

Hamsa

The swan or goose, mount of Brahma :

Indra

The Hindu God of Heaven, the god of rain.

Jatamukuta

A high conical chignon made of matted locks, in some cases associated with decorated diadems.

Kala

Lit: Time, a monster with horrific face and gaping mouth, representing Devouring Time. Time is Shiva in his destructive aspect.

Kalamukha

Lit: The Face of Time, usually displayed over doorways of temples.

Karandamukuta

"Basket crown", a conical headdress with mountain-like tiers.

Kinnara Kinari

Male and female half-bird and half -human creatures, heavenly singers for Indra.

Kiritamukuta

The highest of all crowns literally and metaphorically. The shape is that of a rather conical cylinder, ending in a knot or point.

Kirtimukha

Lit: the Face of Glory, a combination of makara and a Face of Time, Kala-mukha. This fearsome, mask-like visage in Buddhism is identified with Yama, the King of the Dead, who devours the living contents of the Wheel of Existence.

Krishna

An incarnation of Vishnu, the main hero of the Indian Mahabharata epic.

Lakshmi

Vishnu's wife, the goddess of beauty, prosperity and female energy of Vishnu.

Linga

A symbolic representation of Shiva, in the shape of a phallus, a

cosmic procreative force. Formed as a vertical pillar, it represents the identification of Shiva and the axial pillar of the universe. Its square base, octagonal middle portion and circular summit conform with three worlds including Earth (the square), Mid-space (the octagon) and Heaven (the circle). It penetrates and fertilizes the yoni, the Earth.

Lokesvara

Lit: Lord of the World, the Buddha who taught the Buddhist teachings to Amitabha before Amitabha attained Buddhahood.

Mahakala

Name given to one of Shiva's acolytes, who has a frightening or repulsive appearance.

Mahayana

"The Greater Vehicle" (lit: "The Greater Ox Cart"), since this New Buddhism could accommodate a greater number of people or common people, while the original Buddhism, Theravada or Hinayana (The Lesser Vehicle) focused primarily on meditation and concentration, being difficult for anyone.

Makara

Mythical aquatic monster, a symbol of the Waters and rainbow. Its head comprises elements of the crocodile, the elephant and the serpent.

Mukuta

Indian classical conical headdress adorned with pearls and beads.

Naga

In Sanskrit, Naga means both "snake" and "elephant". They both are associated with the Waters, but the snake is the rainbow and the elephant is the cloud, both equally the source of the life-giving rain and dew. In iconography, the Naga is often represented in the form of a multi-headed snake.

Nandin

The divine bull, mount of Shiva and Parvati

Prajna-Paramita

The Goddess who personifies Buddhist transcendent Wisdom

Parvati

Daughter of Mountain, She has 24 names (D) benevolent aspect of the ity Goddess.

Rishi

Lit: sages; a general ter

Rudra

Lit: The "howler", a destructive aspects of S The short garment worn the front.

Sarong

Waist-to-ankle-length

Shiva

The Destroyer, is at tir

Skanda

The God of War, who cock. He is the son or

Tara

The goddess of liberat resenting the Buddha