

phi-mæ'ra. A strange monster of Lycia, killed by Bellerophon.

phi'ron. The son of Saturn and Phyllira. He was a Centaur, was preceptor to Achilles, taught Æsculapius physic, and Hercules astronomy, and was transformed into the constellation Sagittarius.

phi'ris. The goddess of flowers; Flora.

phry-sē'is. The daughter of Chryses, priest of Apollo, famed for her beauty and for her skill in embroidery. She fell to Agamemnon's lot in the course of the Trojan war, but was afterward restored, in order to stop a plague among the Grecians, which Apollo had sent at the request of her father.

pi'ce. A noted enchantress, daughter of Sol and Perse.

pi'o. One of the Muses. She presided over history.

pi'a-ci'na. A surname of Venus, and a goddess at Rome who presided over the *cloaca*, or sewers and drains.

pi'thō. One of the three Fates; the one that presided over birth.

pi'thē-nēs'tra. The faithless wife of Agamemnon, killed by her son Orestes for her crimes.

pi'na. The goddess of hills.

pi'nis. The god of revelry, feasting, and jollity.

pi'ntis. The goddess of plenty. [crow.]

pi'nis. A nymph changed by Minerva into a Cōr-y-bān'tēs. Priests of Cybele.

pi'nis. King of Corinth. [Æneas.]

pi'nis. The daughter of Priam, and wife of Crō'sus.

pi'nis. A young man who was enamoured of the nymph Smilax, and was changed into the flower or plant bearing his own name.

pi'nis. The king of Lydia, and the richest man of his time.

pi'nis. The son of Mars and Venus, a celebrated deity; the god of love, and love itself.

pi'nis. The daughter of Heaven and Earth. She was the wife of Saturn, and the mother of Jupiter and other gods. She is called also *Ithea*, *Ops*, &c.

pi'nis. Vulcan's workmen, giants who had only one eye, in the middle of their forehead, and who were slain by Apollo in a pique against Jupiter. According to Hesiod, they were three in number, — *Arges*, *Brontes*, and *Steropes*. Their number was greater according to other mythologists, and in the age of Ulysses *Polyphemus* was the chief among them.

pi'nis. A son of Mars, killed by Hercules.

pi'nis. A surname of Diana.

pi'nis. A surname of Apollo.

pi'nis. A beautiful youth beloved by Apollo, and metamorphosed by him into a cy-press for having killed a favorite stag.

D.

di'cy-li. Priests of Cybele.

di'cy-li. A most ingenious artist and artificer of Athens, who formed the Cretan labyrinth, and invented the auger, axe, gline, plumb-line, saw, and masts and sails for ships.

di'cy-li. The daughter of Acrisius, and mother of Perseus.

di'cy-li. The fifty daughters of Danaus, king of Argos, all of whom, except one (*Hypermetra*), killed their husbands on the first night after marriage, and were therefore doomed to draw water out of a deep well and eternally to pour it into a cask full of holes.

di'cy-li. The daughter of the river Peneus, changed into a laurel-tree.

di'cy-li. A shepherd of Sicily, and son of Mercury. He was educated by the nymphs and inspired by the Muses with the love of poetry.

di'cy-li. The son of Jupiter and Electra, and founder of Troy.

di'cy-li. The daughter of Lycomedes, king of Scyros. She was the wife of Achilles, and the mother of Pyrrhus.

di'cy-li. A son of Priam and Hecuba. He married Helena after the death of Paris, but was betrayed by her to the Greeks.

di'cy-li. The daughter of Æneus, and wife of Hercules, who killed herself in despair because her husband burnt himself to avoid the torment occasioned by the poisoned shirt that she had given him to regain his love, according to the direction of Nessus, the Centaur, from whom she had received it.

di'cy-li. An island in the Ægean Sea, where Apollo was born, and where he had a famous oracle.

di'cy-li. A festival in honor of Apollo.

di'cy-li. A surname of Apollo.

di'cy-li. A city of Phocis, famous for an oracle of Apollo.

di'cy-li. The son of Prometheus, and king of Thessaly, who, with his wife Pyrrha, was preserved from the general deluge, and repopulated the world by throwing stones behind them, as directed by the oracle.

di'cy-li. The daughter of Jupiter and Latona, and goddess of hunting, chastity, and marriage.

di'cy-li. A nymph of Crete, and one of the attendants of Diana.

di'cy-li. The queen of Carthage, daughter of Belus, and wife of Sineas. She built Carthage, and, according to Virgil, entertained Æneas on his voyage to Italy, and stabbed herself through despair because Æneas left her.

di'cy-li. The son of Tydeus, and king of Ætolia. He gained great reputation at Troy, and, with Ulysses, &c., carried off the Palladium.

di'cy-li. A nymph, and the mother of Venus.

di'cy-li. A name or title of the Furies.

di'cy-li. The wife of Lycus, king of Thebes, dragged to death by a mad bull.

di'cy-li. A title of Pluto, and a god of the Gauls.

di'cy-li. A malevolent deity, the goddess of contention.

di'cy-li. An Athenian law-giver, so severe as to punish every crime with death.

di'cy-li. Nymphs who presided over the woods.

E.

ei'hō. The daughter of Aër, or Air, and Tellus, who pined away through love for Narcissus.

ei'hō. A nymph of Aricia, wife of Numa.

ei'hō. The daughter of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra. She instigated her brother Orestes to revenge their father's death upon their mother and Ægisthus.

ei'hō. or the *Elysian Fields*. The happy residence of the virtuous after death.

ei'hō. A son of Titan and Terra. He was the strongest of the giants who conspired against Jupiter, and attempted to scale heaven.

ei'hō. A shepherd and an astronomer of Caria, condemned to a sleep of thirty years.

ei'hō. An artist, who made the Trojan horse and invented the sword and the buckler.

ei'hō. A monstrous giant, son of Neptune.

ei'hō. One of the Muses. She presided over lyric and amorous poetry.

ei'hō. An infernal deity:—a river of hell, and often used by the poets for hell itself:—a son of Chaos and Nox.

ei'hō. The Greek name for the Eumenides, or Furies.

ei'hō. A surname of Venus.

ei'hō. A name of the Furies.

ei'hō. The son of Panthous. He was slain by Menelaus in the Trojan war.

ei'hō. One of the three Graces.

ei'hō. The daughter of Phoenix or Agenor, Her surpassing beauty charmed Jupiter, who

assumed the form of a white bull and carried her to Crete.

ei'hō. A queen of the Amazons:—also one of the three Gorgons.

ei'hō. A Peloponnesian chief in the Trojan war:—also a Trojan and a friend of Nisus:—for his loss Æneas was inconsolable.

ei'hō. The wife of Orpheus, killed by a serpent on her marriage-day.

ei'hō. One of the companions of Ulysses, and the only one who was not changed by Circe into a hog.

ei'hō. The daughter of Oceanus, and mother of the Graces.

ei'hō. The son of Sthenelus, and king of Mycene, who, at Juno's instigation, set his brother Hercules twelve difficult labors.

ei'hō. One of the Muses,—the one who presided over music.

F.

fates. or *Pār'cæ*. Powerful goddesses, who presided over the birth and the life of mankind. They were the three daughters of Nox and Erebus, named *Clotho*, *Lachesis*, and *Atropos*. *Clotho* was supposed to hold the distaff, *Lachesis* to draw the thread of human life, and *Atropos* to cut it off.

fates. A Roman deity, the wife of Faunus.

fates. Rural deities, described as having the legs, feet, and ears of goats, and the rest of the body human.

fates. A traditional king of Italy about thirteen hundred years *b.c.*; fond of agriculture, and revered as a deity.

fates. The goddess of woodlands and groves, and the patroness of slaves. [swore.]

fates. A deity by whom the Romans generally swore.

fates. The goddess of flowers and gardens.

fates. Nymphs of rivers.

fates. A goddess of corn and bakers.

fates. A powerful deity, the goddess of fortune, from whose hand were derived riches and poverty, happiness and misery;—said to be blind.

fates. The three daughters of Nox and Acheron, *Alecto*, *Tisiphone*, and *Megere*. They were armed with snakes and lighted torches, and were represented as ministers of the vengeance of the gods.

G.

gā'la-tæ'a. A sea-nymph, the daughter of Neptune and Doris. She was passionately loved by Polyphemus.

gā'la-tæ'a. (Eng. *Gā'n'y-mæde*). The son of Troas, king of Troy. Jupiter, in the form of an eagle, snatched him up and made him his cup-bearer, instead of Hebe.

gā'la-tæ'a. Spirits, demons, or guardians, who presided over the birth and life of men.

gā'la-tæ'a. A monster, represented as having three bodies and three heads, and as having fed his oxen with human flesh, and who was therefore killed by Hercules.

gā'la-tæ'a. A husbandman, who afterward became king of Phrygia, and was remarkable for tying a knot of cords, on which the empire of Asia depended, in so very intricate a manner that Alexander, unable to unravel it, cut it asunder.

gā'la-tæ'a. The three daughters of Phorcus and Ceto, named *Stheno*, *Euryale*, and *Medusa*. Their bodies were covered with impenetrable scales, their hair was entwined with hissing serpents; they had wings and brazen claws, and they could change into stone those whom they looked on.

gā'la-tæ'a. Three goddesses, represented as beautiful, modest virgins and constant attendants on

Venus. Their names are *Aglæa*, *Euphrosyne*, and *Phyllis*.

gā'la-tæ'a. Son of Heaven and Earth. He was a monstrous giant, slain by Hercules.

H.

hæ'mon. A Theban prince who slew himself on the tomb of Antigone for love.

hæ'mon. (Eng. *Hām'a-dr̄y-ads*). Nymphs who lived in the woods and presided over trees.

hæ'mon. The Egyptian god of silence.

hæ'mon. (Eng. *Hār'pies*). The three daughters of Neptune and Terra, named *Allo*, *Celæne*, and *Ocypele*, hideous winged monsters with the faces of virgins, the bodies of vultures, and hands armed with claws.

hæ'mon. A daughter of Juno. She was the goddess of youth, and Jupiter's cup-bearer, but was banished from heaven on account of an unlucky fall.

hæ'mon. (Eng. *Hæc'ate*). A goddess, called *Diana* on earth, *Luna* in heaven, and *Hecate* or *Proserpine* in hell.

hæ'mon. The son of Priam and Hecuba; the most valiant of the Trojans. He was slain by Achilles.

hæ'mon. The daughter of Dymas, king of Thrace, and wife of Priam. She tore her eyes out for the loss of her children, and was turned into a bitch for railing at the Grecians.

hæ'mon. (Eng. *Hæl'en*). The daughter of Tyn-darus and Leda, and wife of Menelaus; the most beautiful woman of her age, who, by running away with Paris, occasioned the Trojan war.

hæ'mon. The son of Priam and Hecuba. He was spared by the Greeks for his skill in divination.

hæ'mon. The three daughters of Sol (the sun) and Clymene, *Lampetusa*, *Lampetia*, and *Phædusa*, changed into poplars for lamenting greatly the death of their brother Phæthon.

hæ'mon. A mountain of Boeotia, sacred to the Muses.

hæ'mon. A daughter of Athamas. Flying from her step-mother Ino, she was drowned in the Pontic Sea, and gave it the name of Hellespont.

hæ'mon. The descendants of Hercules.

hæ'mon. The son of Jupiter and Alcmena. He was the most famous hero of antiquity, remarkable for his great strength, and celebrated for his *twelve labors*.

hæ'mon. Statues of Mercury in Athens.

hæ'mon. The Greek name of Mercury.

hæ'mon. The daughter of Mars and Venus, and wife of Cadmus. She was changed into a serpent.—Also, a daughter of Menelaus and Helena, married to Pyrrhus.

hæ'mon. A beautiful woman of Sestos, in Thrace, and a priestess of Venus. Leander of Abydos loved her so tenderly that he swam over the Hellespont every night to see her; but he being at length unfortunately drowned, she threw herself, in despair, into the sea.

hæ'mon. The daughter of Laomedon, king of Troy. She was delivered from a sea-monster by Hercules.

hæ'mon. Three nymphs, daughters of Hesperus. They guarded the golden apples which Juno gave to Jupiter.

hæ'mon. The son of Japetus, and brother to Atlas; changed into the evening star.

hæ'mon. The son of Theseus and Antiope, or Hippolyte. He was restored to life by Æsculapius, at the request of Diana.

hæ'mon. The son of Nesimachus. He was one of the seven Grecian chiefs in the war against Thebes.

hæ'mon. A Grecian prince, who, beating Atalanta in the race by throwing golden apples before her, married her. They were changed by Cybele into lions.

Hip-pō-na. The goddess of horses and stables.
Hý-a-cin'thus. A beautiful boy, beloved by Apollo and Zephyrus. The latter killed him; but Apollo changed the blood that was spilt into a flower called the Hyacinth.
Hý-a-dēs. Nymphs whose parentage, names, and number are differently stated by the ancients; but the number commonly given is seven, as they appear in the constellation that bears their name. Their names are *Ambrosia, Eudora, Pedile, Coronis, Polyxo, Phlyo,* and *Thyene* or *Dione*.
Hý-ira. A celebrated monster, or serpent, with nine—or, according to some, a hundred—heads, which infested the Lake Lerna. It was killed by Hercules.
Hý-ḡē'i-a. The daughter of Æsculapius. She was the goddess of health.
Hý-las. The son of Theodamas, remarkably beautiful, and passionately loved by Hercules.
Hým-e-næ-us, and **Hý-men.** The son of Bacchus and Venus, or, according to some, of Apollo and one of the Muses. He was the god of marriage.

I.

I-ā-c'hys. A surname of Bacchus.
Ic'a-rūs. The son of Dædalus. Flying with his father out of Crete into Sicily, he soared so high that the sun melted the wax of his wings and he fell into the sea,—thence called the Icarian Sea.
I-dōm'e-neūs. A king of Crete, who was banished for sacrificing his son on account of a vow which he had made in a tempest.
I'ō. The daughter of Inachus and Ismene. She was turned by Jupiter into a cow, and was worshipped after her death, by the Egyptians, under the name of *Isis*.
I'ph-i-ḡe-ni'a. The daughter of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra, and a priestess of Diana.
I'ris. The daughter of Thaumas and Electra. She was one of the Oceanides, and messenger of Juno, who turned her into a rainbow.
I'sis. A principal goddess of the Egyptians, by some writers identified with the *Io* of the Greeks. She was the wife of Osiris, and the cow was sacred to her.
I-tō-nys. The son of Deucalion, and king of Thessaly, reported to have found out the fusion of metals and the art of coining money.
Ix-i'on. A king of Thessaly, the father (according to some) of the Centaurs. He killed his own sister, and was punished by being fastened in hell to a wheel perpetually turning round.

J.

Jā-nus. The god of the year, who presided over the gates of heaven and over peace and war:—the son of Apollo and Creusa, and first king of Italy, who, receiving the banished Saturn, was rewarded by him with the knowledge of husbandry and of things past and future. He is represented with two faces; and his temple at Rome was always open in time of war and shut in time of peace.
Jā'son. The leader of the Argonauts, who obtained the golden fleece at Colchis.
Jc-cās'ta. The daughter of Menœceus, and wife of Œdipus.
Jū'nō. The daughter of Saturn and Ops. She was sister and wife of Jupiter, the great queen of heaven and of all the gods, and the goddess of marriages and births.
Jū'pi-ter. The son of Saturn and Ops. He was the supreme deity of the Roman world, the most powerful of all the gods, the father and king of gods and men, and governor of all things.—See **ZEUS**.

L.

Lāch'e-sis. One of the three Fates; the one that spun out the thread of life.
Lā'i-ūs. King of Thebes, killed unwittingly by his own son, Œdipus.
La-ōc'o-ōn. The son of Priam and Hecuba, and high-priest of Apollo, who opposed the reception of the wooden horse into Troy. He and his two sons were killed by serpents.
La-ōm'e-dōn. A king of Troy, killed by Hercules for denying him his daughter Hesione after he had delivered her from the sea-monster, to which she had been exposed on account of her father's refusal to pay Neptune and Apollo their reward for building the city walls.
Lāp'i-thæ. Monstrous giants of Thessaly, famous for their battle with the Centaurs, and reputed to be the first that tamed horses.
Lā'rēs. Inferior gods at Rome who presided over houses and families.
La-ti'nus. A king of Latium in Italy, who first opposed but afterward made an alliance with Æneas, and gave him his daughter Lavinia.
La-tō'na. The daughter of Coeus the Titan and Phœbe, and mother of Apollo and Diana.
La-vin'i-a. The daughter of Latinus, who was married to Æneas in consequence of his slaying Turnus in single combat.
Le-ān'der. A youth of Abydos, famous for his amours with Hero.
Lē'da. The mother of Castor and Pollux, of Helen and Clytemnestra.
Lē'thæ. A river of the infernal regions. The drinking of the waters of this river caused an entire forgetfulness of the past.
Leū-cō'si-a. One of the three Sirens.
Li-ḡē'i-a. One of the three Sirens.
Lū'ci-fer. The name of the planet Venus, or morning star; said to be the son of Jupiter and Aurora.
Lū-ci'na. A daughter of Jupiter and Juno, and a goddess who presided over childbirth.
Lū'na. The moon, the daughter of Hyperion and Terra.—Diana's name in heaven. [Pan.]
Lū-per-cā'li-a. A festival at Rome in honor of Lū-per'cū. Priests at the Lupercalia.
Lýc-o-mē'dēs. A king of the island of Scyros, among whose daughters Achilles was, for some time, concealed in women's apparel, to prevent him from going to the Trojan war.
Lýn'cœus. The only son of Ægyptus who was not killed by the Danaides on the night of their marriage.

M.

Ma-chā'on. A famous Grecian physician, who died at Troy; the son of Æsculapius.
Mā'i-a. The daughter of Atlas and Pleione, and mother of Mercury.
Mārs. The god of war, who, next to Jupiter, enjoyed the highest honors at Rome.
Mār'sy-ās. A famous satyr, who, being overcome by Apollo at a trial of skill in music, was flayed by him and turned into a river of blood in Phrygia.
Me-dē'a. The daughter of Ætes. She was a wonderful sorceress or magician.
Me-dū'sa. One of the three Gorgons, whose hair Minerva changed into snakes. She was killed by Perseus.
Me-ḡæ'ra. One of the three Furies.
Me-lē'a-ḡer. A prince of Ætolia, and son of Æneas and Althea, killed by his mother's burning the fatal billet on which his life depended.
Mel-pōm'e-nē. One of the Muses; the one who presided over tragedy.
Mēm'nōn. King of Æthiopia, the son of Tithonus and Aurora. He was killed by Achilles for assisting Priam, and changed into a bird at the request of his mother.

Mēn-e-lā'us. The son of Atreus. He was king of Sparta, brother of Agamemnon, and husband of Helen.
Mēn'tōr. The faithful friend of Ulysses. He was the governor of Telemachus, and was the wisest man of his time.
Mēr'cū-ry. The son of Jupiter and Maia. He was the messenger of the gods, inventor of letters, and the god of eloquence, commerce, travellers, and robbers.
Mī'dās. The son of Gordius, and king of Phrygia, who, entertaining Bacchus, had the power given him of turning whatever he touched into gold; but he had his ears lengthened into the ears of an ass for giving a verdict for Pan against Apollo in a trial of singing.
Mī'lō. A famous wrestler, or athlete, of Crotona.
Mī-nēr'vā. The goddess of wisdom, the arts, and war; produced from Jupiter's brain.
Mī'nōs. The son of Jupiter and Europa, and king of Crete; distinguished for his justice, and made supreme judge in the infernal regions.
Mīn'o-tāur. A celebrated monster, half man and half bull, killed by Theseus.
Mne-mōs'y-nē. The goddess of memory, and the mother of the nine Muses.
Mō'mys. The son of Nox, and the god of folly, satire, and pleasantry.
Mōr'pheus. The minister of Nox and Somnus, and the god of dreams.
Mōrg (Death). The daughter of Nox, and one of the infernal deities.
Mū'ses. Nine goddesses, daughters of Jupiter and Mnemosyne. They presided over all the liberal arts and the sciences, and were the patrons of musicians and poets, and governesses of the feasts of the gods. Their names are *Calliope, Clio, Erato, Euterpe, Melpomene, Polygymnia, Terpsichore, Thalia,* and *Urania*.

N.

Nā'iads. Nymphs of streams and fountains.
Nar-cis'sus. The son of Cepheus and Liriope. He was a very beautiful youth, who, falling in love with his own image in the water, pined away into a flower of the same name.
Nēm'e-sis. One of the infernal deities, and the goddess of vengeance.
Nēp'tūn. The son of Saturn and Ops; the god of the sea, the father of rivers and fountains, and, next to Jupiter, the most powerful deity; represented with a trident in his right hand.
Nē-rē'i-dēs (Eng. Nē're-ids). Sea-nymphs, the fifty daughters of Nereus and Doris, the son and daughter of Oceanus and Tethys.
Nē'reūs. A sea-deity, father of the Nereides.
Nēs'sus. A celebrated Centaur.
Nēs'tōr. The son of Neleus and Chloris, and king of Pylos and Messenia. He fought against the Centaurs, was distinguished in the Trojan war, and lived to a great age.
Nī'nus. The son of Belus. He was the first king of the Assyrians, and founder of the monarchy.
Nī'o-bē. The daughter of Tantalus, and wife of Amphion. Preferring herself to Latona, her fourteen children were killed by Apollo and Artemis, and she wept herself into a stone.
Nox (Night). One of the most ancient of the deities, and the goddess of night.

O.

ō-cē-ān'i-dēs. Sea-nymphs, daughters of Oceanus, three thousand in number.
ō-cē'a-nūs. A powerful deity of the sea, son of Heaven and Earth.
Œd'i-pus. The son of Laius and Jocasta, and king of Thebes. He solved the riddle of the

Sphinx, unwittingly killed his father, married his mother, and afterward ran mad and tore out his own eyes.
Ōm'pha-lē. A queen of Lydia, of whom Hercules was enamoured, and for whom he was made to spin wool and put on women's garments.
Ōps. A Roman goddess incorrectly identified with *Cybele*.
Ō-rē'a-dēs (Eng. Ō're-āds). Nymphs of the mountains, and attendants upon Diana.
Ō-rēs'tēs. The son of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra, and the constant friend of Pylades. He avenged the death of his father by slaying his mother and Ægisthus, and carried away the statue of Diana from Tauris. [Iatlon.]
Ō-ri'on. A mighty giant, who was made a constellation.
Ōr'pheus. A celebrated Argonaut, whose skill in music is said to have been so great that he could make rocks, trees, &c., follow him.
Ō-si'ris. One of the great gods of the Egyptians, worshipped under the form of an ox.
Ōs'sa. A mountain in Thessaly. The giants attempted to pile Ossa on the top of Pelion.

P.

Pā'l-a-mē'dēs. The son of Nauplius, king of Eubœa, stoned at the siege of Troy through the accusation of his enemy Ulysses. Palamedes had feigned madness that he might avoid going to the Trojan war; but Ulysses had found him out.
Pā'lēs. The goddess of sheepfolds and pastures.
Pā'l-i-nū'rys. The pilot of the ship of Æneas.
Pā'l-lā'dj-ūm. A famous statue of Pallas.
Pā'l'lās. A Greek goddess, identified by the Romans with Minerva.
Pān. The god of shepherds, huntsmen, and the inhabitants of the country.
Pān-dō'ra. According to Hesiod, the first mortal female that ever lived. Jupiter gave her a box which contained all the evils and miseries of life, but with *hope* at the bottom.
Pār'cæ. The Fates.—See **FATES**.
Pār'is, or Al-ex-ān'der. The son of Priam and Hecuba; a beautiful youth, who ran away with Helen and thus occasioned the Trojan war.
Pā-trō'clus. One of the Grecian chiefs in the Trojan war, a friend and companion of Achilles, slain, in the armor of Achilles, by Hector.
Pēḡ'a-sūs. A winged horse belonging to Apollo and the Muses. He sprang from the blood of Medusa when Perseus cut off her head.
Pē'li-on. A mountain in Thessaly. See **Ossa**.
Pē'lōps. A son of Tantalus; he was served up before the gods by his own father, and had his shoulder eaten by Ceres, but it was replaced with an ivory one by Jupiter.
Pē-nā'tēs. Small statues, or household gods.
Pē-nē'l'o-pē. A princess of Greece, the wife of Ulysses, remarkable for her constancy during the long absence of her husband.
Pēr'seus. The son of Jupiter and Danaë. He vanquished the Gorgons, and performed many exploits by means of Medusa's head, and was made a constellation.
Phā'e-thōn. The son of Sol and Clymene. He asked the guidance of his father's chariot for one day, as a proof of his divine descent, but set the world on fire, and was therefore hurled by Jupiter into the river Po.
Phīl-oc-tē'tēs. The son of Pæan, and one of the Argonauts. He discovered to the Greeks the place where the arrows of his companion Hercules were buried, without which discovery Troy could not have been taken.
Phīl-o-mē'la. The daughter of Pandion, king of Athens. She was changed into a nightingale.
Phlég'e-thōn. One of the infernal rivers.
Phlē'ḡi-ās. Son of Mars and Chryse, and king of the Lapithæ; killed and placed under a stone in hell by Apollo for burning his temple.

Phœ'be. A name of Diana.
Phœ'bus. A name of Apollo.
Phœ'nix. A fabulous bird, which, according to a tale related to Herodotus at Heliopolis in Egypt, visited that place once in every five hundred years.
Pi-er'i-dēs. A name of the Muses, from Pieria, near Mount Olympus.—Also, the daughters of Pierus. The Muses changed them into magpies for challenging them to sing.
Pi-rith'o-ūs. The son of Ixion, and king of the Lapithæ. He was a friend of Theseus, and was killed by Cerberus.
Plē'ia-dēs. The seven stars, daughters of Atlas and Pleione, and called *Atlantides* and *Vergilæ*:—named *Electra*, *Maia*, *Taygete*, *Alcyone*, *Celæno*, *Sterope*, and *Merope*.
Plū'tō. The son of Saturn and Ops. He was a brother of Jupiter and Neptune, and chief god of the infernal regions.
Plū'tus. The son of Iasion (or Iasion) and Ceres, and the god of riches.
Pō'lux. Twin brother of Castor.—See **CASTOR**.
Pō-ly'd'a-mā. A famous wrestler or athlete, who strangled a lion, lifted a mad bull, and stopped a coach in full career, but who was killed in attempting to stop a falling rock.
Pōl-y-dō'rus. The son of Priam and Hecuba, killed by Polynnestor, king of Thrace.
Pōl-x-hym'ni-a, or **Pō-lym'ni-a.** The Muse who presided over singing and rhetoric.
Pōl-y-phē'mus (*Eng.* Pōl'y-phēme). One of the Cyclops, a son of Neptune; he was a cruel monster, with only one eye in the middle of his forehead, which Ulysses destroyed with a fire-brand.
Pō-mō'na. Goddess of orchards and fruit-trees.
Pri'am. The last king of Troy, the son of Laomedon. Under his reign Troy was taken by the Greeks.
Pri'a-pūs. The god of gardens.
Prō'cris. The daughter of Erechtheus, king of Athens, killed through mistake by the unerring dart of her husband, Cephalus, and turned by Jupiter into a star.
Pro-crūs'tēs (the *Stretchers*). The surname of the robber Polypemon, or Damastes, who used to tie travellers who fell into his hands upon a bed, and accommodate their length to it, stretching or shortening their limbs as the case required.
Prōg'ne. The daughter of Pandion, king of Athens, and wife of Tereus. She was changed into a swallow.
Pro-mē'theūs. The son of Japetus. He stole fire from heaven to animate two bodies which he had formed of clay; and he was therefore chained by Jupiter to Mount Caucasus, with a vulture perpetually gnawing his liver.
Prōs'er-pine. The daughter of Jupiter and Ceres, wife of Pluto, and queen of hell.
Prō'teus. The son of Oceanus and Tethys. He was a sea-god and prophet, who possessed the power of changing himself into different shapes.
Psē'phe. A nymph beloved by Cupid and made immortal by Jupiter.
Pŷg-mæ'i (*Eng.* Pŷg'mies). A nation of dwarfs only a span high, carried away by Hercules.
Pŷg-mā'li-ōn. The son of Belus, and king of Tyre. He slew his brother-in-law Sichaüs for his money.
Pŷr'a-mūs and **This'be.** Two fond lovers, at Babylon, who killed themselves by the same sword, and were the occasion of turning the berries of the mulberry-tree, under which they died, from white to a blood color.
Pŷr'rus. The son of Achilles and Deidamia, remarkable for his cruelty at the siege of Troy. He was killed by Orestes at the request of Pŷr'rus's wife.
Pŷ'thon. A huge serpent produced from the mud of the deluge of Deucalion. Apollo killed it, and in memory thereof instituted the Pythian games.

R.

Rē'mus. Twin brother of Romulus, killed by him for ridiculing the city walls which Romulus had just erected.
Rhād-a-mān'thus. The son of Jupiter and Europa, and king of Lycia, made one of the three infernal judges on account of his justice.
Rhē'a. A name of Cybele.
Rōm'ū-lūs. The son of Mars and Ilia. He was thrown into the Tiber by his uncle, but was saved, with his twin-brother Remus, by a shepherd, and became founder and king of Rome.

S.

Sar-pē'don. The son of Jupiter, and king of Lycia, who distinguished himself at the siege of Troy, and was killed by Patroclus.
Sa-tūr'nus (*Eng.* Sāt'urn). The son of Heaven and Earth, and father of Jupiter. He attempted to devour all his male children; but, being deposed by Jupiter, he fled into Italy, and taught men husbandry.
Sāt'y-rī (*Eng.* Sāt'tyrē). Demi-gods of the woodlands, and priests of Bacchus; horned monsters, half man and half goat.
Scy'l'a. The daughter of Nisus, who betrayed her country to Minos by cutting off her father's purple locks, and was turned into a lark.—Also, the daughter of Phorcus, turned by her rival Circe into a monster with six heads. She was, according to the fable, changed into rocks on the coast of Italy, opposite to the whirlpool of Charybdis.
Sēm'e-lē. The daughter of Cadmus and Thebe, and mother of Bacchus.
Se-mū'a-mīs. The wife of Ninus, and celebrated queen of Assyria, who built the walls of Babylon, and was slain by her own son, Ninyas, and turned into a pigeon.
Si-lē'nus. The foster-father, master, and companion of Bacchus. He lived in Arcadia, rode on an ass, and was every day inebriated.
Si'rens. Three sea-nymphs, or sea-monsters, the daughters of Oceanus and Amphitrite, named *Parthenope*, *Ligeia*, and *Leucosia*. They were famed for the sweetness of their voices, which so charmed all hearers that they forgot their employments to listen with entire attention and at last died for want of food.
Sis'y-phūs. The son of Æolus. He was a very crafty prince, killed by Theseus, and condemned after his death to roll up-hill a large stone, which constantly fell back again.
Sōm'nus (*Sleep*). The son of Erebus and Nox, and the god of sleep.
Sphīnx. A monster, who destroyed herself because Ædipus solved a riddle she proposed.
Stēn'tor. A Grecian, whose voice is reported to have been as strong and as loud as the voices of fifty men together.
Stŷx. One of the infernal rivers.
Sxl-vā'nus. A god of the woods and forests.

T.

Tān'ta-lūs. The son of Jupiter, and king of Lydia, who served up the limbs of his son Pelops to try the divinity of the gods. He is represented by the poets as punished in hell with insatiable thirst, and placed up to the chin in a pool of water which flows away as soon as he attempts to taste it.
Tār'ta-rūs. The part of the infernal regions in which the most impious were punished.
Tēl'a-mōn. The son of Æacus, and king of Salamis, who first scaled the walls when Hercules took Troy, in the reign of Laomedon.

U.

Te-lēm'a-phūs. The only son of Ulysses and Penelope. He went in quest of his father after the siege of Troy.
Tēr'mj-nūs. The god of boundaries.
Terp-siph'o-rē. The Muse who presided over dancing.
Tē'thys. The wife of Oceanus, and the mother of rivers, and of about three thousand daughters, called *Oceanides*.
Thā-lī'a. One of the Graces.—Also, one of the Muses; the one who presided over festivals, and over comic and pastoral poetry.
Thē'mis. The daughter of Heaven and Earth, and the goddess of justice, who rewarded virtue and punished vice.
Thē'seus. The son of Ægeus and Æthra. He was king of Athens, was reckoned the next hero to Hercules, and was famous for slaying the Minotaur and conquering the Centaurs.
This'be. See **PYRAMUS**.
Ti-siph'o-nē. One of the three Furies.
Ti'tan. The brother of Saturn, and one of the giants who warred against heaven.
Ti-thō'nus. The son of Laomedon, loved by Aurora, and turned by her, in his old age, into a grasshopper.
Tif'y-ūs. The son of Jupiter and Terra, a huge giant, whose body covered nine acres of land.
Trip-tō'l'e-mīs. The son of Oceanus and Terra, taught husbandry by Ceres.
Tri'ton. The son of Neptune and Amphitrite, a powerful sea-god, and Neptune's trumpeter.
Trōj-lūs. The son of Priam and Hecuba, famed for his beauty. He was slain by Achilles. The story of his love for the unworthy Cressida was unknown to the ancients.
Tro-phō'ni-ūs. A famous architect, son of Erginus. He was the builder of Apollo's temple at Delphi, and his cave at Lebadea was one of the celebrated oracles of Greece.
Tūr'nus. A king of the Rutuli, in Italy, killed by Æneas in single combat.
Tŷ'deus. The son of Æneus, king of Calydon, and conqueror of Eteocles, king of Thebes.
Tŷ'phon, or **Tŷ-phō'eūs.** A giant or monster, on whom the island of Sicily was placed:—by some writers identified with Set, or Seth, a monstrous infernal divinity or demon of the Egyptian mythology.

Z.

Zōph'y-rūs. The son of Æolus and Aurora, who passionately loved the goddess Flora.—Also, a name for the west wind.
Zē'tēs and **Cāl'a-īs.** Sons of Boreas, king of Thrace. They attended the Argonauts, and drove the Harpies from Thrace.
Zēis. The principal divinity of the Greeks, corresponding to the Jupiter of the Romans.