας), god of the wonders of the sea
- Thoosa (Θόοσα), goddess of swift currents
- Triteia (Τριτεία), daughter of Triton and companion of Ares
- Triton (Τρίτων), fish-tailed son and herald of Poseidon

Poseidon and Amphitrite framed by erotes and riding in a chariot drawn by hippocamps; below them are fishermen at work, with nymphs and creatures of the sea in the waters
(color-enhanced Roman-era mosaic)

■ Τρίτονες (Τρίτωνες), πανηγυρικά σπίτια in Poseidon's realm

Sky deities

- Achelois (Ἀχελῷς), "she who washes pain away", a minor moon goddess
- Aeolus (Aiolos) (Αἴολος), god of the winds.
- Aether (Αἰθήρ), primeval god of the upper air
- Alectrona (Αλεκτρόνα), solar goddess of the morning or waking up
 - Aparctias (Απαρκτίας), another name for the north wind (not identified with Boreas)
 - Apheliotes (Αφηλιώτης), god of the east wind (when Eurus is considered southeast)
 - Argestes (Αργέστης), another name for the west or northwest wind
 - Caicias (Καικίας), god of the northeast wind
 - Circios (Κίρκιος) or Thraskias (Θρασκίας), god of the north-northwest wind
 - Euronotus (Ευρονότος), god of the southeast wind
 - Lips (Λίψ), god of the southwest wind
 - Skeiron (Σκείρων), god of the northwest wind
- Zeus (Ζεύς), King of Heaven and god of the sky, clouds, thunder, and lightning
- Hera (Ἥρα), Queen of Heaven and goddess of the air and starry constellations
- Apollo, Olympian God of the sun, light, knowledge, music, healing, the sun, and the arts
- Artemis, Olympian Goddess of the moon, nature, hunt and the wild animals
- Arke (Ἄρκη), messenger of the Titans and twin sister of Iris
- Astraios (Ἄστραιος), Titan god of stars and planets, and the art of astrology
- The Astra Planeti (Ἄστρα Πλανετοί), gods of the five wandering stars or planets
 - Stilbon (Στιλβών), god of Hermaon, the planet Mercury
 - Eosphorus (Ηωσφόρος), god of Venus the morning star
 - Hesperus (Ἔσπερος), god of Venus the evening star
 - Pyroeis (Πυρόεις), god of Areios, the planet Mars
 - Phaethon (Φαέθων), god of Dios, the planet Jupiter

- Phaenon (**Φαίνων**), god of Kronion, the planet Saturn
- Aurai (**Αὔραι**), nymphs of the cooling breeze
 - Aura (**Αὔρα**), goddess of the breeze and the fresh, cool air of early morning
- Chaos (**Χάος**), the nothingness from which all else sprang, she also represented the lower atmosphere which surrounded the earth
- Chione (**Χιόνη**), goddess of snow and daughter of Boreas
- Uranus (**Ουρανός**), primeval god of the heavens
- Helios (**Ἥλιος**), Titan god of the sun and guardian of oaths
- Selene (**Σελήνη**), Titan goddess of the moon
- Eos (**Ἠώς**), Titan goddess of the dawn
- Hemera (**Ημέρα**), primeval goddess of the day
- Nyx, goddess of the night
- Hades (**Ἅιδης**) God of underworld and all things beneath the earth
- The Hesperides, nymphs that represented a star cluster in the constellation Taurus and were associated with rain
- Iris (**Ἴρις**), goddess of the rainbow and divine messenger
- Nephelai (**Νεφήλαι**), cloud nymphs
- Pandia (**Πανδία**), daughter of Selene and Zeus
- Ersa (**Ἐρση**), goddess of the morning dew
- Anemoi, gods of the winds
 - Boreas (**Βορέας**), god of the north wind and of winter
 - Eurus (**Εύρος**), god of the unlucky east or southeast wind
 - Notus (**Νότος**) god of the south wind
 - Zephyrus (**Ζέφυρος**), god of the west wind
- The Pleiades (**Πλειάδες**), goddesses of the constellation Pleiades
 - Alcyone (**Αλκυόνη**)
 - Sterope (**Στερόπη**)
 - Celaeno (**Κελαῖνώ**)
 - Electra (**Ηλέκτρα**)
 - Maia (**Μαία**)

- Merope (Μερόπη)
- Taygete (Ταΰγέτη)

Rustic deities

- Aetna (Αἴτνη), goddess of the volcanic Mount Etna in Sicily
- Amphictyonis (Αμφικτυονίς), goddess of wine and friendship between nations, a local form of Demeter
- Anthousai (Ανθούσαι), flower nymphs
- Aristaeus (Ἄρισταῖος), god of bee-keeping, cheese-making, herding, olive-growing, and hunting
- Attis (Ἄττις), vegetation god and consort of Cybele
- Britomartis (Βριτόμαρτις), Cretan goddess of hunting and nets used for fishing, fowling and the hunting of small game
- Cabeiri (Κάβειροι), gods or spirits who presided over the Mysteries of the islands of Lemnos and Samothrace
 - Aitnaios (Αἰτναιος)
 - Alkon (Αλκων)
 - Eurymedon (Ευρυμεδών)
 - Onnes (Όννης)
 - Tonnes (Τόννης)
- Centaurs (Κένταυροι), a race of half-man, half-horse beings
 - Asbolus (Άσβολος)
 - Chariclo (Χαρικλώ), wife of the centaur Chiro
 - Chiron (Χείρων), the eldest and wisest of the Centaurs
 - Eurytion (Ευρυτιών)
 - Nessus (Νέσσος), a ferryman at the river Euenus
 - Pholus (Φώλος)
- The Cercopes (Κέρκοπες), a pair of monkey-like thieves who plagued the land of Lydia in western Anatolia
 - Akmon (Ακμών)
 - Passalos (Πάσσαλος)
- Chloris (Χλωρίς), goddess of flowers and wife of Zephyrus

- Comus (Κόμος), god of revelry, merrymaking, and festivity
- Corymbus (Κόρυμβος), god of the fruit of the ivy
- The Curetes (Κουρέτες), guardians of infant Zeus on Mount Ida, barely distinguished from the Dactyls and the Corybantes
- Cybele (Κυβέλη), a Phrygian mountain goddess associated with Rhea
- The Dactyls (Δάκτυλοι) "fingers", minor deities originally representing fingers of a hand
 - Acmon (Ακμών)
 - Damnameneus (Δαμναμενεύς)
 - Delas (Δήλας)
 - Epimedes (Επιμήδης)
 - Heracles (not to be confused with the hero Heracles)
 - Iasios (Ιάσιος)
 - Kelmis (Κελμίς)
 - Skythes (Σκύθης)
 - companions of Cybele
 - Titias (Τιτίας)
 - Cyllenus (Κύλληνος)
- Dionysus (Διόνυσος), god of wine, drunken orgies, and wild vegetation
- Dryades (Δρυάδες), tree and forest nymphs
- Gaia (Γαία), primeval goddess of the earth
- Epimeliades (Επιμελίδες), nymphs of highland pastures and protectors of sheep flocks
- Hamadryades (Αμαδρυάδες), oak tree dryades
- Hecaterus (Ηεκατερος), minor god of the *hekateris* — a rustic dance of quickly moving hands — and perhaps of the skill of hands in general
- Hephaestus ('Ηφαιστος), god of metalworking
- Hermes (Ερμής), god of herds and flocks, of roads and boundary stones
- The Horae (Ωρες), The Hours
 - The goddesses of natural order
 - Eunomia (Ευνομία), spirit of good order, and springtime goddess of green pastures

- Dike (Δίκη), spirit of justice, may have represented springtime growth
- Eirene (Ειρήνη), spirit of peace and goddess of the springtime
- The goddesses of springtime growth
 - Thallo (Θαλλώ), goddess of spring buds and shoots, identified with Eirene
 - Auxo (Αυξώ), goddess of spring growth
 - Karpo (Καρπώ), goddess of the fruits of the earth
- The goddesses of welfare
 - Pherousa (Φέρουσα) "the bringer"
 - Euporie (Ευπορίη) "abundance"
 - Orthosie (Ορθοσίη) "prosperity"
- The goddesses of the natural portions of time and the times of day
 - Auge (Αυγή), first light of the morning
 - Anatole (Ανατολή) or Anatolia (Ανατολία), sunrise
 - Mousika or Musica (Μουσική), the morning hour of music and study
 - Gymnastika, Gymnastica (Γυμναστική) or Gymnasia (Γυμνασία), the morning hour of gymnastics/exercise
 - Nymphe (Νύμφη), the morning hour of ablutions (bathing, washing)
 - Mesembria (Μεσημβρία), noon
 - Sponde (Σπονδή), libations poured after lunch
 - Elete, prayer, the first of the afternoon work hours
 - Akte, Acte (Ακτή) or Cypris (Κυπρίς), eating and pleasure, the second of the afternoon work hours
 - Hesperis ('Εσπερίς), evening
 - Dysis (Δύσις), sunset
 - Arktos (Αρκτός), night sky, constellation
- The goddesses of seasons of the year
 - Eiar (Είαρ), spring
 - Theros (Θέρος), summer
 - Pthinoporion (Φθινόπωρον), autumn
 - Cheimon (Χειμών), winter

- Korybantes (Κορύβαντες), the crested dancers who worshipped Cybele
 - Damneus (Δαμνεύς) "the one who tames(?)"
 - Idaios (Ιδαίος) "of Mount Ida"
 - Kyrbas (Κύρβας), whose name is probably a variant of Korybas, singular for "Korybantes"
 - Okythoos (Οκύθοος) "the one running swiftly"
 - Prymneus (Πρυμνεύς) "of lower areas(?)"
 - Pyrrhichos (Πυρρίχος), god of the rustic dance
- Maenades (μαινάδες), crazed nymphs in the retinue of Dionysus
 - Metha (Μέθη), nymph of drunkenness
- Meliae (Μελίαι), nymphs of honey and the ash tree
- Naiades (Ναϊάδες), fresh water nymphs
 - Daphne (Δάφνη)
 - Metope (Μετώπη)
 - Minthe
- The Nymphai Hyperboreioi (Νύμφαι Υπερβόρειοι), who presided over aspects of archery
 - Hekaerge (Εκαέργη), represented distancing
 - Loxo (Λοξώ), represented trajectory
 - Oupis (Ουπίς), represented aim
- Oreades (Ορεάδες), mountain nymphs
 - Adrasteia (Αδράστεια), a nursemaid of the infant Zeus
 - Echo (Ηχώ), a nymph cursed never to speak except to repeat the words of others
- Oceanides (Ωκεανίδες), fresh water nymphs
 - Beroe (Βερόη), a nymph of Beirut, the daughter of Aphrodite and Adonis, who was wooed by both Dionysus and Poseidon
 - Calypso (Καλυψώ)
 - Clytie (Κλυτίη)
 - Eidya (Ειδυιά), the youngest of the Oceanides
 - *for the complete list, see List of Oceanids*

■ The Oureas (Ούρας), primordial gods of mountains

- Τhe Oineas (Οινός), primogenital god of inebriation
- The Palici (Παλικοί), a pair of rustic gods who presided over the geysers and thermal springs in Sicily
- Pan (Πάν), god of shepherds, pastures, and fertility
- Potamoi, river gods
 - Achelous (Αχέλους)
 - Acis (Άκις)
 - Acheron (Αχέρων)
 - Alpheus (Αλφειός)
 - Asopus (Ασωπός)
 - Cladeus (Κλάδεος)
 - Eurotas (Ευρώτας)
 - Cocytus (Κωκυτός)
 - Lethe (λήθη)
 - Peneus (Πηνειός)
 - Phlegethon (Φλεγέθων))
 - Styx (Στύξ)
 - Scamander (Σκάμανδρος)
- Priapus (Προίαπος), god of garden fertility
- Rhea (Ῥέα), the great mother and queen of the mountain wilds
- Satyrs (Σάτυροι), rustic fertility spirits
 - Krotos (Κρότος), a great hunter and musician who kept the company of the Muses on Mount Helicon
- Silenus (Σειληνός), an old rustic god of the dance of the wine-press
- Telete (Τελέτη), goddess of initiation into the Bacchic orgies
- Zagreus (Ζαγρεύς), in the Orphic mysteries, the first incarnation of Dionysus

Agricultural deities

- Adonis (Άδωνις), a life-death-rebirth deity

- Aphaea (Αφαία), minor goddess of agriculture and fertility
- Carme (Κάρμη), a Cretan spirit who presided over the harvest festival
- Carmanor (Καρμάνωρ), a Cretan harvest god
- Chrysothemis (Χρυσόθεμις), goddess of the "Golden Custom", a harvest festival, daughter of Demeter and Carmanor
- Cyamites (Κυαμίτης), demi-god of the bean
- Demeter (Δημήτηρ), goddess of fertility, agriculture, grain, and harvest
- Despoina, daughter of Poseidon and Demeter, goddess of mysteries in Arcadia
- Dionysus (Διόνυσος), god of viticulture and wine
- Eunostus (Εύνοοςτος), goddess of the flour mill
- Hestia (Ἑστία), maiden goddess of the hearth who presided over the baking of bread, mankind's stable food
- Persephone (Περσεφόνη), queen of the underworld, wife of Hades and goddess of spring growth
- Philomelus (Φιλόμελος), agricultural demi-god inventor of the wagon and the plough
- Plutus (Πλούτος), god of wealth, including agricultural wealth, son of Demeter

Health deities

- Apollo, god of healing and medicine
 - Asclepius (Ασκληπιός), god of healing
 - Aceso, goddess of the healing of wounds and the curing of illnesses
 - Aegle, goddess of radiant good health
 - Epione (Ἐπιόνη), goddess of the soothing of pain
 - Hygieia (Ὑγεία), goddess of cleanliness and good health
 - Iaso (Ἰασώ), goddess of cures, remedies, and modes of healing
 - Panacea (Πανάκεια), goddess of healing
 - Telesphorus (Τελεσφόρος), demi-god of convalescence, who "brought to fulfillment" recuperation from illness or injury

Other deities

- Acratopotes (Ἀκρατοπότης), god of unmixed wine
- Adrastea (Ἄδραστεια), a daughter of Ares and Aphrodite, or an epithet of Nemesis
- Agdistis (Ἄγδιστις), Phrygian hermaphroditic deity
- Alexiares and Anicetus (Ἀλεξίαρης and Ἀνικήτος), twin sons of Heracles who presided over the defence of fortified towns and citadels
- Aphroditus (Ἀφρόδιτος), Cyprian hermaphroditic Aphrodite
- Astraea (Ἀστραία), virgin goddess of justice
- Auxesia (Αὐξησία) and **Damia** (Δαμία), two local fertility goddesses
- Charites (Χάριτες), goddesses of charm, beauty, nature, human creativity, and fertility
 - Aglaea (Ἀγλαΐα), goddess of beauty, adornment, splendor and glory
 - Euphrosyne (Εὐφροσύνη), goddess of good cheer, joy, mirth, and merriment
 - Thalia (Θάλεια), goddess of festive celebrations and rich and luxurious banquets
 - Hegemone (Ηγεμόνη) "mastery"
 - Antheia (Ἀνθεία), goddess of flowers and flowery wreaths
 - Pasithea (Πασιθέα), goddess of rest and relaxation
 - Cleta (Κλήτα) "the glorious"
 - Phaenna (Φαέννα) "the shining"
 - Eudaimonia (Ευδαιμονία) "happiness"
 - Euthymia (Ευθυμία) "good mood"
 - Calleis (Καλλείς) "beauty"
 - Paidia (Παιδία) "play, amusement"
 - Pandaisia (Πανδαισία) "banquet for everyone"
 - Pannychis (Παννυχίς) "all-night (festivity)"
- Ceraon (Κεραων), demi-god of the meal, specifically the mixing of wine
- Chrysus (Χρύσος), spirit of gold
- Circe (Κίρκη), goddess-witch of Aeaea
- Daemones Ceramici (Δαίμονες Κεραμικοί), five malevolent spirits who plagued the craftsman potter

- Syntribos (Σύντριβος), the shatterer
- Smaragos (Σμάραγος), the smasher
- Asbetos (Ασβετος), the charrer
- Sabaktes (Σαβάκτης), the destroyer
- Omodamos (Ωμόδαμος), crudebake
- Deipneus (Δειπνεύς), demi-god of the preparation of meals, specifically the making of bread
- Eiresione (Εἰρεσιώνη), personification of the olive branch
- Eileithyia (Εἰλείθυια), goddess of childbirth
- Enyalius (Ἐνυάλιος), minor god of war
- Enyo (Ἐνυώ), goddess of destructive war
- Harpocrates (Ἄρποκράτης), god of silence
- Hermaphroditus (Ἐρμάφροδιτός), god of hermaphrodites and effeminate men
- Hymenaios (Ὑμέναιος), god of marriage and marriage feasts
- Ichnaea (Ιχναία), goddess of tracking
- Iynx (Ιύνξ), goddess of the love charm
- Matton (Μάττων), demi-god of the meal, specifically the kneading of dough
- Muses (Μούσαι), goddesses of music, song and dance, and the source of inspiration to poets
 - Titan Muses, daughters of Uranus and Gaia
 - Aoide (Αοιδή), muse of song
 - Arche (Αρχή), muse of origins
 - Melete (Μελέτη), muse of meditation and practice
 - Mneme (Μνήμη), muse of memory
 - Thelxinoe (Θελξινόη), muse "charmer of minds"
 - Olympian Muses, daughters of Zeus and Mnemosyne
 - Calliope (Καλλιόπη), muse of epic poetry
 - Clio (Κλειώ), muse of history
 - Euterpe (Ευτέρπη), muse of musical poetry
 - Erato (Ερατώ), muse of lyric poetry

- Melpomene (Μελπομένη), muse of tragedy
- Polyhymnia (Πολυμνία) or (Πολύμνια), muse of sacred poetry
- Terpsichore (Τερψιχόρη), muse of dance and choral poetry
- Thalia (Θάλεια), muse of comedy and bucolic poetry
- Urania (Ουρανία), muse of astronomy
- Younger Muses, daughters of Apollo
 - Cephisso (Κεφισσώ)
 - Apollonis (Απολλωνίς)
 - Borysthenis (Βορυσθενίς)
 - Hypate (Υπάτη) "the upper (chord of the lyre)"
 - Mese (Μέση) "the middle (chord of the lyre)"
 - Nete (Νήτη) "the lower (chord of the lyre)"
- Polymatheia (Πολυμάθεια), muse of knowledge
- Palaestra (Παλαιστρα), goddess of wrestling
- Rhapsō (Ραψώ), minor goddess or nymph whose name apparently refers to sewing

Mortals

Deified mortals

- Achilles (Ἀχιλλεύς), hero of the Trojan War
- Aiakos (Αιακός), a king of Aegina, appointed as a Judge of the Dead in the Underworld after his death
- Aeolus (Aiolos) (Αἴολος), a king of Thessaly, made the immortal king of the winds by Zeus
- Amphiaraus (Ἀμφιάραος), a hero of the war of the Seven Against Thebe who became an oracular spirit of the Underworld after his death
- Ariadne (Αριάδνη), a Cretan princess who became the immortal wife of Dionysus
- Aristaeus (Ἀρισταῖος), a Thessalian hero, his inventions saw him immortalised as the god of bee-keeping, cheese-making, herding, olive-growing, and hunting

- Asclepius (Ἀσκληπιός), a Thessalian physician who was struck down by Zeus, to be later recovered by his father Apollo
- Attis (Ἄττις), a consort of Cybele, granted immortality as one of her attendants
- Bolina (Βολίνα), a mortal woman transformed into an immortal nymph by Apollo
- The Dioscuri (Διόσκουροι), divine twins
 - Castor (Κάστωρ)
 - Pollux (Πολυδεύκης)
- Endymion ('Ἐνδυμίων), lover of Selene, granted eternal sleep so as never to age or die
- Ganymede (Γανυμήδης), a handsome Trojan prince, abducted by Zeus and made cup-bearer of the gods
- Glaucus (Γλαῦκος), the fisherman's sea god, made immortal after eating a magical herb
- Hemithea ('Ημιθέα) and Parthenos (Παρθένος), princesses of the Island of Naxos who leapt into the sea to escape their father's wrath; Apollo transformed them into demi-goddesses
- Heracles ('Ηρακλῆς), ascended hero

- Lampsace (Λαμψάχη), a semi-historical Bebrycian princess honored as goddess for her assistance to the Greeks
- Minos (Μίνως), a king of Crete, appointed as a Judge of the Dead in the Underworld after his death
- Ino ('Ινώ), a Theban princess who became the sea goddess Leucothea
- The Leucippides (Λευκιππίδες), wives of the Dioscuri
 - Phoebe (Φοίβη), wife of Pollux
 - Hilaeira ('Ιλάειρα), wife of Castor
- Orithyia (Ὀρείθυια), an Athenian princess abducted by Boreas and made the goddess of cold, gusty mountain winds
- Palaemon (Παλαίμων), a Theban prince, made into a sea god along with his mother, Ino
- Phylonoe (Φυλονόη), daughter of Tyndareus and Leda, made immortal by Artemis
- Psyche (Ψυχή), goddess of the soul



Athena pouring a drink for Heracles, who wears the skin of the Nemean Lion

Heroes

- Abderus, aided Heracles during his eighth labour and was killed by the Mares of Diomedes
- Achilles (Αχιλλεύς or Αχιλλέας), hero of the Trojan War and a central character in Homer's *Iliad*
- Aeneas (Αἰνείας), a hero of the Trojan War and progenitor of the Roman people
- Ajax the Great (Αἴας ο Μέγας), a hero of the Trojan War and king of Salamis
- Ajax the Lesser (Αἴας ο Μικρός), a hero of the Trojan War and leader of the Locrian army
- Amphitryon (Αμφιτρύων), Theban general who rescued Thebes from the Teumessian fox; his wife was Alcmene, mother of Heracles
- Bellerophon, hero who slew the Chimera
- Castor, the mortal Dioscuri twin; after Castor's death, his immortal brother Pollux shared his divinity with him in order that they might remain together
- Chrysippus, a divine hero of Elis
- Daedalus, creator of the labyrinth and great inventor, until King Minos trapped him in his own creation.
- Diomedes, a king of Argos and hero of the Trojan War
- Eleusis, eponymous hero of the town of Eleusis
- Eunostus, a Boeotian hero
- Ganymede, Trojan hero and lover of Zeus, who was given immortality and appointed cup-bearer to the gods
- Hector, hero of the Trojan War and champion of the Trojan people
- Iolaus, nephew of Heracles who aided his uncle in one of his Labors
- Jason, leader of the Argonauts
- Meleager, a hero who sailed with the Argonauts and killed the Calydonian Boar
- Odysseus, a hero and king of Ithaca whose adventures are the subject of Homer's *Odyssey*; he also played a key role during the Trojan War
- Orpheus, a legendary musician and poet who attempted to retrieve his dead wife from the Underworld
- Pandion, the eponymous hero of the Attic tribe Pandionis, usually assumed to be one of the legendary Athenian kings Pandion I or Pandion II.
- Perseus (Περσεύς), son of Zeus and the founder-king of Mycenae and slayer of the Gorgon Medusa
- Theseus, son of Poseidon and a king of Athens and slayer of the Minotaur

Notable women

- Alcestis (Ἀλκηστις), daughter of Pelias and wife of Admetus, who was known for her devotion to her husband
- Amymone, the one daughter of Danaus who refused to murder her husband, thus escaping her sisters' punishment
- Andromache (Ανδρομάχη), wife of Hector
- Andromeda (Ανδρομέδα), wife of Perseus, who was placed among the constellations after her death
- Antigone (Αντιγόνη), daughter of Oedipus and Jocasta
- Arachne (Αράχνη), a skilled weaver, transformed by Athena into a spider for her blasphemy
- Ariadne (Αριάδνη), daughter of Minos, king of Crete, who aided Theseus in overcoming the Minotaur and became the wife of Dionysus
- Atalanta (Αταλάντη), fleet-footed heroine who participated in the Calydonian Boar hunt
- Briseis, a princess of Lyrnessus, taken by Achilles as a war prize
- Caeneus, formerly Caenis, a woman who was transformed into a man and became a mighty warrior
- Cassandra, a princess of Troy cursed to see the future but never to be believed
- Cassiopeia (Κασσιόπεια), queen of *A*ethiopia and mother of Andromeda
- Clytemnestra, sister of Helen and unfaithful wife of Agamemnon
- Danaë, the mother of Perseus by Zeus
- Deianeira, the third wife and unwitting killer of Heracles
- Electra, daughter of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra, she aided her brother Orestes in plotting revenge against their mother for the murder of their father
- Europa, a Phoenician woman, abducted by Zeus
- Hecuba (Ἑκάβη), wife of Priam, king of Troy, and mother of nineteen of his children
- Helen, daughter of Zeus and Leda, whose abduction brought about the Trojan War
- Hermione (Ἑρμόνη), daughter of Menelaus and Helen; wife of Neoptolemus, and later Orestes
- Iphigenia, daughter of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra; Agamemnon sacrificed her to Artemis in order to appease the goddess
- Ismene, sister of Antigone
- Jocasta, mother and wife of Oedipus
- Medea, a sorceress and wife of Jason, who killed her own children to punish Jason for his infidelity

- Medusa, a mortal woman transformed into a hideous gorgon by Athena
- Niobe, a daughter of Tantalus who declared herself to be superior to Leto, causing Artemis and Apollo to kill her fourteen children
- Pandora, the first woman
- Penelope, loyal wife of Odysseus
- Phaedra, daughter of Minos and wife of Theseus
- Polyxena, the youngest daughter of Priam, sacrificed to the ghost of Achilles
- Semele, mortal mother of Dionysus

Kings

- Abas, a king of Argos
- Acastus, a king of Iolcus who sailed with the Argonauts and participated in the Calydonian Boar hunt
- Acrisius, a king of Argos
- Actaeus, first king of Attica
- Admetus (Ἄδμητος), a king of Pherae who sailed with the Argonauts and participated in the Calydonian Boar hunt
- Adrastus (Ἄδραστος), a king of Argos and one of the Seven Against Thebes
- Aeacus (Αιακός), a king of the island of Aegina in the Saronic Gulf; after he died, he became one of the three judges of the dead in the Underworld
- Aeëtes, a king of Colchis and father of Medea
- Aegeus (Αἰγεύς), a king of Athens and father of Theseus
- Aegimius, a king of Thessaly and progenitor of the Dorians
- Aegisthus (Αἴγισθος), lover of Clytemnestra, with whom he plotted to murder Agamemnon and seized the kingship of Mycenae
- Aegyptus (Αἴγυπτος), a king of Egypt
- Aeson, father of Jason and rightful king of Iolcus, whose throne was usurped by his half-brother Pelias
- Aëthlius, first king of Elis
- Aetolus (Αιτωλός), a king of Elis
- Agamemnon (Ἀγαμέμνων), a king of Mycenae and commander of the Greek armies during the Trojan War
- Agasthenes, a king of Elis

- Agenor (Αγήνωρ), a king of Phoenicia
- Alcinous (Αλκίνους or Ἀλκίνοος), a king of Phaeacia
- Alcmaeon, a king of Argos and one of the Epigoni
- Aleus, a king of Tegea
- Amphiaraus (Ἀμφιάραος), a seer and king of Argos who participated in the Calydonian Boar hunt and the war of the Seven Against Thebes
- Amphictyon (Ἀμφικτύων), a king of Athens
- Amphion and Zethus, twin sons of Zeus and kings of Thebes, who constructed the city's walls
- Amycus, son of Poseidon and king of the Bebryces
- Anaxagoras (Ἀναξαγόρας), a king of Argos
- Anchises (Ἀγχίσης), a king of Dardania and father of Aeneas
- Arcesius, a king of Ithaca and father of Laertes
- Argeus, a king of Argos
- Argus, a son of Zeus and king of Argos after Phoroneus
- Assaracus, a king of Dardania
- Asterion, a king of Crete
- Athamas (Ἀθάμας), a king of Orchomenus
- Atreus (Ἄτρευς), a king of Mycenae and father of Agamemnon and Menelaus
- Augeas (Αὐγείας), a king of Elis
- Autesion, a king of Thebes
- Bias, a king of Argos
- Busiris, a king of Egypt
- Cadmus, founder-king of Thebes
- Car, a king of Megara
- Catreus, a king of Crete, prophesied to die at the hands of his own son
- Cecrops, an autochthonous king of Athens
- Ceius, a king of Argos
- Celeus, a king of Eleusis

- Cephalus, a king of Phocis who accidentally killed his own wife
- Cepheus, a king of Ethiopia
- Cepheus, a king of Tegea and an Argonaut
- Charnabon, a king of the Getae
- Cinyras, a king of Cyprus and father of Adonis
- Codrus, a king of Athens
- Corinthus, founder-king of Corinth
- Cranaus, a king of Athens
- Creon, a king of Thebes, brother of Jocasta and uncle of Oedipus
- Creon, a king of Corinth who was hospitable towards Jason and Medea
- Cres, an early Cretan king
- Cresphontes, a king of Messene and descendent of Heracles
- Cretheus, founder-king of Iolcus
- Crius, a king of Argos
- Cylarabes, a king of Argos
- Cynortas, a king of Sparta
- Cyzicus, king of the Dolionians, mistakenly killed by the Argonauts
- Danaus, a king of Egypt and father of the Danaides
- Dardanus, founder-king of Dardania, and son of Zeus and Electra
- Deiphontes, a king of Argos
- Demophon of Athens, a king of Athens
- Diomedes, a king of Argos and hero of the Trojan War
- Echemus, a king of Arcadia
- Echetus, a king of Epirus
- Eetion, a king of Cilician Thebe and father of Andromache
- Electryon, a king of Tiryns and Mycenae; son of Perseus and Andromeda
- Elephenor, a king of the Abantes of Euboea
- Eleusis, eponym and king of Eleusis Attica

- [Lacus, eponym and king of Lacus, Alaca](#)

- Epaphus, a king of Egypt and founder of Memphis, Egypt
- Epopeus, a king of Sicyon
- Erechtheus, a king of Athens
- Erginus, a king of Minyan Orchomenus in Boeotia
- Erichthonius, a king of Athens, born of Hephaestus' attempt to rape Athena
- Eteocles, a king of Thebes and son of Oedipus; he and his brother Polynices killed each other
- Eteocles, son of Andraeus, a king of Orchomenus
- Eurotas, a king of Sparta
- Eurystheus, a king of Tiryns
- Euxantius, a king of Ceos, son of Minos and Dexithea
- Gelanor, a king of Argos
- Haemus, a king of Thrace
- Helenus, seer and twin brother of Cassandra, who later became king of Epirus
- Hippothoön, a king of Eleusis
- Hyrieus, a king of Boeotia
- Ilus, founder-king of Troy
- Ixion, a king of the Lapiths who attempted to rape Hera and was bound to a flaming wheel in Tartarus
- Laërtes, father of Odysseus and king of the Cephallenians; he sailed with the Argonauts and participated in the Calydonian Boar hunt
- Laomedon, a king of Troy and father of Priam
- Lycaon of Arcadia, a deceitful Arcadian king who was transformed by Zeus into a wolf
- Lycurgus of Arcadia, a king of Arcadia
- Lycurgus of Nemea, a king of Nemea
- Makedon, a king of Macedon
- Megareus of Onchestus, a king of Onchestus in Boeotia
- Megareus of Thebes, a king of Thebes
- Melampus, a legendary soothsayer and healer, and king of Argos
- Melanthus, a king of Messenia

- Memnon, a king of Ethiopia who fought on the side of Troy during the Trojan War
- Menelaus, a king of Sparta and the husband of Helen
- Menestheus, a king of Athens who fought on the side of the Greeks during the Trojan War
- Midas, a king of Phrygia granted the power to turn anything to gold with a touch
- Minos, a king of Crete; after his death, became one of the judges of the dead in the Underworld
- Myles, a king of Laconia
- Nestor, a king of Pylos who sailed with the Argonauts, participated in the Calydonian Boar hunt and fought with the Greek armies in the Trojan War
- Nycteus, a king of Thebes
- Odysseus, a hero and king of Ithaca whose adventures are the subject of Homer's *Odyssey*; he also played a key role during the Trojan War
- Oebalus, a king of Sparta
- Oedipus, a king of Thebes fated to kill his father and marry his mother
- Oeneus, a king of Calydon
- Oenomaus, a king of Pisa
- Oenopion, a king of Chios
- Ogygus, a king of Thebes
- Oicles, a king of Argos
- Oileus, a king of Locris
- Orestes, a king of Argos and a son of Clytemnestra and Agamemnon; he killed his mother in revenge for her murder of his father
- Oxyntes, a king of Athens
- Pandion I, a king of Athens
- Pandion II, a king of Athens
- Peleus, king of the Myrmidons and father of Achilles; he sailed with Argonauts and participated in the Calydonian Boar hunt
- Pelias, a king of Iolcus and usurper of Aeson's rightful throne
- Pelops, a king of Pisa and founder of the House of Atreus
- Pentheus, a king of Thebes who banned the worship of Dionysus and was torn apart by Maenads
- Perseus (Περσεύς), founder-king of Mycenae and slayer of the Gorgon Medusa

- Phineus, a king of Thrace
- Phlegyas, a king of the Lapiths
- Phoenix, son of Agenor, founder-king of Phoenicia
- Phoroneus, a king of Argos
- Phyleus, a king of Elis
- Pirithoös, king of the Lapiths and husband of Hippodamia, at whose wedding the Battle of Lapiths and Centaurs occurred
- Pittheus, a king of Troezen and grandfather of Theseus
- Polybus of Corinth, a king of Corinth
- Polybus of Sicyon, a king of Sicyon and son of Hermes
- Polybus of Thebes, a king of Thebes
- Polynices, a king of Thebes and son of Oedipus; he and his brother Eteocles killed each other
- Priam, king of Troy during the Trojan War
- Proetus, a king of Argos and Tiryns
- Pylades, a king of Phocis and friend of Orestes
- Rhadamanthys, a king of Crete; after his death, he became a judge of the dead in the Underworld
- Rhesus, a king of Thrace who sided with Troy in the Trojan War
- Sarpedon, a king of Lycia and son of Zeus who fought on the side of the Greeks during the Trojan War
- Sisyphus, a king of Thessaly who attempted to cheat death and was sentenced to an eternity of rolling a boulder up a hill, only to watch it roll back down
- Sithon, a king of Thrace
- Talaus, a king of Argos who sailed with the Argonauts
- Tegyrios, a king of Thrace
- Telamon, a king of Salamis and father of Ajax; he sailed with the Argonauts and participated in the Calydonian Boar hunt
- Telephus, a king of Mysia and son of Heracles
- Temenus, a king of Argos and descendent of Heracles
- Teucer, founder-king of Salamis who fought alongside the Greeks in the Trojan War
- Teutamides, a king of Larissa
- Teuthras, a king of Mysia

- Thersander, a king of Thebes and one of the Epigoni
- Theseus, a king of Athens and slayer of the Minotaur
- Thyestes, a king of Mycenae and brother of Atreus
- Tisamenus, a king of Argos, Mycenae, and Sparta
- Tyndareus, a king of Sparta

Seers

- Amphilochus (*Αμφίλοχος*), a seer and brother of Alcmaeon who died in the war of the Seven Against Thebes
- Anius, son of Apollo who prophesied that the Trojan War would be won in its tenth year
- Branchus, a seer and son of Apollo
- Calchas, an Argive seer who aided the Greeks during the Trojan War
- Carnus, an Acarnanian seer and lover of Apollo
- Carya, a seer and lover of Dionysus
- Cassandra, a princess of Troy cursed to see the future but never to be believed
- Ennomus, a Mysian seer, killed by Achilles during the Trojan War
- Halitherses, an Ithacan seer who warned Penelope's suitors of Odysseus' return
- Helenus, seer and twin brother of Cassandra, who later became king of Epirus
- Iamus, a son of Apollo possessing the gift of prophecy, he founded the Iamidai
- Idmon, a seer who sailed with the Argonauts
- Manto, seer and daughter of Tiresias
- Melampus, a legendary soothsayer and healer, and king of Argos
- Mopsus, the name of two legendary seers
- Polyeidos, a Corinthian seer who saved the life of Glaucus
- Telemus, a seer who foresaw that the Cyclops Polyphemus would be blinded by Odysseus
- Theoclymenus, an Argive seer
- Tiresias, blind prophet of Thebes

Amazons

- Aegea, a queen of the Amazons
- Aella (Αελλα), an Amazon who was killed by Heracles
- Alcibie (Άλκιβίη), an Amazonian warrior, killed by Diomedes at Troy
- Antandre (Ἀντάνδρη), an Amazonian warrior, killed by Achilles at Troy
- Antiope (Ἀντιόπη), a daughter of Ares and sister of Hippolyta
- Areto (Ἄρετώ), an Amazon
- Asteria (Ἀστερία), an Amazon who was killed by Heracles
- Bremusa (Βρέμουσα), an Amazonian warrior, killed by Idomeneus at Troy
- Celaeno (Κελαινώ), an Amazonian warrior, killed by Heracles
- Eurypyle (Εὐρυπύλη), an Amazon leader who invaded Ninus and Babylonia
- Hippolyta (Ἴππολύτη), a queen of Amazons and daughter of Ares
- Hippothoe (Ἴπποθόη), an Amazonian warrior, killed by Achilles at Troy
- Iphito (Ιφιτώ), an Amazon who served under Hippolyta
- Lampedo (Λαμπεδώ), an Amazon queen who ruled with her sister Marpesia
- Marpesia (Μαρπεσία), an Amazon queen who ruled with her sister Lampedo
- Melanippe (Μελανίππη), a daughter of Ares and sister of Hippolyta and Antiope
- Molpadia (Μολπαδία), an Amazon who killed Antiope
- Myrina (Μύρινα), a queen of the Amazons
- Orithyia (Ὀρείθυια), an Amazon queen
- Otrera (Ὀτρήρα), an Amazon queen, consort of Ares and mother of Hippolyta
- Pantariste (Πανταρίστη), an Amazon who fought with Hippolyta against Heracles
- Penthesilea (Πενθεσίλεια), an Amazon queen who fought in the Trojan War on the side of Troy



Achilles and Penthesilea (Lucanian red-figure bell-krater, late 5th century BC)

Inmates of Tartarus

- The Danaides, forty-nine daughters of Danaus who murdered their husbands and were condemned to an eternity of carrying water in

leaky jugs

- Ixion, a king of the Lapiths who attempted to rape Hera and was bound to a flaming wheel in Tartarus
- Sisyphus, a king of Thessaly who attempted to cheat death and was sentenced to an eternity of rolling a boulder up a hill, only to watch it roll back down
- Tantalus, a king of Anatolia who butchered his son Pelops and served him as a meal to the gods; he was punished with the torment of starvation, food and drink eternally dangling just out of reach

Minor figures

See List of minor Greek mythological figures

See also

- Classical mythology
- Family tree of the Greek gods
- List of deities
- List of Greek mythological creatures
- List of Trojan War characters
- List of Roman deities

References

1. ^ Guirand, Felix, ed. (16 December 1987). *New Larousse Encyclopedia of Mythology*. Crescent Books. ISBN 978-0-517-00404-3.

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- Greek God Explorer (<http://my.fit.edu/~mzepedas/GreekGodExplorer/>)

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Categories: Greek gods | Greek goddesses | Greek mythology | Lists of deities | Mythology-related lists

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