

NAME	CAT1	CAT2	DESCRIPTION
Alchera	Aboriginal	Aboriginal	Literally, 'dream time.' It is the remote period in time in which the ancestral spirits of aboriginal tribes walked the earth. These ancestors are believed to have returned to their abode underground.
Altjira	Aboriginal	Aboriginal	The sky father of the Aranda tribes of Central Australia
Anjea	Aboriginal	Aboriginal	An animistic fertility spirit of the aboriginals of Queensland.
Brolga	Aboriginal	Aboriginal	Her name means "Native Companion." She is honored by the Aborigines of Australia. A dancer of great fluidity and beauty, she was taken away by the dancers of nature, the whirlwinds.
Eingana	Aboriginal	Aboriginal	Mother Eingana, the world-creator, the birth mother, maker of all water, land, animals, and kangaroos. This huge snake goddess still lives, they say, in the Dreamtime, rising up occasionally to create yet more life.
Erathipa	Aboriginal	Aboriginal	A huge boulder in the shape of a pregnant woman bears this name. It is said that the souls of dead children reside within it, and that if a woman of child-bearing age walks by a soul slips from the boulder and into her womb to be reborn.
Galeru	Aboriginal	Aboriginal	A mythical giant rainbow-snake from Arnhemland in northern Australia. Galeru is the symbol of the maintenance of life.
Gnowee	Aboriginal	Aboriginal	The sun goddess of an aboriginal people of southeast Australia.
Julunggul	Aboriginal	Aboriginal	This rainbow serpent, Julunggul, is a great Goddess of the Aborigines of Australia.
Kalseru	Aboriginal	Aboriginal	The northwestern Australian rainbow serpent associated with fertility and rain.
Kondole	Aboriginal	Aboriginal	Kondole, the largest of them all, becomes a whale who, ever since, has spouted water from the spear-wound in his head
Kunapipi	Aboriginal	Aboriginal	The mother goddess of the aboriginal tribes of northern Australia. She once travelled across the world with a band of heroes and heroines, and a rainbow serpent heralded her approach.
Kutjara	Aboriginal	Aboriginal	Kutjara, with Wati, the two male ancestors of mortals who taught the people to keep in touch with Dreamtime.
Makara	Aboriginal	Aboriginal	The Makara are seven sisters who became the constellation Pleiades.
Mokoi	Aboriginal	Aboriginal	An evil spirit, in the mythology of the Murngin of northern Australia, the Mokoi is said to strike down a person due to the black magic of a sorcerer.
Nogomain	Aboriginal	Aboriginal	The Australian giver of spirit children.
Pundjel	Aboriginal	Aboriginal	The southeastern Australian creator who made all things, including the ceremonies. Pundjel figures prominently in the initiation rites of boys.
Tjilpa	Aboriginal	Aboriginal	The ancestral totemic cat-men of Australia.
Tjinimin	Aboriginal	Aboriginal	The Australian totemic ancestor.
Walo	Aboriginal	Aboriginal	The Australian aboriginals called the sun goddess by this name
Wawalag	Aboriginal	Aboriginal	A pair of fertility goddess of Arnhemland in north Australia.
Wuriupranili	Aboriginal	Aboriginal	This sun goddess was said to light bark into a torch, carrying the flame through the sky from east to west.
Yhi	Aboriginal	Aboriginal	The goddess of light and creator goddess of the Karraur, an Australian aboriginal group, she lay asleep in the Dreamtime before this world's creation, in a world of bone-bare, windless mountains.

Ankotarinja	Aboriginal	Aranda	He is the Dreaming hero who first emerged from the ground to create the world.
Karora	Aboriginal	Arandan	The creator, according to the Bandicoot clan of the Arandan aborigines of Australia.
Inapertwa	Aboriginal	Arunta	Rudimentary creatures from which two Numbakulla, or self-existing sky deities, made animals, birds, and plants, which they then formed into human beings.
Ulanji	Aboriginal	Binbinga	One of the snake ancestors of the Binbinga of northern Australia, Ulanji was said to have climbed rocks in order to bite the heads off flying foxes, and he also took out two of his ribs and his heart.
Dhaxhan	Aboriginal	Kabi	Ancestral spirit of the Kabi tribe of Queensland (north-east Australia). He is half fish, half snake and when Dhaxhan moves himself, he appears in the sky as a rainbow. The spirit resides in deep water holes.
Baiame	Aboriginal	Kamilaroi	An ancient sky god and 'father of all things', he was master of life and death -- the archetypal medicine-man.
Dilga	Aboriginal	Karadjeri	The earth goddess of the Karadjeri of northwestern Australia, she avenged the murder of her two sons, Bagadjimbiri, by drowning the killers in her milk, which at the same time restored her sons to life.
Bunjil	Aboriginal	Kulin/Wurunjerri	According to the traditions of the Kulin he taught mankind the arts of life, while the Wurunjerri traditions state that he created mankind.
Djungkao	Aboriginal	Murngin	The Djungkao sisters named on their travels the clan countries and animals. The sisters are associated with the rainy season floods and the movements of the ocean.
Minawara	Aboriginal	Nambutji	One of the two ancestral heroes of the Nambutji tribe of Central Australia, Minawara and his brother Multultu are kangaroo men, who emerged from a heap of debris carried by the flood.
Daramulum	Aboriginal	Wiradyuri/Kamilaroi	He is the intermediary between his father and humans. Daramulum ("one-leg") is associated with the moon, and the one of the sources of supernatural power accessible to medicine men.
Sakarabru	African	Agni	God of Medicine, Justice and Retribution
Rugaba	African	Ankore	An aloof God who rules by spiritual division
Anotchi	African	Asante	The amazing medicine man who sided with the Asante tribe and, just for them, brought down an incredible golden stool from the sky.
Dubiaku	African	Asante	Legendary Hero Kid of the Asante people, and the only mortal to outwit Death.
Kabezya	African	Baluba	Part of creation god name
Imana	African	Banyarwanda	Creator God with very long arms to distance himself from humanity.
Khodumoduro	African	Basuto	Huge shapeless Evil Demon Creature.
Alouroua	African	Baule	Creator God of the Baules. All-powerful but extremely shy, no-one knows what he looks like, and no-one is allowed to know either.
Ghekre	African	Baule	He judges the souls of the dead
Orunmila	African	Benin	He's a Spirit of Divinity and Wisdom.
Bomazi	African	Bushongo	Ancestor-god of the Bushongo
Nyiko	African	Cameroon	Heroic Spider God.
Gamab	African	Damara	Supreme Creator God of Life, Death and Seasonal Renewal.
Abuk	African	Dinka	Garden Goddess.

Nhialic	African	Dinka	Creator god. God of sky and rain; ruler of other spirits
Nialith	African	Dinka	God of Sky and Rain.
Ruwa	African	Djaga	God of the Djaga tribe
Amma	African	Dogon	Top Dogon Sky God and Creator of the Universe.
Andumbulu	African	Dogon	Spirit of the Underworld, along with YEBAN.
Yeban	African	Dogon	Spirit of the Underworld
Abassi	African	Efik	Nigerian Creator God and Lord of the Sky.
Atai	African	Efik	Nigerian Creator Goddess and inventor of Deadly Arguments.
Fa	African	Fon	The far-reaching God of Fate and Destiny.
Legba	African	Fon	Trickster God of Language and Destiny.
Azrail	African	Hausa	God of Death among the Hausa people of Tunisia.
Mukuru	African	Herero	The First Human
Njambi	African	Herero	Supreme Creator God. He placed the primordial OMUMBOROMBONGA tree upon the Earth, from which MUKURU, the first human emerged.
Alla	African	Ibo	Earth Mother Goddess of Fertility and Death. Thus she has a hand in the beginning of life and its end.
Chuku	African	Ibo	God of restoration, immortality
Woyengi	African	Ijaw	A Creator Goddess who came down to Earth on a streak of lightning.
Cagn	African	Kalahari Bushmen	A Shape-Changing God of many parts and capabilities.
Biblouk	African	Khoikhoi	Female version of Haiuri
Gagorib	African	Khoikhoi	A legendary monster who sat by a deep hole in the ground and dared passers-by to throw rocks at him. The rocks would bounce off and kill the passer-by, who then fell into the hole (Ga-gorib)
Gamab	African	Khoikhoi	Supreme god of the Khoikhoi
Gunab	African	Khoikhoi	God of evil.
Haiuri	African	Khoikhoi	An agile, jumping creature who is partially-invisible and has only one side to its body (one arm and one leg). It eats humans and is comparable to the Tikdoshe of the Zulu people and the Chiruwi of Central Africa. (Hai- uri).
Heitsi	African	Khoikhoi	Legendary hunter, sorcerer and warrior
Heitsi Eibib	African	Khoikhoi	Nature and Animal God.
Tsui	African	Khoikhoi	God of sorcery and sorcerers. He is also credited with being the god of rain and thunder.
Ngai	African	Kikuyu	Creator God. He created the Sky and the Earth, and made animals, plants and stones.
Ajok	African	Lotuko	Chief God of the Lotuko tribe. He's also a God of Rain and Resurrection.
Khuzwane	African	Lovedu	Creator God of the Transvaal.
Kamunu	African	Lozi	The first human being
Nyambe	African	Lozi	Creator god, means "he who does not speak".
Adro	African	Lugbara	The Evil Half of Creator God ADROA. Swam the rivers of the world, producing evil ADROANZI offspring from a slit in his side
Adroa	African	Lugbara	Creator god that appeared with both good (tall and white) and evil (short and black) aspects.
Adroa	African	Lugbara	A God of Two Halves. In fact he is a Creator God, half good and half evil.
Adroanzi	African	Lugbara	Nasty sneaky snaky creatures born of ADRO the evil water snake God.

Kalumba	African	Lumba	Creator God who built a road from Heaven to Earth.
Were	African	Luo	Supreme Creator God.
Ajok	African	Lutuko	Chief god; kind and benevolent
Engai	African	Maasai	Supreme Ruling Sky God of the Maasai people
Enkai	African	Maasai	Chief diety with dual nature
Nanyokie	African	Maasai	Reg god; vengeful; part of Enkai
Narok	African	Maasai	Black god; benevolent; part of Enkai
Neiterkob	African	Maasai	Minor god; known as the mediator between God and man
Olapa	African	Maasai	Goddess of the Moon, married to Enkai
Ndrian	African	Malagasy	The Supreme Creator God. His name means 'Life Comes From Me'
Faro	African	Mande	Purified the earth by sacrificing himself to atone for his twin Pemba's sin.
Evus	African	Mitsogo	Trickster God of Irritation if not Evil in the Bwiti religion-cult.
Massim Biambe	African	Mundang	God of Reincarnation
Akongo	African	Ngombe	An all-powerful and benevolent deity, he created humans and tried to live on Earth with them in harmony. Failed.
Mbokomu	African	Ngombe	Ancestor Goddess
Obambou	African	Nkami	A West African Devil, an evil spirit who inhabits people of an insane disposition.
Buk	African	Nuer	Goddess of Rivers and Streams, and the source of life.
Candit	African	Nuer	River Goddess.
Kwoth	African	Nuer	He is one of those unseen Gods who is everywhere but nowhere.
Soko	African	Nupe	Supreme God
Waaqa	African	Oromo	Supreme Omnipotent Monotheistic Creator God of the Oromo people.
Tore	African	Pygmy	God of Woods, Animals and Hunting.
Dziva	African	Shona	Creator Goddess. Also known as The Deceiver.
Mwari	African	Shona	Supreme Creator God from Zimbabwe. He's distant and invisible, but still cares in a vague philosophical kind of way.
Minga Bengale	African	Shongon	God of Hunting.
Badimo	African	Tswana	Ancestral Spirits of the Tswana people, the ghosts of deceased relatives and long-dead heroes.
Modimo	African	Tswana	Supreme God of the Tswana
Chimbwe	African	Tumbuka	Hyena
Chiuta	African	Tumbuka	All-powerful, omniscient and self-created. He is also a god of rain and fertility.
Kalulu	African	Tumbuka	Hare
Tulu	African	Tumbuka	Tortoise
Chiuta	African	Tunbuka	Great Bow of Heaven. The Owner of All. The Creator. God
Oghene	African	Urhobo	Very remote Nigerian Supreme Creator God.
Anansi	African	West Africa	Spider Trickster God.
Aigamuxa	African	Xhosa	Man-eating monsters. Eyes are in the soles of their feet. They can't see you during a chase
Ga Gorib	African	Xhosa	Demon. He used to sit on the edge of a large pit and taunt people.
Gaunab	African	Xhosa	The Evil One. Responsible for all misfortune, disease and death.
Haiuri	African	Xhosa	Half A God. He is only half-there, having one eye, one ear, one arm and one leg.
Qamata	African	Xhosa	Top God of the Xhosa people

Tsui Goab	African	Xhosa	To populate the world, he transformed into all the plants and animals in turn, shedding his skin like a snake to become the next item.
Abiku	African	Yoruba	Ravenous People-Eating Demons. Male
Babalú Aye	African	Yoruba	God of Healing, and one of the ORISHAS
Bayanni	African	Yoruba	Goddess of a ceremonial headpiece encrusted with cowrie shells.
Egungun Oya	African	Yoruba	Goddess of Divination.
Elegua	African	Yoruba	Trickster God of Crossroads, Beginnings and Opportunity.
Jakuta	African	Yoruba	God of Thunderstorms and Lightning.
Morimi	African	Yoruba	Goddess of the Bush Burning Ceremony.
Ochosi	African	Yoruba	God of Hunting and Justice.
Olodumare	African	Yoruba	Top Sky King of Yoruba mythology in Nigeria. He's God of Peace, Justice
Orixá	African	Yoruba	Guardian spirits under the collective patronage of top God OLORUN
Oshe	African	Yoruba	God of Thunder and Lightning
Oshun	African	Yoruba	Goddess of Love, Creativity and Sensuality.
Sopona	African	Yoruba	Scarlet-robed God of Smallpox
Yansan	African	Yoruba	The Yoruba Creator Goddess.
Yemaya	African	Yoruba	She is the Mother of Waters and Childbirth
Oduduwa	African	Yoruba	Last minute Creator of Earth
Shango	African	Yoruba	God of Thunder, Drums and Dance, having been elevated from being a famous warrior and the fourth King of the Yoruba.
Chitauli	African	Zulu	God like race arrived from the sky in terrible flying machines shaped like bowls and that made a great sound and looked like a great fire in the sky.
Intulo	African	Zulu	Lizard
Thixo	African	Zulu	Unkulunkulu is the highest God and is the creator of humanity. Another name given for the supreme being is uThixo.
Tikoloshe	African	Zulu	A dwarf-like water sprite, said to be fond of poker. They have only one arm and one leg, the face of an old man on a boy's body. They are considered a mischievous and evil spirit. Gouged out eyes. Bites off sleeping people's toes.
Uhlanga	African	Zulu	Goddess of the Swamp.
Aneirin	Arthurian	Arthurian	Northern British bard, mentioned in the Historia Brittonum (one of several). Most likely lived in the sixth- early seventh century. His most renowned work is the Gododdin, a string of laments for the nobles killed at the battle of Catraeth, the culmination of a doomed expedition against the Angles around 600. He claimed to have been with the troops and was spared only because of his fine songs. Though elaborated over time and by scribal addition, the authentic passages are some of the most valuable specimens of Old Welsh poetry that illustrates the style of composition in which Arthurian legend began to take form. The work contains an allusion to Arthur, that if not the result of embellishment, is the earliest known mention of him by name.

Avalon	Arthurian	Arthurian	According to Geoffrey of Monmouth, the enchanted isle where Arthur's sword was forged and where he is conveyed after his last battle to be healed. Geoffrey calls it Insulae Avallonis which he translates as "isle of apples," apples no doubt being a paradisaical symbol in contrast to the Welsh Ynys Avallach which supposedly takes its name from its lord, Avallach.
Baraton	Arthurian	Arthurian	In Arthurian romance, the King of Russia.
Carlisle	Arthurian	Arthurian	Cumbrian city of Roman origin. It managed to exist for years after the retreat of the Empire. The old name, Luguvalium, is suggestive of a link to the Celtic god Lugh. The name abbreviated over time with the Welsh prefix for city, "caer", added.
Dioneta	Arthurian	Arthurian	The name of two persons mentioned in the fourteenth-century Welsh Birth of Arthur. The first is a daughter of Gorlois and Igraine, half-sister to Arthur. The second is a daughter of Gwyar and Lleu (Lot), sister to Mordred and Gwalchmai
Elergia	Arthurian	Arthurian	In the Tavola Ritonda a witch who imprisoned King Arthur. He was rescued by Tristan.
Ermeleus	Arthurian	Arthurian	In Beaudous, the cousin of Gawain whom Biaudous defeated and sent as a captive to Arthur. He was the son of the King of Orkney.
Galahad	Arthurian	Arthurian	Son of Lancelot and Elaine of Corbenic. Pelles the Grail-keeper is her father. Pelles orchestrates by magical means the sexual encounter between his daughter and Lancelot by making her appear to him as Guinevere. He does this in order to insure that the destined Grail-achiever would carry the blood of Joseph of Arimathea. Upon coming of age, Galahad comes to court where several signs reveal him to be this destined knight. He is the only one capable of sitting in the Siege Perilous and he can withdraw a sword, fixed by Merlin long ago, from a block of stone.
Guinevere	Arthurian	Arthurian	Arthur's queen. According to Giraldus Cambrensis, the inscribed cross from the royal grave at Glastonbury named her as Arthur's second wife. Nothing is known of this first wife. Since the only surviving drawing of the cross only depicts one side and, presumably, any allusion to the queen was on the other, the claim of Giraldus is unverifiable. Those who believe Arthur died and was buried at Glastonbury generally accept that Guinevere was buried with him.
Lohengrin	Arthurian	Arthurian	Parzival's son in Wolfram von Eschenbach's Parzival. He must keep his identity and history a secret. His wife, the Princess of Brabant, insists on questioning him and breaks the spell and Lohengrin is borne away by a great swan. Further treatment can be found in the 13th century German romance Lohengrin. In Richard Wagner's opera, it is explained that the Grail gives its guardians magical powers that depend upon them maintaining their anonymity.

Mordred	Arthurian	Arthurian	Traitorous leader of the rebellion that leads to Arthur's downfall. Originally named Medraut, a legendary and possibly historical Welsh figure who disagrees with Arthur and does battle with him at Camlann, with fatal results for both. However, the Welsh do not make him plotting or evil. Geoffrey of Monmouth is responsible for the villainous role he assumes in later medieval literature. Possibly revealing an other than Welsh influence, Geoffrey changes the name to Modred, a Cornish or Breton name. Modred is Arthur's nephew who rules jointly with Guinevere during Arthur's campaign in Gaul. Modred persuades the Queen into an adulterous affair and usurps the throne, making peace with the hated Saxons, whom Arthur had destroyed at Badon. Arthur speeds home and engages him by the River Camel in Cornwall. The rebellious usurper is killed and Arthur is borne to Avalon.
Pharamond	Arthurian	Arthurian	In the Arthurian romances, a Knight of the Round Table, said to have been the first king of France and have reigned in the early 5th century. Pharamond was the son of Marcomir and father of Clodion.
Ryons	Arthurian	Arthurian	A king who, according to the Vulgate Cycle, descended from Heracles. In Malory, he pursues a custom of trimming his cloak with the beards of his defeated enemies. When he attempted to add King Arthur's beard to his collection, the King defeats and kills him, assisted by Balin and Balan.
Tristan	Arthurian	Arthurian	His name derived from the Pictish Drust or Drostan (though it appears early in southern Britain), Tristan is best known as the lover of Iseult due to Wagner's opera, Tristan und Isolde, though his adventures are many and only somewhat related to the famous love affair.
Yvain	Arthurian	Arthurian	The son of Urien, King of Rheged. Yvain appears in the Book of Taliesin and then in The Dream of Rhonabwy, in which he plays a game with Arthur. In Chrétien de Troyes's Yvain (Le Chevalier au Lion) and the Welsh Owein he kills a woman's husband, marries her, loses and eventually regains her love. He also appears in a number of later romances, among which Le Morte d'Arthur, where his is one of the last knights to die (at Mordred's hand) before the death of the King himself.
Acolmiztli	Aztec	Aztec	An Aztec god of the underworld.
Amimitl	Aztec	Aztec	An Aztec god of lakes and fish hunters.
Atl	Aztec	Aztec	The Aztec god of water.
Atlacoya	Aztec	Aztec	An Aztec goddess of drought.
Atlatonin	Aztec	Aztec	One of the names of the Aztec mother-goddess.
Atlaua	Aztec	Aztec	The powerful Aztec water god, called 'lord of the waters'. He is associated with the arrow
Ayauhteotl	Aztec	Aztec	The Aztec goddess of the haze and mist which can be seen at night and early in the morning. She is associated with vanity and fame.
Camaxtli	Aztec	Aztec	The Aztec god of war, hunting, and fate, and creator of fire.
Centeotl	Aztec	Aztec	The Aztec maize god, who appears to have been a maize goddess at an earlier time.
Chalchiuhtlicue	Aztec	Aztec	This Aztec Goddess, whose name means "jade skirt" or "lady precious green", was matron of lakes and streams.

Chalchiutotolin	Aztec	Aztec	The Aztec god of pestilence.
Chalmecatli	Aztec	Aztec	An Aztec god of the underworld.
Chantico	Aztec	Aztec	The Aztec goddess of hearth fires and volcanic fires.
Chiconahui	Aztec	Aztec	The Aztec hearth-goddess, and guardian of the household.
Cipactli	Aztec	Aztec	A primordial sea-monster in Aztec mythology. From this creature, a fish-like crocodile, the gods created the earth.
Citlalicue	Aztec	Aztec	"Star Garment". An Aztec creator goddess. She is the consort of Citlalatónac, and together they created the stars.
Ciucoatl	Aztec	Aztec	An Aztec goddess of the earth.
Ciucoatl	Aztec	Aztec	An Aztec goddess of the earth.
Ciuteoteo	Aztec	Aztec	In Aztec mythology, the Ciuteoteo were spirits of the underworld
Civatateo	Aztec	Aztec	These Mexican vampires date back to the of the days of the Aztec and are believed to be the servants of the gods. Thus, they have the magical powers of a priest.
Coatlicue	Aztec	Aztec	The Aztec earth goddess of life and death, mother of the gods, and mother of the stars of the southern sky.
Cochimetli	Aztec	Aztec	The Aztec god of merchants and commerce.
Ehecatl	Aztec	Aztec	In Aztec mythology, Ehecatl ("wind") is the god of the winds.
Huehueteotl	Aztec	Aztec	"The Old God", a god of fire.
Ilmátecuhli	Aztec	Aztec	"The Old Princess." An Aztec mother goddess. During her winter festival, a woman's heart was cut out and the severed head carried during a procession.
Itzli	Aztec	Aztec	The Aztec stone knife god, and god of sacrifice.
Itzpapalotl	Aztec	Aztec	"Obsidian butterfly." A local fire-goddess of the Aztecs.
Ixtlilton	Aztec	Aztec	The Aztec god of healing and medicine, as well as feasting and games.
Malinalxochi	Aztec	Aztec	A sister of Huitzilopochtli, and a sorceress with special powers over scorpions, snakes and other stinging, biting insects of the desert.
Metztli	Aztec	Aztec	The Aztec moon-god.
Mextli	Aztec	Aztec	Hundreds of human beings were offered to him annually as sacrifices. Mextli was the god of war and storms, and was born fully armed.
Mictlan	Aztec	Aztec	In Aztec mythology, this is the lowest layer of the underworld, situated in the north. Every soul, except those of fallen warriors and women who died giving birth, have to descend to the underworld.
Mictlantecuhtli	Aztec	Aztec	Mictlantecuhtli ("lord of the realm of the dead") is the ruler of Mictlan, the lowest layer of the Aztec underworld.
Mixcoatl	Aztec	Aztec	The Aztec god of the hunt and war, and god of the polar star
Nagual	Aztec	Aztec	An Aztec tutelary spirit in the shape of an animal or a plant. Every god and human has his personal Nagual with whom he shares his fate until death.
Nanauatzin	Aztec	Aztec	The Aztec god who sacrificed himself in a fire so that the sun should continue to shine over the world.
Omacatl	Aztec	Aztec	"Two Reeds". The Aztec god of feasts and joy.
Omecihuatl	Aztec	Aztec	An Aztec creator goddess.
Opochtli	Aztec	Aztec	The Aztec god of fishing, hunting, and bird snaring.
Talocan	Aztec	Aztec	The home of the Aztec gods.
Tepeyollotl	Aztec	Aztec	The Aztec earth and cave god. He causes earthquakes.

Tezcatlipoca	Aztec	Aztec	Tezcatlipoca was the Aztec god of night and all material things.
Tlaloc	Aztec	Aztec	The Aztec god of rain, agriculture, fire, and the south.
Tlaltecuhтли	Aztec	Aztec	The Aztec earth monster god.
Tonacacihuatl	Aztec	Aztec	An Aztec goddess. She is the wife of the creator god Tonacatecuhтли. She is the female principle.
Tonantzin	Aztec	Aztec	An Aztec mother-goddess.
Tonatiuh	Aztec	Aztec	The Aztec sun-god, god of warriors. Those who die in his service are rewarded with eternal life. He presides over the fifth (present) Aztec world age.
Tzizimime	Aztec	Aztec	"The-Monsters-Descending-From-Above." The generic name that is given to the various malevolent stellar deities.
Xipe Totec	Aztec	Aztec	The mysterious Aztec god of agriculture, spring and the seasons, the symbol the death and rebirth of nature.
Xiuhcoatl	Aztec	Aztec	The Aztec fire-snake and the personification of drought and scorched earth.
Xochiquetzal	Aztec	Aztec	The Aztec goddess of the earth, flowers, plants, games and dance, but mainly she is a goddess of love.
Xocotl	Aztec	Aztec	Xocotl is the Aztec god of fire and of the stars.
Xolotl	Aztec	Aztec	In Aztec and Toltec mythology, Xolotl is the god of lightning who guides the dead to the Mictlan.
Yacatecuhтли	Aztec	Aztec	The Aztec god of travelling merchants.
Aatxe	Basque	Basque	A Basque evil spirit in the form of a bull, but occasionally in the form of a human being. At night, especially during stormy weathers, he emerges from his cave.
Argiduna	Basque	Basque	In Basque folklore, it is a spirit or imp that is light-like and appears at night.
Begizko	Basque	Basque	In Basque folklore, it is an evil force that is usually transmitted using Betadur (sight power). This is a very common belief spread in several cultures.
Betadur	Basque	Basque	According to the Basque beliefs, there is a lot of force in the eyes. A look can be magical, and it can affect other people. This magic power of the sight is called Betadur.
Eguzku	Basque	Basque	She is a very positive and good-willing being, protector of Humans and terror of the evil spirits. She is particularly powerful against witches, nocturne spirits and lamia. The Sun is often called "grand-mother", and always saluted at sunset. As the Moon and the Stars, she travels through Ostri (the Sky) and at the end of her travel, sinks into Itxasgorrieta (the Reddish Seas) and from there, deep into the Earth's womb, her mother. There, the Sun continues its travel through the subterranean dwellings, to rise again next morning at the other side the planet. Also called Eki, Eguzki, luski, Iguzki, Iduzki or Eguzku.
Erge	Basque	Basque	A Basque spirit who takes the lives of men. It ends a human terrestrial life when the right moment has come.

Etsai	Basque	Basque	A spirit of knowledge in Basque mythology, his name means "devil" or "fiend". He teaches in a cave, and knows a great deal, but he is feared because, at the end of his lectures, he requires one of his students to remain at his service forever. Atarrabi and Mikelats were once his pupils. At the end of their studentship, Etsai asked Mikelats to stay and serve him. Atarrabi, the good son of Mari, proposed instead that he should take his brother's place. Etsai agreed, but was suspicious of his servant, and thus often called Atarrabi's name. And he would answer "I am here". But in the meantime, Atarrabi taught a flour weevil to talk and answer for him, and he managed to escape Etsai's cave
Gaixtoak	Basque	Basque	Their name means "the Evil Ones". In Basque mythology, they are bad spirits that possess a person that has fallen victim to a malediction. They enter his or her body, and send illnesses, melancholy, depression, sadness, and bad mood.
Gaizkin	Basque	Basque	A spirit of Basque mythology that causes all illnesses.
Gaueko	Basque	Basque	"He of the night." It is a male personification of the Night and all its dangers. If daytime is for the humans and the living, the night is for the spirits and the dead. Thus Gaueko, when finding a man awoken and out at night, will warn him against performing some tasks when there is no light, and will urge him to go home quickly and stay there until sunrise. Nothing will happen if this person obeys, but if he or she defies or despises the night, Gaueko will be angered and punish this human.
Gorritxiki	Basque	Basque	Reddish spirits of Basque folklore that run very rapidly on some mountains.
Hodei	Basque	Basque	In Basque mythology, Hodei is the personification of the storm cloud, the genie of thunder. As such, it is also named Ortzantz or Ozkarri. In some other legends, Odei is just acknowledged as being the spirit of the clouds, which, depending on their nature, can be good or bad for people. Odei's sister is Laino.
Ieltxu	Basque	Basque	Also named Iritxu, it is a nocturne spirit of Basque folklore that appears either as a human or as a bird. It is nevertheless immediately recognisable, because it exhales fire.
Ilazki	Basque	Basque	Although her image is quite ambiguous, sometimes good, sometimes evil, she is treated with uttermost respect and called Ilargi-Amandre (Lady Mother Moon or Grand-Mother Moon), Illazki, Ilargi, Iretargi, Iratargi, Ilargia, Idargi, Argizagi or Goikoa. Her name means "light of the dead" (hil argia) as she lits the ghosts of the deceased. She is intimately linked to them, and them to her. Thus, to die when the moon was close to the first quarter was considered as a good omen for the afterwards life, because the soul of the departed would grow with the orb. The Moon has also a great influence on plants and trees, and some should or should not be cut or collected, depending on Ilazki's phase.
Intxixu	Basque	Basque	Small demons of Basque folklore.
Itsaso	Basque	Basque	The Sea in Basque mythology, it is an evil feminine being that attracts all the water to her.

Itxasgorrieta	Basque	Basque	Literally, it means "the Reddish Seas". In Basque mythology, it is the place where the Sun disappears at sunset to return to the Earth and start its travel into the subterranean world.
Jain Goikoa	Basque	Basque	The Basque seem not to have had an elaborate mythology, but they did believe in a universal god, Jain Goikoa. He created the three principles of life: Egia, the light of the spirit; Ekhia, the sun, the light of the world; and Begia, the light of the body. There is no evidence of an extensive cosmogony such as that of the Indo-Europeans.
Laminak	Basque	Basque	Basque fairies, related to the Celtic little people. The Laminak live underground in beautiful castles.
Mozorro	Basque	Basque	Imp used by Men to reach their aim or do some tasks.
Oaztargi	Basque	Basque	One of the personifications of lightning in Basque folklore.
Ortzadar	Basque	Basque	Also named Ostadar or Ortzeder, it is the Personification of the rainbow in Basque mythology. This spirit is mostly a guide for the soul of people. When a person dies, the soul escapes the body and, using the rainbow as a ladder, reaches the Moon. From there, the soul is transformed into rain that will eventually fall on the land. Then, the soul will reincarnate.
Ortzantz	Basque	Basque	Odei as thunder sprite.
Ozkarri	Basque	Basque	Odei as thunder sprite.
Sakre	Basque	Basque	In Basque folklore, it is a bad genie that possesses a person that has been cursed and hurts him or her. It is also known has "Birao", and sometimes is allusive only to the malediction itself.
Tartaro	Basque	Basque	A Cyclop-like being from Basque folklore. It is usually described as a giant having one eye in the middle of his forehead. At other times he appears as a great hunter or shepherd living in the mountains. Yet in a few other stories, Tartaro is simply a grotesque animal.
Tronagarru	Basque	Basque	In Basque mythology, they are the spirits of the hurricanes that come from the sea.
Tximistarri	Basque	Basque	One of the personifications of lightning in Basque folklore.
Zezengorri	Basque	Basque	Adult reddish bull genie that, according to Basque mythology, lives in subterranean dwellings and guards them.
Zuberoa	Basque	Basque	In Basque mythology, she is the feminine equivalent of the Basajaun. Yet, she is not to be mistaken with the Basa andere, which is the Basajaun's wife.
Andraste	Celtic	Britain	The goddess of war in Celtic Britain. In 61 CE, the leader of a rebellion against the Roman occupation -- Queen Boudicca (Latin: Boadicea) -- sacrificed captive Roman women to this goddess.
Brigantia	Celtic	Britain	The Celtic (British) tutelary goddess of the Brigantes in Yorkshire and the goddess of the rivers Braint and Brent, which were named after her. Brigantia was also a pastoral goddess associated with flocks and cattle. During the Roman occupation she was associated with the Roman goddess Caelestis as Caelestis Brigantia.
Condatis	Celtic	Britain	A River god of Celtic Britain, personification of water.
Coventina	Celtic	Britain	The Celtic (Britain) goddess of water and springs. She was known locally in the area of Carrawburgh (Roman Brocolitia) along Hadrian's Wall. She personified a holy spring that had healing powers.

Setlocenia	Celtic	British	"Goddess of long life; long-lived one." An early British goddess of minor importance who was invoked at Maryport, Cumberland. She seems to be similar conceptually with the Irish goddess Búanann.
Agrona	Celtic	Celtic	The Cetic goddess of strife and slaughter. The river Aeron in Wales is named after her.
Ancamna	Celtic	Celtic	A water goddess from Continental Celtic mythology.
Cethlion	Celtic	Celtic	The prophetess of the Fomorians who warned of their impending doom at the hands of the Tuatha Dé Danann.
Creidhne	Celtic	Celtic	Creidhne was the god of metal working. One of the trio of craft-gods of the Tuatha Dé Danann, as were Goibniu and Luchta.
Cyhiraeth	Celtic	Celtic	The Celtic goddess of streams. She later entered folklore as a spectre haunting woodland streams. Her shriek was said to foretell death (see: Banshee).
Grannus	Celtic	Celtic	The continental Celtic god of healing, associated with mineral springs. The center of his cult was Aquae Granni (Achen, Germany). His consort is the fertility goddess Sirona. The Romans identified Grannus with their Apollo.
Leucetios	Celtic	Celtic	A Continental Celtic god of thunder.
Macha	Celtic	Celtic	One of three aspects of the Morrigan, goddess of war. Macha feeds on the heads of slain enemies.
Maponos	Celtic	Celtic	The Celtic god of youth.
Morrigan	Celtic	Celtic	The Morrigan is a goddess of battle, strife, and fertility. Her name translates as either "Great Queen" or "Phantom Queen," and both epithets are entirely appropriate for her. The Morrigan appears as both a single goddess and a trio of goddesses. The other deities who form the trio are Badb ("Crow"), and either Macha (also connotes "Crow") or Nemain ("Frenzy"). The Morrigan frequently appears in the ornithological guise of a hooded crow. She is one of the Tuatha Dé Danann ("Tribe of the goddess Danu") and she helped defeat the Firbolg at the First Battle of Mag Tuireadh and the Fomorians at the Second Battle of Mag Tuireadh.
Nemetona	Celtic	Celtic	The Celtic goddess of sacred groves or shrines (nemeton, "shrine").
Ogyruan	Celtic	Celtic	The Celtic god of bards. Father of Gwenhwyar.
Rhiannon	Celtic	Celtic	Rhiannon (her name is either "Maid of Annwn" or a variant of Rigatona, "Great Queen"), a version of the horse-goddess Epona and of sovereignty. She was mistress of the Singing Birds. She appeared to Pwyll, lord of Dyfed, as a beautiful woman in dazzling gold on a white horse. Pwyll sent his fastest horsemen after her, but could not catch her. On the third day, he spoke and she told him she wanted to marry instead of her espoused husband Gwawl. Pwyll was to meet her in a year and a day.
Saone	Celtic	Celtic	A Celtic river deity.
Tamesis	Celtic	Celtic	The Celtic goddess of fresh waters. Her name survives in the English River Thames and in Tamise, a French name for the Schelde (Scheldt).

			Uathach ("terrible one") is the daughter of Scathach and fellow teacher at her school for warriors. When she meets the hero Cuchulainn, she immediately fancies him, but is put off by her mother, who wants him first for herself. When she makes advances to him, stroking his hair, Cuchulainn gets angry and breaks one of her fingers. Cochor Cruife, one of Scathach's warriors, tries to avenge her, but is slain by Cuchulainn. Scathach treats Cuchulainn like a servant because of this, but Uathach nevertheless teaches Cuchulainn a "cles" (special martial feat) named "leap of the salmon" which he can use to enter the yew where Scathach trains her sons in secret martial arts, under the condition of getting her mother to grant and fulfill three wishes, one of them being to marry her.
Uathach	Celtic	Celtic	
Andarta	Celtic	France	A Gallic warrior and fertility goddess in Celtic France.
Cenn Cruaich	Celtic	Gaelic	A Gaelic heaven-god, akin to Zeus.
			In Irish Gaelic literature, folklore, and mythology, a legendary heroine. Deirdre, who was renowned for her beauty, was brought up by Conchobar, King of Ulster, who planned to marry her. However, she fell in love with his nephew Noíse and they fled to Scotland, accompanied by his two brothers. Emissaries of the king induced them to return to Ireland, and when they did, Conchobar had the three brothers treacherously killed. Deirdre then died of grief.
Deirdre	Celtic	Gaelic	
			A local god in Gaul who is mentioned in inscriptions found in the Côte d'Or (central France). Attempts have been made to identify him as a mountain-ash god or a god of rowan trees. The ancient Gaulish city of Alesia, now called Alise-Sainte-Reine, may well be connected with him.
Alisanos	Celtic	Gaul	
			Belenus is the Gaulish/Celtic god of light, and referred to as 'The Shining One'. His cult spread from northern Italy to southern Gaul and Britain. Belenus is in charge of the welfare of sheep and cattle. His wife is the goddess Belisama. They can be compared with the continental Apollo and Minerva, but Belenus can also be identified with the Irish god Bile. His festival is Beltine ("Fire of Bel"), celebrated on May 1. On this day, purifying fires were lit and cattle driven between them before being allowed out onto the open pastures.
Belenus	Celtic	Gaul	
			The Gaulish/Celtic goddess of light and fire, the forge and of crafts. She is the wife of the god Belenus.
Belisama	Celtic	Gaul	
			A Gaulish war god mentioned by the Romans, who associated them with Mars. He gave his name to the Roman town of Camulodunum (Colchester).
Camulus	Celtic	Gaul	
			The Gaulish god of the waters of Luxeuil. Consort of Bricta.
Luxovius	Celtic	Gaul	
			The Gaulish (Continental Celtic) god of war and victory.
Segomo	Celtic	Gaul	
			The Gaulish goddess of astronomy, and goddess of the Mosel Valley.
Sirona	Celtic	Gaul	

Taranis	Celtic	Gaul	"Thunder". The thunder-god of ancient Gaul, and master of the sky. He may be compared to the Roman Jupiter, although his place in the Celtic pantheon was not as prominent as that of Jupiter in the Roman pantheon. His attribute is the wheel, which could be the symbol of thunder. The Romans described as receiving human sacrifices.
Teutates	Celtic	Gaul	Teutates is an ancient Celtic god who was worshipped especially in Gaul. He is the god of war, fertility, and wealth. His name means "the god of the tribe", from the Gallic <i>touta</i> which means "tribe" or "people" (similar to the Celtic <i>tuatha</i>). Teutates is also known under the names of Albiorix ("king of the world") and Caturix ("king of the battle"). Human sacrifices were made to appease him. He is the equivalent of the Roman god Mars.
Vosegus	Celtic	Gaul	The Gaulish god of the Vosges Forest in France.
Turiacus	Celtic	Grovi	The god of power of the Grovi people (a people from the historical Portuguese province of Entre Douro e Minho).
Abarta	Celtic	Irish	An Irish/Celtic god, a member of the Tuatha Dé Danann.
Achtan	Celtic	Irish	The Irish heroine who bore Cormac, the king.
Aimend	Celtic	Irish	An Irish sun-goddess.
Airitech	Celtic	Irish	An Irish creature of the Otherworld whose three daughters took on the shape of werewolves, but they were eventually killed by the warrior Cas Corach.
Balor	Celtic	Irish	In the Celtic-Irish mythology, Balor is the god of death and the king of the Fomorians, a race of giants. He was the son of Buarainech and the husband of Cethlenn. Balor had only one eye, which he kept closed because anything he looked at would die instantly.
Bronach	Celtic	Irish	An Irish goddess of cliffs.
Cessair	Celtic	Irish	A great magician, she became the first queen of Ireland. She and her band of female followers inhabited the land after the Great Flood.
Cu Roi	Celtic	Irish	A sorcerer from Irish myth who was able to transform himself into various guises.
Dagda	Celtic	Irish	The Irish-Celtic god of the earth and treaties, and ruler over life and death. Dagda, or The Dagda, ("the good god") is one of the most prominent gods and the leader of the Tuatha Dé Danann. He is a master of magic, a fearsome warrior and a skilled artisan. Dagda is a son of the goddess Danu, and father of the goddess Brigid and the god Aengus mac Oc. The Morrigan is his wife, with whom he mates on New Years Day
Fianna	Celtic	Irish	Also known as the Champions of the Red Branch, Fianna Eireann, and the Fenians. The Fianna were a legendary army of Irish warriors serving under the Ard Righ, or "High King", of Ireland. Many of their exploits are documented throughout the Fenian Cycle which took place circa the 3rd century CE. One of two Celtic classes of fighters, they lived in the borderlands, fighting in large groups. They obeyed only their own laws and those of the High King. Their last and greatest leader was Finn mac Cumhail, also know as Finn mac Cool, who was later glorified as an Irish hero.

Goibniu	Celtic	Irish	An Irish/Celtic smith god, son of the goddess Danu. He manufactures swords that always strike true, and he possesses the mead of eternal life. He makes the arms for the Tuatha Dé Danann together with Credne and Luchtaineil. As a brewmaster he was unsurpassed and his beer gave the drinker immortality. The Welsh called him Govannon.
Lasair	Celtic	Irish	In Irish mythology, Lasair ("Flame") is the eldest of three sisters, a goddess triad representing the growing, ripening and harvesting of crops. Lasair, goddess of the spring budding, has beautiful long black hair and wears a silver crown, silver jewelry and armbands. She lives in a Red Castle (another reminder of her fiery nature) with an orchard. The god Flann brought her the Rose of Sweetness that never withers, the Comb of Magnificence, and the Girdle of Truth. She is alternately named Lassar Fhína, Lasairíona (the latter two meaning "flaming wine") or Crobh Dearg (Red Claws). Later on, she became a Christian saint and her well is at Lough Meelagh, Ireland. Her feast day is May 1st, the old Bealtaine festival. Her sisters are called Inghean Bhuidhe and Latiaran. The three goddesses are said to be daughters of Douglas and Scáthach.
Murigen	Celtic	Irish	A minor Irish lake goddess, probably another form of the Morrigan.
Niamh	Celtic	Irish	Niamh is the daughter of Manannan Mac Lir, the sea god. She was the queen of Tir na n-Og, the Land of Eternal Youth. She fell in love with the great bard Oisín (Ossian) and she went to Ireland across the sea on her magic horse, to take Oisín with her. The horse, named Embarr ("imagination"), could run on the waves, so soon the young lady arrived on the west coast of Ireland.
Tethra	Celtic	Irish	In Irish myth, king of the Fomorians, as well as the sea god and god of the otherworld. He was killed in the first battle of Mag Tuireadh. Since then he rules Mag Mell.
Tlachtga	Celtic	Irish	Tlachtga ("Earth-Spear"), is the daughter of the blind druid/sun god Mog Ruith and Dron, and sorceress or patroness of druidic skills. She belongs to the race of the Firbolg. She learns all her magic from her father and creates several obviously magic items – a rolling wheel for a man named Trian, the stone of Forcathu, and the famous Cnamhcaill ("Bone damage"), from a part of her father's wheel. The stone is said to kill all who touch it, blind those that look upon it and deafen those that hear it. Some think it a thunderbolt emerges from the stone, so it would be a magic weapon which could be used against Mog Ruith's and Tlachtga's enemies.
Runesocesius	Celtic	Lusitanian	Runesocesius is the Lusitanian god of darts.
Arnemetia	Celtic	Roman	A goddess who was worshiped in Roman times at Aquae Arnemetiae, the present-day Buxton Spa (north-west Derbyshire). Her name is connected with nemeton, "sacred grove."
Abnoba	Celtic	Romano	Romano-Celtic forest and river goddess (Black Forest area). Source of the English river name "Avon" and its cognates in continental Europe. Also goddess of the hunt (similar to the Roman Diana).

Cailleach	Celtic	Scotland	Cailleach is referred to as the "Mother of All" in parts of Scotland. Also known as Scotia, she is depicted as an old hag with the teeth of a wild bear and boar's tusks. She is believed to be a great sorceress.
Dia Griene	Celtic	Scotland	The daughter of the sun in ancient Scotland. She appears in a folktale in which, held captive in the Land of the Big Women, she is freed by the Cailleach, disguised as a fox, and a helpful young bumbler named Brian.
Scathach	Celtic	Scotland	Scathach ("the shadowy one"), is a warrior queen and mistress of a school for young warriors. The school is located in Scotland on the island of Skye, reputedly named after Scathach; other sources say she's living in the Alps. She initiates young men into the arts of war, as well as giving them the "friendship of her thighs", that is to say, initiating them sexually. She grants three wishes to the hero Cuchulainn, because her daughter Uathach, being in love with him, has told him how to make her do it. The three wishes are to train him in the arts of war, to marry her daughter Uathach and to tell his fortune which she does by using imbas forosnai ("charm of the palms"), partly foretelling the events of the Tain Bo Cuailgne (Cattle Raid of Cooley) in dark terms.
Amaethon	Celtic	Welsh	The Welsh god of agriculture, son of the goddess Don. He is directly responsible for the war between the deities of the underworld, led by Arawn, and the Children of Don. In the Battle of the Trees (Battle of Cath Godeau) Amaethon's brother Gwydion transformed trees into warriors with whose help the deities of the underworld were defeated.
Avalloc	Celtic	Welsh	Found in Welsh pedigrees as the father of the goddess Modron. His own status is unclear. He is occasionally mentioned as the king of the otherworldly kingdom of Avalon.
Govannon	Celtic	Welsh	The Welsh smith god, the equivalent of the Irish Goibniu. Govannon is a son of the goddess Don and the brother of Gwydion and Amaethon. He slew the sea god Dylan, not knowing who he was.
Hafgan	Celtic	Welsh	In Welsh mythology, Hafgan battled with Arawn for the dominion of the underworld. When Arawn traded places with Pwyll for a year and a day, Pwyll defeated Hafgan at the end of this period.
Modron	Celtic	Welsh	A Welsh goddess, daughter of Avalloc, derived from the Celtic goddess Matrona. She is regarded as a prototype of Morgan (from Arthurian Legend).
Dha Shi Zhi	Chinese	Buddhist	A female bodhisattva of Chinese Buddhism, whose name means "the Strongest". Through the power of her love she managed to break the circle of rebirth for everyone.
Er Lang	Chinese	Buddhist	A Chinese guardian god who dispels evil spirits by setting the Hounds of Heaven (the Tian-gou) on them.
We Duo	Chinese	Buddhist	The Chinese Buddhist divine general of the ruler of the southern hemisphere. He is represented as a young soldier in splendid armor.
Fan Kui	Chinese	Chinese	Fan-kui is the Chinese god of butchers.
Fei Lian	Chinese	Chinese	The Chinese god of the wind, which he carries in a bag. He is a trouble-stirrer, but he is kept in check by Shen Yi, the heavenly archer.

Feng Huang	Chinese	Chinese	The Chinese phoenix and the personification of the primordial force of the heavens. Feng-huang has the head and the comb of a pheasant and the tail of a peacock.
Fu Xing	Chinese	Chinese	The Chinese god of Happiness, one of the San-xing. He is most frequently portrayed in the blue clothes of a civil servant and in the company of children, or in his symbolic form of a bat.
Gao Yao	Chinese	Chinese	The ancient Chinese god of judgment. On his quest for injustice he is accompanied by a ram. He is also known as Ting-jian.
Geong Si	Chinese	Chinese	Jiang Shr (Putonghua) or Kuang Shi (Cantonese) are the zombies of Chinese myth. They have physical bodies, but they are not alive, nor have they will or thought. They are closer to Haitian zombies than to anything else in widely-known Western folklore.
Gong De Tian	Chinese	Chinese	The Chinese goddess of luck. In her left hand she holds a 'wish-fulfilling' pearl. With her right hand she makes a gesture of boldness. She shows many similarities with the Hindu goddess Lakshmi.
Gou Mang	Chinese	Chinese	A messenger of the Chinese sky-god. Gou Mang is associated with the east, and he brings spring and happiness. The dragon is his attribute.
Gui	Chinese	Chinese	The Chinese term for the spirits of the dead, formed of the negative yin components of a person's soul (i.e., the po souls) after death. Literally: ghost, spirit, demon.
Gui Xian	Chinese	Chinese	One of the Ling, the four Chinese magical beings. The turtle Gui Xian is a symbol of happiness.
Hac Tao	Chinese	Chinese	"Black Way" is the literal translation of Hac Tao. It is easy to render this phrase as "black magic," since this area of folklore (or spiritual technology) has much in common with Western magic. Hac Tao is the generic name for the whole range of dirty tricks of Chinese spiritualism: healing, cursing, fertility and barrenness spells and the making and counteracting of poisons, or at least very bad luck.
Heng O	Chinese	Chinese	The Chinese moon goddess, symbol of the cold and dark principle yin.
Hou Tu	Chinese	Chinese	Chinese God of Earth and Soil; Sovereign Earth. He is part of the imperial cult.
How Chu	Chinese	Chinese	The Chinese god of the air.
Hu Jing De	Chinese	Chinese	A Chinese guardian god, one of the Men-shen. He was originally a general from the Tang Dynasty.
Huang Chuan	Chinese	Chinese	The Underworld to which yin souls return after death. It is traditionally believed to be a watery place, situated in the north. Literally "yellow springs".
Huang Fei Hu	Chinese	Chinese	Originally a Chinese earth-god in the shape of a one-eyed bull with the tail of a snake. Later he became a mountain-god who rules the holy mountain of Tai Shan in eastern China. He judges the souls of the deceased who come to this mountain.
Huang Lao Jun	Chinese	Chinese	An important deity of early Taoism and main god of the Way of Supreme Peace (dai-bing dao). He was regarded by the common people as the ruler of the world who descends to Earth to guide and assist mankind.
Ji Nu	Chinese	Chinese	A Chinese stellar goddess.
Jian Lao	Chinese	Chinese	The Chinese god of the earth and permanence.

Jiang Shr	Chinese	Chinese	Jiang Shr (Putonghua) or Kuang Shi (Cantonese) are the zombies of Chinese myth. They have physical bodies, but they are not alive, nor have they will or thought. They are closer to Haitian zombies than to anything else in widely-known Western folklore.
Jin Jia	Chinese	Chinese	One of several patrons of Chinese literature. He punishes wicked scholars, and waves a flag before the homes of families whose descendants will high honor in the Imperial Examinations.
Ki Lin	Chinese	Chinese	A mythical being of Chinese mythology, comparable with the western unicorn. Ki-lin personifies all that is good, pure, and peaceful. It lives in paradise and only visits the world at the birth of a wise philosopher.
Kuang Shi	Chinese	Chinese	Jiang Shr (Putonghua) or Kuang Shi (Cantonese) are the zombies of Chinese myth. They have physical bodies, but they are not alive, nor have they will or thought. They are closer to Haitian zombies than to anything else in widely-known Western folklore.
Kui Xing	Chinese	Chinese	A stellar deity often found in the company of Wen-chang. He is responsible for issuing official testimonials.
Kun Lun	Chinese	Chinese	A mountain range in Western China, believed to be a Taoist paradise. It is one of the ten continents and three islands in Taoist cosmology, and is said to be three (or nine) stories high. Whoever manages to climb to the top gains access to the heavens.
Lan Cai He	Chinese	Chinese	One of the Chinese Ba Xian. He is dressed in rags, wears a belt made of black wood, and wears a boot on one feet while the other one is bare. In summer he would wear a thick overcoat but dress lightly in winter. His breath is like hot steam.
Lei Zi	Chinese	Chinese	The Chinese goddess of thunder. She taught the Chinese the art of breeding silkworms. She is the consort of Huang-di.
Lu Ban	Chinese	Chinese	The Chinese patron of carpenters.
Lu Xing	Chinese	Chinese	The Star of Honor or Status. A stellar deity, one of the San-xing. He is also known as Guan-xing (Star of State Officials).
Ma Mian	Chinese	Chinese	The Chinese bureaucrat of the underworld. He has a partner called Ao-tao ("Ox head").
Men Shen	Chinese	Chinese	The two gods in syncretistic Chinese folk religion who guard the double doorway of a domestic dwelling or public building.
Mo Hi Hai	Chinese	Chinese	The Chinese god of water.
Mu King	Chinese	Chinese	The Chinese god of fire.
Nu Gua	Chinese	Chinese	The Chinese creator goddess who created the first humans from yellow earth, after Heaven and Earth had separated.
Pan Jin Lian	Chinese	Chinese	The Chinese goddess of fornication and prostitution.
Peng Zi	Chinese	Chinese	A figure in Chinese mythology that represents longevity.
Qin Shu Pao	Chinese	Chinese	A Chinese guardian god of the double doorway, one of the Men-shen.
Ru Shou	Chinese	Chinese	The messenger of the sky-god, similarly to Gou Mang. Ru Shou is associated with the west, autumn and misfortune. The dragon is his attribute.
Shachihoko	Chinese	Chinese	A Chinese sea monster that has the head of a tiger and the body of a fish. The body is covered with poisonous spikes. On land it can transform itself into a tiger. A representation of the Shachihoko was used in medieval Japan as a gargoyle.

She Di	Chinese	Chinese	Chinese patronesses who guard certain large areas and its inhabitants.
Shen Nung	Chinese	Chinese	A figure from Chinese mythology said to have invented the plow and taught man the art of agriculture as well as the cultivation of forests.
Shen Yi	Chinese	Chinese	The Chinese sun god. When the earth was scorched by the heat of ten suns, he shot nine with his arrows and became the ruler of the remaining one.
Shou Xing	Chinese	Chinese	A stellar deity, one of the San-xing. His name means "Star of Longevity", and he has an enormously high bald head. He supports himself on a knotty staff. In his hand he holds the peach of immortality. Symbolically he is represented as a mushroom or a turtle.
Shui Guan	Chinese	Chinese	One of the San-guan. Shui-guan is the Ruler of Water. He helps the believer to overcome obstacles. All three rulers keep a register of the good and evil deed of people.
Si Ming	Chinese	Chinese	The "Lord of Fate", who determines the life span of each individual. He keeps a register of the transgressions and omissions of mankind, of which he informs Tai-yi, the Supreme One, at the same time asking him to lengthen or shorten the life span of the individual accordingly. He has two books, the Book of Death, containing the names of all who must die, and the Book of Live, those of the immortals.
Song Di	Chinese	Chinese	The king of the Third Hell of Chinese myth. Here people are punished who were guilty of unfilial behavior, disobedience, disloyalty, and rebellion. He is honored on the eighth day of the Second Moon.
Ssu Ling	Chinese	Chinese	The Ssu Ling are the four spiritual creatures of Chinese myth. These creatures are the Ch'i-lin, the Feng-huang, the tortoise Gui Xian, and the dragon Long.
Sun Pi	Chinese	Chinese	The Chinese god of cobblers.
Tai Sui Xing	Chinese	Chinese	The Chinese god of time and the planets. His name means 'Star of the Big Year', referring to the planet Jupiter (with an orbital period of twelve years).
Tai Yi	Chinese	Chinese	"The Supreme One", also known as Da-yi "the Great One". During the Han Dynasty, Tai-yi was venerated as part of the triad of the three ones (San-yi) and became a personified deity.
Tian Di	Chinese	Chinese	The conventional expression to designate the universe. It means literally "Heaven and Earth".
Tian Guan	Chinese	Chinese	The Ruler of Heaven and one of the three rulers, the San-guan. He bestows wealth and good luck. All three rulers keep a register of the good and evil deed of people.
Tian Hou	Chinese	Chinese	Tian Hou (Tin Hau in Cantonese), literally Empress of the Sky, is a goddess said to protect fishermen. Many temples in her honor can be found along the coastline of China where there are, or were, fishing communities.
Tian Mu	Chinese	Chinese	The Chinese goddess of lightning whose name means "Mother of Lightning".

Wei Cheng	Chinese	Chinese	The Chinese deity who guards the back door of domestic dwellings and public buildings. A former minister of emperor Tang Tai-zong, Wei Cheng is far less popular as a guardian of doorways than the Men-shen.
Wei Tuo	Chinese	Chinese	The protector of the teaching. Often found in the company of Guan-yin.
Wen Chang	Chinese	Chinese	The popular Chinese Taoist god of literature and writing, invoked by scholars to assist them in their labors. He is especially venerated by people who require help with their entrance examinations for an official career.
Wu Guan	Chinese	Chinese	The king of the fourth Chinese hell, the hell of the Lake of Blood. Here the counterfeiters and cheats are punished. His day is the 18th of the Second Moon.
Yan Lo	Chinese	Chinese	The god of the dead, lord and judge of the Fifth Hell. Punishment in this hell is the memory of things past. Yan-lo is completely identical to the Hindu god of death, Yama.
Yang Jing	Chinese	Chinese	The Chinese Goat God. Peasants in the mountainous regions make sacrifices to Yang Jing for protection against wild animals. He is depicted with a goat's head worn like a bonnet and a goatskin.
Yao Shi	Chinese	Chinese	The Chinese Buddha who is dedicated to saving lives, healing wounds and curing diseases.
Yi Ti	Chinese	Chinese	The Chinese god of wine.
Yu Qiang	Chinese	Chinese	A Chinese sea god and god of the ocean winds. As the god of the sea he assumes the shape of a fish and he rides on two dragons; as the god of the wind he has the body of a bird and a human face.
Zao Jun	Chinese	Chinese	The "Lord of the Hearth", an immensely popular hearth and kitchen deity in Chinese folk religion. He is also the protector of the family.
Zhang Xian	Chinese	Chinese	"Chang the Immortal". In popular Chinese belief, Zhang Xian bestows male offspring. As a rule, he is accompanied by his son who carries in his arm the boy-child whom Zhang Xian bestows on those who believe in him.
Zhi Song Zi	Chinese	Chinese	The Chinese lord of the rain.
Zhong Kui (2)	Chinese	Chinese	In Chinese myth, he is the god of literature and examinations, the protector against evil spirits and demons. He belongs to the Gui Xian (a classification of demons) because he committed suicide when he failed to reach the first place in the exams. His attribute is a sword with which he wards off poisonous animals such as snakes and scorpions.
Zhu Rong	Chinese	Chinese	In Chinese mythology, Zhu Rong is the god of fire and the ruler of the southern hemisphere.
Zi Yu	Chinese	Chinese	The Chinese divine inventor of war and weapons. He was usually depicted as ox-headed.
Ba Xian	Chinese	Taoist	The "eight immortals" from Taoist mythology, and among the best known deities. They are the symbols for good fortune throughout China. They represent eight different conditions of life: youth, old age, poverty, wealth, the populace, nobility, the masculine, and the feminine.

Bixia Yuanjin	Chinese	Taoist	This Chinese Taoist Goddess is responsible for dawn and childbirth, as well as destiny. Dawn and childbirth are two concepts often, and quite understandably, linked in world mythology: the rising of the sun, the bringing of light to the earth, is equated with the child emerging from the darkness of the womb to the light of the world.
Cai Shen	Chinese	Taoist	The Chinese god of prosperity, both of religious Taoism and in the syncretist folk religion. He has various magical powers, such as warding off thunder and lightning, and ensuring profit from commercial transactions.
Cheng Huang	Chinese	Taoist	Chinese protective deities. They ward off disasters and catastrophes and protect the inhabitants of cities under their care, who may also supplicate them. In periods of drought, they provide rain. They grant plentiful harvest and ensure the affluence of the citizens.
Chu Jiang	Chinese	Taoist	The king of the second of the Taoist hells, the hell of thieves and murderers. It is believed to be a large lake of ice.
Di Guan	Chinese	Taoist	The Ruler of the Earth in religious Taoism. One of the three San-guan. He plays an important part in the religious life of the Chinese. Di-guan forgives sins and transgressions.
Dou Mu	Chinese	Taoist	The Chinese goddess who supervises the register in which the life and death of each person is recorded. She is venerated by those who wish a long life and personal compassion. Her name means "Mother of the Great Wagon".
Guan Di	Chinese	Taoist	"Emperor Guan", the Taoist god of war. He opposes all disturbers of the peace. He is charged with the task of guarding the realm against all external enemies, as well as internal rebels.
Lei Gong	Chinese	Taoist	The Chinese god of thunder, whose name means "Thunder Duke". In the Taoist pantheon Lei-gong is an official in the Ministry of Thunder, which forms a part of the celestial administration.
Mu Gong	Chinese	Taoist	The Chinese Taoist god of immortality and 'Lord of the East'. He is the embodiment of Yang (the male element).
Peng Lai	Chinese	Taoist	In Taoism, the island in the East China Sea believed to be inhabited by immortals (Xian). The island epitomizes bliss, because this is where the legendary mushrooms of immortality grow.
San Qing	Chinese	Taoist	"The three pure ones". The name of the three Taoist heavens and the three deities inhabiting them.
Shou Lao	Chinese	Taoist	The ancient Chinese Taoist god of long life and luck. Shou-lao is the popular name of Shou-xing, the stellar deity of longevity.
Tian Zong	Chinese	Taoist	The title accorded to the highest deities of Taoism, literally "celestial venerable". The most important Tian-zong are the Celestial Venerable of the Primordial Beginning (Yuan-shi tian-zong), the Celestial Venerable of the Magic Jewel (Ling-pao tian-zong), and the Celestial Venerable of the Tao and the Te (Tao-de tian-zong). Yu-huang, the Jade emperor, is also venerated as Tian-zong.
Xi Wang Mu	Chinese	Taoist	The Chinese goddess of immortality and the personification of the feminine element yin. The Taoist Xi Wang-mu is referred to as the 'Royal Mother of the West', and rules over the western paradise of the immortals.

Xian	Chinese	Taoist	A being who has attained physical immortality in religious Taoism. A Xian is no longer subject to the "world of dust" and is a master in various magical skills.
Yu Huang	Chinese	Taoist	The "Jade Emperor" of Chinese mythology. He is one of the most important deities of folk religion and religious Taoism. He personally determines all that happens in Heaven and on Earth, and for this purpose he has an enormous celestial administration at his disposal.
Yu Ren	Chinese	Taoist	Literally "feather men". In ancient times, the feather men were flying immortals (see Xian), whose bodies were covered with a coat of feathers. Now it is an alternative designation for a Taoist priest.
Zhong Kui	Chinese	Taoist	The Chinese Taoist god of the afterlife, and a god of exorcism. His Japanese equivalent is Shoki.
Alpan	Etruscan	Etruscan	The Etruscan goddess of love and the underworld. She belongs to the Lasas and is usually portrayed naked.
Artume	Etruscan	Etruscan	The Etruscan goddess of night and death, but also the personification of growth in nature. She can be compared with the Greek Artemis.
Cautha	Etruscan	Etruscan	The Etruscan sun god, also known as Cath. He is generally depicted as rising from the ocean.
Charontes	Etruscan	Etruscan	Etruscan demons of death. The name suggests a connection to the Greek Charon and his Etruscan equivalent Charun.
Charun	Etruscan	Etruscan	The Etruscan demon of death who torments the souls of the deceased in the underworld. He also guards the entrance to the underworld. He is similar to the Greek Charon. Charun is portrayed with the nose of a vulture, pointed ears and is usually winged. His attribute is the hammer, with which he finished off his victims.
Culsu	Etruscan	Etruscan	The Etruscan demoness who guards the entrance to the underworld. Her attributes are a torch and scissors.
Februus	Etruscan	Etruscan	The Etruscan god of the underworld and also a god of purification. The month of February, his sacred month, was named after him.
Feronia	Etruscan	Etruscan	An Etruscan goddess of fire and fertility.
Laran	Etruscan	Etruscan	The Etruscan god of war. He is depicted as a naked youth wearing a helmet and carrying a spear.
Lasa	Etruscan	Etruscan	In Etruscan myth, they are female deities and the guardians of graves. They are often found in the company of Turan, the goddess of love. The Lasa are sometimes portrayed with wings, but also without. Their attributes are mirrors and wreaths.
Mantus	Etruscan	Etruscan	An Etruscan god of the underworld, associated with the city Mantua (the current Mantova).
Menrva	Etruscan	Etruscan	The Etruscan version of the Greek Athena, and portrayed similarly (with helm, spear, and shield). Just like Athena, Menrva was also born from the head of a god, in this case Tinia. She is part of triad with Tinia and Uni. She is the predecessor of the Roman goddess Minerva.

Nortia	Etruscan	Etruscan	The Etruscan goddess of fate and fortune. Her attribute is a large nail and at the beginning of the New Year a nail was driven into a wall in her sanctuary. This is variously explained as a fertility rite, an expiation rite, or symbolizing the conclusion of the year just past. Her temple was located in Volsini, the center of the Etruscan federation (currently the Italian city Bolsena).
Thesan	Etruscan	Etruscan	The Etruscan goddess of the dawn, and the patroness of childbirth. She shows some similarities with the Roman Aurora.
Tuchulcha	Etruscan	Etruscan	An Etruscan demones of the underworld. It is a horrible, winged creature with snake-hair and the beak of a bird.
Turms	Etruscan	Etruscan	The Etruscan god who guides the deceased to the underworld. He is the messenger of the gods and, like his Greek equivalent Hermes, he wears winged shoes and carries a heralds' staff.
Uni	Etruscan	Etruscan	The supreme goddess of the Etruscan pantheon. She is the goddess of the cosmos, and the city goddess of Perugia. Together with her husband Tinia and the goddess Menrva she forms a triad. Her son is the hero Hercle (clearly Hercules / Heracles). Uni is identical to the Greek Hera and the Roman Juno.
Vanth	Etruscan	Etruscan	The Etruscan female demon of death who lives in the underworld. With the eyes on her wings she sees all and is omni-present. She is a herald of death and can assist a sick person on his deathbed. Her attributes are a snake, torch and key.
Voltumna	Etruscan	Etruscan	Voltumna, also known as Veltha, is a chthonic god of the Etruscans, later elevated to the status of supreme god. He is also the patron god of the federation of twelve Etruscan city states. The center of his cult was in Volsini. The Romans named him Vertumnus.
Anahit	European	Armenian	The goddess of fertility and birth (analog to Aphrodite), beauty and water in Armenian mythology. In early periods she was the goddess of war.
Aramazd	European	Armenian	Father of all gods and goddesses, the creator of heaven and earth.
Astghik	European	Armenian	Armenian goddess of love, beauty, and water.
Vahagn	European	Armenian	A god worshiped anciently and historically in Armenia.
Aatxe	European	Basque	A Basque evil spirit in the form of a bull, but occasionally in the form of a human being.
Adur	European	Basque	In Basque mythology, it is the name given to the mystical, transcendental force or power that unites all real objects.
Akerbeltz	European	Basque	From the Basque language "aker" (male goat), and "beltz" (black). He protects against illnesses and evil spirits and he sends beneficial force fluxes to animals placed under its protection.
Argiduna	European	Basque	In Basque folklore, it is a spirit or imp that is light-like and appears at night.
Atarrabi	European	Basque	Also called Axular, he is good-willing and protective. There is a star linked to him.
Basa Jaun	European	Basque	A benign wood spirit of the Basque, whose name means "lord of the woods". He protects the flocks and herds against predators and thunderstorms.
Beigorri	European	Basque	Red cow genie that, according to Basque mythology, lives in caves and gorges and guards them.

Betadur	European	Basque	According to the Basque beliefs, there is a lot of force in the eyes. A look can be magical, and it can affect other people. This magic power of the sight is called Betadur.
Ekaitz	European	Basque	Not much is known about this Basque n�men, except that it is very evil.
Erditse	European	Basque	A mother goddess of Pan-Mediterranean culture. The Basques venerated her a goddess a maternity.
Erge	European	Basque	A Basque spirit who takes the lives of men. It ends a human terrestrial life when the right moment has come.
Etsai	European	Basque	A spirit of knowledge in Basque mythology, his name means "devil" or "fiend".
Euri	European	Basque	In Basque mythology, it is the spirit of the rain. It is a very positive being, a bringer of life both as enhancer of crops and as vector for the reincarnation of the soul.
Gaixtoak	European	Basque	Their name means "the Evil Ones". In Basque mythology, they are bad spirits that possess a person that has fallen victim to a malediction. They enter his or her body, and send illnesses, melancholy, depression, sadness, and bad mood.
Gaizkin	European	Basque	A spirit of Basque mythology that causes all illnesses.
Gauargi	European	Basque	Nocturne being of the Basque folklore that appears as a light.
Gaueko	European	Basque	"He of the night." It is a male personification of the Night and all its dangers.
Gorritxiki	European	Basque	Reddish spirits of Basque folklore that run very rapidly on some mountains.
Hodei	European	Basque	In Basque mythology, Hodei is the personification of the storm cloud, the genie of thunder.
Ieltxu	European	Basque	Also named Iritxu, it is a nocturne spirit of Basque folklore that appears either as a human or as a bird. It is nevertheless immediately recognisable, because it exhales fire.
Ilazki	European	Basque	Although her image is quite ambiguous, sometimes good, sometimes evil, she is treated with uttermost respect and called Ilargi-Amandre (Lady Mother Moon or Grand-Mother Moon), Illazki, Ilargi, Iretargi, Iratargi, Ilargia, Idargi, Argizagi or Goikoa. Her name means "light of the dead" (hil argia) as she lits the ghosts of the deceased.
Intxixu	European	Basque	Small demons of Basque folklore.
Itsaso	European	Basque	The Sea in Basque mythology, it is an evil feminine being that attracts all the water to her.
Itxasgorrieta	European	Basque	Literally, it means "the Reddish Seas". In Basque mythology, it is the place where the Sun disappears at sunset to return to the Earth and start its travel into the subterranean world.
Laino	European	Basque	Sister of Odei, she is the personification of fog in Basque animism. A very evil being, she usually hides in caves, waiting for an occasion to emerge.
Lamia	European	Basque	A water sprite or mermaid in Basque stories. She has none of the malignancy of the conventional Lamia of classical mythology.
Laminak	European	Basque	Basque fairies, related to the Celtic little people. The Laminak live underground in beautiful castles.

Maide	European	Basque	This is a bad genie from the Basque folklore that usually enters a house through the chimney. Once inside, the spirit will destroy everything, so the only way to prevent its intrusion is to keep the fire burning all the time.
Maju	European	Basque	The Basque divine spirit of thunder whose encounters with his consort Mari cause terrible thunderstorms or hailstorms.
Mari	European	Basque	The supreme and foremost goddess of the Basque pantheon. She is the goddess of thunder and wind, the personification of the Earth.
Mozorro	European	Basque	Imp used by Men to reach their aim or do some tasks.
Numen	European	Basque	Plural, Númenes. In northern Spain, but mostly in Basque country, it is a generic name that applies to all sprites and spirits or supernatural beings.
Oaztargi	European	Basque	One of the personifications of lightning in Basque folklore.
Orko	European	Basque	A Basque thunder god.
Ortzadar	European	Basque	Also named Ostadar or Ortzeder, it is the Personification of the rainbow in Basque mythology. This spirit is mostly a guide for the soul of people.
Ortzantz	European	Basque	Odei as thunder sprite.
Ostots	European	Basque	Personification of thunder in Basque mythology, he is often merged with Maju, Mari's wife.
Ostri	European	Basque	The Sky primitively in Basque mythology, he became later an equivalent of Heaven.
Ozkarri	European	Basque	Odei as thunder sprite.
Patuek	European	Basque	Imp used by Men to reach their aim or do some tasks.
Tartaro	European	Basque	A Cyclop-like being from Basque folklore. It is usually described as a giant having one eye in the middle of his forehead. At other times he appears as a great hunter or shepherd living in the mountains. Yet in a few other stories, Tartaro is simply a grotesque animal.
Torto	European	Basque	One of the most horrible of the Basque spirits. Torto is a flesh-eating creature with only one eye in the center of his forehead. He abducts young people, cuts them to pieces and eats them.
Tronagarru	European	Basque	In Basque mythology, they are the spirits of the hurricanes that come from the sea.
Tximistarri	European	Basque	One of the personifications of lightning in Basque folklore.
Ur	European	Basque	In Basque mythology, it is the personification or spirit of Water.
Zezengorri	European	Basque	Adult reddish bull genie that, according to Basque mythology, lives in subterranean dwellings and guards them.
Aiatar	European	Estonian	A female demon, Devil's daughter
Aike	European	Estonian	Thunder
Ebajalg	European	Estonian	Demonic whirlwind
Ehaema	European	Estonian	Mother Twilight, a nocturnal spirit or elf, encouraging spinning
Eksitaja	European	Estonian	An evil spirit who makes people lose their way in a forest or a bog
Haldjas	European	Estonian	The Ruler elf, fairy, protector spirit of some place, person, plant or animal
Hamarik	European	Estonian	Personification of dusk, a beautiful young maiden
Hiid	European	Estonian	A giant
Hiiela	European	Estonian	Another world, land of the dead
Hiis	European	Estonian	A holy grove
Hoidja	European	Estonian	Protector

Ilmasepp	European	Estonian	A mythical blacksmith who forged among other things the Sun and the Moon
Juri	European	Estonian	God of agriculture
Jutta	European	Estonian	Queen of the birds, daughter of Taara
Juudaline	European	Estonian	Demon
Kaabas	European	Estonian	Grave, death spirit
Kaevukoll	European	Estonian	Bogeyman of the well
Kaitsja	European	Estonian	Protector
Kalm	European	Estonian	Grave; spirit of a dead person; ruler of the land of the dead
Kodukaija	European	Estonian	A restless visitant ghost
Koit	European	Estonian	Personification of Dawn, a young man, eternal lover of Hämarik
Koll	European	Estonian	Bogey
Kolumat	European	Estonian	Bogeyman
Kou	European	Estonian	Thunder; son of Uku, brother of Pikker
Kratt	European	Estonian	A demon who stole and brought food, money and other worldly goods to its maker and owner in the form of a whirlwind or meteor-like tail of fire
Kulmking	European	Estonian	A spirit of an unholy dead
Laurits	European	Estonian	God of fire
Lendva	European	Estonian	An illness sent by an evil witch
Libahunt	European	Estonian	Werewolf
Lummutis	European	Estonian	Ghost, wraith
Majaus	European	Estonian	Domestic grass-snake, protector spirit
Manala	European	Estonian	Land of the dead
Marras	European	Estonian	Spirit of death, predictor of death
Mart	European	Estonian	God of fertility
Metsik	European	Estonian	A fertility god
Murueit	European	Estonian	A female spirit of forest and earth, connected to the land of the dead
Painaja	European	Estonian	Nightmare, incubus
Pisuhand	European	Estonian	Tail of fire, treasure-bringing goblin
Sarvik	European	Estonian	A horned demon, a devil
Surm	European	Estonian	Death
Taht	European	Estonian	Star
Tonn	European	Estonian	God of the crops and pigs
Tont	European	Estonian	Ghost
Toonela	European	Estonian	Land of the dead
Tuulispea	European	Estonian	Whirlwind
Tuuslar	European	Estonian	A sorcerer living in Finland
Uku	European	Estonian	The supreme god
Ahti	European	Finnish	God of the depths, giver of fish.
Ajattara	European	Finnish	Evil forest spirit
Akras	European	Finnish	The god of fertility and the protector of plants, especially the turnip.
Ilmatar	European	Finnish	Female spirit of air; the daughter of primeval substance of creative spirit. Mother of Väinämöinen in Kalevala.
Jumala	European	Finnish	A generic name for a major deity
Kullervo	European	Finnish	Tragic antihero. Model for Túrin Turambar in Tolkien's Silmarillion.
Kuu	European	Finnish	God of Moon.

Lempo	European	Finnish	Originally a fertility spirit, became synonymous with demon in the Christian era. Evil fiend was also the ancient Finnish god of wilderness and archery
Louhi	European	Finnish	The matriarch of Pohjola, hostess of the Underworld.
Loviatar	European	Finnish	The blind daughter of Tuoni and the mother of Nine diseases.
Nakki	European	Finnish	The fearsome spirit of pools, wells and bridges. Same as Nix.
Perkele	European	Finnish	The Devil. Originally Perkele was not the Devil but a god of thunder and can be seen as an earlier form of Ukko.
Pohjola	European	Finnish	Its name is derived from the word pohjoinen meaning the compass point north.
Surma	European	Finnish	The personification of a violent death.
Tapio	European	Finnish	The god of the forest.
Tuonela	European	Finnish	Land of the dead
Tuoni	European	Finnish	The personification of Death.
Tursas	European	Finnish	The Tavastian god of war. May be same as the Norse Tyr and the Germanic Tīwaz.
Ukko	European	Finnish	The god of the sky and thunder (old man), related to Thor (Estonian Taara).
Ukko	European	Finnish	God of sky and thunder. Weapon was a hammer, axe or sword
Vellamo	European	Finnish	The wife of Ahti, goddess of the sea, lakes and storms. A current image of Vellamo can be seen on the coat of arms of Päijänne Tavastia.
Baba	European	Hungarian	A beastly old women, and has negative qualities. Although it had magical abilities, it was not a witch. It was thought to live in fountains, and if young children went close to its place, it lured them in.
Boszorkany	European	Hungarian	A hostile, harm-doing, supernatural old lady, the witch. She had an ability to transform, fly and curse.
Bubus	European	Hungarian	Spirit. A small being that lives in caves.
Fene	European	Hungarian	The demon of illness.
Griff	European	Hungarian	Also known as griffin in Western Europe, but without special features.
Guta	European	Hungarian	A fearsome Hungarian demon who beats his victims to death, often associated with strokes, heart attacks, or sudden paralysis.
Hadur	European	Hungarian	Short for Hadak Ura, meaning "War Lord" or "Army Lord" and was the war god in the religion of the early Hungarians.
Liderc	European	Hungarian	A ghostly, mysterious creature with several different appearances, its works are always malicious.
Napkiraly	European	Hungarian	Meaning "King of the Sun", he is the Hungarian sun god
Ordog	European	Hungarian	Ruler of the underworld.
Sarkany	European	Hungarian	Unconventional dragon. He is always man-shaped, can ride a horse, and has usually 7 heads, sometimes 3, 12 or 21. Dragons usually symbolised human behaviour or characteristic, ie. when the hero was fighting with him, he was fighting to overcome his own bad behaviour, habit or characteristic.
Szelkiraly	European	Hungarian	Meaning "King of the Wind", he is the Hungarian god of wind and rain
Turul	European	Hungarian	The great bird that was sent forth by Isten to guide the creation and destiny of the Magyar people.

Vadleany	European	Hungarian	Meaning "Forest Girl", she is an elusive forest sprite who seduces shepherds, saps their strength and makes the forest rustle. She is usually nude and her long hair reaches the ground. She can sometimes be lured and caught with a pair of boots.
Alsvart	European	Norse	One of the norse giants
Alsvid	European	Norse	Horses that pulled Sol's chariot (i.e. the Sun). ("all-swift")
Anar	European	Norse	One of the norse dwarves
Arvak	European	Norse	Horses that pulled Sol's chariot (i.e. the Sun). ("early-riser")
Balder	European	Norse	God of radiance and rebirth
Beinvid	European	Norse	One of the norse giants
Bestla	European	Norse	One of the norse giants
Bolthorn	European	Norse	One of the norse giants
Dokkalfar	European	Norse	A "black elf" Male ancestral spirits who may protect the people, although some can be menacing, especially when one is rude to them.
Draupnir	European	Norse	One of the norse dwarves
Durnir	European	Norse	One of the norse giants
Dvalinn	European	Norse	One of the norse dwarves
Dvergar	European	Norse	Norse term for dwarf
Einherjar	European	Norse	Spirits of warriors who had died bravely in battle
Eld	European	Norse	One of the norse giants
Fenrir	European	Norse	One of the norse giants
Forseti	European	Norse	God of justice
Freyja	European	Norse	Goddess of fertility, love, beauty, magic, and death
Freyr	European	Norse	God of fertility and prosperity
Gandalfr	European	Norse	One of the norse dwarves
Ganglati	European	Norse	One of the norse giants
Geirrod	European	Norse	One of the norse giants
Gilling	European	Norse	One of the norse giants
Ginnarr	European	Norse	One of the norse dwarves
Glaumar	European	Norse	One of the norse giants
Gloinn	European	Norse	One of the norse dwarves
Grer	European	Norse	One of the norse dwarves
Grimnir	European	Norse	One of the norse giants
Gunnlod	European	Norse	One of the norse giants
Gymir	European	Norse	One of the norse giants
Hardverk	European	Norse	One of the norse giants
Hastigi	European	Norse	One of the norse giants
Heidrek	European	Norse	One of the norse giants
Heimdall	European	Norse	Watchman and guardian
Heiorun	European	Norse	A goat in Norse mythology, which produces mead for the einherjar.
Hel	European	Norse	The underworld goddess
Herkir	European	Norse	One of the norse giants
Holgabrud	European	Norse	One of the norse giants
Hrímfaxi	European	Norse	Horse of Nótt (night).
Hrimgerd	European	Norse	One of the norse giants
Hrokkvir	European	Norse	One of the norse giants
Idun	European	Norse	Goddess of youth
Imgerd	European	Norse	One of the norse giants
Jarnvidja	European	Norse	One of the norse giants

Jotunn	European	Norse	Norse term for giant
Kyrmir	European	Norse	One of the norse giants
Leirvor	European	Norse	One of the norse giants
Lindworm	European	Norse	In modern Scandinavian languages, the cognate lindorm can refer to any 'serpent' or monstrous snake.
Margerd	European	Norse	One of the norse giants
Miogaror	European	Norse	World of humans
Mjollnir	European	Norse	Hammer of Thor. Simply means "crusher" referring to its pulverizing effect.
Morn	European	Norse	One of the norse giants
Myrkrida	European	Norse	One of the norse giants
Nal	European	Norse	One of the norse giants
Niflheimr	European	Norse	World of the primordial element of ice.
Odin	European	Norse	Chief god, of wisdom and war
Ogladnir	European	Norse	One of the norse giants
Oskrud	European	Norse	One of the norse giants
Ratatosk	European	Norse	Red squirrel who runs up and down with messages in the world tree Yggdrasil and spreads gossip.
Rungnir	European	Norse	One of the norse giants
Salfang	European	Norse	One of the norse giants
Sif	European	Norse	Golden-haired wife of Thor
Sigrun	European	Norse	A Valkyrie
Skalli	European	Norse	One of the norse giants
Skaoi	European	Norse	Goddess of snow and winter
Skinfaxi	European	Norse	Horse of Dagr (day)
Skirvir	European	Norse	One of the norse dwarves
Skogul	European	Norse	A Valkyrie
Starkad	European	Norse	One of the norse giants
Svarang	European	Norse	One of the norse giants
Svartalfar	European	Norse	Black elf
Svivor	European	Norse	One of the norse giants
Thjazi	European	Norse	One of the norse giants
Thor	European	Norse	God of thunder and battle
Thurbord	European	Norse	One of the norse giants
Ullr	European	Norse	God of hunting, a tracker and archer
Valhalla	European	Norse	Home for those slain gloriously in battle
Vali	European	Norse	The avenger
Vanargand	European	Norse	One of the norse giants
Vardrun	European	Norse	One of the norse giants
Varulf	European	Norse	Werewolf
Vidar	European	Norse	God of silence, stealth, and revenge
Vindsval	European	Norse	One of the norse giants
Vornir	European	Norse	One of the norse giants
Academus	Greek	Greek	A hero from Attica. A sacred area (northwest of Athens) dedicated to him was called the Academy. Plato founded his school there, and his students were called academics.
Achelois	Greek	Greek	A moon-goddess (she who drives away pain) to whom sacrifice was ordered by the Dodonian Oracle.
Acidalia	Greek	Greek	An epithet of Aphrodite, named after the spring with the same name in Boeotia, where she used to bathe.

Adrasteia	Greek	Greek	"She whom none can escape". Properly an epithet of Rhea Cybele in her attribute of the Mother who punishes human injustice, which is a transgression of the natural right order of things. The Greeks and Romans identified her with Nemesis.
Aegis	Greek	Greek	A protective device that was originally associated with Zeus, but also, and later solely, with Athena. It is variously considered to be a bright-edged thundercloud (because when Zeus used it lightning flashed and thunder sounded) fashioned by Hephaestus, or the skin of the divine goat Amaltheia. It is represented as a sort of cloak, sometimes covered with scales and fringed with serpents, and with the head of Medusa fastened in the middle. The Aegis could also serve as a shield and in that fashion Athena wears it upon her breastplate.
Aeolus	Greek	Greek	Custodian of the four winds. A minor deity, he is the son of a king called Hippotes, and lived on one of the rocky Lipara islands, close to Sicily. In the caves on this island were imprisoned the winds, and Aeolus, directed by the higher gods, let out these winds as soft breezes, gales, or whatever the higher gods wished. Being visited by the Greek hero Odysseus, Aeolus received him favorably, and on the hero's departure presented Odysseus with a bag containing all the adverse winds, so that his friend might reach Ithaca with a fair wind. Odysseus did as Aeolus bid, but in sight of his homeland, having been untroubled by foul weather, he fell asleep and his men, curious, opened the bag, thus releasing all the fierce winds, which blew their ship far off course (Odyssey X, 2; Vigil I, 52).
Agelasta	Greek	Greek	The stone on which Demeter rested when wearied in the search for her daughter Persephone.
Aglaulus	Greek	Greek	In Greek mythology, the daughter of Cecrops, sister of Herse and Pandrosus. When the city of Athens was once under siege for a very long time, Aglaulus voluntarily hurled herself from the Acropolis, because an oracle had spoken that through such a sacrifice the city would be saved. In her temple young Athenian men who were called for service made the oath to guard their fatherland.
Alastor	Greek	Greek	In Greek mythology, Alastor is an avenging demon, associated with blood feuds between families, and the Greek term for an avenging power that visits the sins of the fathers on their children. It is also an evil genius of a house that leads a man to commit crimes and sin. He was originally a mortal, the son of Neleus, king of Pylos. He became a (minor) demon when he and his brothers were slain by Heracles.
Alecto	Greek	Greek	Alecto was one of the Erinyes or Furies in Greek mythology. The Furies were three avenging deities. Their names were Tisiphone (the avenger of murder), Megaera (the jealous one), and Alecto (unceasing in anger). When Cronus killed Uranus, his blood fell on Gaia and created the Furies.
Alectrona	Greek	Greek	An early goddess who was a daughter of the sun

Alectryon	Greek	Greek	A Greek youth who Ares posted as a guardian by the door when he visited Aphrodite. Alectryon fell asleep during the night so that their lovemaking was discovered by Helios. As punishment, the boy was turned into a cock which since then never stops to announce the arrival of the sun.
Alpheus	Greek	Greek	In Greek myth, Alpheus is a river deity, son of Oceanus and Tethys. He fell madly in love with the Nereid Arethusa and pursued her under the sea to Sicily. Here she pleaded to Artemis who changed her into a fountain. The river Alpheus then worked its way underground to mingle with the waters of Arethusa.
Anaxarete	Greek	Greek	A girl from Cyprus who was loved greatly by the shepherd Iphis. She reacted so coolly to his passionate love for her that he killed himself. When she was not even moved by seeing his dead body, the goddess Aphrodite turned her into stone.
Antaeus	Greek	Greek	Antaeus was the son of Gaia and Poseidon. He was a frightful giant who compelled all strangers to wrestle with him and defeated or killed them all. He was invincible for as long as he remained in contact with his mother (the Earth) for she supplied him with strength. Heracles discovered his secret and lifted Antaeus from the ground and strangled him. The battle with Heracles is depicted on many Greek vases and even on coins.
Antheia	Greek	Greek	A Crete goddess. Antheia was the goddess of vegetation, lowlands, marshlands, gardens, blossoms, the budding earth, and human love.
Aphrodite	Greek	Greek	In Greek mythology, Aphrodite is the goddess of love, beauty and sexual rapture. According to Hesiod, she was born when Uranus (the father of the gods) was castrated by his son Cronus. Cronus threw the severed genitals into the ocean which began to churn and foam about them. From the aphros ("sea foam") arose Aphrodite, and the sea carried her to either Cyprus or Cythera. Hence she is often referred to as Kypris and Cytherea. Homer calls her a daughter of Zeus and Dione.
Apollo	Greek	Greek	The son of Zeus and Leto, and the twin brother of Artemis. Apollo was the god of music (principally the lyre, and he directed the choir of the Muses) and also of prophecy, colonization, medicine, archery (but not for war or hunting), poetry, dance, intellectual inquiry and the carer of herds and flocks. He was also a god of light, known as "Phoebus" (radiant or beaming, and he was sometimes identified with Helios the sun god). He was also the god of plague and was worshiped as Sminthos (from sminthos, rat) and as Parnopius (from parnops, grasshopper) and was known as the destroyer of rats and locust, and according to Homer's Iliad, Apollo shot arrows of plague into the Greek camp. Apollo being the god of religious healing would give those guilty of murder and other immoral deeds a ritual purification. Sacred to Apollo are the swan (one legend says that Apollo flew on the back of a swan to the land of the Hyperboreans, he would spend the winter months among them), the wolf and the dolphin. His attributes are the bow and arrows, on his head a laurel crown, and the cithara (or lyre) and plectrum. But his most famous attribute is the tripod, the symbol of his prophetic powers.

Arachne	Greek	Greek	Arachne was gifted in the art of weaving. Not only were her finished products beautiful to look at, but the very act of her weaving was a sight to behold. Nymphs were said to abandon their frolicking to come observe Arachne practice her magic. So remarkable were her works that observers often commented that she must have been trained by the very patron goddess of weaving, Athena herself. Arachne scoffed at this. She was disgusted at being placed in an inferior place to the goddess and proclaimed that Athena herself could not do better than her.
Ares	Greek	Greek	The Greek god of war and battle and the instigator of violence, a son of Zeus and Hera. Because of his cruel and war-like nature he was despised by all the gods, even his own father disliked him. Ares could be bloody, merciless, fearful and cowardly and possessed no moral attributes. He was, however, unable to withstand the loveliness of Aphrodite, who subsequently became his consort. Ares was of giant stature and had a loud voice, and surpassed the other gods in speed.
Aristaeus	Greek	Greek	An ancient Greek pastoral deity, the son of Apollo and the nymph Cyrene, but also Uranus is mentioned as his father. Aristaeus was made immortal by Gaia. He is the patron of the hunt, agriculture, cattle, and especially bee-culture. Aristaeus also taught mankind how to cultivate olives.
Artemis	Greek	Greek	The daughter of Leto and Zeus, and the twin of Apollo. Artemis is the goddess of the wilderness, the hunt and wild animals, and fertility (she became a goddess of fertility and childbirth mainly in cities). She was often depicted with the crescent of the moon above her forehead and was sometimes identified with Selene (goddess of the moon). Artemis was one of the Olympians and a virgin goddess. Her main vocation was to roam mountain forests and uncultivated land with her nymphs in attendance hunting for lions, panthers, hinds and stags. Contradictory to the later, she helped in protecting and seeing to their well-being, also their safety and reproduction. She was armed with a bow and arrows which were made by Hephaestus and the Cyclopes.
Asia	Greek	Greek	A Greek sea-nymph and the daughter of Oceanus and Tethys. The continent of Asia was named after her. Asia was occasionally regarded as the wife of Iapetus but according to other she was the wife of Prometheus (Herodotus IV, 45).
Astraea	Greek	Greek	Astraea ("the star-maiden") is the daughter of Zeus and Themis. She was, as was her mother, a goddess of justice. During the Golden Age, when the gods dwelled among mankind, she lived on the earth. When evil and wickedness increased its grip on humanity, the gods abandoned the habitations of mankind. Astraea was the last to leave and took up her abode among the stars where she was transformed into the constellation Virgo.

Athena	Greek	Greek	Athena, the Greek goddess of wisdom, war, the arts, industry, justice and skill. She was the favorite child of Zeus. She had sprung fully grown out of her father's head. Her mother was Metis, goddess of wisdom and Zeus' first wife. In fear that Metis would bear a son mightier than himself. Zeus swallowed her and she began to make a robe and helmet for her daughter. The hammering of the helmet caused Zeus great pain in the form of headaches and he cried out in agony. Skilled Hephaestus ran to his father and split his skull open and from it emerged Athena, fully grown and wearing her mother's robe and helmet. She is the virgin mother of Erichthonius.
Auxesia	Greek	Greek	A Greek goddess of growth, but probably an epithet of Demeter. Often venerated together with Damia.
Balius	Greek	Greek	One of two immortal horses that Poseidon gave to Peleus as a wedding present. See: Xanthus.
Bia	Greek	Greek	Bia ("force") is the personification of power and force, daughter of Pallas and Styx. She is the sister of Nike, Cratos, and Zelus. Bia was made to bind Prometheus as punishment from stealing fire from the gods.
Boreas	Greek	Greek	The Greek god of the North Wind who lived in Thrace. He is depicted as being winged, extremely strong, bearded and normally clad in a short pleated tunic. He is the son of Eos and Astraeus, and the brother of Zephyrus, Eurus and Notus.
Brizo	Greek	Greek	Brizo is known as a charmer, and a soother. In Greek mythology, she is a goddess worshipped at Delos and honored by women as the protector of mariners. Food offerings were set before the goddess in little boats (no fish). Brizo presided over an oracle that was consulted on matters relating to navigation and fishing. Her answers were given in dreams.
Brontes	Greek	Greek	One of three Cyclopes, a fierce giant with one eyes in the center of his forehead, in Greek Mythology. In Hesiod, a the brother of Arges and Steropes and child of Uranus of Gaia. Brontes was thrown into the lower world by his other brother, Cronus, a first (after Cronus dethroned Uranus) he was released by Zeus and in gratitude, he gave Zeus the gifts of thunder and lightning. He always possessed the weapon of thunder. He was a very powerful and destructive creature.
Caduceus	Greek	Greek	The herald's staff or wand of Hermes. It is usually depicted as a winged rod with two serpents intertwined about it. As a group of fertility symbols, it is emblematic of the magic potency of the deity, and of the prosperity of peace.
Calliope	Greek	Greek	The eldest and most distinguished of the nine Muses. She is the Muse of eloquence and epic or heroic poetry. Calliope ("beautiful voice") is the mother of Orpheus and Linus with Apollo. She was the arbitress in the argument over Adonis between Persephone and Aphrodite. Her emblems are a stylus and wax tablets.

Callisto	Greek	Greek	Callisto was a nymph (or, according to some sources, the daughter of Lycaon) who was associated with the goddess of the hunt, Artemis. Young women who were devoted to the goddess hunted with her regularly, and remained virgins, like Artemis herself. Callisto had upheld these ideals faithfully, and she quickly became Artemis' favorite.
Castalia	Greek	Greek	A Greek nymph loved by Apollo. She fled from him and jumped in the spring at Delphi, at the base of mount Parnassos, which was then named after her. The water of this spring was sacred and served for the cleansing of the Delphian temple and inspired poets.
Cayster	Greek	Greek	The god of the river by the same name in Lydia. His son is Ephesus (Periegesis Hellados VII, 2.8).
Cecrops	Greek	Greek	A half man and half snake, born from the soil, legendary ancestor of the Greeks. He was the founder (and first king) of Athens. He taught the inhabitants to bury the dead, get married and how to read and write. In his reign Poseidon and Athena contended for the lordship of Attica, and Cecrops decided in the favor of Athena. The citadel, or Acropolis, of Athens was named Cecropia in his honor.
Cedalion	Greek	Greek	A servant of the smith-god Hephaestus. When Orion was blinded by King Oenopion of Chios for raping his daughter, he went to Lemnos where he received Cedalion from Hephaestus to be his guide. Carrying Cedalion on his shoulders, the youth guided Orion and led him to Helios who restored his sight (Astronomica II, 36).
Centimani	Greek	Greek	Three giants with a hundred arms each. See Hecatonchires.
Cerberus	Greek	Greek	In Greek mythology, the three-headed watchdog who guards the entrance to the lower world, the Hades. It is a child of the giant Typhon and Echidna, a monstrous creature herself, being half woman and half snake.
Chaos	Greek	Greek	Chaos is from the Greek word Khaos, meaning "gaping void". There are many explanations as to who or what Chaos is, but most theories state that it was the void from which all things developed into a distinctive entity, or in which they existed in a confused and amorphous shape before they were separated into genera. In other words, Chaos is or was "nothingness." Though some ancient writers thought it was the primary source of all things, other writers tell of Gaia (Earth) being born from Chaos without a mate, along with Eros and Tartarus. Then from Gaia came Uranus (Heaven or Sky) which gave us Heaven and Earth.
Charon	Greek	Greek	Charon, in Greek mythology, is the ferryman of the dead. The souls of the deceased are brought to him by Hermes, and Charon ferries them across the river Acheron. He only accepts the dead which are buried or burned with the proper rites, and if they pay him an obolus (coin) for their passage. For that reason a corpse had always an obolus 1 placed under the tongue.
Chimera	Greek	Greek	In Greek mythology, the Chimera is a monster, depicted as an animal with the head of a lion, the body of a she-goat, and the tail of a dragon (sometimes it has multiple heads). It is a child of Typhon and Echidna. It terrorized Lycia (in Asia Minor), but was eventually killed by the Corinthian hero Bellerophon.

Chiron	Greek	Greek	Originally, Chiron was a Thessalian god of healing, but in later Greek mythology he survived as one of the centaurs. Unlike the others of his race, Chiron was wise and had an extensive knowledge of the healing arts. He had been the tutor of, among others, Asclepius, Theseus, and Achilles. When he was accidentally hit by a poisonous arrow shot by Heracles, Chiron relinquished his immortality (in favor of Prometheus) in order to escape the pain by dying. After his death he became the constellation of Sagittarius. Chiron is regarded as a son of Cronus and Philyra.
Chronos	Greek	Greek	In the ancient Greek literature, Chronos is the personification of time. He is usually portrayed as an wise, old man with a long, gray beard (Father Time). Chronos is often mistaken for the Titan Cronus.
Corybantes	Greek	Greek	Priests of the Phrygian goddess Cybele. They served the goddess by wild rituals that resulted in an exceptional state of ecstasy that went so far they they unmanned themselves. The cult spread through Greece and later also to Rome, where they were called Galli.
Corythus	Greek	Greek	The son of Paris and Oenone. To disturb the happiness between Paris and Helen, Oenone send her son to Helen. Paris did not recognize Corythus and killed him.
Cratos	Greek	Greek	Cratos ("strength") is the personification of strength and power. He is the brother of Nike, Zelus and Bia. Like his other siblings, he is a constant companion of Zeus.
Crinisus	Greek	Greek	One of the many Greek river gods.
Cronus	Greek	Greek	Cronus, the son of Uranus and Gaia and the youngest of the twelve Titans. His wife was also one of the Titans, since he married his sister Rhea. Their offspring were Demeter, Hestia, Hera, Hades, Poseidon and Zeus.
Cychreides	Greek	Greek	A Dracon that was terrorizing the island of Salamis. There are two versions about how it was defeated. According to Apollodorus, the hero Cychreus killed the monster, after which he became the king of the island (Bibliothèque III, 161). Strabo however states that -- according to Hesiod -- the serpent was reared by Cychreus from which it took its name. It was driven out by Eurylochus and welcomed to Eleusis by Demeter and made her attendant (Geography IX, 1.9).
Cytherea	Greek	Greek	An epithet of Aphrodite, referring to the fact that she rose from the sea near the island of Cythera, and where she was particularly worshipped.
Dactyl	Greek	Greek	In Greek mythology, they are demons believed to live on Mount Ida in Phrygia (Asia Minor), or on the Isle of Crete. They were considered to be the first metallurgists: they discovered iron and the art of working metals by fire. They belonged to the retinue of the goddess Cybele. The Dactyls are sometimes identified with the Cabiri, Curetes and Corybantes; mostly because of the mystery cults that surrounded those groups. Their name is derived from daktylos ("finger") and is probably based either on their skill with metals or on their small size.

Daimon	Greek	Greek	Daimon is the Greek derivative for the term demon. In this sense the term "demon" means "replete with knowledge." The ancient Greeks thought there were good and bad demons called 'eudemons' and 'cacodemons.' The term 'daimon' means "divine power," "fate" or "god." Daimons, in Greek mythology, included deified heroes. They were considered intermediary spirits between men and the gods. Good daimons were considered to be guardian spirits, giving guidance and protection to the ones they watched over. Bad daimons led people astray. Socrates said he had a life-time daimon that always warned him of danger and bad judgment, but never directed his actions. He said his daimon was more accurate than omens of either watching the flights or reading the entrails of birds, which were two respected forms of divination of the time.
Daphne	Greek	Greek	Daphne was the daughter of the river god Peneus. Apollo chased down the maiden, desperate for her love, but she wanted nothing to do with him, and she ran from him endlessly. Soon, she grew weary in her running and that Apollo would ultimately catch her. Fearful, she called out to her father for help. As all gods of water possess the ability of transformation, Peneus transformed his daughter into a laurel tree. Suddenly her legs took root, and her arms grew into long and slender branches.
Deimos	Greek	Greek	The personification of dread. Deimos ("fear") is considered as a son of Ares, and brother of Phobos. He accompanied Ares on the battlefields.
Delphi	Greek	Greek	Geographically, Delphi is situated 2,000 feet above sea level, set in a semicircular spur of Mount Parnassus which rises to 8069 feet, this natural barrier is known as the Phaedriades (shining ones), and overlooks the Pleistos Valley, 15km southwest from the site is the central Corinthian Gulf where the ancient harbor of Kirrha was situated, it was here the supplicants landed.
Demeter	Greek	Greek	The Greek earth goddess par excellence, who brings forth the fruits of the earth, particularly the various grains. She taught mankind the art of sowing and ploughing so they could end their nomadic existence. As such, Demeter was also the goddess of planned society. She was very popular with the rural population. As a fertility goddess she is sometimes identified with Rhea and Gaia.
Deucalion	Greek	Greek	Deucalion is the son of Prometheus and Clymene. When Zeus punished humankind for their lack of respect by sending the deluge, Deucalion and his wife Pyrrha were the sole survivors. They were saved because of their piety. Prometheus advised his son to build an ark and they survived by staying on the boat.

Dionysus	Greek	Greek	Dionysus, also commonly known by his Roman name Bacchus, appears to be a god who has two distinct origins. On the one hand, Dionysus was the god of wine, agriculture, and fertility of nature, who is also the patron god of the Greek stage. On the other hand, Dionysus also represents the outstanding features of mystery religions, such as those practiced at Eleusis: ecstasy, personal delivery from the daily world through physical or spiritual intoxication, and initiation into secret rites. Scholars have long suspected that the god known as Dionysus is in fact a fusion of a local Greek nature god, and another more potent god imported rather late in Greek pre-history from Phrygia (the central area of modern day Turkey) or Thrace.
Dysnomia	Greek	Greek	In Greek mythology, a daughter of the goddess of strife Eris. Dysnomia is willful spirit of lawlessness.
Echidna	Greek	Greek	Echidna is the hideous mate of Typhon and the daughter of Ceto. She has the head of a beautiful nymph, but the body of a serpent. Zeus spared her and her children's lives as challenges to futures heroes. Echidna's children are the Nemean Lion, Cerberus, Ladon, Chimera, Sphinx, and Hydra.
Echo	Greek	Greek	Echo fell in love with a vain youth named Narcissus, who ignored her. Narcissus found a pool of water and stared at his lovely reflection until he died. Echo watched him until she pined away, now her voice remains, repeating the last few things people say.
Eirene	Greek	Greek	"Peace". One of the Greek Horae.
Elysian Fields	Greek	Greek	Elysium. In Greek mythology, the abode of the blessed, paradise. Situated at the end of the world it is here that those chosen by the gods are sent to.
Enceladus	Greek	Greek	One of the hundred-armed Gigantes. He fought against the Olympians, and Zeus hit him with a bolt of lightning and locked him beneath Mt. Aetna, which shook each time he rolled over to his other side.
Enipeus	Greek	Greek	A river god from Thessaly. He was loved by Tyro, who was misled by Poseidon in Enipeus' shape. From their union Neleus and Pelias came forth.
Enosichthon	Greek	Greek	"Earth-shaker", and epithet of Poseidon.
Enyalios	Greek	Greek	A Spartan god of war. It is also an epithet of Ares.
Eos	Greek	Greek	The Greek personification of the dawn, the daughter of the Hyperion and Theia and the sister of Helios (sun) and Selene (moon). By Astraeus she was the mother of the four winds: Boreas, Eurus, Zephyrus and Notus; and also of Heosphorus and the Stars. She was depicted as a goddess whose rosy fingers opened the gates of heaven to the chariot of the Sun. Her legend consists almost entirely of her intrigues. She first slept with Ares; this earned her the wrath of Aphrodite who punished her by changing her into a nymphomaniac. Her lovers were Orion, Cephalus and Tithonus.
Erato	Greek	Greek	The Muse of lyric poetry, particularly love and erotic poetry, and mimicry. She is usually depicted with a lyre.

Erebus	Greek	Greek	Erebus was known as the embodiment of primordial darkness, the son of Chaos (who was the void from which all things developed, known also as Darkness). According to Hesiod's Theogony, Erebus was born with Nyx (Night), and was the father of Aether (the bright upper atmosphere) and Hemera (Day). Charon, the ferry-man who took the dead over the rivers of the infernal region, is also said to be the son of Erebus and Nyx.
Eridanus	Greek	Greek	In Virgil (VI, 659) a river of the underworld. In Herodotus (III, 115) a river which, by some of his contemporaries, was associated with the river Po. This because the Po is situated near the end of what used to be the so-called Amber trail. According to legend, amber originated from the tears shed by the Heliades over the death of their brother Phaeton, who fell from the sky into the river Eridanus.
Eros	Greek	Greek	Eros, the Greek god of love and sexual desire (the word eros, which is found in the Iliad by Homer, is a common noun meaning sexual desire). He was also worshiped as a fertility god, believed to be a contemporary of the primeval Chaos, which makes Eros one of the oldest gods. In the Dionysian Mysteries Eros is referred to as "protagonus", the first born. But there are many variations to whom the parents of Eros really were. According to Aristophanes (Birds) he was born from Erebus and Nyx (Night); in later mythology Eros is the offspring of Aphrodite and Ares. Yet in the Theogony, the epic poem written by Hesiod, it mentions a typified Eros as being an attendant of Aphrodite, but not her son. Another legend says that he was the son of Iris and Zephyrus.
Ethon	Greek	Greek	The eagle that gnawed the liver of Prometheus.
Eunomia	Greek	Greek	"Good order". Eunomia was the goddess of order and legislation in Greek mythology. She was one of the three Horae. She was the daughter of Zeus and Themis. Her sisters were Eirene and Dice. The Horae were the goddesses of the seasons. Eunomia was not one of the goddesses who lived on Mt. Olympus.
Euphrosyne	Greek	Greek	"Joy". One of the three Charites, the Graces.
Europa	Greek	Greek	Europa was the daughter of Agenor, and was beloved by Zeus. Zeus took the form of a beautiful white bull and encountered Europa at the seashore. By appearing to be very tame, he coaxed her to climb onto his back and then swam off with her across the sea to Crete. In Crete, Europa had three sons by Zeus -- Minos, Sarpedon, and Rhadamanthys. Zeus also gave her three gifts: the bronze man, Talos, to act as her guardian; a dog, Laelaps, which never failed of its quarry; and a javelin which never missed its mark. Europa afterwards married Asterius, the king of Crete.
Gaia	Greek	Greek	Gaia or Gaea, known as Earth or Mother Earth (the Greek common noun for "land" is ge or ga). She was an early earth goddess and it is written that Gaia was born from Chaos, the great void of emptiness within the universe, and with her came Eros. She gave birth to Pontus (the Sea) and Uranus (the Sky). This was achieved parthenogenetically (without male intervention). Other versions say that Gaia had as siblings Tartarus (the lowest part of the earth, below Hades itself) and Eros, and without a mate, gave birth to Uranus (Sky), Ourea (Mountains) and Pontus (Sea).

Galatea	Greek	Greek	One of the Nereids, and the beloved of Acis, a Sicilian shepherd. She was also loved by Polyphemus, who killed Acis with a boulder in jealousy. From his blood, Galatea created the river Acis on Sicily.
Gemini	Greek	Greek	The Gemini are two twins, Castor and Polydeuces (Pollux) in Greek mythology; the Dioscuri. They are sons of Leda, a daughter of Thestius and the wife of Tynareus, and Zeus, the god of the heavens, and the brothers of Helen of Troy. Each of the twins had a special talent: Polydeuces was a very good boxer, and Castor was a talented horseman. They had many adventures together.
Geryon	Greek	Greek	In Greek mythology, Geryon was a triple-bodied, winged giant who dwelt on the island of Erythea in the extreme west. He owned a herd of red cattle which was guarded by the two-headed hound Orthrus. These oxen were stolen by Heracles as the tenth of his Twelve Labors. Geryon was killed.
Gorgon	Greek	Greek	In Greek mythology a Gorgon is a monstrous feminine creature whose appearance would turn anyone who laid eyes upon it to stone. Later there were three of them: Euryale ("far-roaming"), Sthenno ("forceful"), and Medusa ("ruler"), the only one of them who was mortal. They are the three daughters of Phorcys and Ceto.
Gyges	Greek	Greek	One of the Hecatonchires and the brother of Cottus and Briareus. With Cottus he revolted against Zeus and was imprisoned in Tartarus by Zeus as punishment. He was guarded by Briareus.
Hades	Greek	Greek	Hades is the lord of the dead and ruler of the nether world, which is referred to as the domain of Hades or, by transference, as Hades alone. He is the son of Cronus and Rhea. When the three sons of Cronus divided the world among each other, Hades was given the underworld, while his brothers Zeus and Poseidon took the upperworld and the sea respectively. For a while Hades ruled the underworld together with Persephone, whom he had abducted from the upperworld, but Zeus ordered him to release Persephone back into the care of her mother Demeter. However, before she left he gave her a pomegranate and when she ate of it, it bound her to the underworld forever.
Harmonia	Greek	Greek	In Greek mythology, Harmonia is the goddess of harmony and concord. She is the daughter of Ares and Aphrodite (other sources say Zeus and Electra). She was married to the Theban ruler Cadmus, and as such was beloved by the Thebans. Upon her wedding she received a necklace and a garment, which proved fatal to who wished to possess them. Harmonia is the mother of Ino and Semele.
Hecate	Greek	Greek	Hecate is the Greek goddess of the crossroads. She is most often depicted as having three heads; one of a dog, one of a snake and one of a horse. She is usually seen with two ghost hounds that were said to serve her. Hecate is most often misperceived as the goddess of witchcraft or evil, but she did some very good things in her time. One such deed was when she rescued Persephone, (Demeter's daughter, the queen of the Underworld and the maiden of spring), from the Underworld. Hecate is said to haunt a three-way crossroad, each of her heads facing in a certain direction. She is said to appear when the ebony moon shines.

Hemera	Greek	Greek	Hemera is the Greek goddess of day. She was born from Erebus, darkness, and Nyx, night. Nyx was the daughter of Chaos, and sister of Erebus. Erebus was among the first beings, dwelling in Hades. He sprang from Chaos at the beginning of time. Erebus' name was given to the gloomy underground cavern which the dead walk through on their way to the Underworld. Hemera emerged from Tartarus as Nyx left it and returned to as she was emerging from it. Thalassa, the sea, is the daughter of Hemera and her brother Aether, light.
Hera	Greek	Greek	The queen of the Olympian deities. She is a daughter of Cronus and Rhea, and wife and sister of Zeus. Hera was mainly worshipped as a goddess of marriage and birth. It is said that each year Hera's virginity returns by bathing in the well Canathus. The children of Hera and Zeus are the smith-god Hephaestus, the goddess of youth Hebe, and the god of war Ares. According to some sources, however, her children were conceived without the help of a man, either by slapping her hand on the ground or by eating lettuce: thus they were born, not out of love but out of lust and hatred.
Hesperos	Greek	Greek	Hesperos is the Greek personification of the evening star. He is "the most splendid star that shines in the environment." This is from the Greek accounts. Phospheros is sometimes confused with him because he is the morning star. Eos, the goddess of dawn, is Hesperos' mother. Some people considered Atlas his father, but no one really knows. Hesperos' children, Ceyx and Daedalion, were both turned into birds. They angered the gods and that was their punishment. It is unknown what caused the gods' wrath. After that, Hesperos thought he might want to have another child.
Hestia	Greek	Greek	Hestia is the Greek goddess of the hearth fire, hence presiding over domestic life. She is the eldest sister of Zeus and the oldest daughter of Rhea and Cronus.
Hyacinthus	Greek	Greek	A Greek vegetation divinity who was loved by both Apollo and Zephyrus. He returned the love of Apollo, but not of Zephyrus. When he and Apollo were throwing the discus together, Zephyrus blew Apollo's discus out of its course. It struck the head of Hyacinthus and killed him. From his blood Apollo made spring up a flower, the hyacinth.
Hypnos	Greek	Greek	Hypnos is the personification of sleep in Greek mythology. He is the son of Nyx and Erebus, and the twin of Thanatos ("death"). Both he and his brother live in the underworld. He gave Endymion the power of sleeping with open eyes so he could see his beloved, the moon goddess Selene.
Iacchus	Greek	Greek	The name by which Dionysus was hailed in the Eleusian Mysteries, sometimes equated with Bacchus, although at Eleusis Dionysus was regarded as the son of Zeus and Demeter.

Icarius	Greek	Greek	A legendary Athenian who welcomed Dionysus to Attica and in return received the gift of the vine from the god. Icarius gave wine to the shepherds, but when they became intoxicated they thought Icarius had poisoned them, and so they slew him. His daughter Erigone, led by her dog Marea, found his body and hanged herself in grief. Dionysus punished the land by a plague, and inflicted all the maidens with madness so that they hanged themselves as did Erigone. The gods placed Icarius among the stars as Boötes.
Ichor	Greek	Greek	In Greek mythology, Ichor was a mineral in the blood which made people immortals. Without this mineral, all gods and goddesses would perish and die. When gods had their blood shed, ichor spread out and any unsuspecting peasants who came in contact with ichor immediately died. Some Greeks even said that this mysterious substance was found in foods that the gods feasted on.
Inachus	Greek	Greek	The personified deity of the river of that name in Greece. He is the son of Oceanus and Tethys, and the father of Io. He made the land of Argolis inhabitable after the great flood of Deucalion and founded the city of Argos.
Iris	Greek	Greek	In Greek mythology, Iris is the personified goddess of the rainbow. She is regarded as the messenger of the gods to mankind, and particularly of the goddess Hera whose orders she brought to humans. Iris is the daughter of Titan Thaumias and the nymph Electra. She is portrayed as a young woman with wings and her attributes are a herald's staff and a water pitcher. She appears mainly on Greek vases.
Keres	Greek	Greek	The Keres (singular: Ker) are horrible, black winged, female spirits of death and doom who also act as avenging spirits. They are the daughters of Nyx and Erebus. In the festival of the Anthesteria, the Keres were ritually driven from the house. In later times they were regarded as the vengeful spirits of the dead.
Lachesis	Greek	Greek	The Disposer, one of the three Moirae. She measures the length of the thread of human life spun by Clotho and determines its destiny.
Ladon	Greek	Greek	The hundred-headed dragon who guards the garden of the Hesperides and in it the tree with the golden apples. Some sources say that he is a child of Typhon and Echidna, other mention the dragon as a child of Phorcys.
Loxias	Greek	Greek	A name for Apollo as the god of incomprehensible oracular sayings. He had an oracle at Loxias which was sacked by Cadmus and Harmonia, whom he then transformed into serpents (Euripides. Bacchae, 1346).
Lyaeus	Greek	Greek	An epithet of Dionysys, as the god who releases people from worries.
Lycorias	Greek	Greek	A sea nymph, daughter of Nereus and Doris.
Machaon	Greek	Greek	The son of Asclepius. Together with his brother Polidarius he led a company of Thessalonians in the battle of Troy. Both brothers were renowned as healers. Machaon was buried in Gerenia, in the ancient town of Messenia, and was venerated by the local people there.

Medusa	Greek	Greek	One of the Gorgons, and the only one who was mortal. Her gaze could turn whoever she looked upon to stone. There is a particular myth in which Medusa was originally a beautiful maiden. She desecrated Athena's temple by lying there with Poseidon. Outraged, Athena turned Medusa's hair into living snakes.
Megaera	Greek	Greek	Megaera, the grudging or unwilling, is one of the three Erinyes or Furies. They were created by drops of Uranus' blood. The Erinyes are the three goddesses of revenge, they punished those who escaped or defied public justice. The other two sisters are Alecto, the unceasing, and Tisiphone, the avenging. The three are women with fiery eyes, dogs' heads, and their head are wreathed with serpents. Their whole appearance is terrific and appalling. The sisters are sometimes called the daughters of night and are brought about by murder, perjury, ingratitude, disrespect, harshness, and the laws of hospitality. Megaera, Alecto, and Tisiphone are impartial and impersonal and they pursue wrongdoers until they sinners are driven mad and die.
Melicertes	Greek	Greek	God of harbors in Greek mythology, he was the son of Athamas and Ino, and the brother of Learchus. In order to save her son from her father, who had gone insane, Ino threw him into the sea, where he was transformed into the sea god, Palaemon. In memory of this event and in honor of the god, Sisyphus made the Isthmian Games. The legend of Melicertes is presented in the sources with many variations due to being passed down to one generation after another
Minotaur	Greek	Greek	Before he ascended the throne of Crete, Minos struggled with his brothers for the right to rule. Minos prayed to Poseidon to send him a snow-white bull, as a sign of approval by the gods for his reign. He promised to sacrifice the bull as an offering, and as a symbol of subservience. A beautiful white bull rose from the sea, but when Minos saw it, he coveted it for himself. He assumed that Poseidon would not mind, so he kept it and sacrificed the best specimen from his herd instead. When Poseidon learned about the deceit, he made Pasipha, Minos' wife, fall madly in love with the bull. She had Daedalus, the famous architect, make a wooden cow for her. Pasipha climbed into the decoy and fooled the white bull. The offspring of their lovemaking was a monster called the Minotaur.
Mnemosyne	Greek	Greek	The Titan goddess of memory and the inventor of words, daughter of Uranus and Gaea. She is one of the three elder Muses. By Zeus she became the mother of the nine younger Muses.

Moirae	Greek	Greek	The Fates, or Moirae, were the goddesses who controlled the destiny of everyone from the time they were born to the time they died. They were: Clotho, the spinner, who spun the thread of a person's life, Lachesis, the apportioner, who decided how much time was to be allowed each person, and Atropos, the inevitable, who cut the thread when you were supposed to die. Even though the other gods were almighty, and supposedly immortal, even Hera had reason to fear them. All were subject to the whims of the Fates. Ministers of the Fates were always oracles or soothsayers (seers of the future). The Fates were very important, but it is still unknown to who their parents were. There is some speculation that they might be the daughters of Zeus, however, this is debatable.
Morpheus	Greek	Greek	The Greek god of dreams. He lies on a ebony bed in a dim-lit cave, surrounded by poppy. He appears to humans in their dreams in the shape of a man. He is responsible for shaping dreams, or giving shape to the beings which inhabit dreams. Morpheus, known from Ovid's Metamorphoses, plays no part in Greek mythology. His name means "he who forms, or molds" (from the Greek morphe), and is mentioned as the son of Hypnos, the god of sleep. 'Morphine' is derived from his name.
Musagetes	Greek	Greek	"Leader of the Muses". An epithet of Apollo as leader of the nine Muses.
Myiagros	Greek	Greek	A so-called 'momentary god'. His sole purpose was to chase away the flies during the sacrifices to Zeus and Athena in Arcadia and Elis.
Nemesis	Greek	Greek	In Greek mythology, Nemesis is the goddess of divine justice and vengeance. Her anger is directed toward human transgression of the natural, right order of things and of the arrogance causing it. Nemesis pursues the insolent and the wicked with inflexible vengeance. Her cult probably originated from Smyrna. She is regarded as the daughter of Oceanus or Zeus, but according to Hesiod she is a child of Erebus and Nyx.
Nereus	Greek	Greek	A wise and gentle sea-god, a son of Pontus and Gaea. He is the father of the fifty Nereides by Doris. Nereus, known as the Old Man of the Sea, had the gift of prophecy and could change himself into any shape (Theogony 233-264). Heracles, seeking the location of garden of the Hesperides, asked Nereus for directions but he refused to help him. Heracles seized the god and held him fast and despite changing into many forms Nereus could not escape Heracles' powerful grip. Finally, Nereus relented and told the hero where to find the garden.
Notus	Greek	Greek	The god of the South Wind, which is a very warm and moist wind. He is the son of Eos and Astraeus. The Romans called him Auster.

Nyx	Greek	Greek	Nyx is the goddess and embodiment of the night. According to Hesiod in his Theogony (11.116-138), "From Chaos came forth Erebus and black Night Nyx; of Night were born Aether being the bright upper atmosphere and Day Hemera, whom she conceived and bore from union with Erebus her brother". Also from the Theogony (11. 211-225); "And Night bore hateful Doom Moros and black Fate and Death Thanatos, and she bore Sleep Hypnos and the tribe of Dreams. And again the goddess murky Night, though she lay with none, bare Blame and painful Woe, and the Hesperides who guard the rich golden apples and the trees bearing fruit beyond glorious Ocean. Also she bore the Destinies and ruthless avenging Fates who were regarded as old women occupied in spinning, Clotho the Spinner of the thread of life and Lachesis the Disposer of Lots, she who allots every man his destiny and Atropos She Who Cannot Be Turned, who finally cuts the thread of life who give men at their birth both evil and good to have, and they pursue the transgressions of men and of gods, and these goddesses never cease from their dread anger until they punish the sinner with a sore penalty. Also deadly Night bore Nemesis Indignation to afflict mortal men, and after her, Deceit Apate and Friendship and hateful Age and hard-hearted Strife.
Oceanus	Greek	Greek	The personification of the vast ocean. As geography became more precise, Oceanus began to refer to the water outside of the Pillars of Heracles, or the Atlantic Ocean. He was the eldest of the Titans and a son of Uranus and Gaia. He was the father of all rivers by his sister Tethys. The couple also had the Oceanids which personified springs and smaller bodies of waters, like lakes and ponds.
Olympia	Greek	Greek	The sanctuary of Olympia, the most ancient and is probably the most famous sanctuary in Greece, and home of the Olympic Games. It is situated in the valley of the Alpheios in the western region of the Peloponnese (the legendary king Pelops was the first ruler of the area and it was he who gave the whole peninsula its name "Peloponnesos", which means "Island of Pelops"). The sanctuary lies on the south west foot of a wooded hill known as Kronion (in honor of Cronus). The river which flows through the site is the Alpheios, which is known in the mythology of Heracles, also the river-god Alpheus, who was the son of Oceanus and Tethys.
Otus	Greek	Greek	Otus was a son of Poseidon, the Greek god of the sea. He was also the brother of Ephialtis. They both were giant Aloadae. The two brothers decided to lay siege on Mt. Olympus by dethroning Zeus and raping Artemis. During their siege on Mt. Olympus, they captured Ares and put him in a jar for thirteen months. Finally, Artemis offered to lay with Otus if he set Ares free. This made Ephialtis very jealous and the two got into a fight. During the brawl, Artemis changed herself into a doe and sprung between them. Both, not wishing for Artemis to flee, drew their spears and at the same time threw them at the doe. Artemis then disappeared and the spears hit Otus and Ephialtis killing them instantly.

Ourea	Greek	Greek	The Greek personifications of mountains. Each mountain was said to have its own god. They are of the Protogenoi: the first-born elemental gods, children of Gaia. Theogony (129-131), Argonautica (1.498).
Palaemon	Greek	Greek	A marine deity connected with Poseidon, and identified by the Romans with Portunes, god of harbors. He was originally Melicertes, son of Ino, and became a marine deity together with his mother when she cast herself with him into the sea.
Pandora	Greek	Greek	In Greek mythology, Pandora was the first woman on earth. Zeus ordered Hephaestus, the god of craftsmanship, to create her and he did, using water and earth. The gods endowed her with many talents; Aphrodite gave her beauty, Apollo music, Hermes persuasion, and so forth. Hence her name: Pandora, "all-gifted".
Pasiphae	Greek	Greek	The daughter of Helios and Perse, and wife of King Minos. She was the mother of Glaucus, Andogeus, Phaedra, and Ariadne. When Minos had the misfortune of insulting Poseidon, the god kindled a passionate love in Pasiphae for a bull. She had Daedalus design a construction so that she could mate with the bull, and thus she became the mother of the Minotaur.
Pegasus	Greek	Greek	In Greek mythology, Pegasus is the winged horse that was fathered by Poseidon with Medusa. When her head was cut off by the Greek hero Perseus, the horse sprang forth from her pregnant body. His galloping created the well Hippocrene on the Helicon (a mountain in Boeotia).
Penthus	Greek	Greek	The personification of grief. When Zeus decided who would be the god of that, Penthus was absent. There was nothing left for him to preside over except the honors paid to the dead, mourning and tears. Penthus favors those who weep for the dead, and because they are so good at weeping he sends them the most grief he can. So the best way to avoid grief is to keep the amount of distress at a minimum.
Persephone	Greek	Greek	Persephone is the goddess of the underworld in Greek mythology. She is the daughter of Zeus and Demeter, goddess of the harvest. Persephone was such a beautiful young woman that everyone loved her, even Hades wanted her for himself. One day, when she was collecting flowers on the plain of Enna, the earth suddenly opened and Hades rose up from the gap and abducted her. None but Zeus, and the all-seeing sun, Helios, had noticed it.
Phantasos	Greek	Greek	A son of Hypnos and one of the Oneiroi, the personifications of the various types of dreams. The various lifeless items one meets in one's dreams are created by him. His name means "apparition".
Philyra	Greek	Greek	Philyra was the Greek daughter of Oceanus and Tethys. Some believe that she was the wife of Nauplius, with whom she had many children. She was the mother of the wise centaur Chiron. She was the goddess of beauty, perfume, healing, and writing. Philyra was also the inventor of paper.
Phlegethon	Greek	Greek	The river that flows with fire which burns and does not consume. It is one of the five principal rivers in the realms of Hades.

Phobetor	Greek	Greek	A son of Hypnos and one of the Oneiroi, the personifications of the various types of dreams. In the dreams of humans Phobetor made various animal shapes appear. His name means "frightning".
Phobos	Greek	Greek	Phobos ("fright") is the Greek personification of fear and terror. He is usually considered to be a son of Ares, and accompanying him in battle, instilling fear in all he saw. His brother of Deimos.
Phoenix	Greek	Greek	In ancient Greek and Egyptian mythology, the phoenix is a mythical bird and associated with the Egyptian sun-god Re and the Greek Phoibos (Apollo). According to the Greeks the bird lives in Arabia, nearby a cool well. Each morning at dawn, it would bathe in the water and sing such a beautiful song, that the sun-god stops his chariot to listen. There exists only one phoenix at the time.
Plutus	Greek	Greek	The Greek god and personification of wealth, regarded as the son Demeter. He is said to have been blinded by Zeus, that he might dispense his gifts blindly and without regard to merit. His attributes are a cornucopia and a basket filled with ears of corn.
Pontus	Greek	Greek	Pontus is the personification of the sea and the son of Gaia and Aether. With Gaia he fathered Nereus, Thaumas, Phorcys, Ceto and Eurybia.
Poseidon	Greek	Greek	Poseidon is a god of many names. He is most famous as the god of the sea. The son of Cronus and Rhea, Poseidon is one of six siblings who eventually "divided the power of the world." His brothers and sisters include: Hestia, Demeter, Hera, Hades, and Zeus. The division of the universe involved him and his brothers, Zeus and Hades. Poseidon became ruler of the sea, Zeus ruled the sky, and Hades got the underworld. The other divinities attributed to Poseidon involve the god of earthquakes and the god of horses. The symbols associated with Poseidon include: dolphins, tridents, and three-pronged fish spears.
Prometheus	Greek	Greek	Prometheus was the son of Iapetus who was one of the Titans. He tricked the gods into eating bare bones instead of good meat. He stole the sacred fire from Zeus and the gods. Prometheus did not tell Zeus the prophecy that one of Zeus's sons will overthrow him. In punishment, Zeus commanded that Prometheus be chained for eternity in the Caucasus. There, an eagle (or, according to other sources, a vulture) would eat his liver, and each day the liver would be renewed. So the punishment was endless, until Heracles finally killed the bird. Prometheus is known to be one of the most interesting characters in Greek Mythology.
Proteus	Greek	Greek	Proteus, the so-called Old Man of the Sea, is a prophetic sea divinity, son of either Poseidon or Oceanus. He usually stays on the Island of Pharos, near Egypt, where he herds the seals of Poseidon. He will foretell the future to those who can seize him, but when caught he rapidly assumes all possible varying forms to avoid prophesying. When held fast despite his struggles, he will assume his usual form of an old man and tell the future.

Psyche	Greek	Greek	The personification of the human soul. In the well-known fable of the Roman writer Apuleius (ca. 125 - ca. 180), Psyche is the youngest of three daughters. She was of such extraordinary beauty that Aphrodite herself became jealous of her. The goddess then sent her son Eros to make Psyche fall in love with an ugly man. However, the god himself fell in love with the girl and visited her every night, but forbade her to see his face, so she did not know who her lover was. On her sisters' instigation she tried to discover the true identity of her beloved. When he lay asleep in her bed, she lit an oil lamp but when she bent over to see Eros' face, a drop of oil from her lamp fell on him and he awakened. When he noticed her intent, he left her. Psyche wandered the earth in search of her lover, until she was finally reunited with him.
Python	Greek	Greek	A monstrous serpent in Greek mythology, and the child of Gaia, the goddess earth. It was produced from the slime and mud that was left on the earth by the great flood of Deucalion. It lived in a cave and guarded the oracle of Delphi on mount Parnassus.
Rhea	Greek	Greek	In Greek mythology, Rhea is the mother of the gods, daughter of Uranus and Gaia. She is married to her brother Cronus and is the mother of Demeter, Hades, Hera, Hestia, Poseidon and Zeus.
Scylla	Greek	Greek	In Greek mythology, a sea monster who lived underneath a dangerous rock at one side of the Strait of Messina, opposite the whirlpool Charybdis. She threatened passing ships and in the Odyssey ate six of Odysseus' companions.
Sphinx	Greek	Greek	In ancient Egypt, the Sphinx is a male statue of a lion with the head of a human, sometimes with wings. Most sphinxes however represent a king in his appearance as the sun god. The name "sphinx" was applied to the portraits of kings by the Greeks who visited Egypt in later centuries, because of the similarity of these statues to their Sphinx. The best known specimen is the Great Sphinx of Gizeh (on the western bank of the Nile) which is not a sphinx at all but the representation of the head of king Khaf-Ra (Chephren) on the body of a crouching body. It was supposedly built in the 4th dynasty (2723-2563 BCE), although others claim it dates back to the 7th-5th millennium.
Syrinx	Greek	Greek	Syrinx was an Arcadian river-nymph who was pursued by Pan. To escape him she fled into the waters of her river where she pleaded the gods for help, and they changed her into a reed. Disappointed, Pan cut the reed into pieces of gradually decreasing lengths, fastened them together with wax and thus produced the shepherd's flute, or "pipes of Pan", upon which he plays.
Tartessos	Greek	Greek	The Greeks were fascinated by the notion of a mythical and fabulously wealthy kingdom in the far west beyond the Pillars of Hercules. It was a rich emporium of valuable and precious metals and the luxurious lives led by its inhabitants linked it in their minds to the legends of Atlantis and Hesperides, the Isles of the Blessed, which were located in the same direction and were maybe even in the same place. They called it Tartessos.

Telchines	Greek	Greek	A mythical genus of priests that in ancient times migrated from Crete, via Cyprus, to Rhodos. They were regarded as the ones who reared Poseidon, and were particularly skilled in metallurgy. They were occasionally identified with the Cyclopes, Dactyls, or Curetes. When they slowly turned into vicious magicians they were killed by the gods.
Telemus	Greek	Greek	A seer among the Cyclopes.
Telesphorus	Greek	Greek	A Greek deity with healing powers, son of Asclepius and brother of Hygieia. He cult originated in Hellenistic times at Pergamum (ca. 200 BCE). Telesphorus was portrayed with a wide cloak and a low hood, occasionally wearing a with a Phrygian cap. Images can be found on coins and reliefs from Asia Minor.
Telesto	Greek	Greek	A sea nymph, daughter of Oceanus and Tethys. The tenth of Jupiter's moons is named after her.
Terpsichore	Greek	Greek	One of the nine Muses of ancient Greece. Terpsichore is the Muse of dancing and the dramatic chorus, and later of lyric poetry (and in even later versions, of flute playing). Hence the word terpsichorean, pertaining to dance. She is usually represented seated, and holding a lyre. According to some traditions, she is the mother of the Sirens with the river-god Achelous. She is also occasionally mentioned as the mother of Linus by Apollo.
Thalassa	Greek	Greek	Thalassa, also known as Thalatta, Thalath, or Tethys is the Greek personification of the sea. Aether and Hemera were her parents. She's called the mother of Aphrodite by Zeus. She was the wife of Pontus and the mother of nine Telchines, who are known as fish children because they have flippers for hands; yet, they have the head of a dog. In some Greek stories, she is known as the mother of all. "Thalassa even goes by fish mother" This name is not only because she bore Telchines, it's also because she is creator of all sea life. Thalassa's name means 'sea'. A mercantile sea kingdom is also associated with her name: Thalassocracy. In Greece, she is specifically the personification of the Mediterranean Sea. Thalassa did not have god-like qualities. She was more of a metaphor than a person. She was also a vast, lonely sea on non-populated shores. So, she was never a goddess.
Thalia	Greek	Greek	The Muse who presided over comedy and pastoral poetry. She also favored rural pursuits and is represented holding a comic mask and a shepherd's crook (her attributes). Thalia is also the name of one of the Graces (Charites).
Thanatos	Greek	Greek	The Greek personification of death who dwells in the lower world. In the Iliad he appears as the twin brother of Hypnos ("sleep"). Both brothers had little to no meaning in the cults. Hesiod makes these two spirits the sons of Nyx, but mentions no father.
Themis	Greek	Greek	Themis is one of the daughters of Uranus and Gaia. She is the personification of divine right order of things as sanctioned by custom and law. She has oracular powers and it is said that she build the oracle at Delphi. By Zeus she is the mother of the Horae and the Moirae.

Tisiphone	Greek	Greek	The first meaning of the name Tisiphone is one of the Erinyes. Tisiphone was the avenger of murder. She fell in love with Cithaeron whom she killed by having a snake from her head bite him. The second meaning of the name Tisiphone is the daughter of the Alcmaeon (one of the Epigoni) and his wife Manto, she was the sister of Amphilochus. In an attack of madness, Alcmaeon left his children behind with Creon of Corinth. Jealous of Tisiphone's beauty Creon's wife sold her into slavery, with none of the involved parties realizing at first that the buyer was Tisiphone's father. When Alcmaeon later returned to Corinth to reclaim his children, he recognized his daughter and also got his son back.
Titanomachy	Greek	Greek	The Titanomachy was a war between Zeus and the Titans. This war lasted for 10 years. Zeus had the Cyclopes, Hecatonchires, Themis, Prometheus, and the Olympian pantheon on his side. The Titans were defeated and placed in Tartarus. There to be guarded for eternity by the Hecatonchires.
Triton	Greek	Greek	In Greek mythology, Triton is the son of Poseidon and Amphitrite and lives with them in a golden palace in the depths of the sea. He rides the waves on horses and sea monsters and he carries a twisted conch shell, upon which he blows either violently or gently, to stir up or calm the waves. Triton is represented as having the body of a man with the tail of a fish, but sometimes also with the forefeet of a horse.
Typhon	Greek	Greek	Typhon is the offspring of Gaia and Tartarus. His mate is Echidna and both were so fearful that when the gods saw them they changed into animals and fled in terror. Typhon's hundred, horrible heads touched the stars, venom dripped from his evil eyes, and lava and red-hot stones poured from his gaping mouths. Hissing like a hundred snakes and roaring like a hundred lions, he tore up whole mountains and threw them at the gods.
Xanthus	Greek	Greek	Xanthus and Balius are the two immortal horses that Poseidon gave to Peleus as a wedding present. The horses were the offspring of Zephyrus, the west wind, (or Zeus) and the Harpy Podarge. They served as chariot horses for Achilles during the Trojan War. When he rebuked them for permitting Patroclus to be killed, Xanthos reproved Achilles by saying that a god had slain Patroclus and that a god would soon kill him too. After thus prophesying, the horse was struck dumb by the Erinyes.
Xuthus	Greek	Greek	The son of Hellen and mythical ancestor of the Achaeans and Ionians. The Achaeans were a people of an ancient region in the northern Peloponnisos, Greece. The region where they lived was known as Achaea.
Zagreus	Greek	Greek	The supreme god Greek Orphism and said to be a son of Zeus and Persephone. At the instigation of Hera, Zagreus was torn to pieces by the Titans and when they proceeded to devour him Zeus appeared on the scene. Driving the Titans back with thunderbolts he succeeded in saving the heart and gave it, still beating, to Semele to eat. From her and Zeus the divine child Dionysus, the Greek god of wine, was born.

Zalmoxis	Greek	Greek	A god of the Getae and Dacians, a people of Thrace near the Hellespont. Assuming a human form, he lived among humans but disappeared into the underworld for three years and returned in the fourth. He was said to have brought mystic lore regarding the immortality of the soul from Egypt and from Pythagoras, introducing this concept, together with the arts of civilization, to his people.
Zephyrus	Greek	Greek	Zephyrus is the Greek god of the west wind, believed to live in a cave on Thrace. He is the son of Eos and Astraeus, the brother of Boreas, Eurus and Notus. He abducted the goddess Chloris and gave her dominion over flowers. In Roman myth, he is Favonius, the protector of flowers and plants.
Zeus	Greek	Greek	Zeus, the youngest son of Cronus and Rhea, he was the supreme ruler of Mount Olympus and of the Pantheon of gods who resided there. Being the supreme ruler he upheld law, justice and morals, and this made him the spiritual leader of both gods and men. Zeus was a celestial god, and originally worshiped as a weather god by the Greek tribes. These people came southward from the Balkans circa 2100 BCE. He has always been associated as being a weather god, as his main attribute is the thunderbolt, he controlled thunder, lightning and rain. Theocritus wrote circa 265 BCE: "sometimes Zeus is clear, sometimes he rains". He is also known to have caused thunderstorms. In Homer's epic poem the Iliad he sent thunderstorms against his enemies. The name Zeus is related to the Greek word dios, meaning "bright". His other attributes as well as lightning were the scepter, the eagle and his aegis (this was the goat-skin of Amaltheia).
Agassou	Haitian	Haitian	The guardian loa of the Dahomean traditions.
Bacalou	Haitian	Haitian	An evil spirit in Haitian voodoo. He is represented by a skull and crossed bones.
Clermeil	Haitian	Haitian	A Haitian spirit which makes the rivers overflow. He is usually depicted in the form of a white man.
Conga	Haitian	Haitian	A category of Haitian voodoo deities, associated with the rada group in the organization of the voodoo pantheon.
Damballa	Haitian	Haitian	The most important god of voodoo-religion in the Caribbean. He is a snake-god and lives in the trees near springs. He is also a fertility god and the father of all the loa (voodoo divinities). On Haiti he is called Bon Dieu ("good god") and his wife is the rainbow goddess Ayida Weddo. His holy color is white.
Diejuste	Haitian	Haitian	A benevolent loa from Haitian voodoo.
Dinclinsin	Haitian	Haitian	In Haitian religion, a loa of European origin. He is feared for his great severity.

Erzulie	Haitian	Haitian	The Voodoo love goddess and goddess of elemental forces, as well as of beauty, dancing, flowers, jewels, and pretty clothes. She lives in fabulous luxury and appears powdered and perfumed. She is as lavish with her love as with her gifts. On her fingers she wears three wedding rings, her three husbands being Damballa, the serpent god, Agwe, god of the sea and Ogoun the warrior hero. As Erzulie Ge-Rouge, she huddles together with her knees drawn up and her fists clenched, tears streaming from her eyes as she laments the shortness of life and the limitation of love. She is personified as a water snake. She is also called Ezili.
Ghede	Haitian	Haitian	Ghede is the god of the dead in voodoo, but it is also the name of the group of deities who belong to his retinue. He is a very wise man for his knowledge is an accumulation of the knowledge of all the deceased. He stands on the center of all the roads that lead to Guinee, the afterworld.
Guinee	Haitian	Haitian	In voodoo-religion, Guinee is the legendary place of origin and abode of the gods. It is here that the souls of the deceased go after their death. On their way to Guinee, they first have to pass the eternal crossroads which is guarded by Ghede.
Hungan	Haitian	Haitian	The Haitian term for priest or spirit master of the voodoo cult, derived from the Fon of Dahomey. The rituals of voodoo are often led by a hungan. During these rituals the worshippers invoke the loa by drumming, singing, dancing, and feasting, and the loa take possession of the dancers. Each dancer then behaves in a manner characteristic of the possessing spirit and while in an ecstatic trance performs cures and gives advice. Its literal meaning is deity-chief, hun in Fon being a synonym for (vodun) deity, and ga signifying chief.
Kalfu	Haitian	Haitian	The Voodoo spirit of the night and the source of darkness. He is very dangerous. The moon is his symbol.
Marassa	Haitian	Haitian	The Haitian twin gods of voodoo.
Mombu	Haitian	Haitian	Mombu is a stammering loa who causes storms of torrential rain.
Ogoun	Haitian	Haitian	The Haitian voodoo god of war, fire, politics, iron, and thunderbolts. He is the patron god of smiths' fire. The machete or sable is his attribute. Ogoun is especially fond of rum and tobacco.
Simbi	Haitian	Haitian	Simbi is one of the three cosmic serpents of Haitian voodoo-religion, the water-snake loa.
Ti Malice	Haitian	Haitian	The trickster in the folklore of the Negroes of Haiti (as well as of other parts of the Creole-speaking New World -- Martinique, Guadeloupe, Lesser Antilles). In Haiti, and elsewhere, his foil is the lumbering Uncle Bouki.
Aghora	Hindu	Hindu	Double of the Hindu god Shiva.
Ahi	Hindu	Hindu	In Hindu myth, one of the forms of the serpent-god, also identified with Vritra, whom Indra slew with his thunderbolt, releasing the fructifying waters which Ahi withheld and was guarding.
Airavata	Hindu	Hindu	The elephant-steed of Indra. This animal was always victorious, and had four tusks which resembled a sacred mountain
Akupara	Hindu	Hindu	In Hindu mythology, the tortoise upon which the earth resides.

Ambika	Hindu	Hindu	A feminine personification of Parvati in Hindu mythology. An astonishingly beautiful woman she lured demons to their deaths. She announced to them that she would not bed with anyone who had not bested her in battle, and when they approached to fight her she killed their retinue with a supersonic hum, then transformed herself into the fearsome Kali and slew them.
Amitayus	Hindu	Hindu	"Boundless Life." A manifestation of the buddha Amitabha. In iconography he is depicted sitting, holding in his hands a vessel that contains the nectar of immortality.
Ananta	Hindu	Hindu	"Infinite". An epithet of the god Vishnu; description of the serpent on whose body Vishnu slept. It is also applied to Sesha, ruler over the Nagas, the mythical human serpents.
Andhaka	Hindu	Hindu	A Hindu demon.
Angiris	Hindu	Hindu	Hindu angels who presided over sacrifices.
Apam Napat	Hindu	Hindu	Hindu god of fresh water.
Apsaras	Hindu	Hindu	The Apsaras were nature spirits, the mates of the Gandharvas. They sometimes were water nymphs, and other times were beings of the forest. They are all female, and all of them are described as being very beautiful. They were paired with the Gandharvas, who would play their instruments so the Apsaras would dance. They would often perform for the gods in their palaces. They were inspirations for love, and were sometimes sent to tempt rishis or Brahmans who were very austere.
Aranyani	Hindu	Hindu	A Hindu woodland goddess.
Ardra	Hindu	Hindu	The Hindu goddess of misfortune.
Arundhati	Hindu	Hindu	A Hindu astral goddess.
Aslesa	Hindu	Hindu	Another Hindu goddess of misfortune.
Balin	Hindu	Hindu	The Hindu monkey king of Kishkindhya, the son of Indra, who was slain by Rama. Balin was supposed to have been born from his mother's hair.
Banka Mundi	Hindu	Hindu	A hunting goddess in India.
Bhadra	Hindu	Hindu	A Hindu goddess, and attendant of Shiva.
Bharani	Hindu	Hindu	Another Hindu goddess of misfortune. The daughter of Daksha and consort of Chandra.
Bhima	Hindu	Hindu	A Hindu warrior god. He is one of the heroes of the Mahabharata and a prince of the Pandu family. He is the son of the wind god Vayu, and a brother of Arjuna. His name means "the terrible one".
Bhutas	Hindu	Hindu	The Buthas (singular; Bhut) are a group of evil spirits in Hindu myth.
Brahma	Hindu	Hindu	In Hindu mythology, the senior member of the triad, or Trimurti, of the great gods (Brahma, Vishnu and Shiva). In later times he became symbolized as the supreme eternal deity whose essence pervades the entire universe.
Brahmastra	Hindu	Hindu	An irresistible divine weapon given by Brahma, the creator-god. It is said that when a Brahmastra is used there will be famine on earth and for 12 years there would be no flora and fauna where it was used, unless the weapon is withdrawn properly following the procedure laid down in the scriptures.

Chamunda	Hindu	Hindu	A Hindu goddess: a form of Durgha. The name Chamunda is apparently derived from the names of the two demons Chanda and Munda, whom she is said to have killed.
Chandanayika	Hindu	Hindu	A Hindu goddess. A form of Durgha and one of the nine navadurgas.
Chandesvara	Hindu	Hindu	A Hindu god; a benevolent aspect of Shiva, whom he serves.
Chandika	Hindu	Hindu	The Hindu goddess of desire.
Chaya	Hindu	Hindu	"Shadow". A Hindu goddess; a reflection of the goddess Sanjna. She was the consort of Surya and the mother of Sani.
Chitragupta	Hindu	Hindu	In Hindu belief, the recorder of the vices and the virtues of men. Chitragupta is the judge who sends men to heaven or hell.
Daityas	Hindu	Hindu	In Hindu myth, the early giants who fought against the gods.
Devasena	Hindu	Hindu	A Hindu goddess, one of the consorts of Skanda.
Devata	Hindu	Hindu	In Hindu mythology, a god. This term is usually applied to the inferior gods.
Dhanistha	Hindu	Hindu	Another Hindu goddess of misfortune, a malevolent nakshatra. She is a daughter of Daksha and consort of Chandra (Soma).
Dhatar	Hindu	Hindu	A Hindu sun god. One of the adityas.
Dhatri	Hindu	Hindu	In Hindu myth, one of the Adityas, guardian deities of the months.
Dhisana	Hindu	Hindu	A Hindu goddess of prosperity. She appears in the Vedas.
Dhumravati	Hindu	Hindu	A Hindu demonic goddess.
Durgha	Hindu	Hindu	In Hindu mythology and religion, a malignant form of Devi, the inaccessible, represented by a yellow woman riding a tiger. Also Kali or Parvati. She is the consort of Shiva.
Dyavaparthivi	Hindu	Hindu	Dyavaparthivi was the embodiment of the whole cosmos, the sky above and earth below who set the universe in order. At one point, the god Varuna separated the two into separate deities, Dyaus Pita and Prthivi.
Gandharvas	Hindu	Hindu	The Gandharvas were spirits of the air, forests, and mountains; they were the mates of the Apsaras. They are all male, and had differing descriptions. Sometimes they were seen as shaggy, damp, and dirty creatures who were part man and part animal; other times they were men with birds' legs and wings; they could be centaur-like, half man and half horse; or they sometimes were seen as fair men who had effeminate features. They were known for their musical skills, their power to cast illusions, and their skill with horses. They sometimes were the attendants of the devas, and would often combat human heroes. If the hero was victorious, the Gandharva would help the hero on his quest, but if the hero lost, he would be carried away, never to be heard from again. The Gandharvas were also the protectors of Soma, which they guarded with jealous intent.

Ganesha	Hindu	Hindu	Ganesha is one of the most popular deities in the Hindu pantheon. He is closely associated with the daily lives of millions of Hindus even today. As he is reputed to be a remover of obstacles he is propitiated before the beginning of any new venture whether it is the building of a new house, the writing of a book, the beginning of a journey or the starting of a new business. His images adorn the walls of innumerable business establishments across India. It is customary for businessmen to seek his blessings each morning before they get down to business. Ganesha is also the god of wisdom and prudence. These qualities are signified through his two wives: Buddhi (wisdom) and Siddhi (prudence). Ganesha has a thorough knowledge of the scriptures and is a superb scribe. This latter quality is manifest through the fact that he is the scribe to whom Vyas Dev (the narrator of the Hindu epic Mahabharata) narrated his enormous epic. Ganesha did this work so thoroughly that the Mahabharata is one of the most harmonious works in the Hindu scriptures. Scholars, both mythical and historical, explain that this is so because, before undertaking to do the work, Ganesha stipulated that the dictation should never falter and that he should, at all times, be able to understand what was being said. Thus, it is not strange that such a conscientious god is propitiated by all and sundry.
Hanuman	Hindu	Hindu	Hanuman, together with Ganesha and Garuda, is one of the three major Hindu deities with animalistic physical features. He is loved all over India as the monkey-god who so faithfully served Rama, Vishnu's seventh avatar (incarnation), in his war against Ravana, the demon king. Hanuman is a major deity in North India where he is regarded as a propitiator against all evil. Temples to him have been erected all over that part of the country each small villages and towns having their own "Hanuman" shrine to keep the populace within the ambit of his able and benign prowess.
Ida	Hindu	Hindu	The Hindu goddess of prayer and devotion.
Imra	Hindu	Hindu	The supreme god of Kafirstan in Hindu Kush (a great mountain system of Central Asia).
Indra	Hindu	Hindu	In Vedic times, Indra was the supreme ruler of the gods. He was the leader of the Devas, the god of war, the god of thunder and storms, the greatest of all warriors, the strongest of all beings. He was the defender of gods and mankind against the forces of evil. He had early aspects of a sun-god, riding in a golden chariot across the heavens, but he is more often known as the god of thunder, wielding the celestial weapon Vajra, the lightning bolt. He also employs the bow, a net, and a hook in battle. He shows aspects of being a creator god, having set order to the cosmos, and since he was the one who brought water to earth, he was a fertility god as well. He also had the power to revive slain warriors who had fallen in battle.

Indrani	Hindu	Hindu	Indrani was Indra's wife and consort; in the early Vedic accounts she was merely a female shadow of him. She is sometimes referred to as the goddess of wrath. She was the daughter of the demon Puloman, whom Indra killed. She was always described as beautiful, but was said to have one thousand eyes. In later Hindu times, she came to personify jealousy and was regarded as of evil intent. In southern India, however, she was ranked as one of the nine astral deities who were the highest of the gods. Her symbolic animal was either the lion or the elephant.
Jahnu	Hindu	Hindu	A saint in Hindu mythology. According to the legend, when the celestial Ganga flowed to the earth from heaven, the hermitages of Jahnu and other saints were flooded and washed away by the flood of the river. Enraged at this, Jahnu drank the entire river waters by using his yogic power. At the request of gods and saints, he later released the river through his ear and told that Ganga would hereafter be known as his daughter. Thus, the river Ganga (the Ganges) came to be known as 'Jahnavi' (daughter of Jahnu).
Kaitabha	Hindu	Hindu	The Hindu demon which tried to attack Brahma.
Kalpataru	Hindu	Hindu	"Wish-fulfilling tree." In Hindu mythology, the heavenly tree that fulfills all wishes that are expressed by those standing beneath it.
Kapila	Hindu	Hindu	An incarnation of god Vishnu. He is the son of Kardama Prajapathi and Devahooti. Propounder of Sankhya system of philosophy.
Karttikeya	Hindu	Hindu	The principal god of war of the Hindus is Karttikeya. He is also known as Skanda. He replaces both Indra and Agni who, in the early stages of Hinduism, were considered to be gods of battles. In his role as defender of the gods Karttikeya is more single-minded than any of his predecessors. Hindu myths profess that he is interested in nothing but battles and warlike adventures. He is reputed to be not even interested in women, being somewhat of a misogynist. This is almost singular, as all other Hindu gods are associated with one or more women, be they goddesses or otherwise.
Kauravas	Hindu	Hindu	"Descended from Kuru." A clan who attacked the Pandavas and drove them from their territory. Later the Pandavas returned and conquered the Kauravas with the help of Indra, Arjuna, and Balarama. This battle is the main theme of the Mahabharata.
Kubera	Hindu	Hindu	In the Vedic times in Indian Mythology, Kubera was a being associated with evil. He was envisaged to be the chief of all evil creatures living in darkness. It was only after Hinduism consolidated into what it is today that this hideous dwarf began to get acknowledged as a god and as one of the eight guardians of the world. He still remained the king of the Yakshas. Today, in the Hindu pantheon, Kubera is widely known as the god appointed the guardian of the treasures of the gods. He often rides in his airborne magic chariot Pushpak and showers jewels and other precious objects onto the lands he passes over to succor the poor.
Lakshmi	Hindu	Hindu	The Hindu goddess of good fortune and beauty, mother of Kama, the young god of love. She arose from the milky foam of the waves at the Churning of the Ocean. She is the consort of Vishnu, and is his wife during each of his incarnations. Also known as Sri.

Lokaloka	Hindu	Hindu	The belt of mountains which divides the visible world from the perpetual darkness beyond. These mountains are said to lie beyond the outermost of the seven seas.
Mahadeva	Hindu	Hindu	"The Great God". An epithet of Shiva; likewise, Parvati is Mahadevi, "the Great Goddess".
Mahisha	Hindu	Hindu	The buffalo-headed monster killed by Durga in her battle with the Asuras. The fight between Mahisha and Durga took place at a time when the demons had taken over power from the gods. They controlled the priests and consumed the offerings made in honour of the gods. Faced with dwindling powers, the gods created a powerful goddess to help them: Durga. She destroyed Mahisha and the Asuras.
Makara	Hindu	Hindu	A sea-monster from Hindu mythology. It is the mount of Varuna.
Meru	Hindu	Hindu	The 'Olympus' of the Hindus. A fabulous mountain in the center of the world, 80,000 leagues high. It is the abode of Vishnu and a perfect paradise.
Minaksi	Hindu	Hindu	A Hindu goddess.
Nagas	Hindu	Hindu	In Hindu myth, nagas are a primeval race of divine serpent-people that play an important part in religion. They are half human and half snake, and are still worshipped as the bringers of fertility, especially in southern India. Nagas are believed to live in palaces (Patala) in the underground city Bhogavati. They are considered the protectors of springs, wells and rivers. They bring rain, and thus fertility, but are also thought to bring disasters such as floods and drought. Their ruler is Sesha. Some of the nagas are: Ananta (symbol of eternity), Vasuki, Manasa (fertility goddess and protector against snake-bites), and Mucilinda.
Namuci	Hindu	Hindu	One of the greatest of the Hindu Asuras.
Naryana	Hindu	Hindu	In Hindu myth, the original Supreme Being who lies on the body of Shesha, the huge serpent on the Ocean of Milk. In some sources he is identified with the original man, and in others with Vishnu.
Nidra	Hindu	Hindu	"Sleep." The goddess of sleep. Various sources refer to her as a feminine form of Brahma or say that she emerged from the great deluge, the Churning of the Ocean.
Nirriti	Hindu	Hindu	A Vedic goddess of evil and deceit; personification of destruction. She is sometimes connected with the goddess Kali.
Parasurama	Hindu	Hindu	Parasurama (axe-wielding Rama) is an avataar (incarnation) of Vishnu. Among the ten avataars prominently counted, this is the sixth. Parasurama is the son of saint Jamadagni. He did penance about Lord Shiva and got an axe from him as weapon.
Parjanya	Hindu	Hindu	"Rain-cloud." An old-Indian rain-god and vegetation. The fertilized earth is thought of as his wife. In the Rig Veda he is represented in the form of a bull. Parjanya is sometimes identified with Indra.
Parvati	Hindu	Hindu	One of appellations of the consort of Shiva, in her aspect as mountain-goddess.
Prajapati	Hindu	Hindu	The Hindu lord of creation.
Prisni	Hindu	Hindu	The Hindu goddess of the earth and darkness. She is the wife of Rudra and mother of the Maruts.

Pushan	Hindu	Hindu	In Hindu myth, a god of wealth and fertility of cattle. He is also associated with the sun, is the guide of travelers, and conducts the souls of the dead.
Putana	Hindu	Hindu	In Hindu mythology, the female demon, daughter of Bali, who tried to kill the infant Krishna by suckling him with her poisonous milk. Krishna slew her by draining her of her lifeblood. The demon is thought to cause abortion and diseases in children.
Rahu	Hindu	Hindu	In Hindu myth, Rahu is demon that causes eclipses. He rides a chariot pulled by eight black horses, with his mouth wide open, ready to devour the sun or moon. If he succeeds, a solar or lunar eclipse will follow. He is usually portrayed as a dragon's head, without a body. In Tibet he is the Buddhistic lord of the nine planets, and one of the Krodhadevatas (terror-inspiring gods). There he is portrayed with nine heads and the body of a snake.
Raksha	Hindu	Hindu	In ancient Hindu myth, they are a classification of evil spirits who, on occasion, can sometimes also be friendly. They often battle the gods and are thought to hurt people at night. The Rakshas are led by Ravana, their king, and are the eternal enemies of Vishnu, one of the foremost divinities of the Hindu pantheon. The Rakshas are the descendants of Rishi Kashyapa, a sage and a seer. They usually appear in the shape of a dog or a bird with a fat body, or as a skeleton.
Rama	Hindu	Hindu	In Hindu myth, the seventh incarnation (or avatar) of Vishnu. He is the hero of the Indian Epic "Ramayana" (the story of Rama). Born as the prince of Ayodhya, he faces many tribulations, chief among which is being banished to the forest, due to the machinations of his stepmother. During his exile, his wife Sita is abducted by Ravana demon king of the Lanka island (Ceylon). With the aid of Hanuman, Rama rescues Sita and slays Ravana, and is crowned as the king of Ayodhya.
Ravana	Hindu	Hindu	The ten-headed demon king of Ceylon in Hindu myth. With his forces of Rakshas he kidnaps Sita but she is rescued by Rama, who kills Ravana.
Rhibus	Hindu	Hindu	The Hindu craft gods, equestrian and solar deities.
Sadhya	Hindu	Hindu	Minor Hindu gods who guard the rites and prayers of greater gods.
Sambara	Hindu	Hindu	One of the Asuras of Vedic myth who were vanquished by Indra.
Saranyu	Hindu	Hindu	In Hindu myth, the wife the Surya, the sun-god, and sometimes regarded as a dawn-goddess.
Sarasvati	Hindu	Hindu	In Hindu myth, a goddess of the river waters and of fertility and wealth. Sarasvati is the patroness of speech, writing and learning, and of the arts and sciences. She is the consort of Brahma.
Savitar	Hindu	Hindu	The Vedic sun-god who urges man and beast to act. He rides in a golden chariot from which he surveys the entire sky.
Sesha	Hindu	Hindu	A Hindu thousand-headed snake god of the Vedas. He was said to have been born from the mouth of Balarama just before his death. Sesha was chief of the mythical Nagas, a clan of snake worshippers.
Shesha	Hindu	Hindu	In Hindu myth, the great serpent which lies on the primordial Ocean of Milk, and upon whom reclines Naryana (or Vishnu). He is also regarded as king of the Nagas, or serpent-people, as has a thousand heads.

Shiva	Hindu	Hindu	The third deity of the Hindu triad of great gods, the Trimurti. Shiva is called the Destroyer (of evil), but has also the aspect of regeneration. As destroyer he is dark and terrible, appearing as a naked ascetic accompanied by a train of hideous demons, encircled with serpents and necklaces of skulls. As auspicious and reproductive power, he is worshipped in the form of the shivling or shiva linga (lingam).
Sugriva	Hindu	Hindu	A monkey king in Ramayana whom Rama befriended. He helped Rama by sending his vast monkey-army in searching and finding Sita who was confined in Ravana's kingdom.
Taraka	Hindu	Hindu	Taraka is the name of a powerful demon who threatened to subjugate the world. He was able to grow so powerful because he had followed his austerities to such an extent that he became more powerful than the gods. Fearing his power, the gods went to Shiva, imploring him to help them against this terrible threat. Shiva created a champion, Karttikeya, to combat the foe. When he was ready, Karttikeya went forth and the two battled. Karttikeya was able to destroy the demon, and so rescued the world.
Tvashtri	Hindu	Hindu	Tvashtri is the artisan god of Hindu myth. He is the giver of life, forming husband and wife when they are born. He was the son of Adita and the father of Surya, the sun god. He created the three worlds with the shavings from the sun. It was he who built the heavens of Yama, Indra, and Varuna. He also crafts the weapons and tools of the gods, most notably Indra's thunderbolt Vajra. He created the moon to be the cup which held the divine drink Soma.
Ushas	Hindu	Hindu	The goddess of the dawn in Hindu myth, and the breath of life in the Vedas.
Vamana	Hindu	Hindu	In Vedic Hinduism, the fifth avatar of Vishnu, in the form of a dwarf. It was in this form that Vishnu tricked Bali into giving up heaven and earth. He asked Bali to be given a plot of land a mere three paces wide. Bali agreed, and Vishnu returned to his usual size and paced out the measure of heaven and earth in two steps. He elected not to claim the underworld, which he allowed Bali to retain and rule over.
Virabhadra	Hindu	Hindu	In Hindu myth, a monster created by Shiva in his quarrel with Daksha.
Vishnu	Hindu	Hindu	Vishnu is regarded as a major god in Hinduism and Indian mythology. He is thought as the preserver of the universe while two other major Hindu gods Brahma and Shiva, are regarded respectively, as the creator and destroyer of the universe.
Visvakarma	Hindu	Hindu	The Hindu divine artificer, craftsman and smith.
Vritra	Hindu	Hindu	Vritra was one of the asuras, perhaps the most powerful of them all. His name means "Enveloper." He was a dragon or serpent who was said to be so huge that his coils surrounded mountains, and his head touched the sky. He was the bringer of drought, and his chief enemy was Indra.

Yaksha	Hindu	Hindu	In Hindu myth, Yakshas are chthonic semi-divine beings, half god and half demon. They live under the earth in the Himalayas where they guard the wealth of the earth (gems, gold, silver, etc.). They are led by Kubera, the god of wealth. Like their leader, they have all fat bellies and plump legs. They have no special characteristics, are not violent, and are therefore called punyajana ("good beings"). Kubera's epithet is Punyajanesvara.
Yogini	Hindu	Hindu	In Hindu mythology, one of the eight female demons created by and attendant upon Durga. Sometimes the yoginis are forms of that goddess, capable of being multiplied to as many as ten million.
Apotequil	Inca	Inca	The legendary high priest of the moon-god among the Incas of Peru. He was a god of the lightning, and statues were erected upon the mountaintops.
Apu Illapu	Inca	Inca	The Inca god of thunder.
Catequil	Inca	Inca	The Inca god of thunder and lightning.
Chasca	Inca	Inca	The Inca personification of planet Venus. Chasca is a servant of the Sun. She was honored as a goddess of the dawn and twilight, and the special protectress of virgins and young girls.
Copacati	Inca	Inca	An Inca lake-goddess. Her worship was centered on Tiahuanaco, near Lake Titicaca.
Ekkeko	Inca	Inca	A Bolivian god of plenty and wealth. According to an ancient legend, when you place a miniature object on a doll representing the god, you will receive what you wish for the following year. It is considered bad luck to remove those objects from the doll.
Huacas	Inca	Inca	The Inca term for the numerous gods of nature they worshipped in the shape of rocks, mountains, trees, rivers, lakes, etc.
Illapa	Inca	Inca	Illapa is the Inca god of lightning, thunder and rainstorms. The Quechua 'illapa' means "lightning".
Pachacamac	Inca	Inca	"Earth Maker". The supreme god and creator of the Yuncas of Peru, later adopted by the Incas. Also god of the earth. His consort is Mama Pacha and his brothers are Viracocha and Manco Capac.
Punchau	Inca	Inca	An Inca sun god. He was depicted as a warrior armed with darts.
Supay	Inca	Inca	The evil spirits of the Quechua-speaking Incas of Peru. It was also the name of the god of death and lord of the Incan underworld. Today the Catholic Indians of Peru and Bolivia apply the word to the Devil.
Urcaguay	Inca	Inca	The Inca god of underground treasures.
Vichama	Inca	Inca	In Inca mythology, Vichama is the god of death and the son of Inti. His mother was murdered by his half-brother Pachacamac, and he took revenge by turning the humans who were created by Pachacamac into rocks and islands. Afterwards he hatched three eggs from which a new race of humans was born.
Viracocha	Inca	Inca	The supreme Inca god, synthesis of sun-god and storm-god.
Shurat	Islam	Islam	Meaning "those who have sold their souls to God",
Shia	Islam	Shia Islam	Shi'a Muslims, though a minority in the Muslim world, constitute the majority in Iraq, Iran, Lebanon, Azerbaidjan and Bahrain.
Sunnah	Islam	Sunni Islam	The word Sunni comes from the word Sunnah (Arabic : سنة), which means the words and actions [1] or example of the Islamic prophet Muhammad.

Aji Shiki	Japanese	Japanese	A young Japanese god who cut down the mortuary house of his dead friend. The building fell down from heaven to earth where it became Mount Moyama.
Amaterasu	Japanese	Japanese	The Japanese Shinto sun goddess, ruler of the Plain of Heaven, whose name means 'shining heaven' or 'she who shines in the heavens'. She is the central figure in the Shinto pantheon and the Japanese Imperial family claims descent from her 1. She is the eldest daughter of Izanagi. She was so bright and radiant that her parents sent her up the Celestial Ladder to heaven, where she has ruled ever since.
Amida	Japanese	Japanese	The god to whom the Japanese turned at the moment of death. Amida-Nyorai's realm had a lotus pond brimming with ambrosia groves of jewel-studded trees, on the branches of which perched marvelous birds, while melodious bells depended from the boughs, and above this the Buddha and his angels circled, scattering petals on the gentle breeze.
Awabi	Japanese	Japanese	Japanese sea demons who live near Nanao. They eat fishermen when they drown and are the guardians of large seashells containing shining jewels.
Bakemono	Japanese	Japanese	Spirits possessed of evil powers. The term covers various spirits such as kappa, mono-no-ke (evil spirits), oni, ten-gu, and yamanba or yama-ubu (a mountain witch).
Benkei	Japanese	Japanese	A famous fighter and swordsman in Japanese mythology.
Benzai Ten	Japanese	Japanese	Japanese goddess of language, wisdom, knowledge, good fortune, and water
Bishamon	Japanese	Japanese	The Japanese god to whom many functions are attributed, but he is mostly known as a god of war, the distributor of wealth and protector of those who worship the 'Lotus of the righteous Law'. He was successfully invoked by Prince Shotoku in 587 during the campaign against the anti-Buddhist clans of Japan. He protects against demons and diseases, and a guardian of one of the four cardinal points (the North).
Bosatsu	Japanese	Japanese	The Japanese form of the Sanskrit bodhisattva, a manifestation of the Buddha in the past, present or future. Instead of entering nirvana, thus escaping the burden of individual existence, a bodhisattva has decided to remain on earth for the benefit of humanity.
Butsudo	Japanese	Japanese	The Japanese word for Buddhism. Literally 'Buddha's Path'.
Centipede	Japanese	Japanese	A terrifying, man-eating monster the size of a mountain. It lived in the mountains of Japan near Lake Biwa. The dragon king of that particular lake asked the famous hero Hidesato to kill it for him. The hero slew it by shooting an arrow, dipped in his own saliva, into the brain of the monster. The dragon king rewarded Hidesato by giving him a rice-bag; a bag of rice which could not be emptied and it fed his family for centuries.
Chup Kamui	Japanese	Japanese	Sun goddess of the Ainu peoples. Originally she was the moon goddess but after one night overhead watching all the adulterous behaviors below she begged the sun god to trade places with her; he did.

			The Japanese god of wealth and protector of the soil and patron of farmers. He is one of the Shichi Fukujin. Called the Great Black One, he makes wishes of mortals come true. He is portrayed as a fat and prosperous man, standing or seated on two bags of rice and with a bag of jewels on his shoulder. On his chest he has a golden sun disk and in his hand he holds a magic mallet (with male and female symbols) which fulfils all wishes. His familiar is the rat, and he is a friend of children. Ebisu is his son. Sometimes the image is of a goddess, called Yasha.
Daikoku	Japanese	Japanese	
Dosojin	Japanese	Japanese	The Japanese god of the roads.
Ekibogami	Japanese	Japanese	The Japanese god of epidemic diseases such as plague and pestilence.
Fujin	Japanese	Japanese	The Japanese god of the wind and one of the eldest Shinto gods. He was present at the creation of the world and when he first let the winds out of his bag, they cleared the morning mists and filled the space between heaven and earth so the sun shone. He is portrayed as a terrifying dark demon wearing a leopard skin, carrying a large bag of winds on his shoulders.
Gakido	Japanese	Japanese	The 'Demon Road' or Purgatory in Japanese cosmology. It is the lowest form of existence
Gongen	Japanese	Japanese	A Japanese mountain deity, an incarnated living spirit, a Shinto incarnation of the Buddha. Mountain climbers hope to gain enlightenment on the mountain which have such a spirit.
Gozu Tenno	Japanese	Japanese	The Japanese god of plague.
Hachiman	Japanese	Japanese	The Shinto god of war, and the divine protector of the Japanese people. He is worshipped by the peasants as the god of agriculture, and by the fishermen who hope he will fill their nets. An alternative name for him is Yawata, the god of the eight banderoles. The doves are his symbolic animals and his messengers.
Hidesato	Japanese	Japanese	A famous, fearless hero of Japanese legend. He killed many monsters, among which the centipede.
Hiruko	Japanese	Japanese	The Japanese god of the morning sun. He also guards over the health of little children.
Hotoke	Japanese	Japanese	The Japanese spirits of the dead, including the saints and the Buddhas.
Idzumo	Japanese	Japanese	In Japanese mythology, 'The Central Land of the Reed Plains', the first part of the earth inhabited after the creation. In those days the trees and the flowers could still speak, so that the earth was full of voices.
Isora	Japanese	Japanese	The Japanese god of the seashore.
Izanagi	Japanese	Japanese	In Japanese Shinto-mythology, the primordial sky, the god of all that is light and heavenly. Izanagi ("the male who invites") and his wife and sister Izanami ("the female who invites") were given the task of creating the world. Standing on Ama-no-ukihashi (the floating bridge of the heavens), they plunged a jewel crested spear into the ocean. When they pulled it free, the water that dripped from the spear coagulated and formed the first island of the Japanese archipelago. Here the first gods and humans were born.
Jigoku	Japanese	Japanese	In Japanese Buddhism, one of the many hells, the lowest form of existence.

Jikininki	Japanese	Japanese	In Japanese myth, jikininki are demons, corpse-eaters, who eat dead human bodies. These demons are often the spirits of dead men or women whose greed prevented their souls from entering a more peaceful existence after death. They continue a half-life by devouring corpses. A particular myth tells of a strong-willed priest called Muso Kokushi who once kept watch near the body of a deceased person. Suddenly a jikininki arrived to devour it, but the priest's prayers liberated the demon's soul.
Jikoku	Japanese	Japanese	One of the guardians of the four cardinal directions in Japanese myth. Jikoku guards the east.
Jurojin	Japanese	Japanese	The Japanese Shinto god of longevity and a happy old age. He is one of the Shichi Fukujin, the seven gods of luck. Jurojin is accompanied by a crane and a tortoise. He is painted riding a white stag, smiling like a friendly old gentleman.
Kagutsuchi	Japanese	Japanese	Japanese god of fire, son of Izanagi and Izanami. His mother was so badly burned when she gave birth to that she died. Izanagi cut his son in eight pieces and from the body eight mountain gods emerged and from the blood came forth eight gods. Kagutsuchi is an alternate name of Ho-Masubi.
Kamaitachi	Japanese	Japanese	A Japanese monster that looks like a weasel, although it moves so fast no one has ever gotten a good look. They usually assault a victim as a team, where the first knocks down the victim, the second slashes him with its teeth, and the third heals the wound. The word kama means "sickle" and itachi means "weasel".
Kami Kaze	Japanese	Japanese	The Japanese god of the wind, storms and bad cold. When the Mongolian fleet tried to invade Japan, Kami-kaze blew the fleet away. In World War II, Japanese pilots were named after him. They flew suicidal missions with planes, loaded with bombs, crashing into enemy ships.
Kaminari	Japanese	Japanese	The Japanese Thunder Woman, also known as "Heaven's Noise". She has been seen by some people in the shape of a heavenly queen.
Kirin	Japanese	Japanese	The Japanese unicorn, an animal-god who punishes the wicked with its single horn. It protects the just and grants them good luck. Seeing a kirin is considered an omen of extreme good luck - if one is a virtuous person.
Kishijoten	Japanese	Japanese	The Japanese goddess of luck and of beauty. She is the patroness of song and dance, protectress of the geishas. She is the sister of the war god Bishamon.
Komoku	Japanese	Japanese	One of the guardians of the four cardinal directions in Japanese myth. He guards the west.
Koshin	Japanese	Japanese	The Japanese god of the roads. Travelers used to offer little straw horses for a safe journey.
Kunitsu Kami	Japanese	Japanese	The Japanese gods of the earth. They are the earthly kami, and bring welfare to humankind.
Kura Okami	Japanese	Japanese	The Japanese god of rain and snow.
Magatama	Japanese	Japanese	The sacred stones of Shinto. They are pear-shaped pieces of crystal (agate, jasper, etc.) and are used for religious purposes.
Marisha Ten	Japanese	Japanese	The Japanese queen of heaven, goddess of light, of sun and moon.

Miyazu Hime	Japanese	Japanese	The Japanese goddess of royalty, wife of the storm-god Susanowa. She has a shrine in Atsuta.
Monju Bosatsu	Japanese	Japanese	The bodhisattva of wisdom and knowledge.
Nai No Kami	Japanese	Japanese	The Japanese god of earthquakes. He was introduced in the Japanese pantheon around the 7th century CE.
Nakatsu Hime	Japanese	Japanese	The goddess of the Eight Island Country directly below heaven. Her name means "The Lady of the Middle World".
Nikobo	Japanese	Japanese	A Japanese exorcist. The story goes that the wife of the governor of Nikaido district was terrible ill. Nikibo cured her but the governor refused to pay him, having him executed instead. The exorcist then went to live on top of a tree as a ball of fire. Inside the fire his face could still be seen. Shortly after, the governor died of a mysterious disease.
Nurikabe	Japanese	Japanese	A Nurikabe is, in Japanese folklore, a huge invisible wall that blocks a traveler's way on a road. It is said that a Nurikabe manifests in its visible form and that it looks like a huge stone wall with pairs of small arms and legs. When people are walking for a long time without reaching their destination, the delay is blamed on the Nurikabe.
Oanomochi	Japanese	Japanese	The god of the crater of Mount Fuji.
Okuni Nushi	Japanese	Japanese	The Japanese Shinto god of magic and medicine, son of the storm god Susanowa. He died twice and was resurrected both times, and as such he is the symbol of the dying and budding nature. He was the ruler of the earth until the sun goddess Amaterasu sent her grandson Ninigi to rule in his place. In compensation he was made ruler of the unseen world of spirits and magic. Okuninushi descended to the underworld and, after many tests, managed to disarm his father and took his sword.
Onamuji	Japanese	Japanese	A Japanese earth god. He is the son of the storm god Susanowa.
Oyamatsumi	Japanese	Japanese	A Japanese mountain god.
Raicho	Japanese	Japanese	The Japanese Thunder-Bird. It looks like a rook, but can make a terrible noise. The creature lives in a pine tree.
Raiden	Japanese	Japanese	The Japanese god of thunder (rai) and lightning (den). He prevented the Mongols from invading Japan in 1274. Sitting on a cloud he sent forth a shower of lightning arrows upon the invading fleet. Only three men escaped. Raiden is portrayed as a red demon with sharp claws, carrying a large drum. He is fond of eating human navels. The only protection against him is to hide under a mosquito net.
Ryo Wo	Japanese	Japanese	The Japanese god of the sea, called 'the Dragon King'.
Sae No Kami	Japanese	Japanese	A group of Japanese deities who guard the roads.
Samebito	Japanese	Japanese	A black monster with green glowing eyes and a spike beard from Japanese mythology. On the Long Bridge the monster encountered the hero Totaro, but instead of attacking him, the monster entreated him to give it food and shelter. It turned out that the sea-king had expelled it from the ocean.

Sarudahiko	Japanese	Japanese	In Japanese myth, an earth-god who offered to guide the divine Ninigi-no-mikoto when he descended to take charge of the earth. He waited at a crossroad but his brilliance was noted by the other gods who sent down Uzume to inquire who he was and why he waited there.
Sengen	Japanese	Japanese	The goddess of the sacred mountain of Fujiyama and the blossom-goddess. She guards the secret well of eternal youth, dispensing its water of life to only a few people. Her shrine is located at the top of the mountain. Worshippers greet the rising sun there. Sengen is often referred to Ko-no-Hana-Saku-ya-Hime ("the princess who makes the tree-blossom bloom") and Asama ("dawn of good luck"). Sengen is depicted as a young girl scattering tsubaki, pink blossom. She is also known as Ko-no-Hana.
Shi Ryo	Japanese	Japanese	In Japanese myth, a ghost, a dead man visiting the living at night.
Shiko Me	Japanese	Japanese	The "ugly ones," personifications of the calamities that can affect people, such as accidents, curses, epidemics, illness, misery, misfortune, and poverty. They inhabit the region under the earth called Yomi-T'su-Kuni, the "land of darkness." When they rise up from the underworld to annoy humans they assume the form of demons, usually female.
Shoden	Japanese	Japanese	The Japanese name for the Indian elephant-god of wisdom, Ganesa.
Shoki	Japanese	Japanese	The god of the afterlife and exorcism. He is the chief enemy of the oni, a group of devils. Shoki is similar to the Chinese Zhong kui.
Suijin	Japanese	Japanese	The kami (deity) of the water in Japanese cosmology, or a water-nymph. The Suijin-Matsuri is celebrated on December 1.
Susanowa	Japanese	Japanese	The Japanese Shinto god of the winds, the storms, and the ocean, also the god of snakes. He was born from the nose of Izanagi, and was given dominion over the seas. His sister, the sun goddess Amaterasu, is also his consort. Susanowa (Susanoto) is the personification of evil, but also a brave, if lawless and impetuous, god. His outrages are not limited to the ocean; he also ravages the land with his storms and he darkens the sky, thus angering the 'eight million deities (the kami).
Takami Musubi	Japanese	Japanese	The primordial sky god of Japanese Shintoism, the Creator. He is the great generative spirit of divine love from whom all beings spring. He rules the world together with his wife Amaterasu. He is the grandfather of Ninigi-no-mikoto, the founder of the Japanese imperial dynasty.
Tenjin	Japanese	Japanese	The Japanese god of learning and calligraphy. He taught humans to write their language.
Tenshi	Japanese	Japanese	Japanese angels. They are not only the messengers of the gods, but also work for the benefit of people. They prevented the kobo (priest) Daishi from sacrificing his life by throwing himself from a high rock, telling him that a lifetime of teaching the lore of Buddha is better than propitiation.
Uga Jin	Japanese	Japanese	The Japanese serpent-god of the waters, and god of the fertility of the earth.
Ujigami	Japanese	Japanese	The Ujigami are Japanese ancestral spirits and the patrons of families (uji "family lineage"). Living relatives may ask their house-god for an oracle in case of illness.

Uzume	Japanese	Japanese	The Japanese Shinto goddess of joy and happiness, called the Daughter of Heaven and Heaven's Forthright Female. Her name means "whirling". She is also the goddess of good health, which people obtain from drinking the blessed water of her stream. When the sun goddess Amaterasu had hidden herself in a cave, thus covering the earth in darkness and infertility, it was Uzume who brought her back. With her provoking and curlew dances she managed to make the gods laugh so hard, that Amaterasu left the cave intrigued. Her emerging brought light and life back to earth. Her brother Ninigi married Uzume to the deity who guards the Floating Bridge to Heaven.
Wakahiru Me	Japanese	Japanese	The Japanese goddess of the rising sun.
Yama No Kami	Japanese	Japanese	The Japanese goddess of the hunt, forest, agriculture, and vegetation.
Yamato	Japanese	Japanese	The soul of Japan, the Japanese spirit. It is the very core and essence of the Japanese nation before its real history began.
Yasha	Japanese	Japanese	A vampire-bat from Japanese mythology. It is believed that it is the spirit of a woman whose anger lowered her status in rebirth.
Yofune Nushi	Japanese	Japanese	A sea-serpent from Japanese mythology. It lived in cave under the rocks of the Oki Island's coast. Every year on the night of June 13, the serpent had to be offered a fair maiden. If this was refused, the creature would cause storms and destroy the fishing fleet. One year, a young girl, called Tokoyo, volunteered to go as the serpent's next victim. When the monster approached her, ready to devour her, she pulled a knife and slashed at its eyes, blinding it. When the serpent reared back in pain and confusion, Tokoyo slew it.
Yomi	Japanese	Japanese	In Japanese myth, Yomi ("night-heart") is the netherworld.
Yomi No Kuni	Japanese	Japanese	In Japanese Shinto-belief, this is the underworld in which horrible creatures guard the exits. However, this is not exactly a place like other Hells where the souls of the deceased are tortured without hope of redemption. Yomi-no-kuni is more a place where the souls are cleansed. This particular view was introduced after Izanami's descent into this realm and Izanagi's ritual cleansing in the river after his return from the underworld.
Yosho	Japanese	Japanese	A Japanese saint whose spirit lives on to help people.
Yuki Onna	Japanese	Japanese	The Lady of the Snow, the Snow Queen or Winter Ghost in Japanese mythology. Sometimes she appears as an earthly woman, marries and has children, but sometimes she will disappear in a white mist.
Abraxis	Judaic	Judaic	An angel mentioned in the Gnostic tradition that appears later on Jewish amulets and in Medieval Jewish angelologies.
Adonaiel	Judaic	Judaic	An angel mentioned in the Testament of Solomon.

Akatriel Yah	Judaic	Judaic	A super-angelic figure mentioned in Talmud Ber. 7. In this passage he is seen sitting on the Throne of God and the voice of God speaks through him. This enigmatic passage has been subject to much interpretation; some scholars regard Akatriel to be yet another name for Metatron, while others theorize that perhaps Akatriel is the personification of God's Glory. Extra-Talmudic texts only deepen the confusion. One angel-adjuring text includes Akatriel in a list of seven angels. On the other hand, a Cairo Geniza fragment clearly regards Akatriel-Yah to be a name of God.
Alitha	Judaic	Judaic	A fantastic beast capable of extinguishing any fire (Midrash ha-Gadol).
Archons	Judaic	Judaic	Gnostic controllers of the seven spheres.
Asmodeus	Judaic	Judaic	An evil spirit. He appears in the Apocryphal book of Tobit. Although he is described in later literature as the king of demons, in Jewish folklore he is mischievous and lively, a figure of fun and often a friend to people. He is said to disturb marital happiness, and it was Asmodeus who strangled the seven husbands of Sara during her wedding-night.
Belial	Judaic	Judaic	Belial is the evil spirit of darkness and godlessness in the Jewish myth of old Palestine. In the Old Testament there is mentioning of Belial-men: they are those who oppose to law and order. Belial can also be compared with Satan.
Chayyot	Judaic	Judaic	"[Holy] Beasts." Angelic entities that pull the divine chariot. Formed of fire and light, they sing praises to God, but also have flaming breath that is a threat to other angels. They can smell when a living human enters the precincts of heaven. (Midrash Konen).
Dagon	Judaic	Judaic	Dagon was the principal deity of the Philistines, whose ancestors migrated to Palestinian shores from Crete. He was the god of fertility and crops. Dagon also figured prominently in the Philistine concepts of death and the afterlife. In addition to his role in the religion of the Philistines, Dagon was worshipped in the more general society of Canaanite peoples. Some years after the arrival of the Minoan forefathers of the Philistines, the immigrants adopted elements of Canaanite religion. Eventually the primary religious focus shifted. The worship of the Great Mother, the original religion of the Philistines, was traded for the paying of homage to the Canaanite deity, Dagon.
Demiurge	Judaic	Judaic	In the dualistic Gnostic theology, the creator of the material world, which is evil by nature. Hence he was identified by the early Christian Gnostic heretics with Yahweh.
Dibbuk	Judaic	Judaic	The spirit or soul of a dead person that inhabits the body of a living one, with sometimes evil, sometimes positive results.

Golem	Judaic	Judaic	In Jewish legend, a golem is an image or form that is given life through a magical formula, such as the power of the letters of the divine name. The word is used to denote anything that is not yet fully developed. In the Middle Ages it was believed that there were wise men who could instill life in effigies by the use of a magic spell. These golems then took the form of a robot, or automaton. They would carry out their master's command and could perform easy tasks, as well as protecting their creators. See also: Rabbi Loeb and the Golem of Prague.
Hadarniel	Judaic	Judaic	A powerful angel who challenged Moses on Mount Sinai before he received the Ten Commandments. This angel is sixty myriads of parasangs taller than his fellows, and at every word that passes out of his mouth, issue twelve thousand fiery lightning flashes.
Kavvana	Judaic	Judaic	Devotion, purpose, meaning'. In Jewish mysticism the heart's intention to unite with God.
Lotan	Judaic	Judaic	In Syro-Palestinian myth, a monstrous primeval serpent who was slain by Baal. In the Hebrew dialect of the Old Testament, he is referred to a Leviathan.
Makon	Judaic	Judaic	One of the seven heavens, it is the level that warehouses all celestial precipitations: rain, snow, hail, dew, as well as the winds, storms and vapors (Chag. 12b-13a).
Mastema	Judaic	Judaic	The name of the devil in the Book of Jubilees. According to this book, Mastema is the chief of the evil spirits who tested Abraham and killed the first-born of the Egyptians.
Mazikeen	Judaic	Judaic	The ancient Hebrews mentioned little winged, elf-like beings called Mazikeen. These tiny creatures could change themselves into whatever shape they desired.
Moloch	Judaic	Judaic	"King". The sun god of the Canaanites (Ammonites?) in old Palestine and sometimes associated with the Sumerian Baal, although Moloch (or Molekh) was entirely malevolent. In the 8th-6th century BCE, firstborn children were sacrificed to him by the Israelites in the Valley of Hinnom, south-east of Jerusalem (see also Gehenna). These sacrifices to the sun god were made to renew the strength of the sun fire. This ritual was probably borrowed from surrounding nations, and was also popular in ancient Carthage.
Nahum	Judaic	Judaic	"Comforter". The seventh of the minor prophets. Probably an exile in Assyria. The approximate time of prophecy is 726-698 BCE. His book relates to the fall of Nineveh.
Nechushtan	Judaic	Judaic	Monotheism abhors graven images to such an extent, that it has often tried to impress upon its followers the erroneous belief that the deity and its image are one and the same. Actually, in all polytheistic religions, the image is only the god's representation and temporary dwelling place, though it is endowed with special powers by the deity. The god or goddess generally has a separate permanent dwelling place, be it Olympus, Valhalla, the sky, the sea, or as in the case of the original Yahweh, a fiery active desert volcano. Judaism does not acknowledge any god but the Lord, who has many names (God, Yahweh, Jehovah, Elohim, Adonai, etc.) but only one presence.
Obizoth	Judaic	Judaic	A demoness that strangles children (Testament of Solomon).

Ozhiya	Judaic	Judaic	Angel summoning texts identify Ozhiya as the Sar ha-Panim, "the Prince of the Countenance," indicating this may be an alternative name for Metatron.
Padkaras	Judaic	Judaic	An angel of the Divine Countenance mentioned in Maasah Merkavah.
Piznai	Judaic	Judaic	A lilot/succubus who seduces men and breeds demon children from their semen.
Ragshiel	Judaic	Judaic	Angel of Dreams, sometimes equated with the Baal ha-Chalom/Sar ha-Chalom. He can be summoned to answer dream questions.
Rahav	Judaic	Judaic	A cosmic sea monster. Talmud call him the "Prince of the Sea," echoing a Canaanite name for their sea god, "Prince River." God slew him when he refused to help in creating the earth. The lethal stink of his carcass is concealed by the oceans, which is why they smell so strange (B.B. 74b). Rahav may be an alternative name for Leviathan, though some sources treat them as two different entities.
Re Em	Judaic	Judaic	Many monsters were created on the Sixth Day, some destroyed during the Flood, some still with us. The re'em is described as a giant even among these strange animals. At any given time, only two exist, one male and one female, because had more of them existed, the world could not support them. No one is certain what the re'em looks like. The sources describe him as fierce, fast, and indomitable. Scholars argue about the number of his horns, some say he has one, like a unicorn or a rhinoceros. Some say two, and he could be related to the giant aurochs (<i>Bos primigenius</i>), a species of a wild ox that became extinct during the sixteenth century. On the other hand, he may be a purely mythological creature, based on the bas-reliefs of the huge Mesopotamian and Egyptian beasts that were unquestionably familiar to the Jews of the Talmudic era.
Reshef	Judaic	Judaic	"Plague." A demon first mentioned in the Bible (Hab. 3:5).
Shekhina	Judaic	Judaic	Judaism is a monotheistic religion, strongly connected to a patriarchal God - Yahweh. It may surprise many people to discover that a goddess was associated with Judaism from its conception, and continued to play an important part, in various forms, to the present. The goddess is best known as Shekhina, a Talmudic term describing the manifestation of God's presence on earth.
Sheol	Judaic	Judaic	The Semitic equivalent of the classical concept of Hades. The word has been derived from a number of roots. The two main probable origins seem to be those from the Assyrian root sha'al ("to consult an oracle") and shilu ("chamber"). The latter derivation seems somewhat more in accordance with the synonym of pit. Sheol was regarded as an underworld of the dead in which the shades lived. Hebrew eschatology, although somewhat obscure in its early phase, probably tended to perpetuate the animistic conception. The habit of burying the family in communal tombs may also have lent some meaning to the word. In Sheol the dead continued to live as on earth.

Sophia	Judaic	Judaic	The Greek word for wisdom. In Proverbs 8 she speaks like a goddess. The Gnostics conceived Sophia as a saintly spirit. The emperor named his great cathedral in Constantinople (Istanbul) Hagia Sophia, 'Holy Wisdom'. Some sources identify her with Siduru sabaut, the Mesopotamian goddess of paradise.
Tannin	Judaic	Judaic	"Dragon." With only a few vague references in the Bible, this term is open to various interpretations, the most mundane being the crocodile. More imaginative readers understand it to refer to a monstrous serpent or dragon. Dragons dwell in water and are a menace to navigation (Neh. 2:13; Isa. 27:1; B.B. 74a-b). At times the word becomes synonymous with Leviathan. Daniel is credited with battling a dragon and killing it by filling its mouth with pitch. In the Apocalyptic literature there is a dragon of monstrous dimensions in Sheol that feeds on the souls of the wicked (3 Baruch 4-5). Demons will take the form of dragons (B. Kid. 29b). In Kabbalah, a cosmic blind dragon, Tanin'iver, serves as the steed of Lilith. (Daniel, Septuagint version; 3 Baruch).
Tophet	Judaic	Judaic	A high place designated for the sacrifice of children to pagan gods such as Moloch. Child sacrifice, mostly in time of national or communal crisis, was an integral element of Western Semitic paganism and tophets were created not only in Israel and Lebanon, but even in Phoenician colonies such as Carthage, where child sacrifice was well documented.
Tzavua	Judaic	Judaic	A ferocious beast whose fur contains 365 colors, mostly likely a Hyena (Gen. R.).
Tzelanit	Judaic	Judaic	Arabic, "Shadow [Demon]." A class of demon frequently mentioned in amulets and demon bowls. It also appears in Targum to Song of Songs.
Tzohar	Judaic	Judaic	A luminous gemstone holding the primordial light of creation. Those who possessed it not only had illumination, but access to the secrets of the Torah and all its powers. God created it, but then hid it away for the sole use of the righteous. The angel Raziel gave it to Adam after the Fall. Adam gave to his children. Noah used it to illumine the Ark (Gen. 6:16). Abraham possessed this stone, and used it heal all who came to him. According to one legend, he returned to heaven and hung it on the sun. But other traditions track its continued use by the righteous of each generation. Joseph used it for his dream interpretations. Moses recovered it from the Bone of Joseph and placed it in the Tabernacle. Zohar claims that Ben Yochai possessed it in the Rabbinic era (B. B. 16b; Lev. R. 11; Gen. R 31:11; Zohar I:11; Otzer ha-Midrash).
Watcher	Judaic	Judaic	A heavenly being in the Book of Daniel. A watcher gives a strange dream to King Nebuchadnezzar. Watchers also appear in later mystical works. In the Apocryphal book of Enoch, they are a race of giants, the children of angels who married human women. God appointed them as his guardians on the frontiers of his universe, one at every level.
Yekum	Judaic	Judaic	One of the fallen angels who procured terrestrial girls for his fellow angels who had come down to enjoy carnal pleasures.
Zadkiel	Judaic	Judaic	In Rabbinical angelology, the angel of the planet Jupiter.

Dalnim	Korean	Korean	The moon in Korean mythology, sister of the sun Haenim.
Haemosu	Korean	Korean	Sun deity, son of the god of heaven, father of Chumong. Riding in his chariot, Oryonggeo, he descended from the heavens in the morning to hear the affairs of the people. When evening came, he ascended back into heaven. This descension-ascension cycle represents the rising and setting of the sun.
Hananim	Korean	Korean	The supreme god of ancient Korea. As the master of the universe he moves the stars. Hananim punishes the wicked, and rewards the good.
Hwanin	Korean	Korean	The emperor-god of heaven and earth. The term is originally from Indian Buddhist scriptures, where it means "Lord of Heaven." He allowed his son Hwanung to descend to earth and found a city on Mount T'aebaek (near modern P'yeongyang).
Koeulla	Korean	Korean	The second oldest of three demi-god brothers, appearing in the Samseong myth.
Kumiho	Korean	Korean	Kumiho means, literally, "nine-tailed fox." The following description appears (word for word) in both the Donga Color World Encyclopedia (Tonga wonsaek segye paekhwasa jeon) and the Dusan Great World Encyclopedia (Tusan segye taebaekhwasa jeon):
Pueulla	Korean	Korean	The youngest of three demi-god brothers, appearing in the Samseong myth.
Tokebi	Korean	Korean	A goblin-like creature of Korean folklore.
Ungnyo	Korean	Korean	A bear who changed into a woman. She became to mother of Tangun.
Yangeulla	Korean	Korean	The eldest of three demi-god brothers, appearing in the Samseong myth.
Auseklis	Latvian	Latvian	Auseklis (ausma, "dawn"; aust "to dawn") is a Latvian stellar (masculine) god. In astronomic interpretations usually understood as planet Venus (there is proof that Venus was called Lielais Auseklis - the Great Auseklis). He is connected with Meness (the moon), but also with Saule (the sun). In the myth of the heavenly wedding, he is one of the suitors of Saules meitas (along with Dieva deli, Meness, and other gods), but in some versions he is just one of the bride's party. He might also be the only suitor, the mythic material is not clear enough because there is also a great number of texts with an obscure hint to Auseklis as the original bridegroom of Sun's daughter, which is later stolen by Meness (Moon), in turn being punished by Saule or Perkons.
Darzamate	Latvian	Latvian	The goddess of gardens. One of 'the mothers', mentioned in Paul Einhorn's 17th century texts describing Latvians and their life (e.g., Historia Lettica, 1649). After listing the nameless gods the Latvians are said to have worshipped "in the past" comes another list of deities presiding over more or less practical aspects of everyday life, mostly in form of "the mothers" of particular objects and places. Proves the theoretical assertion that the minor deities are invoked in everyday life, while the supreme god - only in case of some serious misfortune (see Mircea Eliade's works).

Dievini	Latvian	Latvian	Dievini (diminutive plural from dievs) is a collective name for the group of minor gods of the Latvian pantheon. Mostly, the Dievini act as protecting and household gods. The word itself seems to be a more recent construction. Although being less described in the classical folklore, these could be the deities honored more in day-to-day life as the actual rulers of the household fortune and therefore of more influence. Eliade suggests that such deities could be the ones honored more usually than the higher gods, who were invoked only in case of greater necessity or some emergency.
Karta	Latvian	Latvian	The goddess of fate and destiny, similar to Laima and Dekla. Much less mentioned in the song texts (just 17 texts in Latvju Dainas), still used to build the "three fates" concept. May be of local origin, known mostly in just some western districts of Latvia.
Meness	Latvian	Latvian	The Moon. In a number of texts - protector of travelers and soldiers, probably as the source of light at night. In Latvian tradition - masculine, opposed to many other Indo-European mythologies, although there are linguistic data (G. F. Stender. Neue vollstaendige Lettische Grammatik. - Braunschweig 1761; J. Lange. Vollstaendiger lettisch-deutsches Lexicon. - 1773.) supposedly proving the feminine aspect of Meness. Meness ("moon") is one of the suitors of the sun goddess Saule or her daughters, Saules meitas. He appears in several mythological motifs: he counts the stars, and finds out that Auseklis is missing; he is in hostile relations with the Sun because he stole Auseklis' bride. He also appears as a counterpart of Saule, the one who shines at night. Although Meness is generally masculine in modern language, still in a number of variants a feminine form appears.
Meza Virs	Latvian	Latvian	The Latvian god of forests. Rather obscure and little used. Mentioned by Paul Einhorn, may be a substitute for the word "wolf" - vilks used to avoid invoking the beast.
Ragana	Latvian	Latvian	Ragana ("witch") is a seeress who reveals the future and knows how to control supernatural powers. Later she is degraded to a witch bringing misfortune to humans and animals, very likely by Christian diabolization. At the same time the semantic attitude in the word is not entirely negative. Etymology comes from redzet - 'to see'.
Saule	Latvian	Latvian	Saule ("the sun") is the most powerful of Latvian heavenly goddesses. She is the goddess of the sun and of fertility, the patroness of all unfortunate people, especially orphans (as the only one to substitute the mother, to warm the child; mother is compared to Saule speaking of kindness, and bride as speaking of beauty). She is the mother of Saules meitas or meita (plural or singular). She is said to live on the top of the heavenly mountain (some model of world), where she rides during the day in her chariot. At night she sails with her boat on the world sea. The motif of permanent motion is apparent in this image, as well as the idea of the sun shining somewhere else during the night. Of course, the diachronic aspect is to be taken into account. In several cases she appears as the ruler in heaven, especially in relations with Meness.

Vadatajs	Latvian	Latvian	Demons who are responsible for making people lose their way in forests. They also send a traveler in the wrong direction on crossroads, so that this person's soul loses its way as well. The Vadatajs ("leading to nowhere") often assume the shape of an animal, but also that of a human being. They belong to the same lower level of deities as Dievini, Pukis and Ragana.
Velns	Latvian	Latvian	Velns ("devil") is an extremely contradictory personage. In folksong texts the word is mentioned mostly in idioms and exclamations (i.e., what the hell/devil...), but also the mother of a bridegroom or husband is called Velna mate "Devil's mother", displaying complete demythologization. In general Latvian devil as the evil spirit appears to be a result of Christian diazotization.
Vilkacis	Latvian	Latvian	Vilkacis (to be translated literally as "wolf's eyes"; 'werewolf') is usually a malicious creature; a scary being people can turn into. There are particular ways how the people with this curse turn into the wolves and then get their human appearance back. There are particular places, where this is said to have happened. Although mostly malevolent, on occasion it would bring treasures. It belongs to the same lower level of mythological beings as Dievini, Ragana, Pukis and Vadatajs. It is not clear whether Vilkacis it is human flesh or just the soul that transforms, as their are accounts of moving an apparently asleep person whose soul is out "running as a werewolf", after what the person turns out to be dead, as the soul couldn't enter the flesh to return.
Ah Chembekur	Maya	Maya	A Mayan god of the "highest of the seven heavens, ... which is in complete darkness." The Lacandon, Mexico and Guatemala.
Ah Chuy Kak	Maya	Maya	A Mayan war god, known as the Fire Destroyer.
Ah Hulneb	Maya	Maya	The Mayan god of war.
Ahau Kin	Maya	Maya	"Lord of the Sun Face". The Mayan sun god, Ahau-Kin possessed both daytime and nocturnal aspects. In his daytime manifestation, the sun god was often depicted with some jaguar features. However, between sunset and sunrise he actually became the Jaguar god, the Lord of the underworld, as he travelled from west to east through the lower regions of the world.
Ahulane	Maya	Maya	A Mayan war god, called The Archer. His shrine was located on the island of Cozumel.
Bacabs	Maya	Maya	In Mayan mythology, a group of four protective deities, the sons of Itzamna and Ixchel. They are giants who uphold the sky at its cardinal points. The Bacabs are: Cauac, Ix, Kan, and Mulac.
Bitol	Maya	Maya	A Mayan sky god, one of the seven gods who created the world and the humans.
Cabaguil	Maya	Maya	One of the seven Maya gods who assisted in the creation of the world and of mortals. Referred to as Heart of the Sky.
Cabrakan	Maya	Maya	The Mayan god of earthquakes and mountains. Son of the giant Vucub Caquix and Chimalmat. His brother is Zipacna.
Cakulha	Maya	Maya	Subordinate to Yaluk, and ruler of the lesser lightning bolts.
Camulatz	Maya	Maya	The Mayan bird who tore off the heads of the first men who Hurakan destroyed in a flood.

Chirakan	Maya	Maya	The Maya goddess who was brought to the world when four of the gods who created the world split themselves up and became four additional beings.
Ekchuah	Maya	Maya	The Mayan fierce and violent god of war, associated with fallen warriors. He is also the patron of merchants and hence was portrayed carrying a sack of merchandise on his back. He is represented as a black man with a black-rimmed eye, a hanging lower lip and a scorpion tail. Ekchuah is the so-called 'God M'. His name means "black war chief".
Gucumatz	Maya	Maya	The Quiché Maya serpent god. He brought mankind civilization and taught them the art of agriculture.
Hunab Ku	Maya	Maya	The supreme god and creator of the Maya. He is the head of the Mayan pantheon and called 'god of the gods'. Hunab Ku rebuilt the world after three deluges, which poured from the mouth of a sky serpent. The first world he created was inhabited by dwarfs, the builders of the cities. The second world was inhabited by the Dzolob, 'the offenders', an obscure race. The third and final world Hunab Ku created for the Maya themselves (who are destined to be overcome by a fourth flood). The god Itzamna is his son. He is similar to the Aztec Ometeotl.
Hurakan	Maya	Maya	Hurakan is the ancient Mayan god of wind and storm. He visits the anger of the gods upon humanity by bringing about the Flood. He is a creator god who according to legend dwelt in the mists hanging over the primeval flood, in the form of the wind, ceaselessly repeating the word "earth" until the solid world rose from the seas. When the gods became angry with the first human beings, Hurukan unleashed the deluge which destroyed them. From his name the word 'hurricane' is derived. Hurakan means "one-legged".
Itzamna	Maya	Maya	The founder of the Maya culture. He brought his people maize and cacao and taught them script, healing, and the use of calendars. As the bringer of culture he became the state-god of the Mayan empire. As the moon-god he rules over the night. Itzamna is also called 'God D' and bears the title of 'lord of knowledge'. He is a son of Hunab Ku and with Ixchel he is the father of the Bacabs. His attributes are the snake and the mussel.
Ixtab	Maya	Maya	Ixtab is the Maya goddess of the noose and the gallows. She is also the protector of those who committed suicide. It was believed that those who committed suicide or died by hanging, together with slain warriors, sacrificial victims, priests, and woman who died in childbirth, went straight to eternal rest in paradise. Ixtab gathered them and brought them there.
Kianto	Maya	Maya	The Lacandon Maya god of foreigners and diseases.
Mahucutah	Maya	Maya	"The Distinguished Name". The third Man created by Hurakan from white and yellow maize paste, after he flooded the world.
Mitnal	Maya	Maya	The Mayan realm of the dead. It is the ninth and lowest level of the underworld; a place of eternal cold and darkness. This is where the souls of those who lived a bad life are sent to. The ruler of Mitnal is the god Hunhau.
Mulac	Maya	Maya	A Mayan giant, one of the Bacabs. Mulac stands in the north. His color is white.

Nacon	Maya	Maya	Nacon was the Mayan god of war.
Tlacolotl	Maya	Maya	The Mayan god of evil.
Tzakol	Maya	Maya	A Mayan sky god.
Voltan	Maya	Maya	A Mayan god of the earth.
Xaman Ek	Maya	Maya	The snub-nosed Mayan god of the North Star. He is the protector and guide of merchants and traders. On altars erected on roadsides offerings were made to him.
Yaluk	Maya	Maya	In Mayan myth, the chief of the lightning gods.
Zipacna	Maya	Maya	Zipacna was a great giant in Mayan mythology, written about in the Popul Vuh, a compilation of Mayan myths and legends. He was brother of Cabrakan and son of Vucub Caquix, the Great Macaw. These three were considered by the gods to be the most arrogant of all at that time. They therefore dispatched the hero twins, Hun-Apu and Ixbalanque to slay them. These two boys were the undoing of this great giant. The creation of the Pleiades star cluster is also attributed to Zipacna.
Agurzil	Mediterranean	Berber	Berber god of war, represented by a head of bull by the Luwata nomads.
Ammon	Mediterranean	Berber	Oracle god
Sinifer	Mediterranean	Berber	God of war among the Luwata
Warsisima	Mediterranean	Berber	Without name
Triton	Mediterranean	Greek	Son of god of the deep.
Mextli	Mesoamerican	Aztec	A god of war and storms
Mictlan	Mesoamerican	Aztec	The underworld
Nahual	Mesoamerican	Aztec	A shapeshifting sorcerer or witch
Tlalocan	Mesoamerican	Aztec	First paradise
Tzompantli	Mesoamerican	Aztec	Wooden rack or palisade documented in several Mesoamerican civilizations, which was used for the public display of human skulls, typically those of war captives or other sacrificial victims.
Xocotl	Mesoamerican	Aztec	Star god associated with fire
Amurru	Mesopotamian	Akkadian	An Akkadian mountain god and a god of nomads. He is equated with the Sumerian god Martu. His consort is Beletseri.
Anunnaku	Mesopotamian	Akkadian	The Akkadian name for a group of gods of the underworld. They function as judges in the realm of the dead. Their counterparts are the Igigi (although in some texts the positions are reversed). The Anunnaku show many similarities with the Sumerian Anunna. The Anunnaku are the offspring of Anu.
Beletseri	Mesopotamian	Akkadian	An Akkadian goddess and 'clerk' of the underworld. She holds the title of 'Queen of the Desert' and is the consort of Amurru, the god of nomads.

Ellil	Mesopotamian	Akkadian	The Akkadian god of earth and wind. He is the son of Ansar and Kisar, the primordial deities, and the father of the moon god Sin.
Etemmu	Mesopotamian	Akkadian	The Akkadian name for the soul of a dead person who was not buried. This spirit will wander the earth eternally and can seriously harm people. In the Sumerian tradition it is called Gidim.
Lamastu	Mesopotamian	Akkadian	An Akkadian demoness who causes puerperal fever and childhood diseases. Lamastu is portrayed with bare breasts on which a dog and a pig feed themselves. She is equivalent to the Sumerian Dimme.
Adrammelech	Mesopotamian	Babylonian	A Babylonian deity to whom infants were burnt in sacrifice (II Kings xvii, 31). He is possibly the sun god worshipped at Sippar (Sepharvaim)
Aja	Mesopotamian	Babylonian	The Babylonian dawn goddess and consort of the sun god.
Arazu	Mesopotamian	Babylonian	The Babylonian god of completed construction.
Belit Sheri	Mesopotamian	Babylonian	Babylonian scribe of the underworld who kept the records of human activities so she could advise the queen of the dead on their final judgement.
Damkina	Mesopotamian	Babylonian	An ancient Sumero-Babylonian goddess, consort of Enki, ruler of Apsu at Eridu.
Erra	Mesopotamian	Babylonian	The Babylonian god of war, death, and other disasters.
Kaksisa	Mesopotamian	Babylonian	A Babylonian star-god (Sirius).
Kusag	Mesopotamian	Babylonian	The patron-god of priests in ancient Babylonia. He is the god who is the high priest of the gods.
Mammetu	Mesopotamian	Babylonian	The Babylonian goddess of fate and destiny.
Marduk	Mesopotamian	Babylonian	Literally, "bull calf of the sun". The son of Ea, and leader of the gods. He was a fertility god, but originally a god of thunderstorms. His consort was Sarpanitu
Ninazu	Mesopotamian	Babylonian	The Babylonian god of magic incantations
Rimmon	Mesopotamian	Babylonian	The Babylonian god who presided over storms. In the Old Testament, a name for the ancient Near Eastern storm-god Hadad. Milton identifies him with one of the fallen angels.
Tiamat	Mesopotamian	Babylonian	In Babylonian myths, Tiamat is a huge, bloated female dragon that personifies the saltwater ocean, the water of Chaos. She is also the primordial mother of all that exists, including the gods themselves. Her consort is Apsu, the personification of the freshwater abyss that lies beneath the Earth. From their union, saltwater with freshwater, the first pair of gods were born. They are Lachmu and Lachamu, parents of Ansar and Kisar, grandparents of Anu and Ea.
Usma	Mesopotamian	Babylonian	The two-faced attendant of the Babylonian god Ea.
Zakar	Mesopotamian	Babylonian	The Babylonian god of dreams, which were messages from the gods.
Alauwaimis	Mesopotamian	Mesopotamian	Properly propitiated with ritual, libation, and goat sacrifice, this demon drives away evil sickness.

Alu	Mesopotamian	Mesopotamian	A Mesopotamian demon with canine features. He was sometimes portrayed without legs, ears, or mouth. Alu preferred silence and darkness.
Anatu	Mesopotamian	Mesopotamian	Mesopotamian goddess, ruler of the earth and queen of the sky
Anunitu	Mesopotamian	Mesopotamian	An early Babylonian goddess of the moon who was symbolized by a disk with eight rays. She was later merged with Ishtar.
Belili	Mesopotamian	Mesopotamian	A Mesopotamian goddess, probably a denizen of the underworld. She is the sister of Dumuzi.
Enbilulu	Mesopotamian	Mesopotamian	Enbilulu, Mesopotamian (Sumerian and Babylonian-Akkadian), was a river god.
Irkalla	Mesopotamian	Mesopotamian	Another name for Ereshkigal, the Queen of the underworld.
Isara	Mesopotamian	Mesopotamian	The Syro-Mesopotamian goddess of the oath, and 'queen of judgement and offer rites'. The Hittites called 'queen of the mountains'.
Magilum	Mesopotamian	Mesopotamian	The boat of the dead in Mesopotamian mythology.
Pazuzu	Mesopotamian	Mesopotamian	A winged demon, feared by the people of ancient Mesopotamia. It is a creature with a deformed head, the wings of an eagle, the sharp claws of a lion on its hands and feet, and the tail of a scorpion.
Utukku	Mesopotamian	Mesopotamian	"Demon." A malevolent spirit most often associated with illness.
Akkan	Mesopotamian	Saami	The Akkan are a quadrinity of Saami Goddesses who oversee conception, birth and destiny. They are Madderakka, Sarakka, Juksakka and Ugsakka.
An	Mesopotamian	Sumerian	The Sumerian god of heaven, son of Nammu, father of Enlil, and spouse of Ki.
Asalluhi	Mesopotamian	Sumerian	A Sumerian god who assisted in the ritual of exorcism. He is the son of Enki to whom he reports the evil deeds of the demons.
Ashnan	Mesopotamian	Sumerian	The Sumerian goddess of grain, daughter of Enlil. She was assigned to the fertile land of Sumer by Enki. She is a powerful deity, supporting the people.
Baba	Mesopotamian	Sumerian	The Sumerian tutelary goddess of the city of Lagash, some 70 kilometers north of Ur, and patroness of the king. She is also a mother goddess and a goddess of healing. Baba is the daughter of the sky god An and consort of the fertility god Ningirsu. People often called her 'mother Baba', and she was identified with the goddess Gula.
Basmu	Mesopotamian	Sumerian	A giant snake forty cubits long, with several tongues and jaws. The symbol of the Sumerian god Nin-gishzida.
Dilmun	Mesopotamian	Sumerian	The Sumerian paradise, perhaps the Persian Gulf, sometimes described as 'the place where the sun rises' and 'the Land of the Living'.

Dumuzi	Mesopotamian	Sumerian	The Sumerian form of Tammuz. A god of vegetation and fertility, and also of the underworld. He is called 'the Shepherd' and 'lord of the sheepfolds'. As the companion of Nigizzida 'to all eternity' he stands at the gate of heaven. In the Sumerian Descent of Inanna he is the husband of the goddess Inanna, the Sumerian counterpart of Ishtar. According to the Sumerian King-List Gilgamesh was descended from 'Dumuzi a shepherd'.
Dumuzi	Mesopotamian	Sumerian	The Sumerian form of Tammuz. A god of vegetation and fertility, and also of the underworld. He is called 'the Shepherd' and 'lord of the sheepfolds'.
Dumuziabzu	Mesopotamian	Sumerian	"True child of Abzu." A Sumerian goddess, one of Enki's group. Her main function was that of a tutelary goddess of the town of Kinirsa.
Ebeh	Mesopotamian	Sumerian	The mountain god of the Sumerians, which Inanna overcame.
Enki	Mesopotamian	Sumerian	The Sumerian high god of water and intellect, creation, wisdom and medicine who could restore the dead to life. He was the source of all secret and magical knowledge of life and immortality.
Enkimdu	Mesopotamian	Sumerian	The Sumerian god of farmers, landowners and grain growers.
Enlil	Mesopotamian	Sumerian	In ancient Sumero-Babylonian myth, Enlil ("lord wind") is the god of air, wind and storms.
Enmesarra	Mesopotamian	Sumerian	The Sumerian god of the underworld. He is "lord of all mes" (the powers on which civilization and society are based on, the divine laws). His wife is Ninmesarra, "mistress of all humans".
Ereshkigal	Mesopotamian	Sumerian	The Sumerian and Akkadian goddess of the underworld, sister of the sky goddess Ishtar.
Gatumdu	Mesopotamian	Sumerian	A Sumerian goddess, daughter of An. She was the local mother-goddess of the city-state of Lagas.
Gilgamesh	Mesopotamian	Sumerian	The great hero of Sumerian and Babylonian epic poetry. He is the precursor of Heracles and other folk heroes.
Inanna	Mesopotamian	Sumerian	Inanna is the most important goddess of the Sumerian pantheon in ancient Mesopotamia. She is a goddess of love, fertility, and war.
Ishtar	Mesopotamian	Sumerian	Ishtar was the ancient Sumero-Babylonian goddess of love and fertility.
Namtar	Mesopotamian	Sumerian	A minor god of the underworld in Sumerian mythology, Namtar was regarded as the bringer of disease and pestilence.
Nergal	Mesopotamian	Sumerian	Nergal is an ancient Sumero-Babylonian deity and the god of the netherworld, where he rules with his consort Ereshkigal.
Ningirsu	Mesopotamian	Sumerian	At Sumero-Babylonian god of rain, irrigation, and fertility; probably an earlier form on Ninurta.
Ninkarrak	Mesopotamian	Sumerian	The Babylonian and Sumerian goddess of healing who nursed sick humans.
Ninkasi	Mesopotamian	Sumerian	A Sumerian goddess of intoxicating drink. Every day she prepares beer for the other gods.
Sataran	Mesopotamian	Sumerian	The patron god of the Sumerian city Der in ancient Mesopotamia. He is a divine judge and healer. In the latter capacity the snake god Nirah is his messenger.
Shamash	Mesopotamian	Sumerian	The sun. For the Sumerians he was principally the judge and law-giver with some fertility attributes.

Sibzianna	Mesopotamian	Sumerian	A Sumerian star-god; Orion.
Ziusudra	Mesopotamian	Sumerian	"He saw life". The hero of a Sumerian poem of the Deluge. He is again mentioned in a third-century BCE story by a Greek-speaking priest of Babylon named Berossus, although here the hero's name is written as Xisuthros or Sisuthros.
Agasaya	Middle East	Akkadian	War goddess who was merged into Ishtar in her identity as warrior of the sky.
Anshur	Middle East	Akkadian	Means "sky pivot" or "sky axle", is a sky god.
Gerra	Middle East	Akkadian	God of fire
Ishara	Middle East	Akkadian	Word for "treaty, binding promise", also personified as a goddess of the oath.
Ishum	Middle East	Akkadian	God of fire and, according to texts, led the gods in war as a herald but was nonetheless generally regarded as benevolent.
Kishar	Middle East	Akkadian	Kishar represents the earth as a counterpart to Anshar, the sky, and can be seen as an earth mother goddess.
Lahamu	Middle East	Akkadian	Lahamu is sometimes seen as a serpent, and sometimes as a woman with a red sash and six curls on her head.
Lakhmu	Middle East	Akkadian	Sometimes depicted as a snake. meant "the muddy one" and it was a title given to the gatekeeper of the Abzu temple of Enki at Eridu.
Marduk	Middle East	Akkadian	God connected with water, vegetation, judgement, and magic.
Nanaja	Middle East	Akkadian	Goddess of war and sex
Ninegal	Middle East	Akkadian	God, the patron deity of smiths.
Ukur	Middle East	Akkadian	God of the underworld.
Abgal	Middle East	Arabian	Pre-Islamic north Arabian god, known from the Palmyrian desert regions as a tutelary god of Bedouins and camel drivers.
Aglibol	Middle East	Arabian	Lunar deity in the ancient Syrian city of Palmyra. His name means "Calf of Bel"
Atargatis	Middle East	Arabian	Syrian deity, "the great mistress of the North Syrian lands"
Manat	Middle East	Arabian	One of the three chief goddesses of Mecca.
Nergal	Middle East	Arabian	Nergal actually seems to be in part a solar deity, sometimes identified with Shamash, but only a representative of a certain phase of the sun.
Nusku	Middle East	Assyrian	Light and fire-god
Tiamat	Middle East	Babylonian	The sea, personified as a goddess, and a monstrous embodiment of primordial chaos.
Anat	Middle East	Canaanite	Virgin goddess of War and Strife
Asherah	Middle East	Canaanite	Walker of the sea, Mother Goddess
Dagon	Middle East	Canaanite	God of crop fertility
El	Middle East	Canaanite	Supreme god
Eshmun	Middle East	Canaanite	God of healing
Kathirat	Middle East	Canaanite	Goddesses of marriage and pregnancy
Kothar	Middle East	Canaanite	The skilled, god of craftsmanship
Lotan	Middle East	Canaanite	Serpent ally of evil
Melqart	Middle East	Canaanite	King of the city, the underworld and cycle of vegetation in Tyre
Moloch	Middle East	Canaanite	King of child sacrifices
Mot	Middle East	Canaanite	God of Death
Qadeshtu	Middle East	Canaanite	Holy One, Goddess of Love
Resheph	Middle East	Canaanite	God of Plague and healing
Shemesh	Middle East	Canaanite	Sun God

Tehwom	Middle East	Canaanite	Goddess of the "Deeps"
Yarikh	Middle East	Canaanite	God of the moon, lover of Nikkal
Amonet	Middle East	Egyptian	Amun/Amunet originally were the aspects of the primordial concept of air.
Amun	Middle East	Egyptian	Gradually, as god of air, he came to be associated with the breath of life.
Anubis	Middle East	Egyptian	Anubis takes various titles in connection with his funerary role, such as He who is upon his mountain, which underscores his importance as a protector of the deceased and their tombs
Atum	Middle East	Egyptian	His name is thought to be derived from the word 'tem' which means to complete or finish.
Bakha	Middle East	Egyptian	The manifestation of the a deification of Ka (power/life-force) of the war god Menthu
Chonsu	Middle East	Egyptian	Ancient lunar deity
Chonsu	Middle East	Egyptian	Travels across the night sky, for it means The Wanderer, and also had the titles Embracer, Pathfinder, and Defender
Hathor	Middle East	Egyptian	Hathor was an ancient goddess, and was worshipped as a cow-deity
Hedetet	Middle East	Egyptian	A scorpion-goddess
Heka	Middle East	Egyptian	The deification of magic, his name being the Egyptian word for magic.
Heryshaf	Middle East	Egyptian	One of his titles was "Ruler of the Riverbanks."
Horus	Middle East	Egyptian	His name is believed to mean "the high," "the far-off," [4] "he who is above," or "that which is above"[5] and his earliest connections are to the sky and kingship
Imset	Middle East	Egyptian	Funerary deity, one of the Four sons of Horus
Khepera	Middle East	Egyptian	Associated with the dung beetle (kheper), whose behavior of maintaining spherical balls of dung represents the forces which move the sun.
Khnum	Middle East	Egyptian	Originally the god of the source of the Nile River. He was thought to be the creator of the bodies of human children
Menthu	Middle East	Egyptian	Falcon-god, of war.
Meret	Middle East	Egyptian	Meret was usually depicted with an offering bowl, as she was seen, being his wife, as the symbolic recipient of his generosity.
Naunet	Middle East	Egyptian	The female deity associated with the primordial watery abyss, the female aspect of the deity, represented as a snake or snake-headed woman.
Nehebkau	Middle East	Egyptian	Since these aspects of the soul were said to bind after death, Nehebkau was said to have guarded the entrance to Duat, the underworld.
Nephthys	Middle East	Egyptian	Known in a wide spectrum of ancient Egyptian temple theologies and cosmologies as "The Useful Goddess" or the "Excellent Goddess"
Pakhet	Middle East	Egyptian	Lioness war deities
Ptah	Middle East	Egyptian	Ptah who called the world into being, having dreamt creation in his heart, and speaking it, his name meaning opener.
Satis	Middle East	Egyptian	Goddess. Deification of the floods of the Nile River
Sobek	Middle East	Egyptian	Deification of crocodiles
Tenenit	Middle East	Egyptian	Goddess of beer.
Thoth	Middle East	Egyptian	Thoth served as a mediating power, especially between good and evil, making sure neither had a decisive victory over the other.[

Unut	Middle East	Egyptian	She had the form of a snake and was called "The swift one".
Azrael	Middle East	Islam	The angel of death
Jibril	Middle East	Islam	Islam version the archangel Gabriel
Jinn	Middle East	Islam	Creatures of fire; along with angels and humans, one of the three intelligent beings created by God
Shaitan	Middle East	Islam	Devil
Ashima	Middle East	Semetic	Goddess of fate
Anu	Middle East	Sumerian	A sky-god, the god of heaven, lord of constellations, king of gods, spirits and demons, and dwelt in the highest heavenly regions.
Apkallu	Middle East	Sumerian	Seven spirits in total, they are protective spirits and are represented as mermen, part man, part fish
Apsu	Middle East	Sumerian	The name for the mythological underground freshwater ocean
Ashnan	Middle East	Sumerian	The goddess of grain in Mesopotamia.
Damu	Middle East	Sumerian	God of vegetation and rebirth
Dazimua	Middle East	Sumerian	A goddess in Sumerian mythology, one of the eight deities born to relieve the illness of Enki
Dzakar	Middle East	Sumerian	Messenger of the god Sin
Emesh	Middle East	Sumerian	God of vegetation.
Endursaga	Middle East	Sumerian	Herald god in the Sumerian mythology. He leads the pantheon, particularly in times of conflict.
Enki	Middle East	Sumerian	Deity of crafts
Enkimdu	Middle East	Sumerian	God of farming, in charge of canals and ditches
Enten	Middle East	Sumerian	A guardian of farmers
Gatumdag	Middle East	Sumerian	Fertility goddess in Sumerian mythology.
Hanbi	Middle East	Sumerian	A god of evil, lord of all evil spirits
Hendursaga	Middle East	Sumerian	God of law
Inanna	Middle East	Sumerian	Goddess of sexual love, fertility, and warfare.
Istaran	Middle East	Sumerian	God. The beast and symbol of Ištaran, as frequently represented on kudurrus, is a snake.
Ki	Middle East	Sumerian	Goddess and personification of the earth and underworld.
Kulla	Middle East	Sumerian	God of builders. He is responsible for the creation of bricks, and as a Babylonian god, restores temples.
Mammetun	Middle East	Sumerian	Goddess of fate.
Martu	Middle East	Sumerian	Sometimes identified as a storm god.
Mushdamma	Middle East	Sumerian	God of buildings and foundations.
Namma	Middle East	Sumerian	Creation goddess.
Nanshe	Middle East	Sumerian	She was a goddess of social justice, prophecy, fertility and fishing.
Ninazu	Middle East	Sumerian	A god of the underworld, and of healing.
Ningikuga	Middle East	Sumerian	A goddess of reeds and marshes.
Ningishzida	Middle East	Sumerian	Underworld god. Patron of medicine, and may also be considered a God of nature, as his name in Sumerian means "lord of the good tree".
Ninkasi	Middle East	Sumerian	Ancient Sumerian matron goddess of beer.
Ninmena	Middle East	Sumerian	Mother goddess
Ninshubur	Middle East	Sumerian	Her name can be translated as 'Queen of the East', and she was said to be a messenger and traveller for the other gods.
Ninurta	Middle East	Sumerian	He is sometimes seen as a solar deity.
Shara	Middle East	Sumerian	Minor god of war
Sirara	Middle East	Sumerian	She is given charge over the waters of the Gulf.

Sirtir	Middle East	Sumerian	Goddess of sheep, and is known from inscriptions and passing comments in texts.
Sumugan	Middle East	Sumerian	A god of the river plains.
Urash	Middle East	Sumerian	Goddess of earth, and one of the consorts of the sky god An.
Utu	Middle East	Sumerian	God of the sun and of justice, and the implementation of law.
Polaris	NA	NA	Star
Bmola	Native American	Abenaki	Bmola, known as Wind Bird, is a giant avian character who stirs up cold weather and storms.
Azeban	Native American	Abenaki	A lower level trickster figure, Racoon deceives animals and other beings for food or other services.
Kee Zos En	Native American	Abenaki	The solar deity of the Abenaki. He is an eagle who opens his wings to create the day, and closes them to create the night. Kee-zos-en is a being from the so-called Ancient Age.
Pomola	Native American	Abenaki	A bird-spirit / night-spirit in Abenaki myth who causes cold weather. It allegedly lived on Mt. Katahdin, the highest mountain in Maine, and resented mortals intruding from below. Hence, the mountain was off limit to all peoples.
Mayochina	Native American	Acoma	The spirit of the summer in the belief of the Acoma.
Moritama	Native American	Acoma	The Acoma spirit of spring. Moritama was believed to chase away the spirit of winter.
Pishumi	Native American	Acoma	The Acoma spirit of disease, decay, and ultimately death.
Tsichtinako	Native American	Acoma	The female spirit of the Acoma Indian creation myth.
Agugux	Native American	Aleuts	The benevolent supreme deity and creator god of the Aleuts (Alaska).
Chibiabos	Native American	Algonquin	The sky and wolf-spirit of the Algonquin. Chibiabos is the lord of the realm of the spirits. He is a brother of the Great Hare Manabozho.
Nokomis	Native American	Algonquin	"Grandmother". The earth goddess of the Algonquin. She fed all living things; plants, animals, and people.
Black Hactcin	Native American	Apache	The most powerful of the Hactcin, the only beings of the beginnings when nothing existed—yet they possessed all necessary for the creation of the universes and all pertaining to it. They lived in the underworld where Black Hactcin created the original animal and bird from which all others derived, mankind, the sun and the moon.
Anerneq	Native American	Arctic	The breath, spirit, soul; separated from the body after death to go to the underworld. Distinct from Tarneq (taren-raq) the visible semblance of the living and sometimes a "helping spirit".
Nishanu	Native American	Arikara	The great sky god of the Arikara tribe.
Mekala	Native American	Aymara	A terrifying female spirit whom the Aymara Indians accuse of lying waste their fields and of killing their herds.
Aisoyimstan	Native American	Blackfeet	The "cold maker" of Blackfeet mythology. He freezes the earth or blankets it with snow. Aisoyimstan is portrayed as a man, white in color, with white hair, dresses in white clothes, and riding a white horse.
Apikunni	Native American	Blackfoot	The bringer of tobacco and accountable for the first killing in war by slaying an enemy with an aspen stick.

Chareya	Native American	Cahrocs	The beneficent sky god who created the earth and all living beings. The Cahrocs, California.
Wiyot	Native American	California	Wiyot was the creator god of certain California Indians. He supposedly fathered a race that existed before humans. At Wiyot's funeral, Coyote jumped onto the pyre and tore off a piece of Wiyot's flesh, eating it.
Sint Holo	Native American	Cherokee	Sint Holo is an invisible, great horned serpent, having spiritual and cultural significance among the Cherokee, Chickasaw, Choctaw and adjacent tribes. This "snake" might reveal its presence to any male youth who had demonstrated a marked degree of wisdom or intelligence beyond his peers. According to certain but vague accounts, Sequoya, regarded as the primary inventor and developer of the Cherokee written language, "must have seen Sint Holo, the horned reptile" in order to create the alphabet for the Cherokee.
Utsanati	Native American	Cherokee	"Rattlesnake." A Cherokee animal-spirit who is regarded as a helper of mankind, despite the dangerous nature of the animal itself.
Huitaca	Native American	Chibcha	The beautiful, amoral goddess of licentiousness and drunkenness in the mythology of the Chibcha. In some stories she pursued Nemterequeteba but he turned her into either an owl or the Moon. In other stories, however, her transformation is attributed to Bochica. She is occasionally identified with the moon-goddess Chiá and is, in these instances, the wife of Bochica.
Ababinili	Native American	Chickasaw	Ababinili is the spirit of fire as distinct from that of the Sun.
Ikanam	Native American	Chinook	The creator of the Chinook of the Lower Columbia River region of Oregon and Washington.
Mondamin	Native American	Chippewa	The Chippewa corn-spirit who is, contrary to other Native American peoples, thought of as a young man. He was sent from the sky but was killed by a mortal and buried. From his grave sprang the maize plant, the first one on the Earth, and a sign of his divine nature.
Lawalawa	Native American	Coos	Lawalawa, possibly translated as "Noisy ones", are diminutive creatures who are only visible at night. They hurl rocks at peoples houses to raise a ruckus and wrestle any human they encounter. They are identified by the tracks they leave near creeks and streams.
Swaixwe	Native American	Cowicha	In Cowicha myth, a sky-spirit who descended from heaven to live in terrestrial lakes. He appears in the Swaikhway ritual in which a boy dives into a lake and discovers a spirit living there.
Alektca	Native American	Creek	Medicine people who are also knowledgeable about the secrets of war.
Ibofanga	Native American	Creek	"The One Sitting Above". Another name of Hisagita-imisi.
Koti	Native American	Creek	The water-frog of the Creek, regarded as a helpful and benevolent spirit.
Nunne Chaha	Native American	Creek	Nunne Chaha was a great hill, the first solid earth to arise from the primeval waters according to Muskogean (Creek) tradition. On the peak of the hill was the house of Esaugetuh Emissie, who created the first humans from the clay on Nunne Chaha.
Awakkule	Native American	Crow	An impish dwarf people who are regarded as helping spirits but also known to play pranks on the unsuspecting.

Mannegishi	Native American	Crow	The mannegishi (according to the mythology of the Crow tribe), were human-like things except that they had no hair, they had large eyes and head, with the rest of their bodies being quite small. They supposedly played tricks on humans. Some people claimed to see mannegishi-like forms near Dover, Delaware, and they were dubbed "Dover Demons."
Skani	Native American	Dakota	The sky and creator god of the Dakota Indians (Sioux; Midwest) who created the world according to the number four. He is the judge of the gods and the souls of humans.
Untunktahe	Native American	Dakota	The water-spirit of the Dakota.
Wakanda	Native American	Dakota	The omnipresent, invisible life-force of the Dakota Indians. It is also the personification of the Dakota Creator. Wakanda is the Omaha variant of Wakan Tanka, and can be compared with the manitou of the Algonquin, and the oki of the Iroquois. Among the Lakota, he is Wakonda, "the power above".
Waukheon	Native American	Dakota	Waukheon ("the Thunderbird") is the god of the thundercloud among the Dakota Indians. He is constantly fighting with the water-god, his opponent.
Nagi Tanka	Native American	Daokta	Nagi Tanka, most often accepted to be translated as Great Spirit or Great Mystery, is one of the other names for the Creator. Also known as Taku Skanskan.
Adlivun	Native American	Eskimo	The Adlivun are in Eskimo myth (Canada and Arctic) "Those Beneath Us" or those in the underworld or the Underworld itself. It is the home of Sedna, goddess of the sea.
Akhlut	Native American	Eskimo	In Eskimo myth (Bering Strait, Alaska, Arctic), a meta-morphic killer whale that transforms into a wolf on land, known by the wolf's tracks to and from the sea.
Asiaq	Native American	Eskimo	An Eskimo female weather deity. She is of human parentage. The Angakoq (shaman) invokes her to provide good weather. She is occasionally regarded as a male deity.
Ataksak	Native American	Eskimo	A sky god and god of joy who always responds to the invocation of the shaman. Eskimo, Baffin Land.
Aumanil	Native American	Eskimo	A good spirit of the Eskimo.
Hlam Shua	Native American	Eskimo	The highest deity of the Eskimo. Kodiak Island, Alaska.
Igaluk	Native American	Eskimo	The Eskimo supreme god and god of the moon. He is associated with natural phenomena, animals, and sea animals
Inua	Native American	Eskimo	Inua is an Inuit Eskimo concept of the spirit which resides in people, animals and geographic features, such as lakes mountains et cetera. Inuas are metamorphic and can change shapes and are often represented as animorphic and anthropomorphic interchangeably. Sometimes a transformer character in mythology.
Nerrivik	Native American	Eskimo	An Eskimo sea-goddess who is regarded as the mother of all sea creatures. She was invoked by hunters and fishermen invoked for success in their trades.

Snallygaster	Native American	Folklore	Snallygaster is an "oicotype" from the Frederick County region of Maryland, USA. Most likely corrupted German "schnell geiste", a Pennsylvania Dutch term meaning "quick spirit" often associated with those draughts that slam doors, topple over lightweight objects, or scatter papers.
Kaiti	Native American	Haida	The bear god of the Haida Indians, who married the Volcano Woman, Dzalarhons.
Lagua	Native American	Haida	A supernatural being who spoke through a Haida shaman who had captured Lagua by clenching his teeth. Lagua figures in the discovery of iron, ushering the Haida into the Native American Iron Age.
Ahul	Native American	Hopi	The sun-god is also the sky-god, as well as god of germs and of the afterworld. The Hopi, Arizona.
Huruing Wuhti	Native American	Hopi	The primordial women of the east and the west between whom the Sun would daily make its journey. Together they created the Earth and all its inhabitants, including mankind.
Sio Calako	Native American	Hopi	A mythical giant of the Hopi. There is nothing known about him but it is possible that he was rain-spirit due to the similarity of his name and that of Sio Humis.
Sio Humis	Native American	Hopi	The name of a Hopi rain-spirit. There may be a connection between him and the mythical giant Sio Calako.
Taiowa	Native American	Hopi	Taiowa is the creator god in the myths of the Hopi Indians of Arizona. He created Sotuknang and told him to make the universe. So Sotuknang made Topela, the first world, with land, water, and air. Inside it he made Koyangwuti (spider woman), who helped him by creating Poqanghoya and Palongawhoya, twins. They made the earth with rivers, seas, and mountains, and kept things in order. Koyangwuti made all living things, men last of all. But the men became disobedient, so Sotuknang was forced to destroy the world. The good men were saved underground.
Tokpela	Native American	Hopi	The primordial endless space in Hopi myth.
Kihunai	Native American	Hupa	The beings who inhabited the world before the Hupa (California). The Kihunai are believed to still be living east, west, and south of the Hupa, as well as above them. The culture hero Yimantwingyai is leader of a group of Kihunai to the north (across the ocean).
Huti Watsi Ya	Native American	Huron	The Huron name given to the star-spirits that inhabit the Pleiades.
Alignak	Native American	Inuit	The Inuit moon and weather-god who rules over the creatures of the sea and who controls the tides. He is also held responsible for solar and lunar eclipses, earthquakes and other natural phenomena.
Aningan	Native American	Inuit	The god of the moon among the Inuit of Greenland. In Alaska he is called Igaluk.
Atshen	Native American	Inuit	An Inuit cannibal spirit.
Ilisitsok	Native American	Inuit	The Inuit name for an angakok, a shaman, who can propitiate evil and call down misfortune on his fellows.
Kadlu	Native American	Inuit	The Inuit deity of thunder. In some traditions, Kadlu consists of three sisters.
Qudlivun	Native American	Inuit	The afterworld of the Central Inuit. It is a happy land in the sky full of games and pleasure.

Sedna	Native American	Inuit	The Inuit goddess of the sea and the creatures that inhabit it. She was greatly feared but sought out by Shamans for the release of the seals for hunting. According to one myth, Sedna lives now on the bottom of the sea (Adivun) where she spends here days amidst whales and other creatures of the sea.
Tulugaak	Native American	Inuit	The Inuit maker of the light.
Tupilak	Native American	Inuit	A magical animal in Inuit myth that usually appears in the form of a seal. It is under the command of an Ilisitsok, a shaman, who would use it to attack his victims.
Dajoji	Native American	Iroquois	The panther, spirit of the west wind in Iroquois mythology. He was called by Ga-oh into the sky to fight the storms. Dajoji controls tempests, support the whirlwind, can fell forests, and whip up the waves of the sea. It is said that even the sun hides his face (behind clouds) when he hears the snarls of Dajoji.
Ha Wen Neyu	Native American	Iroquois	The great spirit of the Iroquois.
Jogah	Native American	Iroquois	Small spirits of nature in Iroquois myth.
Neoga	Native American	Iroquois	Fawn, the south wind in Seneca (Iroquois) mythology. He was called by Ga-oh into the sky to lead the summer winds and carry the odor of flowers and the sound of birds and brooks across the world.
Yoskeha	Native American	Iroquois	Among the Iroquois, the creator of everything good.
Tawiscara	Native American	Iroquois	In Iroquois myth, the evil twin brother of Yoskeha.
Sanopi	Native American	Kawaiisu	Also known as "Pitch (Tar)" who taunts Coyote to anger. Coyote tries to slay Sanopi but becomes stuck, first his paws trying to grab him, then his teeth while trying to bite him. Coyote eventually starves to death from being so entrapped by the tar-like "Pitch."
Bokwus	Native American	Kwakiutl	A wild spirit of the Kwakiutl that is believed to roam in dense forests and woodlands. It draws to his home the spirits of those who have drowned.
Tsonoqwa	Native American	Kwakiutl	In Kwakiutl mythology, Tsonoqwa is a member of the Geekumhl family of cannibal giants who live in the mountains and woods. There are two forms of Tsonoqwa: male and female. The male Tsonoqwa is known as being fierce and strong with a formidable alertness. Tsonoqwa is known as the wealth-giver and the copper keeper, a theme recurrent in potlatches. The female Tsonoqwa is the most frequent version of these forest dwelling giants. She is a wild woman wandering the woods in search of children to devour. She cries "Hu-Hu" while she searches the woods, with a basket on her back to collect children for future snacks. She also tries to lure children to her house in the woods by offering sweets, food, and copper treasures. Unlike, the male Tsonoqwa, the female is always portrayed as a stupid and clumsy creature with half-closed eyes. Hence, the children are usually too alert to be captured, and instead snatch her precious treasures. The female Tsonoqwa is also a dancer in the Kwakiutl's Tsetseka Winter Dance.

Yagis	Native American	Kwakiutl	A sea-monster of the Kwakiutl that overturns canoes and eats those who fall overboard.
Cetan	Native American	Lakota	Cetan, Hawk Spirit, is regarded for speed, perseverance, a keen vision, and is associated with the East.
Heyoka	Native American	Lakota	A Lakota way of being, a medicine way. A Heyoka is one who does things backwards or opposite. The idea that Heyoka is a clown comes from the opposite behavior; it is part of the medicine of Heyoka, to remind us we are merely human beings and not to become too serious about ourselves, not to imagine we are more powerful than we really are, reminding us that Spirit holds all the power.
Iktomi	Native American	Lakota	The Spider, although most tales involve the trickster figure and center on morality lessons for the young, Inktomi was also the bringer of Lakota culture.
Ta Tanka	Native American	Lakota	Ta Tanka, the "great beast" or Great Buffalo is the spirit of the Bull Buffalo. It was considered, erroneously, by certain early anthropologists that the remains of North American mammoths were believed by the Lakota to be Ta Tanka. Ta Tanka, constantly at odds with Coyote (Mica), is the primary guardian of young maidens.
Unktomi	Native American	Lakota	Another reference for the trickster Spider, Iktomi.
Wakan	Native American	Lakota	Wakan or Wakan Tanka is the name the Lakota Indians (Eastern Sioux) use to indicate their gods in general. Each creature and each object has its own wakan, a spirit without limitation. Wakan tanka kin, the wakan of the sun, is the most important.
Hoita	Native American	Mandan	The spotted-eagle-spirit of the Mandan (Great Plains).
Kmukamch	Native American	Modoc	Creator-trickster-culture-hero of California Modoc Indian mythology. He created mankind. Literally, "Ancient Old Man."
Atahocan	Native American	Montagnais	The Great Spirit who created the heavens and the earth and all things. The Montagnais, Labrador/Quebec.
Chepi	Native American	Narragansett	Spirit informants. They are spirits of the dead who provide information and wisdom to medicine people during trances.
Uwashil	Native American	Natchez	Also known as "Big Fire", another reference for the sun, giver of a food life and health.
Estanatlehi	Native American	Navaho	The sky goddess, wife of the sun. The twin sister of Yolkai Etsan, wife of the moon. The most respected goddess of the Navaho Indians, she is seen as the goddess of change, and it is said that she progresses through age to become an old woman, then becomes a young woman again.
Glispa	Native American	Navaho	The spirit who gave the Navaho the gift of healing.
Tieholtsodi	Native American	Navaho	A Navaho water monster. He used to be the enemy of mankind, but over time has become less antagonistic. Still, he is held responsible for cases of drowning. As king of the ocean, he was unable to resist the demands of Toneniliand Hastsezini, when they rescued the first Navaho from the deep.
Tsohanoai	Native American	Navaho	The Navaho sun deity. Each day he crosses the heavens with the sun on his back. To rest, he hangs the sun on a peg on the west wall in his house.

Hastseltsi	Native American	Navajo	The Navajo god of racing, euphemistically called "Red Lord."
Hastseoltoi	Native American	Navajo	The hunting goddess of the Navaho.
Hastsezini	Native American	Navajo	The Navaho god of fire. He and the rain-god Tonenili rescued the first Navaho from the deep. He was given the euphemism "Black Lord."
Yeitso	Native American	Navajo	A fearsome man-eating giant in Navajo myth. He is one of the monstrous anaye.
Chulyen	Native American	Nootka	The crow trickster of the Nootka or Tanaina often interchanged with Guguyni, Raven.
Guguyni	Native American	Nootka	The raven among the Nootka of the Pacific northwest.
Malahas	Native American	Nootka	The Woman of the Wood, a malicious forest goddess. One day she stole some children, but from the tears of their mother Andaokut was born. He ventured forth to rescue them and killed Malahas.
Naitaka	Native American	Nootka	A water-spirit rumored to inhabit Lake Okanagan (British Columbia). It is said to resemble the Haietlik of the Nootka, as well as the Pal-Rai-Yûk of the Inuit.
Black Tamanous	Native American	North Pacific	A cannibal spirit who inspired the Cannibal Society of the North Pacific Coast Indians. It is one of the monsters the Transformer did not kill when he rid the earth of evil beings.
Xelas	Native American	Pacific NW	The transformer-culture-hero of the Lummi Indians of the Puget Sound region.
Cunawabi	Native American	Paiute	The bringer of night and sickness. He is often a trickster figure, if not always a gambler with many risky adventures.
Shakuru	Native American	Pawnee	The Pawnee sun god; worshipped in the ritual of the famous sun dance.
Tirawa	Native American	Pawnee	The Pawnee creator and sky god. He taught the skills of speech, clothing, fire-making, hunting, agriculture, body-painting, tobacco smoking, religious rituals and sacrifice. In myths and stories he is generally referred to as a "father". The heavenly bodies, winds, thunder, lightning, and rain were his messengers.
Lenapizka	Native American	Peoria	An amphibious lake monster in the traditions and beliefs of the Peoria people (Illinois). It is also known as "True Tiger."
Okeus	Native American	Powhatan	Among the Powhatan (Virginia area), the evil counterpart of the great god Ahone. The European colonists and missionaries declared him to be the devil.
Iatiku	Native American	Pueblo	In Acoma myth, one of the two sisters who were responsible for the creation of mankind. The other sister is Nautsiti.
Kachina	Native American	Pueblo	Generally kachinas refer to any masked figure or doll. But in the mythic sense and ritual significance they are better conceived as spirits of the dead or departed. After the end of a good life, they go to the West, where the sun sets, and become kachinas, but there is no clear identity with the deceased and a specific kachina. There are two categories of kachinas: chief and common. Chief kachinas do not participate in group dancing, common kachinas do.
Kwatee	Native American	Puget	"The man who changed things". The creator of people, and destroyer of monsters. (Puget).

Fsti Capcaki	Native American	Seminole	A giant in Seminole myths, also called Tall Man. He is covered in gray hair and smells like a stagnant muddy pond. His weapon is a club which he makes by breaking off the limbs of trees, which subsequently die.
Dahdahwat	Native American	Seneca	Mythical animals who appear in dreams, visions, and temporal reality and have the ability to take on many forms.
Djien	Native American	Seneca	A monster spider the size of a man whose heart is buried in the ground causing it to survive the most critical attacks. Slain by Othegwenhda, Flint, when a tree limb is stabbed into the earth to pierce Djien's heart.
Hagondes	Native American	Seneca	Hagondes is a hook-nosed cannibal clown who frightens children and is similar to Siats of Ute lore.
Stonecoat	Native American	Seneca	Stonecoats [Seneca] and Witiko are North Eastern Woodland cannibals.
Witiko	Native American	Seneca	In Seneca myth, a race of cannibals.
Pakrokitat	Native American	Serrano	According to the myths of the Serrano Indians of California, Pakrokitat was the creator. He had a younger brother, Kukitat, who was born from his left shoulder.
Canotila	Native American	Sioux	A term for Forest Spirits, literally translated as "they live in a tree".
Haokah	Native American	Sioux	The Sioux god of thunder, and sometimes also the god of the hunt. Haokah laughs when he is sad, and cries when he is happy. He is depicted with two horns on his head.
Ictinike	Native American	Sioux	A war god, whose father was the Iowa Sun god. He was the inventor of lies, and used deception, cunning, and treachery in his adventures. Eventually, his father banished him from Heaven. Supposedly, Ictinike taught the Native American tribes of the Plains, such as the Sioux, the arts and customs of war. He is associated with war, treachery, and deceit.
Senotlke	Native American	Squawmish	A serpentine monster and a very important totem of the Northwest Coastal region (Squawmish).
Wemicus	Native American	Timigami Ojibwa	The trickster of the Timigami Ojibwa Indians.
Tahit	Native American	Tlingit	The Tlingit god of fate who lives in the northern heaven. He determines the course of a man's life.
Gyhdeptis	Native American	Tlingit and Haida	The Tlingit and Haida tribes of Alaska considered her a beneficent forest goddess.
Quaoar	Native American	Tongva	The god of creation of the Tongva people, a Native American tribe in Southern California.
Adaox	Native American	Tsimishian	A tale-type with animal spirits in human form concerning origin myths of the world.
Ewah	Native American	Unknown	Ewah is a demon. The very sight of Ewah causes permanent irreversible insanity. The Ewah was destroyed by an Indian woman named Running Deer.

Gendenwitha	Native American	Unknown	The morning star (means "she who brings the day"). Her story tells of the time when the great hunter Sosondowah was stalking a supernatural elk. The hunt brought him to the heavens, where the goddess Dawn trapped him as her doorkeeper. But he did not remain faithful to his duties; down on earth he saw Gendenwitha (a mortal woman) and daily left his duties to court her.
Genetaska	Native American	Unknown	She was a human woman so wise that squabbles among her people were brought to her for settlement. Genetaska was always impartial and fair, but one day she fell in love with a defendant and then married him. This ruined her reputation for impartiality and her "office" of mediator was abolished.
Malsumis	Native American	Unknown	After Tabaldak created humans, the dust from his hand created Gluskab and sometimes he also created Gluskab's twin brother, Malsumis. He gave Gluskap the power to create a good world. Malsumis, on the other hand, did the opposite, and still seeks evil to this day.
Manitou	Native American	Unknown	Manitou, The Great Spirit, is an Algonquin term, often erroneously applied as spirit monster. Manitou combines the meanings of Spirit, mystery, magic, and generally is applied to the manifestation of some form of power that is not readily understood or coming from elsewhere.
Telmekic	Native American	Unknown	The place where the dead beings, even animals, stay.
Wicahmunga	Native American	Unknown	A wizard or a male evil doer.
Sunuwavi	Native American	Ute	An Ute hero who rescued his people from a bear spirit. He found the bear's spiritual power, its qumu (fire medicine), and poured water on it, thus ending the bear's power.
Gluskab	Native American	Wabanaki	After Tabaldak created humans, the dust from his hand created Gluskab and sometimes he also created Gluskab's twin brother, Malsumis. He gave Gluskap the power to create a good world. Malsumis, on the other hand, did the opposite, and still seeks evil to this day.
Hambwira	Native American	Winnebago	The Winnebago sun god known "ceremonially as hanboradjera, day-wanderer."
Olelbis	Native American	Wintun	As the creator-god of the Wintun Indians, Olelbis lived in Olelpanti, or heaven. Olelbis lived with two old women and built himself a huge sweathouse to make animals, plants and other things in.
Ehlaumel	Native American	Yuki	Ehlaumel, also known as Thunder, is a creator for the Yuki of the California range.
Kwikumat	Native American	Yuma	The name of the creator in the mythology of the Yuma Indians (southern California). Like all the Yuma creators, he was born from the ocean.
Ahuizotle	Native American	Zuni and Hopi	A mythical beast of the Zuni and Hopi peoples. The creature, about the size of a dog, roamed the banks of rivers. It had the cry of a human baby but should anyone approach to investigate, it would grab them by a monkey-like hand at the end of its long, prehensile tail.
Anirniit	North American	Inuit	The Inuit believed that all things had a form of spirit or soul (in Inuktitut: anirniq - breath; plural anirniit), just like humans.

Nanook	North American	Inuit	Master of polar bears
Sedna	North American	Inuit	master of sea animals
Sila	North American	Inuit	The sky or air around them
Tuurngait	North American	Inuit	Some spirits were by nature unconnected to physical bodies. These figures were called tuurngait (singular tuurngaq) and were regarded as evil and monstrous, responsible for bad hunts and broken tools.
Djall	Other	Albanian	The Albanian name for the devil. Another name for the devil in Albanian is dreqi, from the Latin draco (dragon).
Kukuth	Other	Albanian	Ancient Albanian female demons of sickness who spread the plague. The spirit of a deceased miser, who cannot find rest, and who does much evil, is also called Kukuth.
Ljubi	Other	Albanian	The Albanian demoness who will dry water courses in the land if no virgin is sacrificed to her.
Ora	Other	Albanian	An Albanian protective spirit. Every person is assigned an Ora at birth. Those who are courageous and diligent have one with a white face. Those who are cowardly and lazy have an Ora with a black face.
Perendi	Other	Albanian	The Albanian thunder god of Illyrian origin. He is the consort of Prende, the goddess of love. Perendi is identical with the Lithuanian Perkunas and the Latvian Perkons.
Stihi	Other	Albanian	A female demon in south Albanian belief. She is represented as a fire-breathing dragon guarding a treasure.
Verbti	Other	Albanian	The ancient Albanian god of fire and the northern wind whose name means "the blind one". Although he cannot see, his hearing is absolutely perfect. He has an aversion of obscene language and dirty business. With the advent of Christianization he was reduced to a demon who causes blindness.
Kara Han	Other	Altaic	The creator god of Altaic (Mansi and Khanty) myth, Kara-han was the only living being. He flew over the primordial waters, poisonous even to Snake and Scorpion, and eventually managed to create the world and meet Ak-ana, his future wife.
Xolas	Other	Alucaluf	The supreme deity of the Alucaluf of Tierra del Fuego. He places the soul into every body at birth and receives them back after death to await rebirth.

			In Anatolian mythology, the goddess of wisdom and the guardian of secrets is Shahmeran, an anthropomorphic figure with a female head on a snake body. Her story can be traced from the Middle East to India with different fictions, one variation is also found in the Arabian Night Tales as the story of Jemlia - the Sultan of Underground (Mardrus, 1992: Vol.7, 68-131). Herodotus mentioned a woman, semi-human semi-snake, who had given three boys to Heracles in relation with an epic been told about him, in his fourth book in which he tells about the life and traditions of Scythians (Herodotus, 1996: 219). The myths show an immense variety about Shahmeran in Anatolia as well. I.Z. Eyüboğlu links the story with Hittite myths which narrate the struggles of Teshup, the God of Storm, and Illuyanka, the giant serpent (Eyüboğlu, 1990: 175). It is also known that the story of Shahmeran had been narrated in the manuscript named Camasname which had been adapted from a Persian poem by Musa, who used the name Abdi as a pseudonym. This sixteenth century poem referred to the reign of Keyhusrev, the Anatolian Seljuk Sultan of the early thirteenth century (And, 1998: 57). In other manuscripts of the same period, which tell about the adventures of the mythical Battal Gazi who fought against Byzance to convert Anatolia into Islam in the eighth century, Shahmeran and her story is also mentioned (Öztelli, 1976: 3).
Shahmeran	Other	Anatolian	
Ullikummi	Other	Anatolian	An ancient Anatolian demon.
			In the belief of the Andaman Islands (Bay of Bengal), the Juruwin are evil spirits of the sea. They are invisible beings (or occasionally described as white) which live in the sea with their wives and children. They mainly feed themselves with fish and the bodies of drowned men, but are known to sometimes attack fishermen with their invisible spears. These cause cramps and sudden illness.
Juruwin	Other	Andaman	
Karei	Other	Andaman	The god of storms and thunder of the Andaman Islands.
			In ancient Anglo-Saxon myth, Ostara is the personification of the rising sun. In that capacity she is associated with the spring and is considered to be a fertility goddess. She is the friend of all children and to amuse them she changed her pet bird into a rabbit. This rabbit brought forth brightly colored eggs, which the goddess gave to the children as gifts. From her name and rites the festival of Easter is derived. Ostara is identical to the Greek Eos and the Roman Aurora.
Ostara	Other	Anglo-Saxon	
Duc Ba	Other	Annam of Indonesia	Like the Nymphae of Graeco-Roman mythology, the Askefruer of Northern Europe, and Yaksha (Hindu), the Duc Ba are feminine spirits of trees. They are worshipped by the Annam of Indonesia.
Dusares	Other	Arab	The chief god of Nabataeans (Arab).
			A deity of ancient southern Arabia who administers justice. The name comes from the root HKM, "to be wise" or "to pronounce judicially."
Haukim	Other	Arabia	
Qaynan	Other	Arabia	Qaynan is the pre-Islamic god of smiths in ancient south Arabia.
			Pre-Islamic god of storms and thunder. He carries a bow and arrows which, when fired, causes hailstorms. In ancient Arabia, the center of his cult was nearby Mecca.
Quzah	Other	Arabia	

Salman	Other	Arabia	A pre-Islamic god, worshipped in northern Arabia, whose name means "blessing" or "peace".
Theandros	Other	Arabia	A pre-Islamic god who was once revered in northern Arabia. He is known through Latin and Greek inscriptions.
Azima	Other	Arabian	An Arabian incantation to drive chase evil spirits away. It is often written on a piece of paper.
Hutama	Other	Arabian	Arabian; one of the departments of hell. It is intended for slanderers and liars.
Nesr	Other	Arabian	An Arabian vulture god.
Orotal	Other	Arabian	An ancient Arabian god who is associated with Dusares, the chief god of the Nabataeans. Orotal was called upon when treaties were concluded.
Umm S Subyan	Other	Arabian	An Arabian goddess of death who causes infants to die, particularly those who go to bed without brushing their teeth.
Dhat Badan	Other	Arabs of Yemen	The primary goddess of the Arabs of Yemen. She was a goddess of the natural forces of the wilderness, worshiped especially in tree-circled oases.
Cherruve	Other	Araucanian	The Cherruve were the spirits of the shooting stars in Araucanian mythology. The Araucanian Indians were located in Chile, South America, and were a fierce tribe of warriors. Nature was very important in the Araucanian Indian religion. Cherruve are often depicted as man-headed serpents in various Araucanian Indian artifacts such as pottery.
Huecuvu	Other	Araucanian	Evil spirits in the folk beliefs of the Araucanian people of Chile and Argentina. They are said to be shape-shifting disease demons who are controlled by Pillan, the god of earthquakes, volcanoes, and thunder.
Pillan	Other	Araucanian	An important deity of the Araucanian of South America (Chile, Argentina). He is associated with thunder, lightning, earthquakes, and various other natural cataclysms.
Walichu	Other	Araucanian	Evil spirits and all evil supernatural influences among the Araucanian Indians of Chile and the Argentine Pampas. Formerly these Indians waged battles against the walichu to drive them away from their villages or camps to avert epidemics or bad luck.
Habuiiri	Other	Arawak, West Indies	The remote principle god and creator is a sky god who caused the growth of food plants.
Vahagn	Other	Armenia	God of wind and weather in ancient Armenia's pagan pantheon; he corresponds to the Iranic deity Verethragna. Vahagn is also the god of victory and a symbol of great courage. His epithet Visapakal has been interpreted to mean either "dragon-choker" (a slayer of dragons) or "drawer-up of dragons" (a metaphoric description of one who summons thunderstorms). Vahagn is also associated with the element of fire, and typically appears with flames in the place of hair.
Aretia	Other	Armenian	In Armenian belief, the earth, venerated as holy. She is the mother of all living creatures.

Armazd	Other	Armenian	Chief deity in the pantheon of the ancient Armenians; worshipped as the creator of the universe and the god of wisdom. Aramazd's identity was derived directly from Ahura Mazda, the principal deity in the Zoroastrian faith of the old Persians. He is also identical to the Georgian god Armaz. Likewise, Aramazd's son Mihr is the Armenian counterpart to Zoroastrianism's Mithra (as is Georgia's Mirsa, the god of light and fire).
Kaches	Other	Armenian	A group of spirits in Armenian belief. They were incorporeal beings who lived in stony places, waged war, hunted, stole grain and wine, and on occasional tortured men. In more recent times they have been superseded by the devs.
Mihr	Other	Armenian	Mihr is the Armenian sun god, the son of the supreme god Aramazd and brother of the goddess Nana. On earth he appears as fire. He is similar to the Persian god Mithra.
Nhang	Other	Armenian	A monstrous evil spirit in Armenian folk belief. It assumes the form of a woman or a seal and drags swimmers to the bottom of a river. These spirits use their victims for their lust and drink their blood afterwards.
Spandaramat	Other	Armenian	An Armenian goddess of the earth as well as the underworld. She is also the patroness of the dead. With the Christianization her name became a synonym for 'hell'.
Tir	Other	Armenian	An ancient Armenian oracular deity and god of wisdom and script. His name appears in the names of many families and cities.
Tork	Other	Armenian	An old Armenian mountain god, originally thought to be the mountain itself. He is the patron of all the animals which live in the mountains.
Nyame	Other	Ashanti	Nyami is the all-knowing, all-powerful sky god of the Ashanti peoples of Ghana.
Merodach	Other	Assyrian	The Assyrian sun-god, known by a different name during each month of the year. He was regarded as a solar deity, as the mediator between gods and men, and as the god who raised the dead to life. He corresponds in his attributes and symbols to the Persian Mithra.
Mutu	Other	Assyrian	In Assyrian verse the god of the underworld and the personification of death. He appears in human form with the head of a reptilian dragon.
Nusku	Other	Assyrian	The Assyrian god of light, fire, and civilization. He is a son of Sin and the messenger of the gods.
Sulmanu	Other	Assyrian	The Assyrian god of war and of the underworld.
Alaxpaca	Other	Aymara	A sky god of the Aymara of Bolivia and Peru.
Samiri	Other	Aymara	The hills, caves, or lakes from which the ancestors of the Aymara peoples (Bolivia and Peru) are said to have emerged. These places are regarded as sacred and are visited by the Aymara to gain new strength and energy.
Leyak	Other	Bali	On Bali, a Leyak is a person who lives a seemingly normal life, except that at night he wanders on the cemetery where he steals the entrails of the corpses. If necessary, he will even take the entrails from sleeping people. These he uses to make a potion that allows him to change himself into a tiger.

Bagaspati	Other	Balinese	A fierce Balinese forest god. The name is derived from the Sanskrit Brihaspati, the planet Jupiter.
Kala	Other	Balinese	The ancient god of time in Javanese and Balinese mythology. He is also the death-god, whose appearance to a person was inexorably the sign of that person's death. He gave wealth to young men on certain conditions but at the end of the appointed time reappeared to claim his due. Any defaulters were punished. In Javanese sculpture, the so-called 'Kala-heads' are the heads of demonic monsters associated with death and retribution. Kala may also have be an ocean-god.
Kala Rau	Other	Balinese	In Balinese mythology, Kala Rau is the bodiless head of a demon. He chases the moon-goddess Ratih, occasionally catching her, causing a lunar eclipse. It is his revenge on Ratih for telling Wisnu about his attempt of stealing Tirtha Amertha, the elixir of immortality. This elixir is meant only for the gods and when Wisnu learned that the demon tried to drink it he threw his magic discus, cutting off Kala Rau's head. But, the elixir had already reached his throat so his head was immortal. Enraged at Ratih, he began chasing her across the heavens.
Rambut Sedana	Other	Balinese	The Balinese goddess of prosperity. Her name literally means "money hair." Traditionally she is represented by a gilded mask, called salang, from which are hung many strings, like hair. The old Chinese coins, the ones with a hole in the middle, that are tied to the strings are considered lucky by the Balinese as well as the Chinese. If her image is hung in a home or business it will attract prosperity.
Ratih	Other	Balinese	The Balinese moon-goddess. She is chased across the heavens by the demon Kala Rau who occasionally catches her and thus getting his dark revenge, for it was Dewi Ratih who told Wisnu that the demon was attempting to drink from Tirtha Amertha, the elixir of immortality.
Inapirikuri	Other	Baniwa	Among the Baniwa of Venezuela, the primordial god, but not the creator, who drew mankind from the ground and gave them their moral precepts.
Omang	Other	Batak	Little people in the belief of the Batak of Sumatra. They are said to be clever thieves. See also Lolok and Hoga.
Raja Indainda	Other	Batak	The thunder god in Batak mythology. He is the spy and messenger of the other gods.
Gbekre	Other	Baule	A half man, half monkey of the Baule people of the Ivory Coast. This spirit assists in the after-life and punishes the evil ones and protects the believers against enemies.
Khetrpal	Other	Bengal	The western Bengal name for the earth deity or guardian. See: Bhumiya.
Sitala	Other	Bengali	"The cool one." Sitala is a Bengali goddess of small-pox, depicted as an ugly women with a switch, riding on an ass. She is revered under the name of Mariamma in south India.
Bacax	Other	Berbers	A deity revered by the ancient Berbers. It was believed that he dwelled in a cave at the entrance of which sacrificial offerings were to be made.

Arayriqui	Other	Bolivia	A star god who was the tutelary deity of the Mojo and Baure, Bolivia.
Apu Lagang	Other	Borneo	The world of the spirits in the mythology of the Dayaks of Borneo.
Dayang Raca	Other	Borneo	In Borneo myth, the sole survivor of a flood that killed off the rest of the human race. She mated with the flames of her campfire, became pregnant, and repopulated the earth.
Yama	Other	Brahma	In Brahmanism, Yama is the god of death and time and the son of the sun-god Vivasvan. He is the king of the realm of the dead and judge of the death. When judging the deeds of man, he is assisted by Chitragupta, a kind of bookkeeper. Yama's wife is Dhumorna, the personification of the fire which burns the dead. His realm is guarded by two four-eyed dogs.
Igaranha	Other	Brazil	An extremely powerful spirit of the people inhabiting the area of the Xingu River (Brazil). Igaranha manifests himself as a canoe and in this form he can help mankind as well as do them great harm.
Saci	Other	Brazilian	Woodland spirits in Brazilian Negro folklore and African-derived religious beliefs. These spirits are of trickster-like character and are clearly belonging to the African character of "little people" of the forests, which are prevalent among many tribes. The exact origin of the Brazilian name has not been ascertained.
Jurupari	Other	Brazilian Tupi-Guarani	A powerful god of the Brazilian Tupi-Guarani. Jurupari is strictly a god of men. Women are forbidden any knowledge of his worship, on pain of death.
Sibu	Other	Bribri	The Great Spirit of the Bribri and Borcuia people of Panama.
Nirvana	Other	Buddhism	In Buddhism, Nirvana is the final state of release of the soul from the casualty of rebirths (karma). It is perfect inner peace, a beautiful state in which desires will have lost their effect. This state is usually only achieved after death.
Remanta	Other	Buddhism	In Buddhism, king of the horsegods and lord of the easterly quarter of heaven. He is said to ride on a red horse, carrying a red banner. He is accompanied by falcons and vultures.
Yamatanka	Other	Buddhism	The Tibetan divine protector of Buddhism. He is the eternal enemy of Yama, the god of death, and his name means "he who ends Yama", but he is also called Yamari ("Yama's enemy") and Vajrabhairava ("terrifying"). He rides or stands on a bull and tramples Yama.
Citipati	Other	Buddhist	Buddhist graveyard demons of Tibet. They are portrayed as dancing skeletons.
Janguli	Other	Buddhist	A Buddhist goddess, one of the bodhisattvas, who protects against snakebites and poisoning. She is portrayed with three faces and six arms. The peacock is her symbolic animal, and her attributes are the vina (a musical instrument), a white snake, and a lotus flower. She is also called Mahavidya.
Locana	Other	Buddhist	"Eye." A Buddhist goddess, assigned as partner (prajñā) to Vairocana or to Aksobhya. She is white in color, signifying the spirit of peace. Her attribute is the wheel.
Hkum Yeng	Other	Burma	The village guardian of the Wild Wa (Burma). The Wa live in terror of this Nat and post the spoils of the hunting expeditions in order to propitiate him.

Maya	Other	Burmese	The primordial Mother-goddess, worshipped by the Burmese. In Tibet she is called sGrol-ma or Tara.
Sinlap	Other	Burmese	A Kachin (Burmese) beneficent spirit (nat), the spirit of wisdom who dwells in the sky and is believed to bestow wisdom upon his worshippers.
Thabet	Other	Burmese	In Burmese folk belief, the disembodied spirits of women who have died in childbirth: inimical to men. They are portrayed with huge bodies and long, slimy tongues.
Shudkher	Other	Buryat	Shudkherers are evil demons like sholmoses in Buryat (North-Mongol) mythology.
Preas Eyn	Other	Cambodia	The Khmer thunder-god of ancient Cambodia. He rides on a three-headed elephant and casts bolts of lightning. He shows similarities with the Indian god Indra.
Preas Eyssaur	Other	Cambodia	The god of death of the Khmer people of ancient Cambodia, but also a god who brings life. He shows some similarities with the Indian god Shiva.
Preas Prohm	Other	Cambodia	The primeval god, and infinite being, of the Khmer of ancient Cambodia. The forces combined in his being formed the visible world. He has four faces and is similar with the Indian god Brahma.
Kru	Other	Cambodian	A Cambodian shaman, especially active as a curer. He exorcises the evil spirits of disease. The kru uses vegetable medicines as well as animal parts and bezoar stones.
Moneiba	Other	Canaries	The protector or tutelary goddess of women on the island of Hierro in the Canaries. The god Eranoranhan played the same part for men. The god lived on one rock, the goddess on another.
Moneiba	Other	Canaries	The protector or tutelary goddess of women on the island of Hierro in the Canaries. The god Eranoranhan played the same part for men. The god lived on one rock, the goddess on another.
Orahan	Other	Canary Islands	The sole god worshipped on Gomera (Canary Islands). He is enthroned in heaven and his implacable enemy is the demonic, woolly-haired Hirguan.
Atraïomen	Other	Carib	A terrible fish-like monster. The soul of Kalinago inhabited it after he had been slain by his jealous sons. In his new form he pursued his sons who fled in all directions, thus dispersing the Carib people across many islands.
Adaheli	Other	Carib.	The personification of the Sun. He was troubled by the fact that there were no people on the Earth and so descended from his heaven. Soon afterwards, people were born of the cayman. The women were all extremely beautiful but some of the men were so ugly that the others found them intolerable to their gaze. The people separated, with the ugly ones going to the east and the others to the west, each with their respective wives.
Audjal	Other	Caroline	An earth goddess of the Caroline Islands.
Lugeilan	Other	Caroline Island Lugeilan	In the mythology of some of the peoples of the Caroline Island Lugeilan is the god of knowledge. He descended from heaven to earth and taught the people how to cultivate crops and the arts of tattooing and hairdressing. Lugeilan is associated with the coconut palm. His son is the god of change Olofat.

Gora Daileng	Other	Caroline Islands	In the myths of the Caroline Islands, the god of the nether world who punishes the sinners by pushing them in to his river which carried them down into a cave from whence they never returned.
Lioumere	Other	Caroline Islands	A terrifying demones from the Caroline Islands. She has iron teeth, which possesses great magical power, if a man could get hold of one.
Maihun	Other	Caroline Islands	In the Caroline Islands, this is a reef where evil spirits live who eat sailors.
Naniumlap	Other	Caroline Islands	A god of festivities and fertility from the Caroline Islands. He ensures that the plants and animals grow and that women bear children. The turtle is one of his sacred animals, as well as some other creatures which only chiefs may eat.
Asura	Other	Central Asia	A Central Asian word for the supreme spirit, or god
Ulgan	Other	Central Asia	Among the tribes of central Asia, Ulgan was said to have created the world. He made the world in the shape of a disc, which three fish supported on their backs. One fish was assigned to the east, one to the west, and one in the center. When he created the earth, it was only water, so he was puzzled because he did not know where to start. Then Man appeared. Man said that he had come to create the earth also, and to live beside Ulgan. Ulgan was angry, so he told Man that if he was so clever and great, to find a piece of earth-matter. Man searched high and low for anything that was not made of water, but he found nothing. Man then decided to look under the water. He turned himself into a duck, and dived into the water. He searched very hard and finally came to the surface with a piece of earth in his mouth. Ulgan made Man give him half which he made dry land, mountains, trees, and plants with. He also created animals to inhabit this land. Man was greedy, so he kept his half in his mouth. Ulgan saw the world as unfinished, so he made Man spit out the earth-matter in his mouth which became swamps and marshes. Man later became Erlik, the devil, and lord of the of the dead, while Ulgan was lord of the living.
Eshara	Other	Chaldean	The Chaldean goddess of war, and of productive fields.
Izdubar	Other	Chaldean	The Chaldean solar hero.
Sert Terkan	Other	Cheremis	Among the Cheremis/Mari people, the name of an individual keremet or evil spirit.
Tequendama	Other	Chibcha	In Chibcha myth, the great waterfall that was created when Bochica manifested himself as the rainbow, in answer to the prayers of mankind after Chibchacum had flooded the Earth. The Earth split and water rushed into the chasm forming the waterfall.
Thomagata	Other	Chibcha	The god of thunder of the Chibcha of Colombia.
Cherufe	Other	Chilean	The Cherufe is a enormous lava creature in Chilean mythology who lives in volcanoes and feeds upon young maidens. To protect the local population, the sun god sent his two warrior daughters to guard the Cherufe. With them they brought magical swords which are capable of freezing the creature. But on occasion it will escape and thereby causing volcanic eruptions.
Ngurvilu	Other	Chilean	A Chilean water-god in the form of a wild cat. He has a claw at the end of his tail. It is unknown which people exactly worshipped this deity.

Yaguarogui	Other	Chiriguani	In Chiriguani myth (Bolivia), a green tiger who is believed to cause eclipses when it tries to eat the Sun. However, he always fails since the Sun is too hot to eat and has to be spat out again.
Advent	Other	Christ	The second coming of Christ as prophesied by Paul in 1 Corinthians 15:23-8.
Azazel	Other	Christ	A wild demon from the desert in the Old Testament to whom the scapegoat was driven forth, but is also mentioned as the place to which the scapegoat was sent on the Day of Atonement. Two goats were chosen and after one was sacrificed, the other was let loose in the wilderness, symbolically carrying away the nation's sins. This ritual is described in the Avodah. Aaron, as atonement, 'shall cast lots' on two goats 'one for the Lord, and the other for the scapegoat' (Azazel). The name of Azazel (as supernatural power) means "goat-god".
Ezekiel	Other	Christ	"Strength of God". He is one of the four greater prophets. In 598 BCE he was carried captive to Babylon, where he entered the prophetic calling in the fifth year of his captivity. The chapters 1.-24 of his book contain predictions before the fall of Jerusalem, and 25.-48 predictions after that event.
Ezra	Other	Christ	"Help". The famous scribe and priest, resident at Babylon, who returned to Jerusalem with his countrymen in 458 BCE where he began immediate reforms. He collected and revised the previous Old Testament writings and largely settled the Old Testament canon. His book is the 15th of the O.T. and tells the story of the return and the establishment of a new order of things at Jerusalem and in Judea.
Judas Iscariot	Other	Christ	The apostle who betrayed Jesus Christ to the Sanhedrin, the supreme national tribunal of the Jews. Judas served as steward to Jesus and his other disciples. In the Gospel of John (12:6), Judas is portrayed as covetous and dishonest. According to the Gospels of Matthew and Mark, greed made him betray Jesus to the chief priest for 30 pieces of silver. The Gospels of Matthew, Mark, and Luke represent Jesus as conscious of the premeditated treachery, which he foretold. When Judas saw the consequences of his betrayal, he was filled with despair and killed himself (about 28 CE). The New Testament contains two different accounts of his death (see Matthew 27:3-5; Acts 1:16-20).
Malachi	Other	Christ	"God's messenger". The last of the minor prophets, whose nativity or lineage is unknown except that he was a contemporary of Nehemia (445-433 BCE). His book foretells the coming of Christ and John the Baptist.
Marchocias	Other	Christ	In medieval demonology, a prince of the hellish realm. He has the wings of a griffin and the tail of a snake. Before the fall of his master Satan, Marchocias belonged to the hierarchy of angels.
Micah	Other	Christ	"God-like". The sixth of the minor prophets, who prophesied around 750-698 BCE. He foretells the destruction of Samaria and Jerusalem, and prefigures the Messiah.

Micaiah	Other	Christ	As a prophet of the true God, he confronted 400 of the false prophets of Israel (1 Kings 22:6-28), including the charlatan Zedekiah with his horns. Micaiah alone prophesied the truth: that King Ahab would die.
Nazareth	Other	Christ	A town of Galilee, now En-nazirah. It was the home of Jesus Christ.
Obadiah	Other	Christ	"Servant of God". Fourth of the minor prophets. He prophesied after the capture of Jerusalem. His book, the 31st of the Old Testament, is a denunciation of Edom. Nothing is known of his history.
Sangrail	Other	Christ	The Holy Grail. Popular etymology used to explain the word as meaning the real blood of Christ, sang-real, or the wine used in the Last Supper. Tradition has it that Joseph of Arimathea preserved part of this wine-blood in the Saint, or Holy Grail.
Seraphim	Other	Christ	Divine creatures from the Old Testament, associated with the Cherubim, and later taken to be angels. The root of Seraphim comes either from the Hebrew verb saraph ('to burn') or the Hebrew noun saraph (a fiery, flying serpent). Because the term appears several times with reference to the serpents encountered in the wilderness (Num. 21.8, Deut. 8.15; Isa. 14.29; 30.6), it has often been understood to refer to "fiery serpents." From this it has also often been proposed that the seraphim were serpentine in form and in some sense "fiery" creatures or associated with fire.
St. Margaret	Other	Christ	The historical record for this saint is negligible, and her story largely started in the Middle Ages. It's probable that a Marina or Margaret was martyred by Diocletian around 304 ad, certainly there were a lot of Christians being put to death at that time, and a name found on an obscure list turned into legend.
Uriel	Other	Christ	"My light is God" or "flame of God. Uriel is one of the archangels of rabbinical angelology. He was sent by God to rebuke the presumption of Esdras in questioning the ways of God (II Esdras iv), and converses with him at length. He is mentioned in I Enoch, where he is one of the four archangels, but in 40-9 and 71 his place is taken by Phanuel. In 19-1 and 20-2 he is one of the 'watchers', 'the angel over the world and Tartarus'; and in 21.27 he explains the fate of the fallen angels. In 72 ff. Uriel, 'whom the eternal Lord of glory sets over all the luminaries of heaven', shows Enoch the celestial phenomena; in 33-3 he writes them down. In the lost 'Prayer of Joseph' he is the angel with whom Jacob wrestled, the eighth in rank from God, Jacob being the first. In the midrash 1, Uriel is said to be one of the four guardians of God's throne.
Gabriel	Other	Christian	In Judeo-Christian belief, the archangel of Annunciation, Resurrection, Mercy, Revelation and Death. Also known in Hebrew orthography as Gabri-el. The angel who gave the Annunciation of Christ's birth to the Virgin Mary, and also the angel responsible for blowing the Trump on Judgment Day.
Lucius	Other	Christian	Lucius is one of the mythical kings of Britain, the son of Coillus, and fabled as the first Christian British King according of Geoffrey of Monmouth.

Picvucin	Other	Chukchi	The Chukchi (East Siberian) god of hunting and wild animals. He is so small that he can ride on a blade of grass pulled by a mouse, but he is as strong as a giant. It was believed that he fed himself with the smells of offerings.
Lulumoy	Other	Colombia	The great god who was represented "with three heads, six arms and six legs." He was worshipped in the region of the Organos, to the west of the Neiva Valley (Colombia).
Chuvalete	Other	Cora	Chuvalete is worshipped by the Cora Indians who live in Central America. The Indians call Chuvalete the protector of mankind. Chuvalete is the "Morning Star", which could be mist, fog, or dawn. The Morning Star protects people (mankind) from the sun's fierce heat in the morning, and sometimes all day.
Devana	Other	Czechs	Devana to Czechs, Diiwica to Serbians of Lusatia, Dziejwona to Poles. The goddess of the hunt. Young, beautiful, she rode a swift horse through the forests of the Elbe and the Carpathians, with a pack of hounds. Her name of cognate with the Roman goddess Diana.
Nommo	Other	Dagon	The culture hero and teacher of the Dagon people of Mali, Sudan, and Upper Volta. He represents the totality of the cosmos (originally a huge egg). He was created by his father Amma as a twin, half man half snake. Nommo sent the first smith to earth in an ark which sails across the rainbow and which contains a copy of every living creature, all minerals and techniques. His brother and antipode is the trickster Yurugu.
Vodu	Other	Dahomean	The Dahomean Negro word for deity. From this word the Haitian vaudou has been derived.
Klieng	Other	Dayaks	The greatest of mythological heroes of the Dayaks of Borneo. This warrior and transformer was born from a knot in a tree. His greatest exploit was his war on the sky.
Raja Hantuen	Other	Dayaks	The King of the Ghosts in the mythology of the Dayaks of Borneo.
K Op Ala	Other	Eastern Georgia	A protective god of the mountaineers of eastern Georgia. The club is his weapon and he sometimes transforms himself into one.
Ninsusinak	Other	Elam	The national god of Elam, in ancient Asia Minor, and the tutelary deity of Susa, the country's capital. He is also the god of the oath and the judge of the dead. His consort is Pinikir. His Akkadian name is Susinak.
Jabru	Other	Elamite	The Elamite god of the underworld (Asia Minor). He is identified with the Akkadian god Anu.
Nahhundi	Other	Elamites	The sun-god of the legal system of the Elamites, in ancient Asia-Minor.
Turris	Other	Estonian	The Finnish and Estonian god of war. The word means a huge, evil, strong, and dreadful person.
Nenufaremi	Other	European occultism	In medieval European occultism, the name of elementals of the air.
Surial	Other	Falasha	The Angel of Death in Falasha lore. It is said that Moses received all his knowledge from Suriel. This "angel" is also mentioned in The Canonical Prayerbook of the Mandaeans as "Sauriel the Releaser".

Grendel	Other	Fiction	Grendel is one of the antagonists in the epic poem Beowulf. We can infer from the (sparse) descriptions that it was a large, savage, hulking brute with a massive amount strength. The term "grendel" is also used as a synonym for "demon" or a demonic creature.
Dakuwanga	Other	Fijian	The Fijian shark-god. He is the scourge of the fishermen, eating their fish as well as the men who fall overboard. However, ever the powerful shark-god one day met his match, the giant octopus, guardian of the reef. After a long battle, the octopus won and the Dakuwanga had to promise never to attack the men of the Kandavu (one of the major Fijian islands) again.
Degei	Other	Fijian	The Fijian serpent-god who lives in the Kouvadra hills. When a person dies, his soul faces a long journey from the sunny land of the living to the cold, misty land of the dead. Upon the soul's arrival, Degei will interrogate it. Idle men, recognized by their long nails, will be punished. Industrious souls will be rewarded. When the soul is judged, it is thrown into a deep lake. It will sink for a long time until it reaches Murimuria, a sort of Purgatory. There some will be rewarded and others will receive dire punishment. Only are few are chosen by the gods to go to Burotu, the land of eternal life and joy.
Drakulu	Other	Fijian	With Cibaciba, one of the cave entrances to the Fijian Land of the Dead.
Tui Delai Gau	Other	Fijian	The Fijian god of the mountain. He is a giant who possesses the magical ability to remove his hands and sends them fishing for him in the ocean. The hands walk on their fingers and can swim as well. Also remarkable is that he can take off his head and place it in the sky, where it acts as a look-out. His people are the Gau Islanders and he taught them the art of digging with a spade and of cooking food in an oven. Tui Delai Gau lives in a tree
Mammuyon	Other	Filipino	One of the ten Filipino witches, Mammuyon is a diviner. He looks for the truth in any situation, using a magical art called Buyon, often involving rituals using various kinds of smoke.
Hiisi	Other	Finnish	Hiisi is a Finnish forest-god whose cult was especially spread throughout eastern Finland. He was considered the guardian spirit of the sacrificial grove; and was called the son of Kaleva and believed to be a giant of ancient times. Later he was degraded to a (evil) wood spirit, and his name even became a synonym for "devil". He is beardless and ugly, has lopsided eyes without eyelids, and is dressed as a scoundrel.
Ilmarinen	Other	Finnish	A Finnish sky-god, lord of wind and good weather (ilma), "giving calm and bad weather, and furthering travelers (sailors)", according to Agricola.
Ilmatar	Other	Finnish	A Finnish goddess, Daughter of the Air. She created the world, and is the mother of Väinämöinen. Sometimes she is called Luonnotar, Daughter of Creation.
Juma	Other	Finnish	In Finnish mythology, and especially of the Cheremis people, Juma is the god of the sky and of thunder and lightning. The Finno-Ugric word juma means literally "the heavenly" but is also used to denote earth, wind, and water spirits. Juma is also referred to as "the Great".

Maahiset	Other	Finnish	Finnish dwarf-like beings or earth-spirits who can sometimes be beneficent, but on occasion be hostile towards humans. They are also called Maanalaiset. They are similar to the Lithuanian Kaukas.
Para	Other	Finnish	Ancient Finnish household spirits who appear in the shape of a cat, snake, hare, or frog. They enlarge to amount of food and money with what they stole elsewhere.
Raudna	Other	Finnish	"Rowan." A Lappish goddess, wife of Horagalles, the god of thunder. She is the equivalent of the Finnish goddess Rauni.
Tapio	Other	Finnish	The Finnish god of the forests. His wife is Mielikki, the mistress of the forests, his son is Nyyrikki, and his daughter is Tuulikki.
Tursas	Other	Finnish	A Finnish deep-sea monster.
Vellamo	Other	Finnish	The Finnish goddess of the sea and the waters. She is the wife of Ahti. The name is derived from velloa, "to rock himself."
Kalma	Other	Finno-Ugric	"Smell of the Corpse." The Finno-Ugric goddess of death and the dead. Her house was guarded by Surma, a monstrous animal with ever-open jaws, who would seize and devour human beings at her order.
Keremet	Other	Finno-Ugric	Among the Cheremis and Mordvins (Finno-Ugric), keremet are fenced-in sanctuaries or sacred groves, the living places of heroes and ghosts.
Vizi Ember	Other	Finno-Ugric	In Finno-Ugric and Magyar mythology, an extremely unlikeable and ugly water god. He lived in rivers and lakes and regularly demanded human sacrifices.
Rahkoi	Other	Finns	The ghost of the Finns and Lapps. It has influence on the phases of the moon.
Vagdavercustis	Other	Germanic	The name of a Germanic goddess which appears on a votive stone found in the River Linge near Hemmen, Netherlands.
Akonadi	Other	Ghana	An oracle goddess of justice in Ghana.
Ashiakle	Other	Ghanaian	The Ghanaian goddess of wealth, and of the sea.
Na Atibu	Other	Gilbert Islands	The first man and demi-god in the myths of the Gilbert Islands. He died so that the earth would be prepared to receive humankind. His right eye is the rising sun, his left eye is the full moon in the western sky, and his brains, full of sparks, have become the stars. His limbs, scattered on the ocean, became the islands, while his bones became the tree trunks.
Na Kika	Other	Gilbert Islands	The octopus-god of the Gilbert Islands (Kiribati). His many arms served him well when he shoved up the earth from the bottom of the sea to form the islands, the beaches and the rocks. He is the son of Na Atibu and Nei Teuke, the first beings.
Nareau	Other	Gilbert Islands	The creator of the universe in the myths of the Gilbert Islands (current Kiribati). He is called Lord Spider. In the beginning he walked alone in the oppressive darkness of Te-Po-ma-Te-Maki ("the Darkness of the Embrace") and from a mussel shell he created the world. Then from sand and water he created two beings: Na Atibu and Nei Teuke, man and woman. They created the sun and the moon from Nareau's eyes, the stars from his brain and from his flesh and bones they made the islands and trees. From the union of those first two beings came forth the other gods. Nareau still appears on earth, as a spider.

Riiti	Other	Gilbert Islands	The eel god of the Gilbert islands.
Abatur	Other	Gnosticism	In Gnosticism the father of Demiurgos.
Glycon	Other	Gnostic-Mithraic	A Gnostic-Mithraic demon with a human head and the body of a snake. The snake Glycon was often regarded as an incarnation of Asclepius.
Makunaima	Other	Guianas	The most clever and powerful of the Twins in the mythology of various Carib tribes of the Guianas. He often plays the part of culture hero.
Iboroquiamio	Other	Guyanese	The personification of evil among the Guyanese people.
Butyakengo	Other	Gypsy	A Gypsy protective spirit who lives in a person's body and which forms a part of a deceased ancestor. It is transferred from the father and mother to the eldest son or daughter.
Urmen	Other	Gypsy	In gypsy belief, they are a group of three female spirits of fate who decide the destiny of humans. Two of them are good spirits, while the third is continuously trying to harm people. Their queen is Matuya who employs gigantic, terrible birds called the Charana.
Isdustaya	Other	Hattic	One of two proto-Hattic goddesses of fate. With a distaff and a mirror they determine the fate of humans. The other goddess is Papaya
Wurukatte	Other	Hattic	Wurukatte is the proto-Hattic god of war. Called 'the king of the realm' he was worshipped in Asia Minor. To the Hittites he is Zababa, the war-god they adopted from the Akkadians.
Wurusemu	Other	Hattic	The proto-Hattic sun goddess of Asia Minor. Wurusemu also appears as an earth goddess and is then the wife of the weather god Taru and mother of Telipinu, a vegetation god. Wurusemu shows many similarities with the Hittite goddess Arinna.
Absalom	Other	Hebrew	Absalom, Hebrew, "Father of Peace," was the third son of David and Maacha, the daughter of Talmaj, King of Geshur. Absalom did not live up to the Hebrew meaning of his name since he stirred up a rebellion against his father after killing his half-brother Amnon, who had raped their sister Tamar. Absalom since became the perennial name for a rebellious child.
Elohim	Other	Hebrew	Hebrew: "God". One of the names of God. It is the name used by the author of one of the sources of the Pentateuch (the first five books of the Bible).
Dercetius	Other	Hispania	An mountain-god venerated in ancient Hispania.
Eacus	Other	Hispanic	An ancient Hispanic god who was venerated in the area of present-day Castile. He was initially equated with Jupiter Solutorius, but was later completely absorbed by him.
Neto	Other	Hispanic	An ancient Hispanic war-god with astral character. The name is probably connected with the Celtic word neto, "warrior."
Alalus	Other	Hittite	In Hittite mythology, the father of the gods, the eldest god.
Elunirsa	Other	Hittite	A Hittite god, regarded in ancient Asia Minor as 'god creator of the earth'. His consort is Asertu (Aserdus).
Gul Ses	Other	Hittite	Among the Hittites, the Gul-ses are the goddesses of fate. They act in groups and do good as well as evil. The name possible means "writers". They are similar to the Hurrian Hutena.
Hasameli	Other	Hittite	The Hittite god of blacksmiths in Asia Minor.

Illujanka	Other	Hittite	In Hittite myth (Asia Minor), Illujanka is a snake-demon who is crushed to death by the weather-god, symbolizing the beginning of a new era. This myth was read on New Year's Day and shows many similarities with the myths of Baal and Leviathan, and Zeus and Typhon.
Illuyankas	Other	Hittite	A great dragon from Hittite mythology. The creature and its brood were given large quantities of wine and other liquor by the hero Hupasiyas to make them fall asleep, and were subsequently killed by the thunder-god with his lightning.
Jarri	Other	Hittite	The Hittite god of plague and pestilence, called 'lord of the bow'. During outbreaks of the plague people tried to appease him with offerings.
Rundas	Other	Hittite	The Hittite god of hunt and good fortune. His attribute is the double eagle with a hare in each claw.
Ubelluris	Other	Hittite	A Hittite mountain god who carried the edge of the sky, where the sun sets, on his shoulders.
Dab Neeb	Other	Hmong	The host of shamanic spirits that accompany and protect a Hmong shaman on his journey to the Otherworld. Among the dab neeb are various natural and supernatural forces, such as sparrow-hawks, swallows, tigers, and dragons, but also soldiers and cavalry. An important dab neeb is the spider, for it will create a bridge of iron and copper between the two worlds on which shaman and the other spirits can cross safely into the Otherworld.
Dab Qus	Other	Hmong	The wild forest spirits who inhabited certain areas of the natural landscape, particularly the isolated and uncultivated places and prominent crags or boulders. If a human ventures too close where the dab qus roam they will attack him or try to capture his soul.
Dab Xwm Kab	Other	Hmong	The spirit of wealth and riches who protects the household and all its members. It is represented by a small altar in the form of a piece of rice-paper, located on the wall opposite the front door. The altar is daubed with the blood and feathers of sacrificed chickens, as well as with silver and gold leaf, and can be found in all traditional Hmong houses. The dab xwm kab is closely associated with the male patrilineage and its principal household representative.
Kaj Yuam	Other	Hmong	The Heavenly Archer, a semi-legendary, heroic character in Hmong tradition. He is said to have created the first crossbow out of iron and copper and used it to shoot at the nine suns that turned around the world. He show down eight of them and when they fell out of the sky they caused drought and death. The remaining sun became frightened and hid herself, returning only when she heard the crowing of a rooster, which for ever afterwards bore a red plume where the sun's first rays struck it.
Ntxwj Nyug	Other	Hmong	One of the two lords of the Otherworld in Hmong belief. He judges the souls of the dead and determines in which form the soul will be reincarnated -- vegetable, animal, or human. He guards the gates through which the souls must pass before they can return to the village of their ancestors. These gates are near his residence, at the top of a mighty mountain.

Otherworld	Other	Hmong	The Otherworld in Hmong belief is harsh, mountainous landscape. It can be entered through holes or underground caves. Where the natural world and the Otherworld meet there is a large body of water, crossed by a bridge, and it is here that the souls of men can meet with the spirits and communicate, although none can tell which is men and which is spirit. There might also be a marketplace on or near the bridge where men and spirits can trade and bargain.
Xob	Other	Hmong	The Hmong god of thunder. It is said that he was once caught and hung above a fire to dry, but he escaped and flew away. The thunderous sound he made as he flew over the rice fields caused stunted rice crops for ever afterwards.
Boszorkany	Other	Hungarian	A Hungarian witch, the mother of the demon Sarkany. She can turn a person into a horse. Originally, Boszorkany was a male magician.
Fene	Other	Hungarian	A Hungarian demon, and the opposite of Isten, the god of light. Fene is also the name of the place where demons roam.
Guta	Other	Hungarian	A greatly feared Hungarian demon who beats his victims to death.
Hadur	Other	Hungarian	He was also called Hadak Ura. Both names mean Lord of War. Originally, he was the god of fire, and then he became a war god. He was the third son of Arany Atyácska (Golden Father) and Hajnal Anyácska (Dawn Mother) the main god and goddess. He had many brothers and sisters, including his two brothers: Napkirály (King Sun) and Szélkirály (King Wind).
Isten	Other	Hungarian	The Hungarian supreme god and the personification of all that is light in the world. He created everything, and his eagles led the Hungarian people to their new homeland. The arrow, tree, horse and phallus are his symbols.
Napkiraly	Other	Hungarian	He is the ancient Hungarian god of the Sun. His name means King Sun, and he is the oldest son of Arany Atyácska (Golden Father) and Hajnal Anyácska (Dawn Mother), the main god and goddess. He has several sisters and brothers in Heaven, on the top of the World Tree. He is the Sun, riding his silver-haired horse from East to West every day, seeing everything.
Szelkiraly	Other	Hungarian	He is the Hungarian god of the Wind and the Rain. His name means King Wind. He is the second son of Arany Atyácska and Hajnal Anyácska, brother of Hadak Ura nad Napkirály. He is thought to be a great young man in blue and green clothes, a falcon feather on his hat, his hair is long and dark brown, and his armour and weapons are made of silver.
Hebat	Other	Hurrian	The Hurrian goddess of beauty, fertility and royalty. She is the wife of the supreme god Teshub. She may be identical to the sky-goddess Hepit.
Hedammu	Other	Hurrian	A Hurrian snake-like demon which lives in the sea. The creature is insatiable.
Irsirra	Other	Hurrian	The Hurrian goddess of fate.
Sarruma	Other	Hurrian	A Hurrian god whose name means "king of the mountains". He is a son of the weather-god Tesub and the goddess Hebat. He rides on a tiger and his attribute is an axe.
Tarhunt	Other	Hurrian	"Mighty one, victor." An ancient Hurrian weather-god. He corresponds to the Hittite Iskur.

Upelluri	Other	Hurrian	The 'dreaming god' upon whose shoulders the gods placed the stone giant Ullikummi. Upelluri, in deep meditation, had not felt the being placed on his shoulders. He is the Atlas of Hurrian myth.
Shurdi	Other	Illyrian	The Illyrian god of thunderstorms.
Prende	Other	Illyrians	Goddess of love worshipped by the ancient Illyrians and, later, the Albanians. The wife of Perendi, the Illyrian thunder-god, Prende is referred to in folktales and legends as the "queen of beauty" (zoja e bukuris). After the Catholicization of the region, Prende was absorbed into the new church as a minor saint; as in pre-Christian days, her holy day always falls on a Friday.
Danavas	Other	Indian	Demonic beings of the ocean in Indian mythology.
Vyantara	Other	Indian	In Indian mythology, the Vyantara are the second of the four categories of gods in the Jainistic Work of Salvation, next to the Vaimanika, the Jyotisha, and the Bhavanavasi. They live in the space between the upper regions of the underworld and the earth surface.
Suparsha	Other	Indian Jainism	The seventh Tirthankara (prophet of salvation) of Indian Jainism. His attribute is the swastika, which symbolizes the four levels of existence: the world of the gods, the world of humans, the world of animals, and the Hell.
Latura	Other	Indonesia	The Nias (Indonesia) god of the dead. His older brother is Lowalangi, the ruler of the sky.
Raksasa	Other	Indonesia	In Indonesia, a demon or demoness of the wilderness. It is usually a man-eating giant.
Gergasis	Other	Indonesian	Quasi-human beings of gigantic size who live on one of the Indonesian islands. Prince Merong became their king and built the city Langkasuka. Also Brobdingnagians.
Jin Laut	Other	Indonesian	An Indonesian sea demon. In Javanese mythology, a servant of the goddess of the southern ocean, who can kill a person by sitting on his chest.
Raeit Ngabal	Other	Indonesian	An Indonesian forest-god.
Singa	Other	Indonesian Batak	A mythical creature of the Indonesian Batak people who live in the mountains in Sumatra. Although the name means "lion", it resembles no living creature. Its representation, generally confined to the head, is the synthesis of several superior forms of creation and its appearance varies between the buffalo and a distorted human figures. However, some Singas show clearly identifiable legs beside the face and every form of intermediate between the Singa and the clearly anthropomorphic is to be found. Characteristics are invariable the bilateral symmetry, the lengthened face, and round impressive eyes, occasionally accompanied by highly developed eye-brows (which at time are depicted almost like antlers).
Ahimelech	Other	Israel	The high priest of Israel, executed on Saul's orders for treason.
Nagakumara	Other	Jainism	In Jainism, a sub-division of the Bhavanavasin gods. The Nagakumara can generate rain and thunder and were originally deities associated with water.
Vaimanika	Other	Jainism	The highest of the four categories of gods in Jainism (old-Indian Work of Salvation), next to the Vyantara, the Jyotisha, and the Bhavanavasi. The Vimanika live in mobile palaces in the heavens.

Aji Saka	Other	Java	A prince or scholar from Javanese myth who came from the west and who brought science and civilization to the island, including the Javanese script.
Bale Kenchur	Other	Java	"House of the Dead". In Java, the mortuary near the cemetery where the dead await burial. A living person may go lie down there for a night if he expects to receive a message from the dead.
Drupadi	Other	Java	In Javanese mythology, the wife of Yudistira, leader of the Pandawas. She is an excellent archer and often joins in battle, dressed as a man.
Gatutkaca	Other	Java	In the Javanese wayang myths, a formidable warrior who possesses a magic jacket with which he can fly long distances. He is the son of Bima by the giantess Arimbi.
Macan Gadungan	Other	Java	A 'were-tiger' in Javanese legend. It has the body of a tiger but the spirit of a man. It is said that a man's soul can leave his body during sleep. If the man has a smooth upper lip, without the dimple in the middle, he must be a were-tiger. Most men do not know that they become tigers at night, but other can change themselves into a tiger by magic.
Narada	Other	Java	A sage in Javanese mythology who warns people of impending disasters. Since he is the messenger of the gods he has knowledge of the future.
Nawang Wulan	Other	Java	The moon-goddess on Java. She is widely venerated as the goddess of love (cinta, asmara) and fertility. The worship of the moon, especially by women, seems to have been widespread in Indonesia centuries ago.
Tukma	Other	Juaneno Indian	Tukma is an important being in Juaneno Indian mythology. Also called Night, Tukma created the world, sea, animals, and plants. Originally the ocean was overcrowded until a fish dove down and brought up a huge black stone called "the tosaut." It emptied the bitter liquid from inside the stone into the ocean until it reached its present size. The tosaut belonged to Tukma, so he also had a part in creating the ocean. After the ocean was formed Tukma created the first man, Ehoni. Tukma created the world, sea, animals, and plants according to Juaneno Indian mythology.
Abigor	Other	Judeo-Christian	In pre Judeo-Christian theology, Abigor was one of the upper demons of Hell. Abigor supposedly commanded the infernal regions of Hell and was the demon of warfare and battle. He knows the secrets of victory which he will sell to the prince who will offer him his soul. He was depicted as riding a winged horse.
Gehenna	Other	Judeo-Christian	"Place of Torment." The Valley of Hinnom, south-west of Jerusalem, where Solomon, king of Israel, built "a high place", or place of worship, for the gods Chemosh and Moloch. The valley came to be regarded as a place of abomination because some of the Israelites sacrificed their children to Moloch there. In a later period it was made a refuse dump and perpetual fires were maintained there to prevent pestilence. Thus, in the New Testament, Gehenna became synonymous with hell.

Golgotha	Other	Judeo-Christian	Golgotha is the name of the site where Jesus Christ was crucified. Its name, which means "skull" in Hebrew, is either derived from its form or from the skulls of executed persons that were found there. According to some the place was situated near the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, within the walls of present Jerusalem, while others hold that it is outside the Damascus Gate, north of the city.
Zaim	Other	Judeo-Christian	A nocturnal manifestation of the Devil. He enslaved King Nimrod so that when he pointed at some evil, Nimrod was forced to do it.
Kamulla	Other	Kassite	The Kassite god of water. He is similar to the Akkadian god Ea.
Reahu	Other	Khmer	In Khmer mythology, the dark demon who pursues the sun and the moon through the heavens, trying to swallow them. Cp. Rahu.
Nei Marena	Other	Kiribati	"The Goddess". In Kiribati myth, she is the daughter of Na Atibu and Nei Teuke, the first beings.
Ruki	Other	Kiribati	In Kiribati myth, the sea serpent; son of Na Atibu and Nei Teuke, the first beings.
Te Nao	Other	Kiribati	In Kiribati myth, the god of the waves. He is the son of Na Atibu and Nei Teuke, the first beings.
Adiri	Other	Kiwai	In Kiwai belief, the afterworld, the land of the dead where life is similar but easier than life on earth. Adiri used to be a barren place, inhabited only by Adiri and his daughter Díviro. When Sído, the first man, died he opened the way to Adiri. Sído married Díviro and from their union came forth the various plants which grew in the afterworld. He then rubbed his teeth with wood to produce fire and proceeded to built a vast house, several miles long, which became the residence of the spirits of the dead.
Wapaq	Other	Koryak	Koryak term for the powerful spirits believed by them to be inherent in the fly agaric.
Wulbari	Other	Krachi	The Supreme god of the Krachi of West Africa.
Usukun	Other	Lacandone	Among the Lacandone people of Mexico, a troglodyte, the brother of the chief deity Nohochakyum. He is greatly feared because he governs earthquakes.
Hituhitu	Other	Lakalai	In the belief of the Lakalai (central New Britain), the spirit of a dead man when it appears to humans.
Horagalles	Other	Lapp	The ancient Lapp god of thunder. He is usually portrayed carrying two hammers (the symbol of thunder). His wife is the goddess Raudna. He is equated with the Norse god Thor.
Pajonn	Other	Lapp	The Lapp god of thunder.
Waralden Olmai	Other	Lapps	One of the most prominent gods of the ancient Lapps. His name means "world god".
Yambe Akka	Other	Lapps	According to the Lapps of Northern Scandinavia, Yambe-akka is the queen of the underworld.
Ezerines	Other	Lithuanian	A Lithuanian god of lakes, but not, so it appears, of rivers and streams.
Gabija	Other	Lithuanian	Gabija is a Lithuanian goddess of fire and the household. She also appears as a spirit of fire.
Giltine	Other	Lithuanian	The Lithuanian goddess of death. As a woman (or a witch) dressed in white she strangles or chokes a sick person.
Giraitis	Other	Lithuanian	The Lithuanian god of the forests. He is referred to in seventeenth- and eighteenth-century manuscripts, which suggests that he is a deity of relatively modern invention.

Jagaubis	Other	Lithuanian	A Lithuanian god of fire. In popular belief and tradition his function has been taken over by Gabija.
Kaukas	Other	Lithuanian	A western Lithuanian spirit which brings fortune and good luck. This being, thought to be dwarf-like in appearance, helps in the household and on the fields. The Kaukai are similar to the northern Lithuanian Pukys and the Finnish Maahiset.
Perkunas	Other	Lithuanian	The Lithuanian thunder and lightning god. Perkunas is similar to the Latvian Perkons.
Telavel	Other	Lithuanian	The Lithuanian star-god who forged the sun and placed it in the sky.
Velnias	Other	Lithuanian	The ancient Lithuanian term for the devil. It is similar to the Latvian Velns.
Zemyna	Other	Lithuanian	Because all life came from the Lithuanian earth-goddess Zemyna (Zemina, Semmes mate, Zemnyele, or Sieroji), she was honored at the birth of every child. Her image was tenderly kissed in the morning and the evening; food offerings were laid in front of stones, tied to tree boughs, or cast into flowing water to thank her for the new life. Her name means "earth", and the Baltic poems exalt her for productiveness by calling her "blossomer", "bud raiser", and "flower-giver". Her special area of concern was plant life--not only foodstuffs but weeds, trees, the algae of ponds, and the arctic lichen. Trees with three leaves or nine branches were especially connected with Zemnya; the oak, the linden, and the pruce were her favorite trees. Women lived on in lindens and spruce; men, in oaks, maples, and birches. Virginal young girls survived as lilies, and village ancestors reside in fruit trees. Zemnya is the daughter of moon god Menulis and the sun goddess Saule.
Were	Other	Luo	The supreme god of the Luo of Kenya. He controls life and death, and he strikes down wrongdoers with thunderbolts.
Striges	Other	Macedonia	Winged female demons from Macedonia who preyed on little children, drank their blood and ate their entrails. They were supposed to be the descendants of the Harpies.
Cabirus	Other	Macedonian	A national god of the Macedonians, the patron of the country.
Andriamanitra	Other	Madagascar	A good and even god of Madagascar who created the earth and human beings.
Rasoalao	Other	Madagascar	The goddess of wild animals and of the hunt on Madagascar. She is the sister of Ravola, and a member of the Vazimba gods.
Razana	Other	Madagascar	In the myths of Madagascar, the ancestors who have become gods.
Vizimba	Other	Madagascar	The spirits who lived on Madagascar before humans came. They are very powerful in spiritual ways.
Zanahary	Other	Madagascar	Zanahary is the supreme god of the Madagascan pantheon. He has both male and female aspects. There is an earthly Zanahary who creates humans from clay or wood, and there is a heavenly Zanahary who breathes life into them. But occasionally they fight over their creations and then the heavenly god takes back this life-giving breath. The earthly god keeps the bodies (this explains the colorful and festive funerals of Madagascar). Zanahary's wife is the goddess Andriamanitra.
Ahisham	Other	Makiritare, Venezuela	Ahisham, one of the star people and transformed into the tropical bird, was the first to arrive in the black night sky. He became the planet Mars.

Bomoh	Other	Malay	A Bomoh is a Malay witchdoctor. Also known as pawang or dukun. They are still active today and work professionally.
Bukit Kaca	Other	Malay	In Malay cosmology, Bukit Kaca is the Mountain of Glass. It is so high that its summit reflects the rays of the rising sun so that we see it red, orange, and amber.
Gerjis	Other	Malay	A terrible monster in Malay mythology, a colossal tiger-like creature. One day the animals got together to discuss the problem of the Gerjis, who was rapidly reducing their numbers. They chose the Kanchil, the Mouse-deer, to come up with a solution. The Kanchil convinced the Gerjis that the sky would soon fall down and offered to dig a hole in the ground where the Gerjis could hide in safety. The monster agreed and was duly buried. He was killed by the Elephant who crushed his skull with a tree.
Indera Bayu	Other	Malay	"Divine Wind." In Malay mythology, the magical pet bird of Princess Chaya Bulan ("Moonshade"). It is a female bird which knows all things. She becomes the Prime Minister to King Budiman and his son Lela Muda. Indera Bayu can cure all illnesses by her singing.
Jentayu	Other	Malay	The Jentayu is the water bird.
Langsoir	Other	Malay	The langsoir is a Malay vampire, the restless undead form of a woman who died in childbirth, who now preys upon infants and children for the most part. They attack with long nailed hands. Some legends say these vampires must place the throat of their victims to the back of their necks to feed, making smaller victims even more preferred. They can take the form of owls.
Pontianak	Other	Malay	A Pontianak is a female Malay vampire. In order to chase its victims, its head detaches from its body with its entrails trailing below. When the head reaches its victim, it sucks his / her blood.
Raja Angin	Other	Malay	"King of the Wind". The Malay wind-god.
Raja Naga	Other	Malay	In Malay mythology, the King of the Sea Serpents, the largest of all the dragons in the ocean. He lives in the Pusat Tasik palace.
Sheikh Ali	Other	Malay	In Malay mythology, a terrible king who commands three regiments: one of flying horses, one of flying lions, and one of flying elephants.
Taming Sari	Other	Malay	The magical kris (Malay dagger) called Taming Sari which belonged to Hang Tuah, Admiral of the Malaccan Sultanate, is said to render its owner invincibility. The kris is now in the possession of the Perak royal family.
Hantu Kuang	Other	Malaysian	In Malaysian belief, the Ghost with a Hundred Eyes.
Kaseteran	Other	Malaysian	In Indonesian and Malaysian mythology, Kaseteran is the Land of the Ghosts. It is the dense, dark forest where Siwa reigns. In this forest, also called Forest of Spirits, the spirits dance before the eyes of fearful visitors. Only the heads with their luminous eyes are visible. Some of these spirits creep along the ground and lick the visitors' feet in the dark with their long, cold tongues.
Mambang Kuning	Other	Malaysian	The dangerous spirit of sunset in Malaysian folklore.
Penyakit	Other	Malaysian	A dangerous Malaysian spirit, called the Sickmaker.
Koriro	Other	Maori	An epithet of the Maori god Maui, which means 'bright, cheerful'. It may also mean 'reciting' like someone repeating magic formulae, as when Maui did when he obtained fire from Mahu-ike and in creating his many inventions.

Letao	Other	Marshall Islands	The trickster, Letao, was born from Wulep's head, along with his brother Jemeluit (rainbow). They were born on the magical island called Eb. Letao then accidentally created all the rest of the islands by stealing a basket of dirt from his father. The basket had a hole in it and spilled dots of dirt across the ocean, thus creating the Marshall Islands. The discarded basket became the island of Kili. He is also responsible for introducing fire to the islands.
Lijakwe	Other	Marshall Islands	Lijakwe is the most beautiful woman of the Marshall Islands. She was so beautiful she had to live on her own at the edge of the lagoon in Ebon. When she bathed in the lagoon, the sky turned the many colors of sunset. When it does, people used to say, "Lijakwe must be bathing."
Mejenkwaar	Other	Marshall Islands	A type of demon in the Marshall Islands. These demons are almost exclusively female. When a woman was pregnant, often her husband who sail off to go and collect gifts or special food, etc. for his wife. However, if he was gone for too long a period of time, the pregnant woman would turn into a mejenkwaard. Very often this would mean she'd eat her newborn child. When the husband arrived, she'd go after him as well. The story of Lokokelok tells of a man who evades being eaten by a mejenkwaard through a series of tricks he plays on her.
Rimenanwe	Other	Marshall Islands	Rimenanwe are the little people of the Marshall Islands. They are rascally little fellows, who mostly steer clear of humans, but like to "borrow" canoes and food and such, as they can get away with it.
Bunosi	Other	Melanesian	A Melanesian creator god.
Kambel	Other	Melanesian	A Melanesian sky god.
Koevasi	Other	Melanesian	A Melanesian snake goddess.
Marruni	Other	Melanesian	The Melanesian god of earthquakes.
Mesede	Other	Melanesian	The Melanesian god of archery.
Nevinbimbaa u	Other	Melanesian	A terrible ogress from Melanesian myth
Yaotl	Other	Mexican	The Mexican Lord of Darkness.
Faravai	Other	Micronesian	The son of the Micronesian sea god.
Nomoi	Other	Micronesian	A Micronesian deity. He has the power to keep the typhoons away.
Puntan	Other	Micronesian	The Micronesian god who existed before earth and sky. The world was created from various parts of his dead body.
Empung Luminuut	Other	Minahas	A popular goddess of the Minahas, on the northern peninsula of the Indonesian island Sulawesi (Celebes). She is the first deity, born from a rock and impregnated by the western wind. She gave birth to the sun-god Toar. With her son they became the primordial pair of gods, and both gods and man are their descendants.
Chemosh	Other	Moabites	The god of war and the national god of the Moabites. He is a jack-of-all-trades, and a master of most. He is equivalent to the Babylonian Shamash.
Shka Bavas	Other	Moksha- Mordvins	The God of the Sky of the Moksha-Mordvins. He is supreme among the gods, and offerings and prayers must be made to him first, before all other gods.
Qormusta	Other	Mongol	The high god of the Mongols. He is also known as Chormusta.
Sholmos	Other	Mongol	Sholmoses are evil humanoid demons in Mongol mythology.

Aigiarm	Other	Mongolian	An ancient Mongolian princess who is said to have challenged all suitors, her virginity against their horses, to the one who could wrestle her to the ground. There is no record of her ever marrying, and it is told that she won 10,000 horses.
Atugan	Other	Mongolian	The Mongolian earth goddess and source of all life. Her power is beyond understanding and can be bestowed.
Odqan	Other	Mongolian	A Mongolian fire-spirit. His female counterpart is the 'fire-mother' Yal-un eke.
Tung Ak	Other	Mongolian	The Mongolian god of chiefs. He controls the minor spirits.
Qandisa	Other	Morocco	A demoness of Morocco.
Alwani	Other	Mosquito	Thunder, sometimes confused with Wan-Aisa. They are considered creators of the world and mankind. The Mosquito, Nicaragua/Hondura.
Arama	Other	Moxos	The god of light whose wife is the rainbow. The Moxos, South America.
Singbonga	Other	Mundas	The chief god, as well as the creator-god and sun-god, of the Mundas, a people from the federate states Bihar and Orissa of eastern India. Among the Ho people he is called Sirma Thakur ('Lord of the Heaven'). He is venerated with sacrifices of white goats and cocks.
Samson	Other	Nazarite	A Nazarite and possessed of extraordinary strength, one of the Biblical Judges. His adventures are found in the Book of Judges, chapters 13-16, and he is mentioned in the New Testament (Hebrews 11:32). The Philistine woman Delilah betrayed him into the hands of the Philistines.
Nkosi Yama Kosi	Other	Ndebele	The supreme being of the Ndebele (Zimbabwe).
Nehalennia	Other	Netherlands	A local goddess who was venerated in the area around Domburg (Walcheren, Netherlands) in the second and third century CE. She was regarded as a protector of travelers or seafarers; several inscriptions on votive stones and altars show gratitude for a safe passage across the North Sea.
Hiyoyoa	Other	New Guinea	The Wagawaga (New Guinea) land of the dead. It is believed to lie under the sea near Maivara on Milne Bay. This land resembles the upper world. The god Tumudurere and his wife and children live there.
Kaiamunu	Other	New Guinea	A demon in the folk belief of the people in the Purari Delta (New Guinea). He plays a big part in the initiation ceremonies for boys, whom he is supposed to swallow and then regurgitate to life. He is represented as a kind of wickerwork image.
Wunekau	Other	New Guinea	The sun-god and creator of New Guinea. His most important appearance is that of the giant snake Make. The name of this god must only be spoken with the utmost respect.

Mae	Other	New Hebrides	Mysterious snakes from the Banks Islands (New Hebrides). They are believed to become the guiding spirits of all those who encounter them. If a young man returns home after a day of fishing, at sunset he might see a young girl sitting on a rock, her head covered with flowers. She will beckon him to climb the steep cliff and when he approaches her he will notice that she has the face of a girl from his own village, or a neighboring one. Afraid that she is a mae he will look closer and see that her elbows and knees are on backwards; this betrays her true nature and the young man will flee. Should he, however, hit her with the leaf of the dracaena she will assume her true form and slip away as a snake.
Malanggan	Other	New Ireland	A ceremony for the commemoration of the dead on New Ireland (Bismarck Archipelago). At the same time, it is a initiation ceremony for young men. The spirits of the ancestors attend these ceremonies and arrive in visible form in a fish-shaped, 12 foot long boat. These ancestral spirits are often sculpted in wood, seated in their boat.
Solanang	Other	New Ireland	The supreme deity of New Ireland. Each year Solanang arrives seated on a fish-boat in two forms: a god and a goddess.
Tingang	Other	Ngadju-Dajak	The sky-god of the Ngadju-Dajak on the Indonesian island Borneo. Tingang ("rhinoceros-bird") created the world-tree together with his wife Tambon. From this tree all the children descended. He is also known as Mahatala or Mahataral.
Lowalangi	Other	Nias	The god of the sky and winds among the Nias of Indonesia. He is the creator of the human race and bestows upon them souls or breath. Of each person that is born he inquires what he wishes to be or to do on earth. He is the younger son of Ina-da Samadulo Höse, the mother of the gods who had two sets of mixed twins. Lowalangi married the twin of Latura, his elder brother, and with her became the ancestor of the human race.
Sihai	Other	Nias	The wind-god of the Nias.
Silewe Nazarate	Other	Nias	The moon goddess of the Indonesian island Nias. She is the personification of all that is alive. Her husband is the supreme god Lowalangi.
Sirao	Other	Nias	Creator god of the Indonesian island Nias (near Sumatra). He created the world and the first being, Sihai. According to tradition, from Sihai's heart sprout the World Tree, and his eyes became the sun and the moon. His son is Lowalangi.
Masaya	Other	Nicaragua	The goddess of volcanoes in Nicaragua.
Juok	Other	Nilotes	The name of the creator god of the ancient Nilotes of South-Sudan. With a few of the Nilotic tribes (Shillul, Dinka and Nuer) he has kept his monotheistic characteristics and he is the supreme god and creator, present in all that exists. He controls the destinies of all the creatures on earth. Other Nilotic tribes (Acholi and Lango) use the term Jok only for a number of local or ancestral spirits
Mictanteot	Other	Niquiran	The goddess of the underworld in Niquiran mythology.
Misca	Other	Niquiran	The Niquiran god of merchants.
Tamagostad	Other	Niquiran	The chief god of the Niquiran.
Vizetot	Other	Niquitan	The god of famine of the Niquitan of Nicaragua.
Kiavari	Other	Orokolo	The Orokolo word for spirits of the dead.

Kurdalaegon	Other	Ossetian	The Ossetian god of blacksmiths. He shoes the dead man's horse, thus helping him on his journey to the other side (the funeral ceremonies reflect this). Kurdalaegon's epithet is 'the heavenly one.'
Uacilla	Other	Ossetian	The Ossetian spirit of rain, thunder, and lightning. The illa component derives from Elias (Elijah) the Old Testament prophet who is in Eastern Europe venerated as the ruler of rain and thunder.
Xucau	Other	Ossetian	The Ossetian name for their supreme god. He rules over the heavenly spirits (see also Uacilla).
Khusaw	Other	Ossetians	The All-Mighty. The chief god of the pagan pantheon of the Ossetians, a mountain people claiming descent from the Indo-Iranian Sarmatians and living in the Caucasus, on the border between Russia and Georgia. When the Ossetians adopted Christianity, they identified Khusaw with the concept of God the Father. Since the fall of the Soviet Union, both North and South Ossetia have witnessed a revival of pagan ritual, heavily mixed with Christian (and, among the Muslim minority, Islamic) practice.
Shaubarak	Other	Ossetians	Spirit of darkness and patron of thieves in the pagan pantheon of the Ossetians, a mountain people claiming descent from the Indo-Iranian Sarmatians and living in the Caucasus, on the border between Russia and Georgia. When the Ossetians adopted Christianity, they identified Shaubarak with the figure of Satan. Since the fall of the Soviet Union, both North and South Ossetia have witnessed a revival of pagan ritual, heavily mixed with Christian (and, among the Muslim minority, Islamic) practice.
Wasilla	Other	Ossetians	God of storms, thunder, and the harvest in the pagan pantheon of the Ossetians, a mountain people claiming descent from the Indo-Iranian Sarmatians and living in the Caucasus, on the border between Russia and Georgia. When the Ossetians adopted Christianity, they identified Wasilla with the figure of St. Ilya, or Elijah. Since the fall of the Soviet Union, both North and South Ossetia have witnessed a revival of pagan ritual, heavily mixed with Christian (and, among the Muslim minority, Islamic) practice.
Wasterzhi	Other	Ossetians	The most popular deity in the pagan pantheon of the Ossetians, an ethnic group claiming descent from the Indo-Iranian Sarmatians and living on the border between Russia and Georgia. A warrior god (also linked with sun worship), Wasterzhi is generally portrayed as a horseman with a long beard, riding a white horse. The site most sacred to him is Hetag's Grove, a wooded area in the mountains near the North Ossetian capital of Vladikavkaz.
Underworld	Other	Other	Among many religions the lowest part of the world, usually represented as the realm of the god or goddess of the dead. It is here that the spirits of the deceased stay. The underworld is separated from the world of the living by an impassable abyss or river (such as the Styx). The entrance to this realm is often guarded by a huge monster, such as the Greek Cerberus and the Norse Garm. The Greeks and the Romans had their Hades; the Egyptians Duat; in the ancient Indian mythology eggshaped worldview Brahmanda it was called Naraka; the Germans called it Helheim; the Incas called it Uca Pacha; the Aztec referred to the underworld as Mictlan; and the Maya believed in Mitnal.

Chicuna	Other	Panama	The supreme being of the Amerindians of Panama during the nineteenth century.
Dabiaba	Other	Panama-Colombia	A river or water-goddess of South and Central America (Panama-Colombia border). According to the sixteenth-century writer Peter Martyr Anglerius, she is the mother of the creator.
Epalirai	Other	Papu	Forest spirits of the Kyaka of the mountains of western Papua.
Matabiri	Other	Papua	The ugly swamp spirits of Papuan mythology, they are pot-bellied with sunken cheeks. They are a class of Matagaigai.
Oa Rove	Other	Papua	In the mythology of the Roro people of Papua, Oa Rove is the god of changes. He can change his appearance at will. From an inaccessible rock he threw down the weapons which since then men have used in warfare: a bow and arrows, a spear, and a club.
Arioch	Other	Paradise Lost	The name used for one of the fallen angels in Paradise Lost. Milton took it from Dan. ii, 14, where it is the name of the captain of the guard. The names means 'a fierce lion'.
Setebos	Other	Patagonian	A god or devil worshipped by the Patagonians.
Iegad	Other	Pelew Islands	The god who brought light to earth in the myth of the Pelew Islands. By bringing light he made sure that humans would wake up in the morning instead of sleeping all day.
Chanak	Other	Philippine	A Chanak is a demonic baby from Philippine folklore. During the day it is a normal looking baby, but during the night it transforms into a small demon child that hunts for meat.
Boroka	Other	Philippines	A cannibalistic witch on the Philippines. She has the head of a women, four feet like a horse, and the wings of an eagle. She is fond of eating children.
Gimokodan	Other	Philippines	Among the Bagobo of Mindanao (Philippines), the Land of the Dead. It is surrounded by the Dark River. There, the souls of the dead will meet a many-breasted giantess who will suckle them before they enter Gimokodan. The land consists of two areas: the Red Region is reserved for the heroes who died in battle; the White Region is for ordinary people. They will rest in daytime and wander around at night.
Baal Addir	Other	Phoenician	The Phoenician god of fertility and the underworld. He is the patron deity of the city-state Byblos (near Beirut) and from there his cult spread all the way to Carthage. The Roman troops stationed in North Africa called him Jupiter Valens.
Baal Gebal	Other	Phoenician	The supreme goddess of the Phoenician city Byblos around 3000 BCE. Her name means "lady of Gebal", which the city was called in those days. The ruin of the temple once dedicated to her can still be found in the village of Djebail (some 30 km. north-east of Beirut), the former Byblos.
Baal Qarnain	Other	Phoenician	The Phoenician mountain-god, named "lord of the two horns" after the two mountains with the same name in the Gulf of Tunis.
Kothar	Other	Phoenician	The Phoenician god of arts and crafts and the builder of the palace of Baal.
Sadraba	Other	Phoenician	The Phoenician god of healing who was worshipped in ancient Carthage. The Syrians also worshipped him, mainly in Palmyra. Sadraba is the protective deity of small insects and snakes. His Greek name is Satrapes.
Shadrappa	Other	Phoenician	A Phoenician god of healing.

Taautos	Other	Phoenician	The Phoenician precursor of the Egyptian god Thoth.
Gruagach	Other	Pictish/Scottish	The Pictish/Scottish male equivalent of Scotia he was also looked upon as the guardian of cattle, a bold warrior and brilliant sorcerer. The name means "the long haired one" and is a quite accurate depiction of Gruagach whose long hair is supposed to portray rays of the sun and therefore suggests that he was worshipped as a form of sun-god.
Siliniež	Other	Poland	A wood-god from Poland to whom moss was sacred. The fire on his altar was kept burning only with moss.
Al Uzza	Other	Pre-Islamic Allah	The youngest of the three daughters of the pre-Islamic Allah and the patron goddess of Mecca. She is identified with Venus as the morning star and her name means "the mighty one". She resides in a tree similar to the acacia.
Ausweikis	Other	Prussian	A Prussian god who cured the sick. Modeled after the Greek Asclepius.
Bardoyats	Other	Prussian	A Prussian god of ships, patron of sailors.
Deivai	Other	Prussian	The Prussian respectful term for 'goddess'.
Vele	Other	Prussian	Prussian spirits of the waters and woods.
Suaixtix	Other	Prussians	A designation of the Sun and the name of the sun-god of the ancient Prussians. The name suggests a connection with the word svaistikas ("he who shines around").
Atgezual	Other	Puelche (Argentina)	The Great Spirit of the Puelche (Argentina).
Coquena	Other	Puna de Atacama	The supernatural protector of the vicuñas in the Quechua folklore of the Puna de Atacama (Peru, Ecuador, Bolivia). Coquena is a little man dressed in white who travels at night driving large herds of vicuña. He punishes those who wantonly kill these animals.
Jaljogini	Other	Punjab	In Indian folk belief, especially in the Punjab, a disease-causing spirit which occupies streams and wells, and casts spell on children and women.
Ekkekko	Other	Quechua	The Quechua god of fortune. He is usually depicted as a pot-bellied, cheerful dwarf who carries all sorts of domestic goods. His cult is associated with the annual fairs, called Alacitas, that are held in Cochabamba, La Paz, and Oruro.
Koliada	Other	Russian	Also known as Koljada, this Russian goddess is the personification of Time and the Winter Solstice. A special festival is held in her honor at the Solstice
Koshchei	Other	Russian	A symbol of death and magic in Russian mythology, Koshchei the Deathless (also Kashchej) is a powerful wizard or demigod who gains immortality by keeping his fiery soul hidden inside an egg. The egg is inside a duck, which is inside a hare, which is inside an iron chest, which is buried under a green oak tree, which is located on the island of Bujan on the wide ocean.
Alkonost	Other	Russian Orth	In Russian legends Alkonost is "the bird of paradise", a miraculous bird with a human face. Alkonost lays eggs on the sea-shore, then puts them into the water, becalming the sea for six or seven days; and on the sixth or seventh day Alkonost's nestlings hatch and a storm begins. Alkonost has a very loud voice; those who hear it will forget all they know and wish.

Almaqah	Other	Saba	A moon-god and tutelary god of the South Arabian kingdom of Saba. The members of the tribe of Saba called themselves 'the children of Almaqah.' He is symbolized by a cluster of lightning flashes and a weapon which looks similar to the letter S. His symbolical animal is the bull. Almaqah is referred to in some texts as 'Lord of the horned goats.'
Terlain	Other	Sakai	The Sakai (Malay Peninsula) name for disastrous storms. These are caused by imitating the notes or certain birds, by burning lice, or by teasing dogs, cats, and tame monkeys.
Taranaich	Other	Scottish/Pictish/Gaelic	Also Taranis. The Scottish/Pictish/Gaelic god of thunder and lightning. His name is derived from the Gaelic word tarnach or taran meaning "thunder". Taranaich was also said to be the name of a Pictish king and is associated with the Gallic or Roman Jupiter. His attribute is a spoked wheel.
Khusor	Other	Semitic	The Semitic god of navigation and incantations.
Raashiel	Other	Semitic	A Semitic earth-god.
Rediyas	Other	Semitic	A Semitic god of water.
Terah	Other	Semitic	An ancient Semitic moon god.
Lahatala	Other	Seran	In Seran mythology, the god of heaven.
Tuniai	Other	Seran	The creator in Seran mythology.
Colleda	Other	Serbian	The Serbian goddess of the winter solstice. See also Koliada.
Aiwamdzu	Other	Shavante, Brazil	Among the Shavante of Brazil, a creator god and an ancestral deity.
Asare	Other	Sherente, Brazil	The god of Kappa Orionis in the constellation of Orion, a god of thirst and of the arid season. His thirst caused his brothers to dig a well from which burst forth all the waters, eventually creating the sea. The Sherente, Brazil.
Dunne Enin	Other	Siberia	An important goddess in Siberia; she ruled over the clan territory.
Todote	Other	Siberia	The Samoyed (Siberia) god of evil and of death.
Baj Bajania	Other	Siberian	The Siberian (Yakut) forest god beloved for his joyousness.
Bugady Musun	Other	Siberian	Siberian goddess, mother of all animals
Chebeldei	Other	Siberian	The inhabitants of the underworld in Siberian myth. They are composed mainly of iron and are black in color and are not particularly friendly towards human beings.
Cholmus	Other	Siberian	The Siberian creator of animals.
Eskeri	Other	Siberian	In Siberian (Tungus) myth, the creator who plunged into the primeval waters to bring back the mud from which he created the earth.
Kudia	Other	Siberian	The Siberian god of the sky.
Tomam	Other	Siberian	The bird-goddess of the Siberian Ket people.
Dadimunda	Other	Singhalese	One of the most popular gods of the Singhalese people. He initially looked after temples but became the 'treasurer' (devata) of the god Upulvan. Later he emerged as the protector of Buddhism in Ceylon (Sri Lanka). Dadimunda rides on an elephant and has many Yakshas in his retinue.
Dala Kadavara	Other	Singhalese	A Singhalese demoness who brings diseases and misfortune. Originally, Dala Kadavara was an elephant-goddess.

Pattini	Other	Singhalese	The most prominent goddess of the Singhalese and Tamil pantheon on Sri Lanka. Pattini (Patni) is the patroness of marriage and she holds plagues at bay. It is believed that she introduced rice to the inhabitants of Sri Lanka (formerly known as Ceylon).
Lada	Other	Slav	The Slav goddess of beauty.
Topielce	Other	Slav	Slav spirits who dwell in the waters of lakes.
Crnobog	Other	Slavic	The black god of the dead in Slavic mythology. The opposite of Bylebog.
Ervorsh	Other	Slavic	The Slavic god of storms. To the Czech peoples he was Varpulis, the god of storm winds and an attendand of Perun.
Jarovit	Other	Slavic	A west Slavic god of war. He was especially worshipped in Pomerania (Pomorze, Poland). His Latin name is Gerovitus.
Kupala	Other	Slavic	A Slavic goddess of water, magic and herbs.
Najade	Other	Slavic	Slavic water nymphs. Similar to the Greek Naiads.
Nari	Other	Slavic	Slavic demonic beings.
Nyia	Other	Slavic	The Slavic god of the dead.
Porenutius	Other	Slavic	The Slavic four-headed god of the island of Rugen (in the Baltic Sea). Each head faced one of the four cardinal directions.
Porevit	Other	Slavic	A Slavic god of Summer.
Rarog	Other	Slavic	The Slavic god of whirlwinds. He appears in the shape of a hawk, a falcon, and occasionally as a dwarf.
Rodyanitse	Other	Slavic	In Slavic mythology, the Rodyanitse are the spirits of deceased female ancestors and are considered to be goddesses of fate and fairies. As three women they appear at the cradle of a newborn child and decide the child's fate. In invisible letters they write on the child's forehead the life span and the way he or she will die. They also decide whether the child will live a poor or rich life, and the measure of poverty or wealth. They can be roughly compared with the Norns, the Norse goddesses of fate, and the Greek Moirae.
Rugiviet	Other	Slavic	The Slavic god of war who cult center was on the island of Rugen in the Baltic Sea. His name means "master on Rugen". He is represented with seven heads and holding a sword.
Sudjaje	Other	Slavic	Female deities from Slavic myth who control destiny.
Svarog	Other	Slavic	Slavic sun and fire god, originally the supreme god of the Slavic pantheon. He is the divine smith, and patron of the fire of the hearth and of blacksmiths. In his capacity as a smith he is often equated with the Greek Hephaestus. He is also thought responsible for institutionalizing marriage. His sons are the gods Dabog and Svarozic. In later times he degrades to some kind of fire demon.
Svarozic	Other	Slavic	An ancient Slavic fire god, especially of the fire that was used to dry grain. His name survives today in the Rumanian sfarog, "torrid". Svarozic's father is Svarog.
Syen	Other	Slavic	South Slavic household guardian spirits.
Triglav	Other	Slavic	"Three-Headed". The Slavic war god of the Baltic area, known especially from Stettin and Brandenburg. The three heads represents the three realms: heaven, earth, and the underworld.
Vesna	Other	Slavic	The Slavic goddess of spring.
Vlkodlaks	Other	Slavic	The Slavic werewolf. The name comes from vlko, "wolf".
Yarovit	Other	Slavic	Slavic god of victory.

Zorya	Other	Slavic	The Zorya are ancient Slavic sky and light goddesses, honored particularly in Russia. Sometimes only two in number, they are usually portrayed as three, a not uncommon number. They were three Slavic dawn goddesses. There was Utrennyaya, the morning star; Vechernyaya, the evening star; and the midnight Zorya. All have the same job: to guard a chained dog who tries to eat the constellation Ursa Minor, the little bear. If the chain should ever break and the dog should ever get loose, the universe will end. Thus the Zoryas are guardian goddesses.
Buyan	Other	Slavonic	In Slavonic myth, the island home of the North, East, and West Winds.
Dagoda	Other	Slavonic	The Slavonic god of the west wind. Dagoda is perceived as the most gentle of the deities that personify the winds.
Zivena	Other	Slovakian	The Slovakian goddess of life.
Siho I Salo	Other	Solomon Islands	A demon from the Solomon Islands
Tindalo	Other	Solomon Islands	On the island of Florida in the Solomon Islands, a tindalo is the spirit or ghost of a dead man who in his lifetime possessed great mana or power. It was believed that the tindalo retained this power after death.
Kholomodumo	Other	Sotho	A mythical monster from the Sotho people of Lesotho. At the beginning of time it devoured the entire human race, except for an old woman. The woman gave birth to twins. They killed the monster, who disgorged all humans again.
Evaki	Other	South American	Evaki is the South American goddess of the Bakairi Indians, the goddess of night and day. She has in her possession a pot with a lid, which she keeps with her at all times. In the morning she pulls the lid off the pot to let the sun out (this is the day). At the end of the day, the sun returns to the pot and she closes the lid, so that the sun cannot be seen anymore (this is the night). Evaki would also steal the sleep from lizard's eyes (which is why their eyes seem to bulge so much). She would share the sleep with the other living things.
Berchta	Other	South German	A goddess of South German mythology. She is akin to the Hulda of North Germany, but after the introduction of Christianity she was degraded into a scary old woman to frighten children. Berchta was sometimes depicted with a long iron nose and one large foot
Ayiyanyaka	Other	Sri Lanka	A kind-hearted tutelary god of woodlands and countryside venerated by the Dravidians and the Sinhalese. He is the protecting deity of the northern part of the island of Ceylon (Sri Lanka). According to one myth, he was born as a golden statue from the right hand of Vishnu. Ayiyanyaka is still invoked to protect crops and when there is danger of plague.
Nuba	Other	Sudan	A sky god of Sudan.
Nzeanzo	Other	Sudan	The Sudan god of rain, medicine, corn, fertility and metal-working.
Wantu Su	Other	Sudan	The supreme god of Sudan.
Ndara	Other	Sulawesi	The Ndara is the god of the underworld on Sulawesi.

Yorka	Other	Surinam	A Surinam Negro term for ghost, probably derived from the Carib Indian word yoroka. They are ancestral beings and if they are not treated well, they will become dangerous and much thought and effort is then necessary to ward off their malevolence.
Baal Marqod	Other	Syrian	The Syrian god of healing (in the area of modern Beirut). Baal-Marqod ("lord of the dance") is identified by the Romans with their Jupiter.
Liluri	Other	Syrian	A Syrian mountain goddess, consort of the weather god Manuzi. Bulls were sacrificed to both of them.
Qadesh	Other	Syrian	The Syrian goddess of sacred love and sensual pleasure.
Rephaim	Other	Syrian	Ancient Syrian and Phoenician chthonic beings, associated with fertility and the underworld.
Reshef	Other	Syrian	An ancient Syrian name for the storm-god Hadad.
Gramadeveta	Other	Tamil	Local Tamil deities who protect the fields and the villagers against sickness. A stone, painted red, indicates the place where such a deity lives.
Korrawi	Other	Tamil	The Tamil goddess of war and victory. She was also worshipped as the goddess of the jungle and was then referred to as Katukilal. Her son is Murukan, the god of the hunt and war. In the jungles, many temples were built in her honor.
Murukan	Other	Tamil	Murukan, or Muruku, is the popular Tamil god of the hunt and the war, especially in the southern mountain regions of India. He is portrayed as a beautiful young god riding on a peacock, and sometimes on an elephant, and surrounded by nymphs. His attributes are a spear and a wreath of red flowers. He is equal to the Singhalese Kataragama.
Ancerika	Other	Tapirape	The sun god of the Tapirape, Brazil.
Curicaberis	Other	Tarascan	A culture hero and sky and sun god of the Tarascan people (an Indian tribe west of Mexico). He is the consort of the rain and fertility goddess Cueravaperi. He gave his people laws and the calendar.
Tucupacha	Other	Tarascan	The Creator-god of Tarascan people of Central America
Keyeme	Other	Taulipang	Among the Taulipang in the north of South America, Keyene is a man who can change himself into a water-snake by donning a multi-colored skin.
Itukoviche	Other	Terena	The remote high god who accounted for "the existence of the world." The Terena, Brazil.
Donar	Other	Teutonic	The old German (Teutonic) god of thunder and war-like strength, corresponding with the Norse god Thor.
Irmin	Other	Teutonic	The ancient Teutonic god of war. He was worshipped by the Herminones in the shape of a pillar, called Irminsul ("the Column of the World") or Hermensul, near Detmold. After each victory sacrifices were made to him. During the Christianization, Charlemagne had these columns destroyed (in 772 CE).

Nerthus	Other	Teutonic	A Teutonic goddess of fecundity, peace and wealth, possibly hermaphroditic in nature. She was worshipped in a sacred grove on an island in the North Sea or the Baltic Sea (possible Sjaeland), but the center of her worship was in Denmark. With the arrival of spring her image was carried about on a sacred, covered wagon drawn by oxen among the neighboring tribes. The name Nerthus is related to the Greek nerteroi ("gods of the underworld"), and with Njord, the Norse god of the sea. Nerthus is believed to mingle with humans.
Khрут	Other	Thai	In Thai mythology, the magical bird. It is often seen sculpted in temple precincts. In Indonesian and Indian mythology it is called Garuda.
Kinnara	Other	Thai	A creature who is half-man, half-bird from Thai mythology.
Machanu	Other	Thai	In Thai mythology, the guardian of the lake which must be crossed to reach the underworld. Machanu is half fish, half god.
Patal	Other	Thai	In Thai, Javanese, and Balinese cosmology, Patal is the netherworld where the demons live.
Phra Mae Kwan Im	Other	Thai	The Thai name for the Chinese goddess of mercy Guan-yin.
Phra Warun	Other	Thai	The Thai guardian deity of the West. It is also a name for Varuna.
San Phra Phum	Other	Thai	"House of spirits." Spirit houses are found at every Thai house. They are for the spirit of the land, to calm it and assure good blessing for the owner. The size of the spirit house is directly related to the size of the owner's house and must not be situated in the shadow of the main building. In the morning, the spirit is provided with food and drinks by the owner or the building attendant. The spirit house also contains small figurines that represent the spirit's servants and dancers for his entertainment. Little elephants provide the spirit with transportation.
Witsanukam	Other	Thai	In Thai mythology, the architect of the gods. The name is a combination of Vishnu and Kama.
Maenam	Other	Thailand	The great holy river of central Thailand. It is ruled by 'The Mother of the Waters', the goddess Djao Phraya.
Bendis	Other	Thracian	The Thracian goddess of the moon, as well as a mother goddess. She had power of heaven and earth. The Greeks equated her with their goddess Artemis. Her cult involved orgiastic debaucheries.
Gebeleizis	Other	Thracian	Gebeleizis is mentioned by Herodotus as the god of thunderstorms venerated by the Thracians living in the Balkan. He has occasionally been identified by Zalmoxis, but this is speculative.
Volla	Other	Thuringian	The Thuringian name for the golden-haired goddess of the fullness of the earth. She is sister of Norse Freya or Frigg. She was sometimes called Vol in other parts of Germany and is an early form of Abundia. Same as Fulla.
Phurbu	Other	Tibet	A nail used by lamas in Tibet to impale or drive off demons. Made of wood (or occasionally of cardboard), it is triangular and wedge-shaped, varying between eight to ten inches.
Beg Tse	Other	Tibetan	A god of war in Tibetan Bon-religion. He is covered in chain-mail from head to toe and carries a sword. In Lamaism he is one of the divine keepers of the Buddhistic teachings (Dharmapalas). He often appears as lCam-srin.

Kurukulla	Other	Tibetan	A popular Tibetan goddess of love and wealth who enchants gods and humans to serve her. In her hands she often holds the lotus flower, as well as a bow and arrow. She is portrayed in the lotus position, sitting on the god of love Kama and his partner.
Srin Po	Other	Tibetan	One of the eight classes of indigenous Tibetan country gods: ghouls and vampires, flesh colored.
Thab Lha	Other	Tibetan	A Tibetan Bon hearth-god who punishes those who desecrate his fires. He is portrayed as a red figure with a snake in his hand.
Sipe Gyalmo	Other	Tibetan Bon	The supreme goddess of the Tibetan Bon religion. Her name means "queen of the world" and she has three heads and six arms. Her attributes are a banner, sword, swastika, bowl, and trident. She rides on a red donkey.
Koshpik	Other	Tierra del Fuego	The name given by the Yaghan of Tierra del Fuego to the spirits of the dead who fly away to their eternal kingdom in the east.
Ches	Other	Timote	The supreme god of the Timote who was associated with the high mountains and the lakes (Venezuela).
Agemem	Other	Tinguian	Among the Tinguian of the Philippines, She is honored as co-Creatrix of the sun, moon, earth and stars, along with her husband, Tadaklan.
Tadaklan	Other	Tinguian	In the mythology of the Tinguian, a people living in the mountains of central Luzon (Philippine Islands), the god of thunder. He lives in the sky with his dog Kimat, the lightning.
Akewa	Other	Toba, Argentina	The sun goddess of the Toba tribe of Argentina
Debata	Other	Toba-Batak	A deity of the Toba-Batak, who live near the Toba Lake in Sumatra. Debata is also the term for divine power in general.
Kaloaraik	Other	Tobas, Argentina	A supreme evil being "who created the world as miserable and full of suffering as it actually is in the minds of the Tobas."
Anyiewo	Other	Togo	The great snake of the Ewe people of Togo.
Wurake	Other	Toraja	The spirits in Toraja mythology (Sulawesi).
Pue M Palaburu	Other	Torodja	The supreme god of the Indonesian Torodja (Sulawesi). He represents law and order on earth.
Gurzil	Other	Tripolitania	A bull-shaped god venerated in ancient Tripolitania (the northwestern part of Libya). According to one tradition he was begot by Ammon on a cow.
Amagandar	Other	Tungus	In Tungus myth they are female spirits of protection.
Hinkon	Other	Tungus	The god of hunting and lord of the animals among the Tungus people (Yenisei river, Siberia).
Khovaki	Other	Tungus	The creator of the world in the myths of the Tungus people of Siberia.
Mayin	Other	Tungus	A god of the Tungus people (Yenisei river, Siberia) whose name means "giver of life." He sends the souls in the bodies of new-born children and receives in his heaven the souls of those have died after living a good life.
Piai	Other	Tupi-Guarani	The term for shamans among the Tupi-Guarani and Carib tribes of South America.

Tupan	Other	Tupi-Guarini	An ancient thunder god of the Tupi-Guarini in Brazil. The missionaries in Brazil and Paraguay used his name to denote the Christian God and is still so used by the converted Indians and mestizos of the Amazon basin. The word tupan has taken on the meaning of sacred.
Ararat	Other	Turkey	The ancient Anatolian (Turkey) creator goddess.
Tengri	Other	Turkish/Mongolian	The Turkish/Mongolian god of the sky and their creator deity. He is the author of all things visible and invisible, the ruler of the world and controller of destiny.
Aqhat	Other	Ugaritic	The Ugaritic champion of archery. The goddess of war Anath coveted his bow of and offered to buy it from him. His price was immortality. She spurned the offer, so she had him killed by an eagle.
Athtar	Other	Ugaritic	The Ugaritic god of irrigation, associated with the morning star. He was placed on the vacant throne of Baal by the god El.
Kathar	Other	Ugaritic	The Ugaritic god of architects and artisans, as well as of weapon-makers. He built the palace of Baal.
Shahar	Other	Ugaritic	The gracious god. This Ugaritic god is the brother of El and brother of Shalim.
Shapash	Other	Ugaritic	The Ugaritic goddess of the sun. She was often called 'torch of the gods.'
Nikkal	Other	Ugaritic	The moon-goddess of the Ugarites and later of the Phoenicians. She is married to the moon-god Jarih, and their marriage is lyrically described in the Ugaritic text Nikkal and the Kathirat. Her Sumerian equivalent is the goddess Ningal.
Torem	Other	Ugric	The Ugric god of the sky, and a god of order and balance.
Oxoce	Other	Umbandist	The Umbandist god of the hunt. He belongs to the Orisha (a group of good gods).
Nha San	Other	Umbandistic	The Umbandistic goddess of winds and storms. She belongs to the Orisha, a classification of good gods.
Gshed Ma	Other	Unknown	Tormenting demons that accompany Yama-Raja, the Lord of Death. If a person has lived a truly wicked life they will chase it down to be born in hell. One of the punishments they deliver is pouring spoonfuls of molten metal into a woman condemned for prostitution.
Kemoit	Other	Unknown	In the belief of the Meni' Kaien, a real ghost in Belet, the afterworld. The soul leaves the dead body through the big toe and crosses the bridge Balan Bacham to the afterworld. It becomes a kemoit when the bones of its limbs are broken and the pupils of its eyes are turned inward by those who have preceded it to the land of the dead.
Lucian	Other	Unknown	The personification of the follies and vices of the age. In that aspect, Lucian was the main character in the Golden Ass of Apuleius (2nd century CE).
Si La	Other	Unknown	A demoness who catches travellers in the wilderness and plays with them like a cat with a mouse. Si'la may also tempt men with gold. She is known to play the flute and make men dance until they die.

Surma	Other	Unknown	A monstrous animal that guarded Tuonela, the land of the dead. The monster was perceived with ever-open jaws, ready to catch and devour humans with frightening speed. Thus he became the personification of sudden death. Surma was also seen as a guard who prevented the dead from leaving Tuonela, rather than stopping the living from entering.
Tuonela	Other	Unknown	The land of the dead, ruled over by Tuoni and Tuonetar, aided by their hideous, dwarf-like daughters Lovitar, Kipu-Tyttö, Kivutar, and Vammatar. The entrance to Tuonela was guarded by Surma.
Ufir	Other	Unknown	The demon which possesses the secret knowledge of medicines. He knows the human body which he dissects in the graveyards.
Ukoback	Other	Unknown	The demon of oil who is always burning. He is charged with the task of replenishing the cauldrons in hell.
Urian	Other	Unknown	A demon who rules witches and copulates with them.
Khaldi	Other	Urtartian	The Urtartian (pre-Armenian) supreme god of heaven. He is one of the non-Aryan triad, with Theispas and Artinis. The Urtartians regarded themselves as his children and called themselves Khaldians.
Selardi	Other	Urtartian	An Urtartian (Asia Minor) moon goddess.
Caragabi	Other	Uré	The god of the sky of the Uré, Cauca Valley (Columbia). Among the Choco he is a culture hero/creator deity.
Tagaro	Other	Vanuatu	The volcano-god of Mount Manaro, Ambae Island, Vanuatu. It is believed that human activities may anger him, leading to eruptions. Whenever the volcano shows some activity, they will gather at the crater rim and the chiefs will make a peace offering to Tagaro, such as a boar's tusk, a traditional gesture of appeasement, and offer apologies. They are sure that the god will listen to them for the speak the language of the volcano.
Ravola	Other	Vazimba	The goddess of tame animals and of cattle-raising. Her sister is the goddess Rasoalao. She is a member of the Vazimba gods.
Numi Torem	Other	Vogul	The god of the heavens of the Voguls (Mansi) of Siberia. He dwells in the highest heaven and lives in a house littered with gold and silver. He has seven sons and many assistant spirits.
Tumudurere	Other	Wagawaga	The Wagawaga (New Guinea) god who lives with his wife and children in Hiyoyoa, the land of the dead. He directs the spirits of the dead, telling them where to make their gardens.
Annecy	Other	West Indian	The spider and trickster hero of many West Indian mythologies. He is known as Anansi in most African myths.
Srat	Other	West Slavs	A domestic demon of the West Slavs which can fly and which appears as a fiery figure. The name is Germanic in origin (<i>cp.</i> Old High German <i>scrato</i> , "forest spirit").
Nainuema	Other	Witoto	In the mythology of the Witoto (a tribe north-west of the Amazon region) a primeval creature who tied the world to a dream image of the earth, and then trampled the earth so it stayed connected. After that he spat on it so the woods could grow.
Huisiniamui	Other	Witotoan	A solar deity and sky god, a god of vegetation, but also he is associated with headhunting and cannibalism.
Jakuí	Other	Xingu	A very important spirit of the Xingu of Brazil. Jakuí is said to live in a village at the bottom of rivers and streams. Not only does he manifest himself in ritual flutes, but is rather the flute itself.

Tatu Karaia	Other	Xingu	A legendary race of people who were discovered by ancient Xingu explorers. They found the underground homes of the Tatu-Karaiá by following the columns of smoke that rose from their fires. When they emerged from the earth, the Xingu killed all of them.
Abaasy	Other	Yakut	In the mythology of the Yakut tribe, the Abaasy are the inhabitants of the underworld. They have teeth of iron and travel in packs of seven.
Tangara	Other	Yakut	The Yakut (Siberian) sky-god. He is the equivalent of Tangere, who is worshipped in the Altai Mountains.
Ai Tojon	Other	Yakut (Siberia)	The Yakut (Siberia) creator of light. He is conceived as a double-headed eagle perched atop the world tree.
Jetaita	Other	Yamana	An earth-spirit who is feared by the Yamana of Tierra del Fuego. He is believed to be present during initiation ceremonies in the cult-house, represented by a man painted red and white.
Yalafath	Other	Yap	The creator deity of Yap, and island in the Carolines, Micronesia. He is a kind and benevolent but indolent deity. He is associated with the albatross.
Kuma	Other	Yaruro, Venezuela	The moon goddess, creator of all things, assisted by her brother Puana (the water snake) and Itciai (the jaguar). She is goddess of the afterworld of happiness where she receives the dead and where they receive all good things. She is the mother of Hatchawa.
Abathur	Persian	Iranian	In old-Iranian mythology, a creature that acts as the judge of the dead. His name means something like 'he with the scales'. He weighs the souls of the departed and/or their deeds and determines accordingly if they are to be send to heaven or to the underworld.
Allatum	Persian	Iranian	The goddess of the underworld in early Iranian mythology. She is believed to be of Mesopotamian origin (Ellat).
Azi Dahaka	Persian	Iranian	A storm demon from Iranian mythology. He steals cattle and brings harm to humans. It is a snake-like monster with three heads and six eyes who also personifies the Babylonian oppression of Iran. The monster will be captured by the warrior god Thraetaona and placed on the mountain top Dermawend. In a final revival of evil, it will escape its prison, but at the end of time (fraso-kereti) it will die in the river of fire Ayohsust.
Drug	Persian	Iranian	An ancient Iranian female demon, the representation of the lie. Together with horny men she causes much evil. She is the eternal opponent of Asha vahishta.
Indar	Persian	Iranian	The old Iranian god of warfare, courage and bravery. The Indian Indra.
Izha	Persian	Iranian	"Offering". The Indo-Iranian goddess of the sacrifice.
Mithra	Persian	Iranian	An old-Iranian god of light, contracts and friendship. He also maintains the cosmic order.
Yazata	Persian	Iranian	The Old Iranian designation for 'god', next to Baga. In Zoroastrianism the Yazatas are the deities to whom the hymns in the Zend-Avesta are addressed. They are also the guardians of the celestial bodies and the messengers of Ahura Mazda. The chief Yazata is Mithra and some of the others include Daena, Mah, Rashnu, Tistrya, and Zam.

Burijas	Persian	Kassite	A war god of the Iranian Kassites. He conquered Babylonia in the 6th century BCE. Also known as Burigas.
Aesma Daeva	Persian	Persian	"Fury". One of the Daevas, Aesma Daeva ("madness") is the demon of lust and anger, wrath and revenge. His wrath is mainly directed towards the cow. He is the personification of violence, a lover of conflict and war.
Agas	Persian	Persian	A Persian demoness of illness, one of the Drugs. She personifies evil that is perceived or performed by the eye (her name means "evil eye").
Ahriman	Persian	Persian	Alternative name of Angra Mainyu, the personified principle of darkness.
Ahurani	Persian	Persian	Ahurani is a water goddess from ancient Persian mythology. She watches over rainfall as well as standing water. She was invoked for health, healing, prosperity, and growth.
Airyaman	Persian	Persian	The Persian god of friendship and healing. A philosophical concept personified as a god.
Amashaspan	Persian	Persian	"Holy, immortal" in Persian mythology.
Anahita	Persian	Persian	The ancient Persian water goddess, fertility goddess, and patroness of women, as well as a goddess of war. Her
Apaosa	Persian	Persian	Apaosa (Apa-urta) is a demon who brings drought and aridity. He rides on a black, bald horse. Eventually he was defeated by the god Tistrya. He is equal to the Indian evil spirit Vritra.
Arishtat	Persian	Persian	The Persian god of honesty.
Arsaces	Persian	Persian	The mythical divine ancestor of the Persian, according to Parthian myth. He is shown in effigy with a bow and arrows.
Asman	Persian	Persian	A Persian sky-god.
Asto Vidatu	Persian	Persian	The Persian demon of death whom no human escapes. Together with Aesma Daeva he chases and tries to catch the souls of the deceased with a noose when they rise to heaven.
Atar	Persian	Persian	The Persian god of all fire and of purity, son of Ahura Mazda.
Baga	Persian	Persian	A Persian god of prosperity and wealth, and the god of the ruling House between 141 BCE and 224 CE. Baga is also the name for god, derived from the Sanskrit bhaga, meaning "giver".
Bahram	Persian	Persian	The Persian god of the planets and victory. He is the assistant of Sraosa, and helps him when Sraosa rises the soul of the deceased from the body. Bahram is sometimes identified with the god Verethragna.
Daena	Persian	Persian	The goddess who personifies religion in Persian mythology. Her name means "that which was revealed". Daena is considered to be the daughter of Ahura Mazda and Armaiti. She is one of the Yazatas.
Daevas	Persian	Persian	In ancient Persian mythology they are demons who cause plagues and diseases and who fight every form of religion. They are the male servants (or followers) of Angra Mainyu, also known as Ahriman. The female servants are called the Drugs. together they fight Ahuru Mazda (Ormazd) and his Amesha Spentas.
Dahaka	Persian	Persian	An ancient Persian god of death and demon of deceit and mendacity. He loves destroying life. Dahaka is usually depicted with three heads, while scorpions and lizards crawl all over his body.
Dahhak	Persian	Persian	An evil demon in Persian mythology.

Dev	Persian	Persian	In Persian mythology, a demon of enormous power, a ruthless and immoral god of war.
Drvaspa	Persian	Persian	The ancient Persian goddess who protects cattle, children, and friendship. The fourteenth day of the month is dedicated to her.
Frashegird	Persian	Persian	Making wonderful." In Persian mythology, restoring to goodness: the dead will be restored to life at the end of time by Astvat-Ereta.
Fravashis	Persian	Persian	In ancient Persian (Zoroastrian) religion, the Fravashis (singular: Fravartin) are guardian angels or protecting spirits. They guide the souls of the deceased to heaven.
Gandarewa	Persian	Persian	A Persian water-demon who continually tries to devour the good things of creation. Eventually he will be defeated by the hero Keresaspa.
Haurvatat	Persian	Persian	Haurvatat ("wholeness") is one of the seven Amesha Spentas. She is the personification of perfection and is associated with life after death. She brings prosperity and health. The third month is dedicated to her. Her eternal opponent is the archdemon of hunger, Tawrich. Later pronounced Hordad.
Hvar	Persian	Persian	A Persian sun-god. He belongs to the Yazatas, a group of good spirits.
Jeh	Persian	Persian	The whore'. In Persian mythology, she is responsible for the death of the first man Gayomart because at her instigation, Ahriman poisoned him.
Mah	Persian	Persian	An ancient Persian god of the moon, one of the Yazatas. He is associated with the cow, which plays an important part in old-Iranian mythology, and presides over time and tide. He is mentioned as an assistant of Vohu Manah. The seventh day of the month is dedicated to Mah.
Mashyane	Persian	Persian	The mother, in Persian mythos, of the human race, who with her husband Mashye abandoned the teachings of Ahura Mazda, cleaving instead to Ahriman, for which crime they were banished to eternal punishment in hell.
Menog	Persian	Persian	Old persian for Spirit, mind, holy spirit.
Nairyosangha	Persian	Persian	The god of fire and messenger between gods and men in Persian mythology. He is associated with Atar in the Avesta.
Nanghaithya	Persian	Persian	One of the Daevas, and archfiend. Nanghaithya is the personification of discontentment. Her eternal opponent is Armaiti.
Neriosang	Persian	Persian	Messenger-god in ancient Persia.
Peris	Persian	Persian	Persian spirits of great beauty who guide mortals on their way to the Land of the Blessed. They also battle the Daevas.
Rapithwin	Persian	Persian	The ancient Persian god of midday, the protecting deity of the south and of summer.
Rashnu	Persian	Persian	The Persian divine angel of justice and last judgement and the personification of righteousness. Along with Mithra and Sraosa he judges the souls of the dead. Rashnu guards the Chinvat bridge leading to heaven. He carries the golden scales with which he weighs the souls at Judgement. Rashnu is one of the Yazatas.

Simurgh	Persian	Persian	In Persian legend Simurgh is a gigantic, winged monster in the shape of a bird; a kind of peacock with the head of a dog and the claws of a lion. Its natural habitat is a place with plenty of water. According to legend, the creature is so old that it has seen the world destroyed three times over. In all that time, Simurgh has learned so much that it is thought to possess the knowledge of all ages.
Spenta Mainyu	Persian	Persian	In ancient Persian mythology, Spenta Mainyu ("holy spirit") is the god of life and the personification of the good and the light. He is the twin brother of Angra Mainyu (Ahriman), the god of darkness, with whom he fights an eternal battle.
Srosh	Persian	Persian	In Middle Persian myths the messenger of the gods. He was sent down from heaven to announce to a king that his last hour had struck.
Tawrich	Persian	Persian	Tawrich is the personification of hunger. She belongs to the Daevas, a group of demons. Her eternal opponent is Haurvatat.
Tushnamatay	Persian	Persian	The Persian goddess of meditation, mother of thought.
Vanant	Persian	Persian	In Persian mythology, one of the four leaders of the stars which fight for Ahura Mazda; the guardian star of the west who conquers evil.
Vata	Persian	Persian	The ancient Persian god of the wind and one of the Yazatas. The twentieth day of the month is dedicated to him.
Verethragna	Persian	Persian	The Persian god of victory and the personification of aggressive triumph. God of Vrahan Fire, the most sacred of all fires. It is a combination of 16 fires, most of which belong to those in the metal-working trades. He punishes the evil done by man and demon. Verethragna appears in many shapes: bear, bird of prey, bull, camel, youth, warrior with a golden sword, wind, etc. His appearance as a bird and bear were especially popular. The twentieth day of the month is dedicated to him.
Vohu Manah	Persian	Persian	Vohu Manah ("good sense") is one of the Amesha Spentas, and the personification of wisdom. He is the protector of the animal world and is on earth represented by beneficial animals, especially the cow. He takes the souls of the just to Paradise. The eleventh month is dedicated to him. His eternal opponent is the archdemon Aka Manah.
Zam Armatay	Persian	Persian	The Persian goddess of the earth.
Zarich	Persian	Persian	Zarich is one of the female members of the Daevas and the personification of ageing. Her eternal opponent is Ameretat.
Zurvan	Persian	Persian	The primordial god in Persian religion, and the god of infinite time and space. Zurvan is the father of the good god Ahura Mazda and the evil god Angra Mainyu.
Akhtya	Persian	Zoroastrianism	In Zoroastrianism, the chief of the yatus or sorcerers.
Bushyasta	Persian	Zoroastrianism	In Zoroastrian mythology, the yellow demon of lethargy and sloth. He is the evil genius which causes men to oversleep and to neglect their religious duties.

Vouruskasha	Persian	Zoroastrianism	The world ocean in Zoroastrian cosmology; it is also the sea deity. Also, the heavenly lake whose waters supply the world and in the middle of which grows the Tree of Life.
Zarathustra	Persian	Zoroastrianism	The traditional founder and prophet of Zoroastrianism, the dualistic religion of ancient Persia based upon the struggles between the good and evil principles represented by Ahura Mazda and Ahriman. Likely, Zarathustra was a religious leader who reorganized and reconstituted an older faith. The Zend-Avesta, the sacred writings of the Zoroastrian religion, is purposed to be a collection of his writings. He is also referred to as Zoroaster, which is Greek rendering of his name.
Ndengei	Polynesian	Fiji	The serpentine creator god of Fiji.
Lewalevu	Polynesian	Fijian	A Fijian goddess.
Lingadua	Polynesian	Fijian	The one-armed Fijian god of the drums. The drum of the king is highly valued in Fijian mythology. If the proper sacrifices are not offered to Lingadua he will punish the king by taking away the voice of his royal drum. Drums were struck to announce war.
Murimuria	Polynesian	Fijian	In Fijian mythology, Murimuria is a sort of Purgatory. Here the souls receive either rewards or punishment.
Nabangatai	Polynesian	Fijian	The village of souls in the Fijian Land of the Dead.
Samulayo	Polynesian	Fijian	The Fijian god of war and death in battle.
Auriaria	Polynesian	Gilbertese	In Gilbertese myth, a great chief, red-skinned and of a giant's stature. He fell in love with beautiful, red-skinned maiden called Nei Tituaabine, who, after death, became a vegetation goddess.
Menehune	Polynesian	Hawaii	In Hawaii, it is the mischievous Menehune who are said to haunt the deep forests or the mountains of Pu'ukapele ("Hills of Pele"). They come out mostly at night to play tricks on people, or to serve them if they feel that way inclined.
Apu Hau	Polynesian	Hawaiian	A Hawaiian storm-god, one of the many Polynesian deities connected with storms and winds. His name means "Fierce Squall".
Aumakua	Polynesian	Hawaiian	Means "Ghost of your ancestors". Huna, the religion of early Hawaii, taught that each person had two souls.
Eleipaio	Polynesian	Hawaiian	She is a goddess honored by the Hawaiians, particularly canoe builders.
Haikili	Polynesian	Hawaiian	The Hawaiian god of thunder.
Kahoali	Polynesian	Hawaiian	The god of sorcerers in Hawaiian mythology. Human sacrifices had to be offered to him, such as eyeballs with kava (an intoxicating beverage brewed from the roots of the kava plant).
Kanaloa	Polynesian	Hawaiian	The Hawaiian Creator, the equivalent of Tangaroa from Maori myths. He is also the god of the underworld, who can teach magic. He appears in the shape of an octopus.
Kapua	Polynesian	Hawaiian	The divine tricksters and mischief-makers of Hawaii.
Kukailimoku	Polynesian	Hawaiian	The Hawaiian god of war. He was depicted as a fierce-looking head covered with blood-red feathers, wearing a helmet. The eyes are two gleaming shells.
Laka	Polynesian	Hawaiian	Hawaiian goddess of plenty, the song and the dance, and especially of the rainstorm. She is the patroness of the hula-dancers.
Lono	Polynesian	Hawaiian	The Hawaiian god of song and agriculture.
Paliuli	Polynesian	Hawaiian	The Hawaiian equivalent of the Garden of Eden, where the breadfruit grows.

Ukupanipo	Polynesian	Hawaiian	The Hawaiian shark god who controls the fish by driving them to or from the shores and thus supplying or depriving the people of their food.
Avatea	Polynesian	Hervey	The moon-god of the Hervey Islands (Cook Islands).
Apu Ko Hai	Polynesian	Kanei	The fish-god of the Kanei of the Polynesian island of Mangaia.
Avaiki	Polynesian	Mangaia	The Polynesian nether world, where the spirits live, who may ascend to this world through a hole in the ground.
Motoro	Polynesian	Mangaia	The name of a god worshipped on Mangaia as the living god, Te-lo-Ora, because he did not wish human sacrifices. On the other hand, if a someone offended him, that person who have to die.
Arohirohi	Polynesian	Maori	The Maori goddess of mirages.
Avaiki Tautau	Polynesian	Maori	The ancient name of New Zealand in Maori myth.
Ika Roa	Polynesian	Maori	The Milky Way, the shining vehicle of the night-goddess Po.
Maero	Polynesian	Maori	According to the legends of the Maori of New Zealand, the fearsome Maero, or wild people, were inclined to such hijinx as kidnapping folks and then fighting them to the death. Hairy and unkempt, they had especially long, bony fingers. After spearing their prey with their jagged nails they ate it raw, and no doubt with relish.
Maru	Polynesian	Maori	The Polynesian/Maori war-god, co-Creator of man, and commander of the heavenly hosts. He is the initiator of quarrels, envy and friction. He possesses a huge fire in which the evil demons he has vanquished are burnt. Maru taught the god Tawhaki weaponry and the art of chanting spells to paralyze his enemies. When a great man, a war-leader, prays to Maru with the right karakia (hymn) the god may be persuaded to join him in battle and so decide the day in his favor.
Matuku	Polynesian	Maori	A Maori demi-god, the son of Tawhaki. He was a cannibal of harsh character, brought up by one his sea-ancestors who taught him the art of making and flying kites.
Paoro	Polynesian	Maori	The Maori goddess of echoes. She gave Marikoriko, the first woman, her voice.
Pitua	Polynesian	Maori	A demon in Maori myth.
Raka Maomao	Polynesian	Maori	The Maori great god of the winds. On Hawaii called La'a Maomao and Fa'atiu on Samoa.
Rangi	Polynesian	Maori	In the mythology of the Maori of New Zealand Rangi is the god of the sky. He was also known as Raki by the Nghaitahu of the South Island of New Zealand.
Tawhaki	Polynesian	Maori	The Polynesian (Maori) god of thunder and lightning, and also of good health. He became an expert at building fine houses and plaiting decorated floor mats.
Toniwha	Polynesian	Maori	A protective spirit in New Zealand that usually inhabits wells, rivers, and ponds. It keeps the water fresh. It is often regarded as a benign ancestral spirit.
Tu Matauenga	Polynesian	Maori	The Polynesian god of war (Maori, Maru; Hawaiian, Ku) and sometimes mentioned as the first man. He quarreled with the gods, for such was his nature. Similar to the Greek Cronus, he devoured his children.

Apakura	Polynesian	Maori	She is a goddess honored by the Maori of New Zealand. She is one of many mythological mothers who shaped their sons for excellence and glory.
Marama	Polynesian	Maori	The moon goddess of the Maori of New Zealand. Her body is lost during certain times, but it always returns in its full splendor after bathing in the water of life.
Uranga O Te Ra	Polynesian	Maori	The Maori netherworld. It is ruled by the goddess Rohe, the former wife of Maui.
Whatu	Polynesian	Maori	The Maori god of hail.
Fisaga	Polynesian	Maui	The name of the soft breeze, the only wind that was allowed to remain free when Maui brought the winds under control.
Kapuku	Polynesian	Polynesia	In Polynesia, the secret art of reviving the dead.
Kuku Lau	Polynesian	Polynesia	The Polynesian goddess of mirages. She deludes voyagers by showing them non-existing countries on the horizon.
Ami Te Rangi	Polynesian	Polynesian	A Polynesian sky deity who 'angles' for mortal men on earth, pulling them up in baskets to devour them.
Ara Tiotio	Polynesian	Polynesian	The Polynesian deity of the tornado. He is much feared by seafarers.
Aremata Rorua	Polynesian	Polynesian	Long Wave". One of two Polynesian ocean demons greatly feared by mariners because they are at the mercy of their immense power. The other one is Aremata-Popoa.
Atarapa	Polynesian	Polynesian	"Daybreak". The Polynesian goddesses of dawn.
Atua	Polynesian	Polynesian	An atua is the spirit of an ancestor in Polynesia, who is revered like a god. The family gods are also atua. They are not worshipped like gods, but they do receive veneration.
Atutuahi	Polynesian	Polynesian	The Polynesian god of the heavens, the south star, who guided the navigators on their voyages which lasted many months. He is addressed in the hymns as the parent of the Moon and the Stars.
Fakahotu	Polynesian	Polynesian	Another name for the Polynesian earth goddess Papa.
Haronga	Polynesian	Polynesian	A Polynesian god, the father of sun and moon, and of Atarapa, "Daybreak".
Hau Marangi	Polynesian	Polynesian	The Polynesian deity of mist and fog. He is a son of the rain god Ua. Another deity of mist is Kohu.
Iao	Polynesian	Polynesian	The Polynesian name for the Supreme Being.
Kahukura	Polynesian	Polynesian	"Rainbow". The rainbow, an appearance of the god Rongo.
Kalamainu	Polynesian	Polynesian	One of the two lizard women who keep the soul of the deceased imprisoned.
Kanae	Polynesian	Polynesian	A Polynesian Ponaturi, a semi-spirit, who became a flying fish and was thus able to escape Urutonga's revenge for the death of her husband.
Lua O Milu	Polynesian	Polynesian	The abode of the dead in the Polynesian Land of the Dead. Literally, "Milu's Cave".
Mahiki	Polynesian	Polynesian	In Polynesian cosmology, the path that leads to the Spirit Land, Lua-o-Milu. The dead must walk along this path, either alone or in procession, in a deep cavern, abyss or seaside cave. Others say that the dead walk towards the rising sun.
Mahiuki	Polynesian	Polynesian	The ruler of the underworld.
Makutu	Polynesian	Polynesian	The Polynesian art of witchcraft, acquired by many years of study. The candidate has to perform three tests before he may practice it.
Malara	Polynesian	Polynesian	The name given to Venus as the rising Morning Star in Polynesia.

Mareikura	Polynesian	Polynesian	Heavenly nymphs in Polynesian cosmology, the attendants of Io the Creator. They act as messengers to earth and guardians of souls.
Mata Upola	Polynesian	Polynesian	The Polynesian East Wind. It was the third of the winds to be brought under control by Maui.
Matagi	Polynesian	Polynesian	"Wind". It is related that Maui the sun-god brought all the winds under his control.
Matariki	Polynesian	Polynesian	The seven gods of the Pleiades who supervise agriculture and guide the Polynesian navigators. Literally, "Little Eyes".
Merau	Polynesian	Polynesian	The Polynesian goddess of death and the nether world.
Namaka	Polynesian	Polynesian	A Polynesian sea-goddess. She is the sister of Pele.
Paikea	Polynesian	Polynesian	The Polynesian god of the sea-monsters.
Poukai	Polynesian	Polynesian	A giant bird-god in Polynesian mythology who devoured people.
Raka	Polynesian	Polynesian	The Polynesian god of the winds.
Rehua	Polynesian	Polynesian	A star-god, one of many Polynesian stars who are gods.
Rimu	Polynesian	Polynesian	Another Polynesian god of the dead.
Rua Tapu	Polynesian	Polynesian	"Forbidden Path". The murdered father of the wind-god Hau.
Tahekeroa	Polynesian	Polynesian	The Spirit Land in the heart of the earth.
Tane Mahuta	Polynesian	Polynesian	The Polynesian god of the forests, birds and insects.
Tapairu	Polynesian	Polynesian	"Without equal". The name of a race of Polynesian nymphs who may arise from limpid pools on moonlit nights to join dancers (see: Tau-Titi). The Tapairu also inhabit the pool that leads to the underworld. The goddess of death Miru sends them out to seduce men away from the earth.
Te Rongo	Polynesian	Polynesian	The Polynesian Creator.
Tevake	Polynesian	Polynesian	In western Polynesia, a gannet, a seabird that roams freely and has become a symbol of the spirits.
Tikokura	Polynesian	Polynesian	"Storm-Wave". A Polynesian god of monstrous size and enormous power. He has an angry temperament which, without provoking, easily flares up.
Tinirau	Polynesian	Polynesian	The Polynesian god of the ocean and the fish, also known as "the swallower". He is a double-natured god who can appear as a terrifying fish (the Shark-God), with its mouth wide open and ready to devour its prey, or as a handsome young man.
Turehu	Polynesian	Polynesian	A race of fair-haired fairies.
Uira	Polynesian	Polynesian	The Polynesian god of lightning, an ancestor of Tawhaki, out whose armpits lightning flashes. Also called Kanapu.
Ulupoka	Polynesian	Polynesian	The Polynesian god of evil.
Vatea	Polynesian	Polynesian	A Polynesian Creator god and first man, son of Varima. His Hawaiian equivalent is Wakea.
Waiora	Polynesian	Polynesian	The Polynesian goddess of health. Her name means "water of life".
Wananga	Polynesian	Polynesian	Secret knowledge in Polynesia.
Afa	Polynesian	Samoan	The Samoan storm-god.
Atonga	Polynesian	Samoan	A culture hero, half human and half spirit, from Samoan myth who invented the canoe-building and the songs for the rowers.
Savali	Polynesian	Samoan	In Samoan myth, the messenger of the ocean-god and creator Tagaloa.
Tagaloa	Polynesian	Samoan	The Samoan ocean-god.
Taonoui	Polynesian	Society Islanders	In the mythology of the Society Islanders she is the mother of the stars by the god Roua.

Atanea	Polynesian	South Pacific	A dawn goddess in some South Pacific islands, who created the seas when she miscarried and filled the hollows of the earth with amniotic fluid
Oro	Polynesian	Tahitian	In Tahitian mythology, the god of war and peace. In peacetime his name was Oro-i-Te-Tea-Moe ("Oro with the Spear Down), but in wartime he was known as a killer of men.
Pahuanui	Polynesian	Tahitian	One of the demons of the sea in Tahitian cosmology.
Pua Tu Tahī	Polynesian	Tahitian	A dangerous demon living under the sea in Tahitian cosmology. His name means 'Coral Rock Standing Alone'.
Atea	Polynesian	Tahuata	A Polynesian primeval god, who divided in two. So he became the god Rangi and the goddess Papa; the parents of all the other gods.
Tanaoa	Polynesian	Tahuata	In the myths of Tahuata (the Marquesas), Tanaoa is the god of the primeval darkness.
Atanua	Polynesian	Tahuatan	A Polynesian (Tahuatan) goddess of dawn. She creates the fire in the morning.
Atua Fafine	Polynesian	Tikopia	A Polynesian (Tikopia) creator being.
Bulotu	Polynesian	Tongan	A Tongan paradise where the spirits of the dead live in eternal bliss. Bulotu is a place with richly laden fruit trees and beautiful blossoms.
Eitumatupua	Polynesian	Tongan	The god of the Tongese, whose earth-born son, Ahoaitu, having climbed to the heaven tree to meet his father, was torn apart by his jealous siblings, and eaten.
Hikuleo	Polynesian	Tongan	In the mythology of the Tonga Islands, Hikuleo is the god of the afterworld.
Laufakanaa	Polynesian	Tongan	In Tongan myth, the ruler of the winds.
Tamapo	Polynesian	Tongan	The Tongan god of the heavens.
Tangaloa	Polynesian	Tongan	The Tongan ocean-god.
Areoi	Polynesian	Tuamotu	In the mythology of the Tuamotu (Society) islands, a religious warrior order first organized by the gods Ora-Tetefa and Uru-Tetefa, two brothers living in heaven but who later settled on earth. The order recruited their members, who had to remain celibate, from among the nobility.
Kiho Tumu	Polynesian	Tuamotu	The supreme god of the people of the Tuamotu archipelago southeast of Tahiti.
Angerona	Roman	Roman	The protecting deity of ancient Rome and a goddess of secrecy and of the winter solstice. Angerona is shown with a bandaged mouth with a finger to her lips commanding silence. Her feast -- the Divalia or Angeronalia -- was celebrated on December 21.
Angita	Roman	Roman	An early Roman goddess of healing and witchcraft.
Aurora	Roman	Roman	Aurora is the Roman personification of the dawn. She is also the Roman equivalent of the Greek goddess Eos. Aurora is seen as a lovely woman who flies across the sky announcing the arrival of the sun.
Averna	Roman	Roman	The Roman queen of the dead
Bacchus	Roman	Roman	The Roman god of wine and intoxication, equated with the Greek Dionysus.
Camēnae	Roman	Roman	The Camēnae were originally ancient Roman goddesses of wells and springs. Later they were identified with the Greek Muses. In Rome, they were worshipped in a sacred forest at the Porta Capena.

Ceres	Roman	Roman	The old-Italian goddess of agriculture, grain, and the love a mother bears for her child. The cult of Ceres was originally closely connected with that of Tellus, the goddess earth.
Chnubis	Roman	Roman	A Roman syncretic god with Greek and Egyptian associations, portrayed as a snake with a lion's head.
Concordia	Roman	Roman	The Roman goddess of concord.
Consus	Roman	Roman	The Roman god who presides over the storing of grain.
Convector	Roman	Roman	The Roman god of bringing in the crops.
Copia	Roman	Roman	The Roman goddess of wealth and plenty, who carried a cornucopia ("horn of plenty").
Dea Tacita	Roman	Roman	The 'silent goddess'. A Roman goddess of dead.
Dei Lucrii	Roman	Roman	The Roman gods of profit. In time they were superceded by Mercury.
Dirae	Roman	Roman	Literally "the terrible"; a Latin name for the Furies. The name was mainly used in poetry.
Domiducus	Roman	Roman	The Roman god who guides a bride to her new home.
Endovelicus	Roman	Roman	Endovelicus is a native god of the pre-Roman communities (Iron Age) in Lusitania (south west of Iberia) later adopted by the Romans themselves. As a god he was concerned with the good health and welfare of the people. There are hundreds of inscriptions of him in Portugal and Spain.
Evander	Roman	Roman	A minor Roman deity who was believed to have introduced the Greek pantheon, laws, the alphabet, and other arts and skills in Rome.
Felicitas	Roman	Roman	The Roman personification of success. Her temples were closely associated with the person of the emperor and one was located on the Forum Romanum.
Ferentina	Roman	Roman	The goddess of the mountain city of Ferentinum in Latium. She was protector of the Latin commonwealth.
Furies	Roman	Roman	The Roman goddess of vengeance. They are equivalent to the Greek Erinyes. The Furies, who are usually characterized as three sisters (Alecto, Tisiphone, and Magaera) are the children of Gaia and Uranus.
Hercules	Roman	Roman	Hercules, the Latin equivalent of Heracles, was the son of Jupiter and Alcmene.
Herulus	Roman	Roman	The son of the goddess Feronia. He had three lifes and was killed by Evander.
Indivia	Roman	Roman	The Roman goddess of jealousy.
Inferi Dii	Roman	Roman	The Roman gods of the underworld.
Janus	Roman	Roman	Janus is the Roman god of gates and doors (ianua), beginnings and endings, and hence represented with a double-faced head, each looking in opposite directions.
Jupiter	Roman	Roman	Jupiter is the supreme god of the Roman pantheon, called dies pater, "shining father". He is a god of light and sky, and protector of the state and its laws.
Juventas	Roman	Roman	"Youth". An early Roman goddess of youth, equal to the Greek goddess Hebe. Boys offered a coin to her when they wore a man's toga for the first time.
Lara	Roman	Roman	Lara is a nymph who betrayed the love affair of Jupiter and Juturna. As punishment, the chief god struck her with dumbness. She is regarded as the mother of the Lares.

Larvae	Roman	Roman	The Larvae are Roman spirits of deceased family members. These malignant spirits dwell throughout the house and frighten the inhabitants.
Laverna	Roman	Roman	The Roman goddess of unlawfully obtained profits and therefore a goddess of thieves, imposters and frauds. Her sanctuary in Rome was near the Porta Lavernalis.
Libitina	Roman	Roman	The Roman goddess of corpses and the funeral, her name often being a synonym for death itself. In her temple all the necessary equipment for burials were kept. Here, people could rent these attributes as well as grave diggers. Later she was equated with Proserpina.
Luna	Roman	Roman	The personified goddess of the moon.
Maia	Roman	Roman	The goddess of whom the month of May is probably named after. Offerings were made to her in this month. She is associated with Vulcan and sometimes equated with Fauna and Ops.
Maiesta	Roman	Roman	The Roman goddess of honor and reverence, and the wife of the god Vulcan. Some sources say that the month of May is named after her. Others say she is the goddess Maia.
Mania	Roman	Roman	Mania was known as the Roman goddess of the dead. She is also the guardian of the underworld, together with Mantus.
Matuta	Roman	Roman	The Roman goddess of the dawn. Later she was known as Mater Matuta, the patroness of newborn babes, but also of the sea and harbors.
Meditrina	Roman	Roman	A Roman goddess of wine and health whose name means "healer". Her festival, the Meditrinalia, was observed on October 11.
Mercury	Roman	Roman	Mercury is god of trade and profit, merchants and travelers, but originally of the trade in corn.
Minerva	Roman	Roman	The Roman goddess of wisdom, medicine, the arts, dyeing, science and trade, but also of war.
Murcia	Roman	Roman	A Roman goddess of indistinct origin and of whom is little known. As Murtia she was sometimes equated with Venus. She had a temple in the vale between the Aventine and the Palatine Hill.
Naenia	Roman	Roman	Naenia is the Roman goddess of funerals.
Nemestrinus	Roman	Roman	A Roman god of the woods.
Neptune	Roman	Roman	The god of the sea among the Romans. He was not a very powerful god, and little is known of his origin.
Nerio	Roman	Roman	A minor Roman goddess, and the consort of Mars.
Obarator	Roman	Roman	The Roman god of ploughing.
Orcus	Roman	Roman	The Roman god of death and the underworld, either a terrible god or a gentle one. He is the god of oaths and punisher of perjurers. Orcus is identical to the Greek Hades, both the god and his domains.
Patalena	Roman	Roman	The Roman deity who protects the blossoms.
Pax	Roman	Roman	Pax ("peace") is the personified Roman goddess of peace, corresponding with the Greek Eirene.
Pluvius	Roman	Roman	Literally, "sender of rain", an epithet of the Roman god Jupiter. During long droughts the ancient Romans called upon Jupiter using that name. It is also an epithet of the Hyades.
Poena	Roman	Roman	The Roman goddess of punishment.
Postverta	Roman	Roman	The Roman goddess of the past.

Priapus	Roman	Roman	The Roman patron god of gardens, viniculture, sailors and fishermen.
Proserpina	Roman	Roman	The Roman name for the Greek Persephone. The name is possibly derived from proserpere ("to emerge"), meaning the growing of the grain. Gradually, Libera was equated with her.
Providentia	Roman	Roman	The Roman goddess of forethought.
Remus	Roman	Roman	The twin brother of Romulus. He was killed by his brother during a quarrel. (Livius I, 5)
Rhea Silvia	Roman	Roman	The Vestal virgin who became, by Mars, the mother of the twins Romulus and Remus.
Romulus	Roman	Roman	Romulus and Remus were the twin sons of Rhea Silvia and Mars.
Runcina	Roman	Roman	A Roman deity associated with reaping.
Sabus	Roman	Roman	The son of Sancus, the oldest king of the Sabines, who worshipped him as a god.
Salacia	Roman	Roman	A Roman sea goddess. The god Neptune wanted to marry her but she ran off and hid from him in the Atlantic ocean. Neptune sent a dolphin to look for her and when the animal found her it brought her back to him.
Sancus	Roman	Roman	An ancient Roman deity who presides over oaths and good faith.
Saturn	Roman	Roman	The Roman god of agriculture concerned with the sowing of the seeds. He is regarded as the father of Jupiter, Ceres, Juno and many others.
Securitas	Roman	Roman	The personification of security, and its goddess. She was invoked to ensure the stability of the Roman empire.
Sol	Roman	Roman	The personified Roman god of the sun, completely identical to the Greek Helios.
Somnus	Roman	Roman	The Roman god of sleep, a translation of the Greek Hypnos.
Soranus	Roman	Roman	Sabine sun-god who was venerated at Mount Soracte (north of Rome). His priests were called the Hirpi Sorani ("wolves of Soranus") who celebrated a rite in which they walked barefoot on burning coals.
Sors	Roman	Roman	A Roman god of luck.
Stata Mater	Roman	Roman	The Roman goddess who guards against fires, and was thus associated with Vulcan. She was at times equated with Vesta. A statue of Stata Mater was located on the Forum.
Stator	Roman	Roman	An alternative name of Jupiter as the god who halted retreat or flight (stare - standing).
Strenua	Roman	Roman	The Roman goddess of strength and vigor, of Sabine origin. She was worshipped in Rome at the beginning of the new year. Her sanctuary was in the Via Sacra.
Summanus	Roman	Roman	The Roman god of nightly thunder (Jupiter is the god of thunder during daytime).
Talassio	Roman	Roman	A Roman or Etruscan marital demon who was called upon when the bride was taken to the house of the groom.
Tellumo	Roman	Roman	A Roman divinity who symbolizes the growth of nature. He is the masculine counterpart of the goddess Tellus.
Tempestes	Roman	Roman	The Roman goddesses of storms (tempests).
Terminus	Roman	Roman	The Roman deity protecting the boundaries between the fields. Actually, the stone that marked the border was thought to be a sacred object with divine powers.

Tiberinus	Roman	Roman	The Roman god of the river Tiber. When Aeneas and his Trojan exiles arrived in Latium, the god assisted them.
Trivia	Roman	Roman	In Roman mythology, Trivia is the personified deity of crossroads, derived from the Latin trivium ("meeting of three roads"). She was represented with three faces, and sometimes identified with the Greek Hecate.
Ultor	Roman	Roman	A title given to Mars when, after defeating the murderers of Julius Caesar at Philippi, Augustus built a temple to him in the Forum at Rome.
Ulysses	Roman	Roman	Ulysses, the Latin equivalent of the Greek Odysseus, was the king of Ithaca, a Greek island. He was married to Penelope and they had a son named Telemachus.
Veiovis	Roman	Roman	Veiovis (Vediovis) is one of the oldest of the Roman gods. He is a god of healing, and was later associated with the Greek Asclepius.
Venus	Roman	Roman	The Roman goddess of love and beauty, but originally a vegetation goddess and patroness of gardens and vineyards. Later, under Greek influence, she was equated with Aphrodite and assumed many of her aspects.
Veritas	Roman	Roman	Veritas ("truth") is the Roman goddess of truth. She is a daughter of Saturn.
Vertumnus	Roman	Roman	The Roman divinity of seasons, changes and ripening of plant life. He is the patron of gardens and fruit trees. He has the power to change himself into various forms, and used this to gain the favor of the goddess Pomona.
Vica Pota	Roman	Roman	An ancient Roman goddess of victory. She had a temple at the base of the Velia, Rome
Victoria	Roman	Roman	The Roman personification of Victory, worshipped as a goddess, especially by triumphant generals returning from battle.
Viduus	Roman	Roman	Viduus ("divider") is the Roman deity who separates soul from the dead body.
Virtus	Roman	Roman	The Roman god of courage and military prowess.
Vulcan	Roman	Roman	The Roman god of fire, especially destructive fire, and craftsmanship. His forge is located beneath Mount Etna.
Vulturnus	Roman	Roman	The Roman god of the East Wind, equal to the Greek Eurus.