

§ 79: Bhīṣma.

§ 80: Anīmāṇḍavya.

§ 81: Sañjaya; Karṇa.

§ 82: Kṛṣṇa Vāsudeva.

§ 83. Birth of Sātyaki (son of Satyaka) and Kṛtavarman (son of Hṛdika) (*Nārāyaṇam anuvratau*), Droṇa, Kṛpī, Kṛpa, Açvatthāman, Dhṛṣṭadyumna, Kṛṣṇā, Nagnajit, and Subala, Çakuni, Gāndhārī, and Dhṛtarāṣṭra, Pāṇḍu, and Vidura, and Yudhisṭhira and his brothers, and the 101 sons of Dhṛtarāṣṭra (only Duryodhana and the Karṇa Yuyutsu, born of a Vaiçyā woman, is named), of whom 11 (a) (including Yuyutsu) are enumerated as mahārathas, and Abhimanyu, and the sons of Pāñcālī (Draupadī or Kṛṣṇā) (enumerated) (β), and Ghaṭotkaca, and Çikhaṇḍī(n); "these are only the principal ones of the hundreds of thousands of monarchs who came to fight against each other in that great battle of the Kurus."

Ādivaṃçāvatāraṇa² = °parvan (B. *ādir aṃçāvātāraṇam*). § 10 (Parvas.): I, 2, 312.—§ 11 (do.): 2, 860.

Ādivaṃçāvatāraṇaparvan. § 70: I, 59. (a) Kathābandha: in the intervals of the duties of the snake-sacrifice Vyāsa recited Mahābhārata.

(b) Kathānubandha. § 70: I, 60. Hearing that Janamejaya was installed in the snake-sacrifice, Kṛṣṇa Dvaipāyana went thither (his birth, growth, studies, dividing the Vedas into four parts, and his begetting of Pāṇḍu, etc., are mentioned) with his disciples, and asked by Janamejaya about the Kurus and Pāṇḍavas, he directed his disciple Vaiçampāyana to tell their story.

(c) Bhāratasūtram. § 71: I, 61. Vaiçampāyana gives a survey of the history of the Pāṇḍavas.

(d) Bhāratapraçamsā. § 72: I, 62. Janamejaya wishes to hear the Mahābhārata in full. Vaiçampāyana describes its virtues (v. 2320: *Bhāratānam mahaj jama Mahābhāratam ucyate*); Kṛṣṇa Dvaipāyana had attained his object in three years, rising daily and purifying himself and performing his ascetic devotions he had composed this Mahābhārata; he that gives away a copy of the Bhārata to one that asks for it does indeed make a present of the whole earth with her belt of seas. *Vide* Ādivaṃçāvatāraṇa.

§ 84: I, 64. Jamadagni's son, after having twenty-one times destroyed the kshatriya race, began ascetic penances on the Mahendra mountain. A new kshatriya caste sprang from the kshatriya ladies and the brahmans. Description of the Kṛta yuga. Then the Daityas being repeatedly defeated by the Ādityas and deprived of heaven, the Asuras began to be born on Earth in such numbers that the Earth became incapable of supporting herself, even with the united strength of the Pannagas (*bhūtasattvaughāḥ*). The Earth then applied to Brahmān, who was surrounded by gods, brahmans, great Rshis, Gandharvas, and Apsarases. Brahmān appointed the gods, Gandharvas and Apsarases, to be born on Earth in order to ease her of her burthen by destroying the Asuras. They agreed, and going to Vaikuṇṭha they also prevailed upon Nārāyaṇa to become incarnate.

Adri¹, son of Viçvagaçva, descendant of Ikshvāku. § 475 (Dhundhumārop.): III, 202, 13517.

Adri²—Kṛṣṇa: XII, 1508.

Adrijā ("born from the mountain"), a river? § 775 (Ānuçāsanik.): XIII, 166, 7648 (Kṛṣṇavenā?).

Adrikā, an Apsaras, cursed by Brahmān to become a fish; when dwelling in the Yamunā river she drank the semen of

Uparicara, was caught by a fisherman, and gave birth to Matsya and Satyavatī. § 76: I, 63, 2388-9.—§ 191 (Arjuna): 123, 4817 (with other Apsarases she sings and dances at the birth of Arjuna).

Adrçya = Vishṇu (1000 names).

Adrçyantī, wife of Çaktri (BR. *Çakti*) and daughter-in-law of Vasishṭha, and mother of Parāçara. § 225 (Vāsishṭha): I, 177, 6755, 6757, 6763; 178.—§ 226 (Parāçara): 178, 6792, 6796-7.—§ 565 (Gālavacarita): V, 117, 3970.

Adrdha, son of Jarāsandha (?). § 604 (Karnap.): VIII, 7, 207.

Ādya¹ = Çiva (1000 names²).

Ādya² = Vishṇu: XII, 13290.

Ādya³, a tīrtha upon the Sarasvatī (?). § 615 (Baladeva-tīrthay.): IX, 35, 2062 (*Ām Scastiyayanāñ caiva*).

Ādya(h) Purusha(h) ("the first Spirit") = Vishṇu: I, 22.

Ādyastuti = Çiva (1000 names²).

Agama = Çiva (1000 names²).

Agastya¹, a ṛṣi, brother of Vasishṭha and son of Mitra and Varuṇa; * he is called Maitrāvaruṇi ("son of Mitra and Varuṇa") and Kumbhayoni ("born in a jar") (see below); he once saw his ancestors hanging in a cave, and was urged by them to procure progeny; he then from the most beautiful parts of all animals created Lopāmudrā and let her become the daughter of the king of Vidarbha; when he had married her he, in order to procure riches for her, applied successively to three kings, and then to the Dānava Ilvala, who shaped his own younger brother into a he-goat that was digested by Agastya. Agastya had a son by Lopāmudrā named Dṛḍhasyu or Idhmavāha. A. prevailed upon the Vindhya mountain to cease to increase in height "till he had returned from the South," and drunk up the Sea (and digested it), in order that the gods might overcome the Kālakeyas. § 382 (Agastyop.): III, 96-9.—§§ 384-6 (do.): 101-5.—§ 183 (Pāṇḍu): I, 118, 4571 (he hunted and sacrificed wild beasts: *Āḥ sattram āstnaç cakāra mṛgayām ṛṣih | āraṇyān sarvadaivatyān mṛgān prokshya mahāvano*).—§ 210 (Sambhavad): I, 139, 5524 (Droṇa's teacher Agniveça was a pupil of A. in the Dhanurveda).—§ 233 (Svayamvarap.): 188, 7047 (all. to his drinking up the Sea).—§ 236 (do.): 192, 7164 (*°çastām diçam*, the South).—§ 267 (Yamasabhāv.): II, 8, 340 (in the palace of Yama).—§ 270 (Brahmasabhāv.): 11, 439 (in the palace of Brahmān).—§ 316 (Kirmīravadhap.): III, 11, 422 (*sambhakshya jarayishyāmi yathāgastyo mahāsuram*).—§ 377 (Dhaumyatīrthak.): 87, 8316 (*°sy-āçramavaro*, in the East); 88, 8344 (*°sy-āçramah*, in the South).—§ 380 (Brahmasaras): 95, 8521 (*Brahmasarottamam | Āḥ bhagavān yatra gato Vaivasvatam prati*; cf. XIII, 3400).—§ 382 (Agastyop.): 96, 8540 (*°sy-āçramam*), 8541-2, 8553; 97, 8570, 8575-7, 8581; 98, 8595, 8606; 99, 8618, 8620, 8622, 8625, 8633, 8644 (*°āçramo*), 8645.—§ 384 (do.): 100, 8689-90; 103, 8773, 8774 (*°sy-āçramam*); 104, 8788, 8795-6, 8804; v.s.—§ 389 (Gāṅgāvatār.): 109, 9967 (all. to his destroying Vātāpi).—§ 391 (Rshyaçṅga): 110, + 10092 (+ *Lopāmudrā vā yathā hy Agastyam*).—§ 410 (Plakshāvatarāṇa): 130, 10541 ("this is the great tīrtha of Sindhu, where Lopāmudrā joined herself to A. and chose him for her husband").—§ 438 (Yakshayuddh.): 161, 11788, 11790, 11794 (the Rākshasa Manimat having spit

* Natus erat cum fratre Vasishtho semine Mitri et Varuni, quum nympham Urvaçim vidissent, amore incensorem in urceum profuente (Bṛhaddevatā. 5. 30 ff., see BR.).