

Answers

1. Telemus
2. The Aloadae (Otus and Ephialtes)
3. Eupheme
4. Crotus
5. Pelion upon Ossa upon Olympus
6. Aeacus
7. Mt. Phicium
8. Phyx (which sounds an awful lot like Sphinx with two letters dropped. Coincidence?)
9. Heracles
10. Ocrisia
11. Silenus
12. Telchines
13. Zagrius
14. The jawbone of a fish or the backbone of a snake
15. Deianira (Dionysus and Althaea, probably. Could also be Oeneus's daughter.) Anything else—check. Helen of Sparta. Penthesilea, maybe.
16. Told Semele to ask to see Zeus in full glory; had Iris tell Trojan women to burn ships at Sicily.
17. Medea
18. Tecmessa
19. The Ladon
20. Eupeithes
21. Lamus
22. Chrysippus
23. Damasistratus, king of Plataea
24. Laocoon (not the priest)
25. Telamon
26. Laodice (daughter of Hecuba)
27. Ilione (daughter of Hecuba)
28. Hector, his eldest child (no older daughters, that is)
29. Paris (who I assume was also his handsomest son, being the handsomest living man at the time of the wedding of Peleus and Thetis, but is never, so far as I know, identified as such)
30. Polydorus (although he may have been the son of Laothoë)
31. Sarpedon—his mother is alternately listed as Laodamia, daughter of Bellerophon and Philonoë. His father is still Zeus.
32. The Sintians
33. Leros. Which is not like Lepus, but p is close to r in the alphabet, and o and u are interchangeable in transliteration (Hephaistos vs. Hephaestus) which makes it easy to remember.
34. Lesbos (see: Sappho)
35. Trophonius and Agamedes
36. Coeus and Phoebe
37. Either palm or olive. (Palmolive!)
38. Asteria (turned into a quail, ortyx. The island was called Ortygia.)

39. Four days old. (In some versions. In Ovid's version, he kills the Python after the flood, which must take more than four days. On the other hand, that's Ovid, and fond though I am of him, he has a tendency to Make Stuff Up.)
40. Leto and Artemis
41. Castor married Hiläera¹, (CH is a sound) and Polydeuces married Phoebe (PP is a thing in Pokemon, a way of expressing multiple pages, and, at the very least, alliterative).
42. Leucippus (different than previous)
43. Lichas (Hercules killed him for his trouble)
44. Oeonus
45. Cyathus or Eunomus
46. Oeneus's
47. Cycnus
48. The Ligurians, who were called by Ialebion and Dercynus, sons of Pos, when they tried to steal Geryon's cattle from Heracles and then realized that they needed backup.
49. Lilybaeum
50. Linus
51. Priapus
52. Lycaon
53. Refrain from eating human flesh for eight or nine years.
54. Philonoë
55. Deidamia
56. Lycosura
57. Lycurgus (The Meridian section on the various ways he might have been punished is lengthy. Panthers and self-foot-chopping-off are involved. Ouch!)
58. Lycus (the second Theban one)
59. Zephyrus and Podarge (the harpy)
60. Moirae and Parcae
61. Agrius and Thoas
62. The Pactolus. (I believe that there is another river in which Midas is often said to have washed away his golden touch—I cannot remember its name, but it is *not* the river from which Croesus was said to get his wealth.)
63. Paeon
64. Oeax
65. Argos, Athens, or Rome
66. Pallas
67. By promising her a beautiful white fleece.
68. Pan
69. Pan
70. Philippides
71. Pancratis
72. Stealing a golden dog from a shrine to Zeus.
73. The Harpies

¹ My use of umlauts is pretty much arbitrary, unfortunately. I tend to include them more often with lesser-known people, like Hiläera, because, for example, “Menelaüs” is a fairly uncommon spelling. (I think. Linguistics isn't my strong point.)

74. Pandarus
75. Pandrosus
76. Agraulus
77. Herse
78. Paraebius
79. Aesacus, a son of Priam by Arisbe; Cassandra, in which case Paris is not (as usually stated) Priam's second child by Hecuba; or a random seer named Herophile. Now that is an awkward name. It lends itself well to bad pickup lines.
80. Agelaus
81. A she-bear (although I don't know why they always specify that it is a *she*-bear. Being nursed by a he-bear seems more than a little bit unlikely.)
82. Oenone
83. Mt. Ida
84. Catreus (Menelaus's grandfather)
85. Kidnapped. Meridian insists upon spelling it kidnaped, which I continue to read with a long A.
86. Parthenopaus (son of Atalanta, one of the Seven) and Telephus (son of Hercules and Auge)
87. Clitonymus (Patroclus killed them when they got into an argument over a game of dice)
88. Euphorbus
89. When Pirithous and Theseus went to the Underworld, they were stuck to the Chair of Forgetfulness. Hercules was able to rescue Theseus by pulling him off the chair, but some of Theseus's thighs remained behind. Eventually this trait passed on to the general Athenian population. (There is also an Irish myth where someone's thighs get trapped on a bench—he ends up worse than Theseus, because they wrap him in a wool blanket to stop the bleeding, but it ends up permanent, so the guy needed to be sheared every so often.)
90. Eurytion or Eurytus
91. Pelasgus
92. Phocus
93. Thetis (which is interesting, because Peleus and Thetis hadn't even met yet)
94. Astydamia or Hippolyte
95. Acastus and Peleus went hunting together on Mt. Pelion, a home of the Centaurs. While Peleus was sleeping, Acastus hid Peleus's sword under a pile of cow dung and skedaddled, hoping that the Centaurs would kill Peleus for him.
96. Cut her body into two pieces and had the invading army march between them.
97. Shepherds found him being suckled by a deer (elaphos).
98. When shepherds found him abandoned, he had a livid mark (pelios) on his face because his face had been trampled by mares.
99. Poseidon
100. A night with Hippodamia, and also possibly half the kingdom.
101. Instituted his (Hermes's) worship in the Peloponnesus
102. Taraxippus
103. Teucer
104. Hippodamia, to celebrate her nuptials

105. The Seven Against Thebes (Adrastus specifically), to commemorate the death of Opheltes/Archemorus, the young prince of Nemea
106. The Olympic Games
107. To commemorate his victory in wrestling over Cronus for the supremacy of the gods
108. Iphiclus
109. His shoulder-blade (the bone shoulder-blade, I presume)
110. Dardamenus
111. Hyperenor, Echion, Chthonius, Udaeus, and Pelorus
112. Deino, Enyo, and Pemphedro
113. Celaeno
114. Arges, Brontes, and Steropes/Pyracmon
115. Briareus (or Obriareus or Aegaeon), Gyes, and Cottus
116. 3
117. Thersites had made fun of Achilles's necrophiliac tendencies towards Penthesilea
118. The compass and the potter's wheel
119. Eurypylus or Penthesilea
120. Polybus and Periboea/Merope
121. Perieres and Oebalus
122. Perimele
123. A (bronze or iron) club
124. Phylacus
125. Aphrodite
126. Eurymedon
127. Polydectes
128. Cepheus and Cassiopeia
129. A couple nymphs touching branches to the severed head of Medusa and throwing them into the water
130. The funeral of the father of king Teutamides (whose name I have *never* been able to uncover), in Larisa
131. Rhexenor
132. He was his brother
133. Nausithous
134. Phaedra
135. Phaenon
136. Merops, king of Egypt
137. Epaphus (son of Zeus and Io)
138. Telegonus, a king of Egypt (huh, I guess there was more than one concurrently)
139. Eridanus
140. Absyrtus
141. Phalces
142. Phanus, Staphylus, and Oenopion
143. Swine-herd
144. Cow-herd
145. Bard
146. Admetus

147. Periclymene (and her husband is Pheres, if you want to know how to spell it)
148. Chrysothemis (a daughter of Carmanor), Philammon, and Thamyris (his mother being a nymph, Argiope), respectively.
149. Thamyris (or maybe Orpheus)
150. Lemnos
151. Philomelus
152. Electra (the Pleiade) and Zeus (the king of the gods, FYI); this often happened—
Harmonia is the daughter of Aphrodite and Ares, and yet a mortal. Oh, biology.
153. A linden tree
154. Phineus
155. Phocus
156. A different Phocus
157. Dirce, whose punishment by Amphion and Zethus had been taken in retribution for her cruel treatment of Antiope, had been a faithful follower of Dionysus. Driving Antiope mad was Dionysus's retribution for Dirce's death.
158. Pholus
159. Phoroneus
160. She and the other women of the kingdom parched the grain so that it would not grow.
161. Iphiclus's impotence
162. Phyleus
163. Canens
164. Magpies
165. Bats
166. Aphrodite and Eros
167. Merope, Electra, Taygete, Maia, Celaeno, Alcyone, and Sterope/Asterope
168. Merope, who is blushing because she married a mortal (Sisyphus) OR Electra, who is mourning Dardanus's death and/or the fall of Troy.
169. The Aloadae
170. Moliones, Pleiades
171. For lying with Demeter in a thrice-plowed field (which was unacceptable because Iasion was mortal.)
172. Podalierus
173. Podarces
174. Shooting Talus in his vulnerable heel
175. Polydamas
176. Polymestor
177. Myrtle and cornel (the same as Tiresias's staff)
178. Polyidus
179. An owl (glaux) sitting on a jar of honey
180. A cow in Crete was daily turning from white to red to black. Polyidus compared it to a ripening mulberry.
181. A snake came into the tomb. Polyidus killed it. Another snake came with an herb to bring its mate back to life. Polyidus intercepted it and took some of the herb, which he used on Glaucus.

182. Spit in his mouth (which wiped from Glaucus's memory all the prophetic craft which Minos had forced Polyidus to teach his son)
183. Polygonus and Telegonus
184. Polynices
185. Polyphoides (who doesn't appear to actually *do* anything)
186. Acis (who was turned into a river god when Polyphemus killed him)
187. Maron (who, in most non-Homeric sources, was in some way related to Dionysus)
188. Heracles, Hylas, and Polyphemus
189. Polypoetes (son of Pirithous and Hippodamia) and Leonteus (son of Coronus)
190. Paris and Deiphobus
191. Porphyrius and Alcioneus
192. Rhea hid Poseidon among a flock of lambs, and fed Cronus a foal instead of a baby. Cronus was not "unduly surprised" at the fact that his "offspring" was not human. (As seen with Philyra and Chiron, Cronus sometimes took the form of a horse.)
193. He was raised by the Telchines (*Rhodian* sorcerers) and the Oceanid Capheira.
194. Briareus
195. Poseidon received the heights, Helios the Isthmus (which seems counterintuitive)
196. Inachus, Cephisus, and Asterion
197. Troezen
198. Aegae
199. 2
200. Atlas
201. Delphin (whom Poseidon put in the stars as the Dolphin in gratitude)
202. Triton (son), Benthesisyme (daughter), and Rhode (daughter)
203. The Lerna swamp/river
204. Enipeus
205. Enosichthon
206. Despoina and/or Arion
207. Oncus
208. Athena
209. Pegasus and Chrysaor
210. A bird
211. A ram (producing the golden ram which carried Phrixus to Colchis. Its name was Chrysomallus.)
212. A bull (producing Aloeus, who married Tyro and was the foster father for whom the Aloadae were named. She may also have been the mother of some of his other children.)
213. A dolphin (if she bore him any offspring, it was an unimportant son named Deiphos)
214. Periclymenus
215. To be changed into a man and to become invulnerable to weaponry (leading to his death under a pile of some sort of evergreen trees that the centaurs used to crush him to death)
216. Pyrcon (who is referred to both as a person, sometimes, and a title, which is confusing)
217. Calauria

218. A jewelled crown from Amphitrite
219. Ethiopia
220. His piety/more specifically that Aeneas was destined to rule over the Trojans
221. Its waters drove mares mad
222. Podarces (which is the same name as Protesilaus's brother grrrr)
223. Hyrtacus
224. Zeus (Zeus Herceius to be specific)
225. An ass
226. Procles and Eurysthenes
227. A golden crown (according to most other accounts she was a very faithful wife)
228. Because she cured him of a venereal disease that his wife had given him as revenge for his sleeping around
229. Damastes or Polypemon
230. Proetus and Acrisius
231. Her plan failed, epically. She fell in love with Bellerophon, but he refused her advances. She told her husband, Proetus, who couldn't kill Bellerophon because of the rule of hospitality. So Proetus sent Bellerophon with a letter "kill the messenger" to his father-in-law, Iobates, who also didn't want to break the laws of hospitality, and sent Bellerophon on a variety of dangerous missions. When Bellerophon completed them all, Iobates was so impressed that he married him to Philonoë, Stheneboea's sister. Stheneboea heard about this and had a fit of frustration, during which she committed suicide.
232. When Proetus and Acrisius met in single combat at Epidaurus (after they fought to a draw, they divided the kingdom)
233. Iphinoë, who died
234. Promachus
235. Zeus found out about him, and Phaenon was carried off to the heavens, where he became the planet now known as Jupiter
236. Eros
237. He got Zeus to agree that man should keep part of each sacrifice, then made two baskets and told Zeus to choose the one that would go to the gods. He wrapped the yummy things in the hide or stomach, and put that in one basket, while the other basket was nasty things covered in luscious fat.
238. A fennel stalk
239. 30,000 years, which sort of conflicts with the timeline of Deucalion/the creation of man, but it's mythology. Time is more complicated than the family trees.
240. Caieta
241. Artaÿctes
242. When a guard was preparing a meal of dried fish, the fish leapt about—Protesilaus, like the fish, had been dead for a while, but could still affect the world of the living.
243. The Athenian general, Xanthippus, unmoved by Artaÿctes's change of heart and restoration of the stolen money, crucified him and had his son stoned to death while he watched.
244. Eidothea
245. Aristaeus

246. At the city gate (it's a gesture of respect: Proteus is able to greet those entering and leaving, especially his son, Theoclymenus)
247. Arsinoe/Alphesiboea and Callirhoe
248. Their child (who would otherwise be immortal) would be mortal.
249. Ants
250. A talking reed
251. (Jupiter's) eagle
252. Because Cupid had helped him carry Ganymede to the heavens for Jupiter
253. The tower off of which she had intended to jump when confronted with this last task
254. Pterelaus's father, Taphius, was the son of Poseidon and Hippothoë. Poseidon granted Pterelaus the gift of the hair to please his son.
255. Electryon's (King of Tiryns)
256. That Mestor, the father of Hippothoë (and Electron's brother), who was an ancestor of Pterelaus, had been the rightful ruler of Tiryns, giving the Taphians a right to Tiryns' cattle.
257. King Polyxeinus of Elis
258. His wife, Alcmena, the daughter of Electryon, refused to consummate their marriage until Amphitryon had avenged her brothers.
259. Comaetho (she was executed, but Amphitryon did use her generosity to take Taphos.)
260. Paphos
261. Pylades
262. King Ninus's
263. Pyrrha (Deucalion's wife)
264. Baton or Elato
265. Themison
266. He threw her in, but promptly fished her back out (and then took her to Thera, where she became the concubine of Polymnestus)
267. He had a speech impediment (battarizo, stammer)
268. Seven years
269. Murex-fishing
270. With flights of arrows.
271. Euphemus
272. He encountered a lion in the Libyan desert, and yelled loud enough to frighten both the lion and his stammer away.
273. Apries
274. Bebryces
275. Hipponous
276. Peirene
277. The Lapiths and the Centaurs. King Iobates sent his own soldiers, the Lycians, against Bellerophon as a measure of last resort.
278. Isander, Hippolochus, Laodamia, and Deidamia
279. The river Nile
280. Bia (force) and Cratus (strength)—both are male, incidentally, the sons of Styx and Pallas

281. The Ister
282. Fauna
283. Boreas
284. King Erichthonius's horses
285. Io (in the form of a cow) jumped across it
286. Cymopola
287. Britomartis (her title as a goddess was Dictynna, which probably means "Lady of the Nets"—when Meridian appends that "the Greeks translated it this way," modern scholars aren't certain.) Her parents were Zeus and Carme.
288. A rock called Coddinus
289. He angered Artemis. She made him believe that he was invulnerable to fire (which he wasn't), so he jumped into a big one.
290. Busiris, son of Poseidon and Lysianassa, daughter of Epaphus. Heracles also killed his son, Amphidamas.
291. Lilybaeum
292. Coronis
293. Miletus and Cyaneë
294. 3000 (Is this a generally agreed-upon number, or just one random author?)
295. To endlessly spin a rope of straw, which was eaten by a donkey as quickly as he could make it. (To punish him for his wife's excessive spending.)
296. Odius and Eurybates (who was from Ithaca)
297. Ajax the Greater, Odysseus, and Phoenix
298. His grandfather, Autolycus (after the odium that he, Autolycus, bore for others, or that others bore for him)
299. Iphitus
300. Ilus, Medea's grandson, who believed that the gods would disapprove for some reason / Anchialus, king of Taphos
301. Modesty (Greek word?)
302. Achilles's
303. They nailed a panther's skin to the front of his house (near the door?)
304. Odysseus (Is there any question starting "Who persuaded the Greeks" to which "Odysseus" is *not* the answer?)
305. Phoenix
306. Helen and Hecuba
307. Out of gratitude. When Odysseus and his crew were sacking Ismarus, a city of the Ciconians/Cicones, (near the beginning of their voyage), they spared only Maron and his wife.
308. He promised to eat Odysseus last.
309. Telepylus
310. 22 and 0, respectively
311. White and black, respectively
312. Elpenor (he was the guy who fell off Circe's roof while drunk and therefore died.)
313. Anticleia, his mother
314. Phaethusa and Lampetië, Helios's daughters by Neaera
315. Flung it back into the sea, as she had told him to
316. He was blind

317. Aethon, brother of Idomeneus
318. Melantheus, goat-herd, and Melantho, maid
319. Eurymachus
320. Antinous.
321. Ctessipus, from Same (a city). Odysseus ducked.
322. Arnaeus (he was called Irus because the suitors made him their much-abused messenger—it's a pun on Iris)
323. Amphinomus
324. He had been banished from his native city (Argos) for killing a wealthy (and unnamed-in-the-Odyssey) relative. He was convinced that his other relatives were still hunting him.
325. Leodes, a seer, the son of Oenops.
326. Medon (herald) and Phemius (bard)
327. Halitherses (Medon agreed with him)
328. Dolius
329. Mentor (again)
330. Oeax (who also told his father, Nauplius, of his brother's death—this seems to be a pattern for him)
331. One of his wife-mother's brooches
332. Toxeus and Plexippus
333. Toxeus had jumped over a ditch. That's awfully disrespectful.
334. Periboea, Oeneus's wife, and Gorge, Oeneus's *daughter*. Zeus had apparently decreed, according to some versions, that Oeneus should fall in love with his own daughter.
335. Agrius's sons (Agrius being Oeneus's brother)
336. Andraemon, Gore's husband
337. Rhea
338. Oenopion
339. Side
340. Helius
341. He walked (having been given the ability to walk over or wade through the sea by his father [or one of his fathers], Poseidon)
342. Cedalion, a servant of Hephaestus
343. They hid him in an underground chamber that had possibly been constructed by Hephaestus (*why* I do not know).
344. Mt. Oeta
345. They all died of plague, although three of his eponymous maybe-sons (Eleusis, Aulis, and Alalcomenia) probably survived to found their cities.
346. Dexamenus
347. Tmolus (not the river, I assume)
348. Oncus (Heracles later gave Arion to Adrastus)
349. Caerus—was he always the harness-mate? Or only under some owners?
350. Parsley or celery. (kid sounds like he's being made into a salad. >< Maybe snakes find baby-and-parsley salads delicious?)
351. An oracle had prophesied that he shouldn't be put on the ground until he could walk

352. Opis and Arge—and if Orion raped Opis, *that* was why Artemis killed him.
353. Consus, a chthonian deity
354. Oicles (Laomedon’s Troy, not Priam’s Troy—the timeline isn’t as confused as that)
355. The Ilissus River
356. Chione (mother of Eumolpus by Poseidon) and Cleopatra (wife of Phineus)
357. King Strophius, who had married Agamemnon’s sister, Anaxibia/Astyochē
358. Athena
359. Thoas
360. Cylarabes
361. Changed from black to white and then disappeared (and then Orestes was at least temporarily sane. It’s a local story.)
362. “A place where two winds blew under strong restraint, where blow met with blow and woe was laid upon woe.” (I don’t know what the non-cutesy translation of that is.) I.e., a forge, where the bellows are the restrained winds, the blows and counterblows are the hammer and anvil (wow! That’s better physics than is intuitive to me, even now. Had to think about it for a minute.), and the iron is “woe” because iron makes weapons and weapons are woeful.
363. Delphi had prophesied that Sparta wouldn’t take Tegea (which they wanted to) until they brought Orestes’s remains to Sparta from Tegea.
364. Lichas. After figuring it out, the smith told him that he had discovered an iron coffin ten feet long in his yard, and then piously reburied it. Lichas conducted some trickery and got the coffin back to Sparta. Then Sparta beat Tegea.
365. Hyreus, king of either Thrace or Boeotian Hyria
366. Zeus, Poseidon, and Hermes
367. He boasted that he could kill all of the animals on the planet.
368. Orpheus
369. The Hebrus
370. Eurytion
371. Geryon
372. Otreus’s (Otreus, with Mygdon, was one of two kings that the young king Priam spent a lot of time fighting.)
373. Iphimedeia (who conceived the Aloadae. Triops’s name sounds like triceratops.)
374. Menodice
375. Eëriboea
376. Thirteen months
377. Otus wooed Artemis, Ephialtes Hera
378. They were bound by snakes to a pillar. A screech-owl sat on the pillar.
379. Oxylus
380. He had killed (maybe by accident) his brother Thermius, or a man named Alcidocus
381. There was single combat between an Aetolian (Oxylus’s) slinger, Pyraechmes, and an Eleian (Dius’s) archer, Degmenus. Names are preferred to get this question. Pyraechmes won, and Oxylus became king of Elis. He was a good king.

382. Echemus (Hyllus promised that if he lost, the Heraclids would not invade for another fifty years. They mostly kept their promise—the Heraclid Aristomachus was killed in a brief attempt of which nothing came.)
383. Echetus
384. Argus the Hundred-Eyed
385. Echion (not one of the Spartoi. What’s the singular of that?)
386. Eëtion
387. Isis (which doesn’t make sense to me—Hathor, hello?)
388. Eidyia
389. By shouting that the child had been born—Eilithyia leapt up in surprise, breaking the charm that she had been weaving
390. A weasel—I think it has something to do with her red hair, culturally? Are weasels associated with red?
391. Electra the Pleiade’s
392. Licymnius, Electryon’s bastard son by Midea, who was too young to fight, and Everes, who spent the time guarding the Taphian ships. Now, I think this question is **TOTALLY BOGUS** because **CLEARLY** these two were not actually participants, and also a bunch of unnamed Taphians survived, and who can prove that they were not named anywhere? However, that’s how Meridian and multiple sources on the Internet say it happened, so the question is here.
393. When they had gotten their cows back, Amphitryon threw a club at a disobedient one. The club rebounded, hit Electryon on the head, and killed him.
394. Caria (Mt. Latmus in particular)
395. The Moliones (Eurytus and Cteatus) and Amarynceus
396. Cleonae
397. Actor
398. Rhadamanthys
399. Enyalius, who may have been an epithet of Ares
400. Cleitus, the “least known” of Eos’s consorts—so of course he will appear. Or I will be sad.
401. They turned into birds (“they fled” is acceptable if you think it’s a metaphor—Emma Leahy’s favorite mythology website doesn’t think so, so I’m inclined to agree.)
402. Birds, called memnonides, appeared out of the smoke of the pyre. Some of them fought each other. The skies also grew dull. (Bonus info: They returned yearly to sprinkle water from the Aesepus River on his grave.)
403. The Curetes (he was returned safe and sound after an interlude where he was taken care of by a Byblian queen.)
404. Epeius
405. Heracles shot him with an arrow in the right eye, Apollo with an arrow in the left
406. The spring Telpusa (while fleeing the Epigoni in the night)
407. Thersander
408. Epepeus, king of Sicyon
409. She was a (slightly older) infant.
410. Poseidon and Hephaestus, and Erechtheus and his twin brother Butes
411. Erginus, son of Poseidon, Nauplius, not the more famous one, both of whom were rejected, and Ancaeus, king of Samos, who was chosen (elected)

412. Trophonius and Agamedes—Erginus was their father, who took a young wife when old. I do not know her name.
413. Canthus and Eribotes/Eurybates
414. Erichthonius—he had a herd of three thousand horses (with which Boreas copulated at one point)
415. Aletes (whom Orestes killed) and Erigone (whom Orestes either killed or briefly married—she was the mother of his son Penthilus, when said son is said to exist.)
416. Meliae (ash-tree nymphs)
417. You pound on the ground...which perfectly fits your mood right now anyway.
418. Polynices and Thersander
419. In deep snow
420. Mestra (her father being Erysichthon, the sacred-grove-chopper)
421. Alcioneus, the giant
422. Eteocles, king of Boeotian Orchomenus
423. Euchenor
424. Eumelus. Iphthime is Penelope's sister. Being the son of Admetus, Eumelus was using the horses that Apollo had helped raise. Athena was like oh no, Apollo, oh no you di'int and broke the yoke of Eumelus's horses.
425. Eumelus (different from last time) had learned from Triptolemus how to grow grain, but Eumelus's son, Antheias, had been killed while trying to sneak a ride in Triptolemus's flying dragon-chariot. They founded the city in memory of that son.
426. Eumolpus (not the flute-player)
427. He inducted him into the Eleusinian mysteries, after purifying him of the murder of the Centaurs.
428. Euneus (he was the son of Jason and Hypsipyle, ascending to the throne sometime after his mother was banished)
429. Euphemus
430. A crocus
431. Eurotas (the wording of the toss-up is really bad. Fix?)
432. Diomedes and Euryalus
433. Eurybates (the Ithacan one you may remember from ~200 back) and Talthybius
434. Twenty cattle
435. Acrisius, Creon, and Ilus. The first one was the daughter of Lacedemon, the second killed herself when Haemon did, and the third was the daughter of a (probably-Trojan) king named Adrastus. Lycurgus's wife (and the mother of Opheltes) might also have been a Eurydice, and I can't rule out the possibility of more.
436. Eurymachus
437. Bellerophon's mother
438. Eurypylus
439. By giving her a golden vine or two fine mares (her name was either Astyoche or Laodice, and she was the wife of Telephus.)
440. Sthenelus (son of Perseus) and Nicippe (daughter of Pelops)
441. Alcestis (yes, the one who marries Admetus)
442. The Nemean lion (wait what was that even a labor)
443. Copreus
444. Ceyx (he would have been risking Mycenaean invasion)

445. Demophon (Theseus might also have protected the Heraclids, but it was Theseus's death that drove his sons to seek protection from Elephenor, so...)
446. Troilus
447. Eurytion, whose death is the reason Pelias ends up in the court of Acastus where all that stuff goes down
448. Mnesimache—this centaur is the ONLY PERSON with a Eurytus/Eurytion-ish name who goes by both. Every other Eurytus is only Eurytus, and every other Eurytion is only Eurytion. This is confusing. N.B.
449. Iphitus
450. His father, Eurytus, had had his mares go missing at about the same time that Heracles left in a huff after Eurytus refused to award the prize, the hand of his daughter Iole in marriage, of an archery contest that Heracles had won to him because he had heard about Heracles's previous wife-killing episode.
451. Antilochus (later killed by Memnon), who was Achilles's second-best friend (and was also speedy with regard to the footrace...or something)
452. Thrasymedes
453. With his thyrsus
454. Euthymus (This all occurred in the town of Temesa. The sailor's name was either Lycas or Polites. He had been stoned to death for raping a local girl. When Euthymus defeated the sailor's ghost, the sailor sank back into the sea, crying "If it weren't for you kids and your meddling dog too...!" [Scooby-Doo reference is a joke.]
455. Evadne (her husband was Capaneus, one of the Seven Against Thebes; Laodamia's husband was Protesilaus)
456. Iamus (he didn't do anything as an adult except "go to Olympia" where he met his father...but OlympiA is a mortal place. I assume Tripp means OlympUS, as Iamus really never appears on earth again.)
457. Hermes (or Mercury)
458. The Lycormas (the nice guy also killed his horses before killing himself)
459. The Nereids
460. Choreia (who was of high rank—the others were buried in a common grave)
461. Mt. Ida
462. Calchas
463. Deiphobus
464. Anticlus
465. On the burial-mound of Achilles
466. Echion, the son of Portheus
467. That with which Heracles shot the bird torturing Prometheus, or that with which Apollo killed the Cyclopes
468. Ocyrrhoë
469. His mother, Salamis
470. Salmoneus
471. Sidero
472. Aidoneus—Gebelzeizis/Salmoxis (the same person) is only tenuously Bacchic, but why would I *not* write a question that includes the name Gebelzeizis?
473. The Cabeiri (about whom very little is known)
474. Atymnius

475. The Termilae
476. A bloody rain fell from the heavens
477. Apollo
478. Thanatos (death) and Hypnos (sleep)
479. The Xanthus and the Scamander, respectively (making sense was Astyanax, a mortal, was also called Scamandrius, not Xanthithius or something)
480. He/it was angry that Achilles, raging about massacring things after the death of Patroclus, was choking his/its waters with corpses.
481. Hephaestus nearly dried it up with a great fire, which it realized that it couldn't beat
482. A sea-turtle
483. He decreed that Nisus should be king, and Sciron (maybe different from the previous one), Nisus's brother, should be Megara's military leader. Sciron was so okay with this settlement that he married his daughter, Endeis, to Aeacus.
484. Schedius and Epistrophus
485. Schoeneus or Iasus
486. Lyncus (coincidence I think this name is not)
487. Carnabon (this name reminds me of Cinnabon. ☺)
488. Dike, Irene, and Eunomia
489. Hera or Aphrodite
490. Selemnus
491. Forgetfulness/curing lovesickness
492. Thyone
493. The Semnai Theai (who were sometimes and later associated with the Furies)
494. Polynices was the lion (PL is a sound) and Tydeus was the boar (Eheu!
Tuberculosis!)
495. Eteoclus
496. Iphis, the father of Eteoclus and Evadne. Iphis also suggested the bribery.
497. His sons, Alcmeon (leader) and Amphilocus (follower)
498. The people who list them don't count Polynices and Tydeus because they're foreigners. Those who include Polynices and Tydeus uniformly drop the two in the question.
499. Adrastus (with his speedy horse, Arion, and its harness-mate, Caerus)
500. Maeon (whom Tydeus sent back to Thebes to tell the tale of how he had vanquished 50 men single-handedly) and Polyphontes (who died)
501. Menoeceus (who did indeed sacrifice himself)
502. Maeon, presumably in gratitude for #500
503. Marathon
504. Corax
505. Cthonophyle
506. Side was either almost as beautiful as Hera, or claimed to be so, so she was sent to the Underworld
507. Teucer
508. Zeus, Apollo, and the river god Halys
509. Mount Sipylus
510. The Muses won, and made crowns for themselves out of Siren feathers.

511. He stole them back, and seduced Anticleia, Autolycus's daughter
512. Asopus (the daughter being Aegina)—this is the most common reason given for Sisyphus's boulder-rolling in Tartarus
513. Melicertes, whose body was brought to the shore of the Isthmus of Corinth by a dolphin
514. Mice.
515. Helen, Clytemnestra, Timandra, and Phylonoë. (Omitting Helen is acceptable because of the Nemesis thing. Obnoxious, though.)
516. Sphaerus (and then Aethra renamed the island Hiera, sacred.) Sphaerus was known to the Olympians as Cillas.
517. Sthenelus
518. Cometes (this Sthenelus is different than the last one, being a son of Capaneus and Evadne, and one of the Epigoni.) Also: awkward.
519. Zetes and Calaïs turned back from their pursuit of the Harpies there. Strophades means "place(s?) of turning"
520. Pelops chopped him up for political gain.
521. She was the first minor deity in the war between Olympians and Titans to take the side of the Olympians. (Is "object" the right word there?)
522. Zelus, Nike, Cratus, and Bia.
523. With his own hoe, with which Syleus had made passers-by till his vineyard.
524. The Ladon.
525. Liriope (Narcissus's mother)
526. Naupactus
527. Auge, daughter of Aleus (because Heracles had seduced her). Nauplius sold her to Teuthras. Aerope and Clymene, daughters of Catreus. Nauplius sold Aerope to Atreus (or Pleisthenes), and married Clymene himself.
528. He lit a signal fire while the Greek fleet was caught in a storm nearby—many captains heading for the beacon of land were wrecked. He killed those who made it ashore.
529. They had previously lived in Hypereia, near the Cyclopes, who made enough trouble for the Phaeacians that they left.
530. Strongyle, then Dia, then Naxos
531. Neaera
532. Cretheus
533. Pyrrhus/Neoptolemus
534. Aphareus
535. The cattle of Phylacus (Meridian says Iphiclus in Neleus's entry (not in Melampus's), but that is an error. Iphiclus was the son of Phylacus, and they were not his cows.), which Melampus procured so his brother Bias could marry Pero. They were guarded by an unsleeping dog.
536. Neleus had refused to purify Heracles for the murder of Iphitus, but Neleus refused because he was friends with Eurytus. Heracles took this as a personal affront.
537. Sisyphus (according to the few traditions that don't have Neleus killed by Heracles.)
538. Either a shepherd (whose name was...?) or Hermes.
539. Deidamia, daughter of king Lydomedes

540. Coroebus, son of Mygdon
541. Othryoneus, who was killed by Idomeneus
542. Nephele (different than Athamas's wife, probably)
543. The Evenus
544. Gerenia, a land famous for its horse-breeding
545. Mulus, son of king Augias
546. He used his spear to pole-vault into a tree.
547. Trying to rescue his father from Memnon
548. Peisistratus
549. Nepenthe
550. Polydamna, an Egyptian, the wife of Thon. I like her husband's name.
551. Megapenthes and Nicostratus
552. Niobe, daughter of Phoroneus and Teledice or Cinna. Niobe bore a son, Argus, and maybe another one, Pelasgus.
553. Either because Nisus had given haven to Polyidus while he was fleeing Minos, or because Nisus had helped his half-brother, Aegeus, gain the throne of Athens, which Minos wanted to conquer.
554. Scylla became a "ciris" (Greek word), and Nisus became an osprey (which eats cirises)
555. Her father, Epopeus (not the one Antiope married—that one's from Sicyon, this one from Lesbos. I don't think this one was punished at all.)
556. Nyctimus
557. Gold, silver, bronze, heroes, iron (i.e., present.)
558. Her uncle, Amulius, because he didn't want her bearing legitimate heirs to his throne.
559. He had let his half-brother, Ajax, die at Troy. It wasn't his fault, but to Telamon, it was enough his fault to banish him.
560. Rhadamanthys
561. Seven
562. They loved and upheld justice on earth as well.
563. He might have been the son of Eioneus, in which case he was normal. He might also have been the son of Strymon, a river-god, and one of the Muses, who was impregnated by Strymon while she was wading through the river. She threw the child, natum, into the river. Strymon had water-nymphs bring him up.
564. If the horses of Rhesus ate Trojan fodder or drank from the Scamander, Troy was fated to withstand the Greeks.
565. Apollo. Why, no one knows.
566. Helius
567. Lara, mother of the Lares. Mercury and Lara kept a little cottage in the woods, apparently, where she served as Mercury's sometimes-wife.
568. Quirinus.
569. A wood-pecker.
570. Danaë
571. Virbius
572. Aricia
573. Talthylus

574. The Spartans had killed two emissaries from King Darius, and Talthybius was offended at the violation of his traditionally inviolable profession.
575. Two Spartans, Sperthias and Bulis, volunteered to offer themselves to Darius to be killed in atonement. Darius was unwilling to stoop that low, but Talthybius appreciated the gesture from the Spartans. Later, however, their sons Aneristus and Nicolas were captured and killed by the Athenians while they were carrying messages to Thrace. The Athenians had given Darius's ambassadors a similar deception, so Talthybius inflicted the Athenian general Miltiades with bad luck.
576. There was a great stone hanging over his head, threatening at any minute to fall and crush him.
577. Her husband, Tantalus (different one), and her infant child, whose name I cannot find right now.
578. Hippothoë (daughter of a child of Perseus and a child of Pelops) and Poseidon
579. The second one. If you said the last, bad for you. You know that Pelops was the first to not lose the race, but Oenomaus died during Pelops's race, so there can't have been more suitors.
580. Well, I don't know where you're dropping the anvil from, but nine days. Also, physics-wise, an anvil's speed is *not* increased by its weight (which would likely be why it was picked to be dropped), which makes me feel better about the counter-blows.
581. Taurus
582. Taurus was arrogant, and too familiar with the queen (whom Minos had reason to distrust anyway). Minos couldn't do anything, though, because of Taurus's popularity from his athletic accomplishments.
583. Twelve.
584. Taygete, one of the Pleiades
585. No. Zeus, not finding bestiality repulsive, fathered Lacedemon on Taygete.
586. Do does even have horns? If they do, don't they shed them? ... Well, Theseus is the son of Aegeus and Poseidon at the same time, so I'll let the biology alone. With the horns already golden, Taygete inscribed Artemis's name on them in gratitude for her efforts to save her from Zeus. (I believe that some sources say that Taygete herself *was* the Cerynitian hind, though. Check.)
587. Tectamus, who was a son of Dorus, and colonized Crete. His wife was a daughter of Cretheus. The son in question is Asterius, the second king, making Minos the third.
588. Lycurgus
589. Ancaeus
590. Udaeus
591. Everes and Chariclo
592. Cornel wood (this may be the same as a dogwood)
593. Cychreus, king of Salamis, who married him to his daughter Glauce (who died)
594. Because after the Heracles-the-Victor thing, Heracles gave Hesione to Telamon as a concubine, and prayed that he would have a brave son. Zeus had an eagle appear to signal that the request had been granted, so Heracles told Telamon to name his son by Eeriboeia, his second wife, after it.
595. A spear tipped with the spine of a sting-ray.
596. Mentis, a Taurian visitor
597. Io, Phoenix, Cilix, Cadmus, Thasus, and Phineus

598. Cadmus
599. Telephus, who led the Greeks to Troy
600. Eurypylus
601. She told him that Delphi, clearly, was *much* better for his needs than her spring.
He hid her headwaters under a pile of rocks as a punishment for trickery.
602. He made his daughter Hymetho's husband Deiphontes his chief advisor, in preference to his sons. They took offence.
603. Procleia
604. Eumolpus
605. Tenes's sister, Hemithea. Meridian says that this is "inexplicable."
606. He had Philonome buried alive, and Eumolpus stoned. He then set out to reconcile with his son, but Tenes wouldn't let him land.
607. Achilles
608. Itys/Itylos
609. A hoopoe—and Meridian, an official Certamen source, says that Procne and Philomela were changed into a nightingale and a swallow, but either could be either!
610. Tethys
611. He broke Teucer's bowstring
612. Cinyras (although Belus may have helped send Teucer to Cyprus)
613. Pergamus (and thus Pergamum)
614. Thalamae
615. They took away his sight and his poetic gift
616. Heracles
617. Cadmeia
618. Eight years
619. Minos (I know I pretty much asked this earlier, but it's a new way of doing so)
620. Zethus's wife (Thebe)
621. Laodamas
622. Xanthus's (he's pretty far down from anybody important)
623. Heracles ambled up to Theiodamas while he was plowing a field with two bulls, and asked for one. Theiodamas said no. Oh the indignity! Heracles then declared war.
624. Themisto
625. Crumissa/Crinissa
626. Tyrrhus
627. Arruns
628. Theras (the nephews in question being Procles and Eurysthenes)
629. Theras thought that this son would be a sheep among wolves in the turbulent political climate of Sparta at that time.
630. Eurymedusa
631. Thersander
632. To beat him (and say nasty things about him)
633. Apollo, Artemis, and Leto
634. Periphetes/Corynetes
635. She vowed never to burn shrubs if they would hide her from Theseus, who had just killed her father. They did, but she came out voluntarily when Theseus asked nicely.
636. Erineus

637. Phytalus (the descendants don't appear to have names themselves)
638. He flung two oxen onto that roof.
639. Medus
640. By his sword, which Aegeus had given Aethra so long ago
641. Cerberus's mouth-foam dropping on the ground, which grows into plants
642. Leos
643. Eëriboea or Periboea, the daughter of Alcahous
644. It had been Aphrodite's gift to her at her marriage to Peleus
645. His fists—like Chuck Norris, Theseus needs no other weapon (although he does use one, often)
646. Oenarus
647. "The Crane"—it was apparently complicated, mimicking the Labyrinth
648. The Isthmian games
649. It was high on the Acropolis, and you could see Troezen, where Hippolytus was living, on a clear day.
650. Artemis
651. Pirithous heard that Theseus was courageous, and wanted to test it. He stole a herd of Theseus's cattle, and Theseus came after him. They, instead of fighting, became friends.
652. Aphidnae
653. Menestheus
654. Marathon
655. Menestratus
656. Thespius
657. Thesprotus
658. Armor and a funerary urn
659. Aegle
660. Thoas
661. Chryses
662. Oenoë. He may then have had a son, Sicinus, by a water-nymph of the same name as the island. The island was later renamed Sicinus for that son.
663. Lyrnessus
664. Thon (or Thonis)—Polydamna being the woman who gave Helen the nepenthe
665. Mastusius killed Demophon's own daughters and served him a bowl of wine mixed with their blood
666. Demophon, the king of Elaeus, had been told that one maiden from his city had yearly to be sacrificed to avert plague. Demophon had his daughters exempted from the drawing of lots, and Mastusius refused to let his daughter be included in the drawing unless Demophon's daughters were. Demophon was like—uh, no, your daughter will be sacrificed now.
667. Thriae
668. A maenad.
669. Thynia
670. Phyleus, king of Dulichium
671. The Mariandyni
672. The Cyclopes

673. Tisiphone
674. Ten years
675. Tithonus
676. Arabia and Ethiopia
677. Tithorea—it had no mythological personages of note except for Phocus, who gave Antiope refuge and married her, and Antiope herself. Tithorea was a dryad, apparently, for whom the city had been renamed from its older name “Neon.”
678. Elare—Gaia nursed Tityus, or was his actual mother.
679. With an olive-wood club. It may have been an accident occurring when Licymnius, who was elderly, got between Tlepolemus and a servant he was beating. Tlepolemus being the son of Heracles (by Astydamia), it makes sense that he accidentally killed someone. It seems a pattern.
680. Rhodes (they were exiled for Tlepolemus’s killing in the previous question.)
681. Ceyx
682. Triptolemus
683. Dionysus—the women had been observing *his* rites. In this story “a triton” is some sort of mer-person-sea-monster-ish thing.
684. Pittheus and Troezen (brothers) and Aetius (the former king who seems to have been kept as a figurehead by two invaders). When Troezen died, Pittheus combined the two cities (Hyperiea and Antheia) into a city and named it after him.
685. Echepolus
686. He sent one real ship and forty-nine clay ones, filled with clay soldiers. The clay ones quickly dissolved.
687. There was a snake (with a blood-red back) that climbed into a nest with eight chicks, and ate them, and their mother, a sparrow. One bird was eaten for each unsuccessful year of war.
688. Each had a Midas touch, only instead of producing gold, they produced olive oil, wine, and grain.
689. White doves.
690. By strangling him with his own helmet-straps
691. Polyxena
692. Hyreius’s treasury
693. Agamedes having been caught in a trap in Hyreius’s treasury, Trophonius cut off his head so that the corpse would be unrecognizable. He was still later swallowed by the earth, though.
694. Having been told by Delphi the town in which to seek it, Saon followed a swarm of bees to a cave, where it was located.
695. He sent Hermes to tell him that Ganymede had had good fortune, and gave him some spiffy horses.
696. Teucer
697. Daunus and Venilia
698. Tyche—good fortune. Dike—justice. Nike—victory.
699. His uncle Agrius.
700. Artemis. Why? That is a good question. Meridian implies that there is no answer.
701. Menelaus at one point neglected her rites.
702. Typhon’s

703. Mt. Casius
704. (A/the?) Corycian cave
705. Hermes and Aegipan
706. The Fates (it actually weakened him.)
707. Abas
708. Abderus
709. Abydos
710. Acacallis (that Libyan chieftan was usually called Amphithemis. He was the father of Caphaurus, the Libyan shepherd who had a run-in with the Argonauts, by the nymph of Lake Tritonis, and a son named Nasamon.)
711. Phyllis (her fiancé is either Acamas or Demophon, but probably Acamas.)
712. Acastus was Pelias's only son, and Pelias sent Jason to get the golden fleece because he wanted him dead. There was a small difference of opinion there.
713. Peleus (and then not-so-good-stuff went down, with Mt. Pelion and the abandonment and the sword and Chiron and marching an army through the halves of Acastus's wife's body)
714. Astydamia or Hippolyte
715. Acestes's arrow
716. Eurytion
717. His brother, Pandarus (I don't know why)
718. He married his daughter, Helice, to him, and made him heir to the throne.
719. Archander and Architeles
720. Aedon
721. Achilles
722. Sterope (Athena had given him the lock in an urn)
723. Caeculus (his mother's name is not given in the Aeneid)
724. Idas and Lynceus (they killed Castor, and Polydeuces killed them.)
725. Achates (he doesn't appear to have a genealogy at all, which is unusual. However, it seems unlikely that he is a dog, as some of my fellow A.P. Vergil students theorized, as he does have a few lines.)
726. That of the river Achelous
727. They had failed to honor him sufficiently.
728. Castalia
729. Ligyron
730. Chiron
731. Animal entrails
732. Thetis and Aphrodite
733. Twelve and eleven.
734. Lycaon (who was occupied working in an orchard) and Isus and Antiphus (who were tending herds of sheep)
735. He sacrificed twelve Trojan youths.
736. He gave him news of the prowess of his son.
737. Acoetes (who was saved from the delphination of the rest of the crew, and became a full-time follower of the god.)
738. Carthage, Corinth (no kidding), Thebes, and Argos, respectively.
739. Acrisius

740. Actaeon (I know this question is easy—the point was to establish on which mountain their encounter occurred)
741. Either Actor or Poseidon.
742. His marriage chamber was filled with snakes. Apollo explained his mistake, Admetus conducted more sacrifice, and all was well.
743. Her own father, Cinyras or Theias. Her other name was Smyrna.
744. A boar's tusk gashed open the bark of the myrrh tree that had been Myrrha, and out tumbled a baby.
745. Set
746. Adrasteia, daughter of Melisseus (who may have been the chief one), and Idaea or Ida. Adrasteia apparently gave baby Zeus a beautiful toy ball, which Aphrodite ended up with somehow. She used it to bribe her son, Eros, with to get him to make Medea fall in love with Jason, as Hera and Athena had requested.
747. Oenone or Oenopia
748. Just after Aeacus finished helping Poseidon and Apollo build Troy's walls for Laomedon, three snakes attacked them. The two attacking Poseidon and Apollo's sections fell dead, but that attacking Aeacus's came in. (Aeacus being Peleus's father, this came true.)
749. Pasiphaë (Eidyia being the wife of Aeëtes)
750. That of Ares
751. His brother Perses, king of the Taurians, which didn't work out so well for him when Medea came back to Colchis and killed him.
752. Hecale
753. Hyacinth's
754. Aegialeia, who cheated with Cometes, son of Diomedes's charioteer Sthenelus
755. Aegimius (whose third of the kingdom Heracles said to hold for his descendants, and ended up with the Heraclids)
756. Aegipan, who turned into a fish with the upper body of a goat himself
757. Aegisthus
758. Hermes
759. Belus and Aegyptus
760. Aethalides
761. Anius
762. Aeolus, the brother of Dorus and uncle of Ion and Achaeus; Macareus killed himself.
763. Aeolus
764. Anaurus River
765. Aepytus
766. Aepytus claimed to have killed Aepytus, and so made his way into Polyphontes's court in disguise. His mother, Merope, almost killed him, but someone else recognized him in time. In the feast of triumph over Aepytus's death, "Aepytus's killer" raised an axe to get the sacrificial victim, but killed Polyphontes instead. It's a Heraclid thing.
767. Aerope (this family tree is so complicated.)
768. Merops
769. He loved Asterope, daughter of the river Cebren, and was turned into a bird because of his mourning when he died. Or, he loved Hesperia, daughter of the river

Cebren, and pursued her until she was bitten by a snake and died. He jumped into the sea, but Tethys changed him into a diver-bird.

770. Aethalides, whose only deed of note was to calm the Lemnian women when the Argonauts landed on their island, was also involved with a tradition that he would be reincarnated every so often. The Lemnian women were agitated because they thought it was an expedition sent from the mainland to avenge the concubines of their husbands, whom they had killed along with all the men on the island.
771. Demophon and Acamas
772. Aetolia's (the principal city of which was Calydon.)
773. Calchas
774. Lycotherses
775. Their sister Europa had disappeared, and he did not want them to return without her.
776. Agenor (different one, clearly. There are in fact five listed in the book.)
777. Ajax the Greater
778. Glaucus, and Diomedes did. His own armor was lame, but Glaucus's was golden and nice.
779. Hector
780. The spear.
781. Albula
782. Hippothoön or Hippothoüs—although Theseus had deposed his grandfather, Cercyon, he granted Hippothoön the rule because they were both sons of Poseidon.
783. Alcaeus and Sthenelus
784. Ancaeus, Eurytion (by Peleus), and Ischepolis
785. He rushed home to tell their father, Alcathous, that Ischepolis was dead, but interrupted Alcathous in the middle of a religious rite. Alcathous killed him for the impiety, learning its cause too late.
786. He had killed the Cithaeronian lion. He then proceeded to rebuild the walls of the city, which had been severely damaged in the Minos-Nisus thing.
787. Seven
788. Callirhoë, Alcmeon's second wife (the sons in question being Acarnan and Amphoterus)
789. Alcmeon had come to his house to get the robe and necklace of Harmonia from his first wife, Arsinoë/Alphesiboea, Phegeus's daughter, because Callirhoë had demanded them. He said that he was taking them to Delphi to dedicate them, but one of his servants blurted out the truth.
790. Agapenor, king of Tegea
791. Delphi
792. Alcystoneus (who was invulnerable as long as he stayed within Pallene)—Heracles shot him.
793. Alecto
794. Tisiphone
795. By hiding his armor (and it didn't work)
796. She had born a child, Hippothoön, to Poseidon, and exposed him. He was found by shepherds, who got into an argument over who should keep the baby's fine clothing.

They asked the king to arbitrate, but Cercyon recognized Alope's handiwork, and killed her for her misbehavior.

797. Leda and Althaea
798. Her brother, Althaemenes
799. His father Catreus, whom he had emigrated to get away from because of an oracle that one of Catreus's children would kill him. Yeah, good luck with that.
800. The Eridanus, from the Heliades
801. The Pactolus, from King Midas
802. The Asopus, from Zeus's lightning-ing him back into his banks when he tried to stop Zeus from kidnapping his daughter, Aegina
803. Geryon
804. Zeus (who gave him his gift of prophecy) and Apollo
805. Amphilocus (son of Manto and Alcmeon, probably, but also maybe the one who was the son of Amphiaraus and Eriphyle) and Mopsus ([also] a son of Manto)
806. Calchas died because Mopsus won.
807. Amphinomus, much good it did him
808. Zethus relied on his physical strength, but Amphion charmed the stones into place with his music.
809. Licymnius
810. Creon, with whom Amphitryon had taken refuge, agreed to join Amphitryon on his raid if and only if Amphitryon got rid of the Teumessian vixen, which Hera had destined never to be caught. Cephalus possessed Laelaps, who was destined always to catch his prey. Amphitryon borrowed Laelaps (although he did not end up returning him, with Laelaps's transformation into stone and all) in return for a share of the spoils. (Cephalus did end up accompanying them, however.)
811. Mopsus
812. Amycus (easy question but—elbow?)
813. Amyntor
814. Amythaon
815. Anaphe
816. Ancaeus, son of Lycurgus (the one later killed by the Calydonian boar)
817. (Different Ancaeus): That he would not live to taste a certain batch of wine from grapes in his vineyard. The wine was in his cup when a boar broke into the vineyard, and Ancaeus was killed in fending it off.
818. Anchises
819. Eurygyes
820. Neoptolemus
821. Odysseus
822. Dionysus
823. Rhoeo
824. Anna
825. Aphrodite (which doesn't make much sense)—or Dionysus might have either persuaded Poseidon to immortalize them, or immortalized them himself (which does make sense)
826. He used them as roofing in the temple he was building to his father, Poseidon
827. Glaucus (the point of this question being the "Anthedonian")

828. Discovering that Antigone had (after being buried alive) killed herself. Why not after she was buried alive, then?
829. Antilochus, one of the youngest Greek leaders at Troy (he was sorry afterwards, and offered to give up his prize)
830. Because the father of Peisander and Hippolochus, Antimachus, had been one of the leaders of the movement to kill Menelaus when they came as envoys to ask for the return of Helen. The Atreidae returned the favor.
831. Antinous
832. In the shape of a satyr.
833. Aphareus
834. It took Aphrodite's sandal and gave it to Hermes.
835. They—Orsedice, Laogore, and Braesia—were all compelled to lie with strangers, and ended their days unhappy in Egypt.
836. She took the form of the eagle that he, as a swan, was fleeing when he took refuge with Nemesis
837. She made him fall in love with Leucothoë
838. Apis
839. Themis
840. Carmanor
841. Phenomoë
842. Nine
843. Delphi, to celebrate his defeat of the Python
844. Sacadas
845. Ischys
846. Apollo and Poseidon
847. Arcadia—"writers whose romantic imaginations were uninhibited by firsthand knowledge of the country." –Meridian
848. Rasslin' a lion. (Wrestling.)
849. Tomi
850. Absoros
851. Because she had had an affair with Ares, Aphrodite's lover
852. Meropes, king of Cos
853. Arachne
854. Arcas, son of Zeus and Callisto, the region's eponym.
855. Procris (Arceisus's father was either Cephalus or Zeus)
856. Areius, Talaüs, and Leodocus
857. Mothers of Ares's notable children...at this point my creativity is starting to be spread a bit thin. Two of his children are the subject of the next two questions, though.
- Demonice, daughter of Agenor, king of Calydon
 - Not known, but from Aetolia
 - Althaea (but just as likely the father was Oeneus)
 - Astyoché
 - Dotis or Chryse
 - Cyrene
 - Pyrene or Pelopia
 - Atalanta (but more likely the father was one of her mortal lovers)

- i. Otrere
 - j. Not known
 - k. The Pleiad Asterope or the mortal Harpina (but just as likely the father was the mortal Alxion)
858. He made the baby nurse at his dead mother's breast.
859. Alcippe—Ares then killed Halirrhothius, becoming the first being to be tried for murder.
860. Deimos (fear) and Phobus (panic), two of their three sons. The third was Eros.
861. Poseidon
862. Four.
863. She squashed him with a boulder (and then decked Aphrodite when she leapt to Ares's aid)
864. Mimas (who might also have been killed by Ares)
865. The cave once occupied by Macris
866. Aea
867. Phasis River
868. Ares
869. The person sacrificed, demanded Ares, must be a person descended on both sides of his family from the Spartoi, and one who had never lain with a woman. Menoeceus was the only one eligible in all of Thebes. Ares demanded this because he was still steamed over the death of his dragon.
870. Wood from the sacred oaks of Dodona
871. He didn't want any fights started because a woman was on board
872. Idmon, who died after being gored by a wild boar. He died among the Mariandyni just before Tiphys did.
873. Polyxo
874. Euneus, who was the king of Lemnos during the Trojan War (and presumably the monarch who succeeded his mother), and Nebrophonus/Deipylus
875. Cyzicus
876. Earth-born monsters from Bear Mountain (I don't know a Greek name for them)
877. The Doiones were protected by Poseidon, from whom they were descended
878. A spring (nothing unusual here)
879. He said that they had to honor Cybele on her sacred mountain, Dindymus. The way in which the Argonauts did this was to dance the loud ritual dance that had been invented by the Corybantes, and then to eat the sacred feast of her rites. The storms dissipated.
880. Heracles had broken his oar, and they needed to make him a new one.
881. Glaucus
882. He had more labors to do for Eurystheus.
883. Pelias's
884. Tanaüs, from Argos, and Polydeuces's own brother, Castor
885. Their sister, Cleopatra, had been Phineus's first wife
886. Euphemus
887. Oileus
888. Amphidamas, brother of Cepheus (the method in question being to make an almighty racket.)

889. The sons of Phrixus and Chalciope, who had been journeying to their father's city of origin, Orchomenus, to lay a claim to its kingship. Their leader was Argus, and his three brothers were Cytissorus, Phrontis, and Melas.
890. Jason, of course, Telamon, and Augeias
891. Idas
892. It came from the blood of Prometheus that dripped off of the talons of the bird that harassed him. (Meridian twice calls it an eagle, in this and another section, but it was my belief that it was usually thought of as a vulture...? Eagles aren't carrion birds.)
893. Brimo (this invocation occurred the night before his test with the teeth and the bull)
894. A pig.
895. It had sprung from the blood dripping from Medusa's head as Perseus flew with it over Libya.
896. Eurypylus—when his godhood was revealed, they sacrificed to him and he pushed their ship along.
897. Queen Arete of Scherië
898. 50—although random people joined, left, and died, so it wasn't static.
899. The story of Pan and Syrinx
900. Arimaspians
901. Arion (like the horse)
902. The son in question being Aristaeus—they died because of the part he played in Eurydice's death.
903. He sacrificed bulls to the dryad-sisters of Eurydice, and to Orpheus, then left the corpses for nine days. Returning, he found the corpses filled with bees.
904. He tried to rape her.
905. Ascalabus
906. Ascalaphus
907. Aresthanes
908. Asclepius's body was shooting lightning.
909. Ischys
910. Two vials of blood from Medusa's veins—the blood from her right veins healed, the blood from her left veins destroyed. (Biology most definitely don't work like that.)
911. Xanthe or Epione
912. Asius, son of Hyrtacus
913. Astacus
914. Ismarus
915. Leades
916. Melanippus
917. Amphidocus/Asphidocus
918. Asteria
919. Crete (their only child)
920. Asterope (or Sterope)—most say she's his mother by Ares, but a few say she's his wife (which doesn't make sense if Merope is the dim Pleiad, but could be plausible if it's Electra.)
921. Either Odysseus or Neoptolemus.

922. He cut her in half and marched his army between the halves of her body.
Apparently there is a historical situation like this in Greek history, but I forget which.
923. Rhoecus and Hylaeüs
924. Hippomenes had forgotten to pay Aphrodite the honors he owed for her help, so she made him passionate and he and Atalanta slept together in the temple of either Zeus or Cybele, quite the blasphemy.
925. Cybele
926. Ate
927. They dressed him in girl's clothing.
928. Learchus and Melicertes, respectively
929. Leucothea
930. Delphi told him to stop "when he was entertained by wild animals"—he stopped therefore when he came upon wolves preying upon a flock of sheep and the wolves fled his approach, leaving behind some half-eaten sheep.
931. Themisto, daughter of Hypseus.
932. The Selli
933. Deiphobus
934. The Cranes
935. Epeius, builder of the Trojan Horse
936. Odysseus
937. Meriones, even though Teucer, ostensibly the best archer of the Greeks, also competed.
938. Polypoetes, son of Pirithous and Hippodamia and leader of the Lapiths at Troy
939. Diomedes
940. He says that he is a Myrmidon, son of Polyctor, and one of Achilles's aides. He never gives himself a name.
941. Eleven days of truce
942. The Scaean gate (sp?)
943. Euphorbus
944. Asteropaeus
945. Aglaia, the youngest Grace; or Charis
946. Dione
947. Protesilaus's
948. Pasithea, a Grace
949. Polydamas
950. Athena and coming war
951. Ajax the Greater and Ajax the Lesser held off the Trojans; Menelaus and Meriones carried the body back.
952. Nestor's form
953. Gaia and Uranus
954. A partridge.
955. Hephaestus's
956. Tiresias
957. Thymoetes, who was deposed by the Heraclids
958. Medon's (who ended up being the last king of whom anything is known. He was lame, and a son of Codrus.)

959. He disguised himself and got himself killed by the Dorians, because it was prophesied that if they killed him, their invasion would fail. They went home when they discovered it.
960. Mourning for the death of their guardian dragon, Ladon, and the theft by Heracles (or Atlas on behalf of Heracles) of their apples.
961. The murder of their half-brother Chrysippus (a bastard), to please their mother Hippodamia
962. He bought her from Nauplius.
963. He proposed that the kingship go to whichever of the brothers could produce a golden fleece, which Atreus kept in a box. Aerope, however, had already given the fleece to Atreus, and Atreus couldn't prove anything.
964. Hermes, acting as a messenger for Zeus, suggested that Atreus suggest that the kingdom go to whichever could reverse the sun's course. The gods did so for Atreus. His first act as king was to banish Thyestes.
965. His own daughter, Pelopia (which he did, producing Aegisthus)
966. Pelopia's—she killed herself when she learned that the father of her child was her own father (having not known, somehow)
967. Attis
968. A snake appeared in the bed between them, and then they discovered that Auge was his mother (which they hadn't known before.)
969. The Peneus and Alpheus, or the Menius (according only to Pausanias, who is silly.)
970. He marked the hooves, and then went to Autolycus's herd and pointed out the markings.
971. Autolycus (not the thief), Phlogius, and Deileon
972. Automedon
973. Autonoë, Actaeon's mother.
974. Aventinus, eponym of the hill.
975. Anchiale, a nymph.
976. The Dactyls and Curetes were the same. The Corybantes were the followers of Cybele, and sort of associated.
977. Daedalus
978. The palace of Cocalus, in the city of Camicus
979. The city of Lindos, on Rhodes.
980. Gelanor—the omen was a wolf killing the lead bull of Apobathmi, which Danaüs might do similarly if frustrated.
981. Lynceus
982. He was already growing his hair long in honor of the river Alpheius
983. Oeno (and he still said that he was a child of Oenomaus)
984. Either Gaia, according to most, or her father Peneus, according to Ovid.
985. Teucer was the father of Bateaia, Dardanus's wife.
986. Dascylus, father of Lycus. Lycus and his son Dascylus helped the Argonauts so far as they were able, but did not join the crew.
987. During the Sack of Troy, when he came to get back his wife (whom Deiphobus had married.)
988. Deïpyle

989. Two swans, crows, or eagles, starting at both ends of the earth, met over the omphalos at Delphi. (Clearly, the Greeks had found the ends of the earth.)
990. Drepane (a drepane being a sickle.)
991. The bean.
992. Demeter and Pythagoras
993. In addition to giving his permission, he had Gaia send up hundreds of gorgeous flowers near where Persephone was picking them. (Including, according to at least one source but I do not know which, a hundred-bloomed narcissus.)
994. A snake (according to Ovid in his description of Ariadne's tapestry, a many-colored snake.)
995. Hecate
996. Arethusa
997. Dionysus (he, being the god of wine, made Hephaestus drunk and therefore more amenable to forgiving Hera.)
998. Doso
999. Metanira
1000. Iambe
1001. Metanira herself, or someone named Praxithea
1002. Ascalaphus
1003. Her mother, Rhea
1004. Phytalus
1005. Triptolemus
1006. The Thesmophoria
1007. Menoeceus
1008. Demonassa
1009. Pronoea
1010. Mt. Parnassus
1011. Megarus
1012. Apollo
1013. Cerambus (also something about a beetle?)
1014. Wolves
1015. The Moliones (Theronice bore Cteatus a son, Amphimachus, and Theraephone bore Eurytus a son, Thalpius.)
1016. Dia, like Naxos but not the same. I would like to clarify that the birds may or may not actually be the Stymphalian birds, but there are no differences between them in terms of behavior, style of attack, method used to frighten them off, etc.
1017. Diana
1018. For his wealth
1019. Sthenelus, his charioteer, and Euryalus
1020. Diomedes's grandfather Oeneus and Glaucus's grandfather Bellerophon—Oeneus, ever the model of hospitality (see: Dejanira), was the host.
1021. Cylarabes, Sthenelus's son, because although Sthenelus was Diomedes's flunky at Troy, Sthenelus came from a much better family than did Diomedes.
1022. Four.
1023. They were eaten by wild animals on Mt. Olympus.
1024. The nymphs of Mt. Nysa

1025. Diomedes
1026. Cybele
1027. A lion (or panther?)
1028. Dionysus (their grandson) or Ares (Harmonia's father)
1029. They tore apart the infant child of one of them, choosing the child by lot.
1030. They threw him down a well. He died.
1031. She hanged herself.
1032. The dog jumped down the well Icarus had gone down.
1033. The form of a goat.
1034. Castor
1035. Idas and Lynceus
1036. He had fabulous (in the sense of fitting for a story, impossible in real life) vision.
1037. Idas
1038. At the tomb of his (Lynceus's) father, Aphareus
1039. Zeus killed him with a bolt of lightning.
1040. The rustling of the leaves of the sacred oaks.
1041. Eumedes
1042. Doris
1043. Dryope
1044. Dryope was picking flowers one day with her half-sister, Iole (they shared a father), and her son. Unfortunately, she picked flowers from the bush that had once been Lotis, transformed into a lotus-bush while fleeing Priapus. Dryope was similarly turned into a lotus-bush.
1045. All of them, Poseidon (Pelias's father) in particular, except for Hera.
1046. Trick question—he never found out.
1047. Amythaon and his son Melampus and Pheres and his son Admetus
1048. He killed one of the dogs, whether accidentally or on purpose.
1049. The Keres
1050. Ialmenus and Ascalaphus (who was killed by Deiphobus during the Trojan War)
1051. Iarbas ("Iuppiter omnipotens," why does Aeneas get to be happy with Dido, this Trojan ninny is of birth much less noble than my own. On hearing this, Jupiter sends Mercury to remind Aeneas that he has to go.)
1052. Her father (who might have been more people than I care to list) only wanted sons.
1053. Icaria
1054. They had drunk the wine unwatered.
1055. Mt. Ida
1056. Idaeus (or Hermes may just have accompanied Priam with Idaeus driving.)
1057. A (wild) olive tree.
1058. Ilione
1059. Inachus. He and Melia also had two sons, Phoroneus and Aegialeus, for certain, and perhaps another daughter, Mycene. Like most river-gods, Inachus was a son of Oceanus and Tethys.
1060. Mater Matuta
1061. When Zeus swore to Hera that he had not touched the white cow (Io transformed) he was standing by.

1062. The Straits of Maeotis
1063. Demeter's
1064. Iolaus
1065. Ion and Achaeus
1066. Dorus and Aeolus (it was a very eponymous family)
1067. Iphianassa (being one of the women driven mad for some reason, and cured by Melampus)
1068. Lysippe
1069. Quickness—he could run so fast that he could run over a field of grain without bending a single head.
1070. Naxos—Iphimedia was their mother, Pancratis their mother's daughter by her husband
1071. Ianthe
1072. She not only scorned Iphis (different one), who was madly in love with her, but even when he hanged himself outside her house from despair over being rejected so many times, and then the funeral passed by, she still didn't care. Aphrodite made her body match the stoniness of her heart.
1073. Iphitus (not the one who was Heracles's² friend)
1074. One. (pwn)
1075. He flung him into a fiery pit when Eioneus came to collect the bride-price for Dia. (Dia being Ixion's wife.)
1076. Gaia, Tartarus, and Eros. Chaos also bore Erebus and Nyx a little bit later.
1077. Ourea (Mountains), Pontus (Sea), and Uranus himself
1078. Flint
1079. Eurymedon
1080. Zeus struck him with a bolt of lightning, and then Heracles shot him with an arrow
1081. Clytius
1082. He threw Nisyros, part of the island of Cos, onto him.
1083. Hades's cap of invisibility
1084. Gration
1085. He lost the chariot race to Iolaüs, and was eaten by his maddened mares.
1086. Here are the Epigoni of the Seven Against Thebes.
- a. Thersander
 - b. Diomedes
 - c. Polydorus
 - d. Sthenelus
 - e. Aegialeus and Cyanippus
 - f. Promachus
 - g. Alcmeon and Amphilocus
 - h. Euryalus or Eurypylus
 - i. None!
1087. Acarnan and Amphotoerus

² I would like to note that although unusual, the s-apostrophe-s form of a singular possessive is correct (as is s-apostrophe). The most important thing is to be consistent.

1088. Areathanus
1089. Nicomachus and Gorgasus (his only sons)
1090. Mt. Cyllene
1091. Rhacius, her husband (although he may have disappeared by the time she was having kids with Alcmeon)
1092. Creon
1093. Marmax
1094. Cleopatra
1095. Eurydice, Acrisius's wife
1096. Nerio
1097. Mavors
1098. She wanted to have Pelias destroyed because of his obstinant refusal to give her any honors, and thought that Medea was either the best or the only mortal who could do so.
1099. (Hyperborean) Artemis, of whom she made a statue that she brought into the city with her
1100. Bunus
1101. Corinthus
1102. He was killed by the fire of the same poisoned robe that got his daughter, Glauce, when she put it on. (This was not the same Creon as had been ruling in the time of Oedipus.)
1103. Mermerus and Pheres
1104. Helius, her grandfather
1105. The altar of Hera
1106. Hippotes; he said that he was a son of Creon.
1107. Medon, half-brother of Ajax the Lesser
1108. Megapenthes
1109. Defeating the Minyans
1110. The shrines (megara) that he had built to Demeter. Two other traditions about the name are that it was named after Megareus, who aided Nisus against Crete, and that it was named for Megarus, who had escaped the flood by following the cries of cranes.
1111. The water was so cold that he died of shock. (It was cursed to be unlucky.)
1112. Egypt
1113. That of Neoptolemus and Hermione, and that of Megapenthes and a daughter of Alector
1114. Polyphantes, king of Pylus.
1115. He predicted that the roof of his cell was going to collapse from termites, which it did soon after Melampus was moved to a different cell.
1116. The old vulture that came last to Melampus's sacrifice of two cows?
1117. A potion of rust from the knife that had been embedded in the tree of the dryad who was angry at him and his father, Phylacus.
1118. Hippomenes and Melanion
1119. Aeolus and Boeotus
1120. Metapontus, king of Icaria, and Theano, his wife
1121. Atropos (with Clotho and Lachesis pointing out his good qualities)
1122. Polydora

1123. Guinea-fowl (meleagrides)
1124. Portunus
1125. Membliarus (the island remained Calliste for the next eight generations, until Theras, one of Cadmus's descendants, arrived, became king, and named it after himself.)
1126. Ptah
1127. Polyphoides and Oeneus
1128. Theoclymenus. His father, Proetus, had protected Helen for as long as he lived, but when he died Theoclymenus became king, and the only thing that stopped him from marrying Helen was Menelaüs's nick-of-time arrival.
1129. The nobility.
1130. Cleostratus—the dragon demanded no more sacrifices after that of Menestratus. Menestratus (I think) was indeed eaten, in which case the point of the spiky armor is not clear to me.
1131. Menodice
1132. Menoetes
1133. His father, Mermerus, was the son of Pheres, Medea's son.
1134. Merops, seer-king of Percote, Arisbe's father.
1135. Messene (eponym of Messenia, which she and Polycaon took and ruled)
1136. Messene brought Demeter and Kore's worship into Messenia
1137. Argos (where she was from) and Sparta (where he was from)
1138. Scylla (with Charybdis being on the Sicilian side)
1139. Metion and Pandorus
1140. Midas (yes, the Midas of a Midas touch)
1141. Byblis and Caunis
1142. Deucalion
1143. Asterius—they named it after Minos's adopted father! How sweet...
1144. Minyas
1145. Colophon
1146. Myagro (that's it, that's the whole story. He's honored in Alipherus and nowhere else. "Fly-catcher" is also what his name means.)
1147. Myles (which means "mill-man," and even sounds like it.)
1148. Cenchreis
1149. Hercules
1150. He had stolen Hercules's cows.
1151. Pelagon, a king in the region (or Cadmus found the cow.)
1152. Onca or Onga
1153. Castalian
1154. Caeculus, whose mother's name is not known. He was exposed and turned up next to the fire in a temple of Jupiter.
1155. Centaurs piled evergreen trees on top of him until he was crushed to death.
1156. Calchas
1157. Callidice
1158. Calliope, often said to be the chief of the Muses.
1159. Callirhoë, a daughter of Oceanus, and Chrysaor, son of Medusa and Poseidon
1160. He appeared to her as either Artemis, whom she accompanied on the hunt, or Apollo, whom she trusted as Artemis's brother.

1161. That she never be allowed to enter the ocean. (In Ovid Callisto and Arcas are quite unhappy about this when Phaethon is setting everything on fire.)
1162. They had raised Hera.
1163. Ancaeus and Cepheus—more might also have been gun-shy, but I don't know who. Meleager strong-armed them back into participating.
1164. Calypso
1165. The Camenae, one of whom was invoked by Livius Andronicus in the beginning of his Latin translation of the Odyssey?
1166. Mare's milk: this was after Metabus was driven out of his city of Privernum.
1167. Canobus or Canopus
1168. Capys was the son of Assaracus and Hieromneme. In one place in Meridian, it says that Hieromneme was Anchises's mother by Capys. This is, so far as I can tell, wrong.
1169. Carmenta or Carmentis (who started out as a goddess)
1170. Iarbas
1171. Alexandra (which makes sense, family-wise, given that her brother Paris was Alexander.)
1172. Cebren
1173. Cebriones
1174. Podarge
1175. He wanted to gain control of Cephallenia, a large island under the control of the smaller Ithaca.
1176. Amphitryon gave it to Cephalus as a reward for aiding him on his raid against the Taphians.
1177. Perses, son of Perseus and Andromeda
1178. The Cercopes (Passalus and Acmon.) Some people say that there was a tribe of them, but there was not in their story with Heracles. He let them go, after capturing them, because their jokes about his hairiness amused him so much.
1179. Their island was scorched by drought and heat at the time of year when the dog star rose.
1180. He sacrificed to Zeus, who sent them 40 days of etesian winds at the time of year when Sirius rose, annually. Ceüs was also the site of Apollo's affair with Cypris.
1181. Either Chiron or Proteus
1182. Sculpture—he made a statue of Actaeon to comfort Actaeon's grief-stricken dogs.
1183. Amisodarus
1184. Hermes's. He conceived a child the day he saw her, while Apollo waited until the night-time.
1185. Artemis (the sister of one of the fathers of her children. Weird.)
1186. Mt. Parnassus
1187. Chloris/Meliboea (Chloris might have been a name applied to Meliboea when she grew pale with fright) and Amyclas. Chloris married Neleus and bore Pero, and might have won an event at the Heraean games.
1188. The Hypachaei
1189. Cius
1190. Blue or dark blue. Their other name was the Cyanean rocks.
1191. Cleopatra

1192. Harpalyce—Clymenus killed her and then himself when he learned what he had eaten.
1193. Erigone and Aletes
1194. Actoris
1195. Ethemia
1196. Comaetho (not the daughter of Pterelaüs)
1197. The annual human sacrifice of the fairest youth and maiden in the city.
1198. Coresus
1199. Coresus, about to carry out the sacrifice, was seized with remorse and killed himself. Then Callirhoë was seized with remorse and killed *herself*.
1200. A frankincense bush
1201. The crab that bit Heracles's foot while he was fighting the Hydra.
1202. Laodamas, Eteocles's son
1203. Cresphontes (the trick in question being either, when the Heraclids were drawing lots, using an unfired sherd in a pot of water after Messenia had been agreed to go to whoever's sherd was drawn last. The unfired sherd dissolved. Or, Cresphontes persuaded Temenus, the referee, to use an unfired sherd for Procles and Eurysthenes, the sons of Aristodemus, and a fired sherd for himself, with the same result.)
1204. Zeus
1205. Hephaestus
1206. Polyphontes
1207. Cretheus
1208. Aeson, Pheres, and Amythaon
1209. Crommyon, hence Phaea often being called the Crommyonian sow
1210. A he-goat (so there *is* a reason mythological references usually specify she-bear and she-goat.)
1211. Cybele
1212. Cycnus (Heracles wounded Ares as well.)
1213. Deer (it was a stag. He turned into a cypress tree in mourning when it died.)
1214. Aminias
1215. Purple! Probably storm cloud-y gray-purple, but I like imagining pure violet.
1216. Zeus
1217. Pandion, king of Athens, and his wife and aunt, Zeuxippe. (Pandion's mother, Praxithea, was a Naiad and sister of Zeuxippe.) They also had twin sons, Erechtheus and Butes.
1218. Either Zminthe or Chryse
1219. Heracles
1220. Pluto (the only purely Roman name he has is Dis.)
1221. Bacchus (Liber being a purely Roman name of his.)
1222. An obol
1223. Haemon—the same name as but not the same person as Creon's son who killed himself when Antigone hanged herself.
1224. Typhon's. It was named Haemus because Typhon lost a lot of blood, haima, near it.
1225. Halitherses
1226. Mt. Dicte

1227. Celaeno
1228. Alexiars and Anicetus (who don't do anything)
1229. Iolaus
1230. Hecate (I mean, Oceanus and Tethys and others remain aboveground, but Hesiod only specifies that Hecate keeps her honors.)
1231. Three
1232. Also three
1233. Apollo
1234. Thespius
1235. Phisadië
1236. Heracles
1237. Sidon
1238. That he should go by land.
1239. Cestrinus
1240. Helius
1241. Helicaon (Antenor's son by Theano, who was saved by Odysseus) and Glaucus (who was saved by Menelaus and Odysseus together, I think.)
1242. Helice
1243. Automedusa and Heracles's half-brother, Iphiclus
1244. Helius (probably because the sun is all-seeing) and Gaia (this is just my interpretation, but possibly because the earth is omnipresent)
1245. Aphrodite
1246. He threatened to go down and shine in Hades.
1247. Orseis
1248. (The single flute, I assume.) Ardalus
1249. Ares, Aphrodite, and their embarrassment by Hephaestus
1250. Canathus
1251. Alcaeus
1252. His step-father, Amphitryon
1253. Castor
1254. Autolycus
1255. Linus
1256. Erginus
1257. Thebes won, and Orchomenus had to pay double tribute to it.
1258. Lycus
1259. 1. Nemean lion. 2. Hydra. 3. Cerynitian hind. 4. Erymanthian boar. 5. Augiean stables. 6. Stymphalian birds. 7. Cretan/Marathonian bull. 8. Mares of Diomedes. 9. Girdle of Hippolyta. 10. Cattle of Geryon. 11. Apples of the Hesperides. 12. Cerberus.
1260. Molorchus's
1261. That if Heracles should return within 30 days, Molorchus should sacrifice to Zeus. If Heracles did not return within 30 days, Molorchus should conduct hero's rites for him.
1262. Amymone (named, I assume, for the Danaid for whom Poseidon made it?)
1263. The Hydra and the Augiean stables, because he received help for both of them. Iolaus helped Heracles beat the Hydra, with his cauterizing torch, and Heracles used a river to clean the stables. Or the stables might have been disqualified because Heracles tried to get (although did not receive) payment for the work.

1264. Oenoë (whose crops it might have ravaged, according to at least one source), and the Ladon. (Why is the hind called Cerynithian?)
1265. He hid them in a mountain near Eleusis.
1266. Cius
1267. Phyleus, whom Augieas exiled when he stuck up for Heracles.
1268. Three—Cerynithian hind (where he catches it), Erymanthian boar, Stymphalian birds
1269. Marathon, hence it being known as the Marathonian bull just as commonly as the Cretan one.
1270. Admete
1271. Themiscyra
1272. Laomedon's daughter in question, Hesione, and the mares that Zeus had given him in compensation for the abduction of Ganymede. (Why never stallions?)
1273. He was amused by or admiring of Heracles's threat to shoot him (the sun).
1274. Scythes, eponym of the Scythians. His elder and weaker brothers were Agathyrus and Gelonus, who were the eponyms of other tribes.
1275. Eryx. Heracles summarily killed him, but did not take possession of the land.
1276. Nereus
1277. Pylius
1278. Eumolpus himself, or Musaeus, a son of Orpheus
1279. The shade of Meleager and the shade of Medusa.
1280. To defend his herd. Heracles had killed one of his cows out of pity so that the shades could drink.
1281. Xenocleia
1282. Poorly. He seized her tripod and threatened to destroy Delphi and set up his own oracle. Apollo appeared to intervene, and Zeus had to throw a thunderbolt to separate them.
1283. The gods had given the right to him as a reward for his virtue. This was a lie.
1284. Macaria
1285. Hippotes
1286. Oxylus, with two eyes, was riding a one-eyed horse when he first encountered the Heraclids. Two human eyes + one horse eye = "three-eyed man."
1287. Argos
1288. Chloris (I don't know what event it was, but it sounds like it was a foot-race of some sort.)
1289. Atlantiades or Atlantius, from his maternal grandfather. (Young meaning "before Salmacis got him.")
1290. Battus had seen Hermes rustlin' Apollo's castle, and Hermes bribed him not to say anything to anyone. Hermes then came back in disguise and bribed him to ask where Hermes had taken the cattle. Battus told him right away. Hermes was annoyed.
1291. An ibis (was he associated with Thoth?)
1292. Apemosyne, the one who was kicked to death by Althaemenes.
1293. Cephalus
1294. Stilbon
1295. Gaia had given the tree to Hera as a wedding present.
1296. Hippocrene, which he created with a stamp of his hoof/when he kicked a rock

1297. Hippothoë, whom Poseidon carried off to the islands later known as Taphian, for Taphius.
1298. Molurus, son of Arisbas. Molurus had seduced Hyettus's wife, who is not named, so Hyettus killed him.
1299. Hyllus
1300. Tyrrhus (or his daughter, Silvia.)