

she approached, transformed into a she-parrot, he dropped his seed, which became a son, who, from this circumstance, came to be called by the name of Çuka. Gaṅgā came and bathed him in her waters; G. sung, and Aps. danced, etc. Viçvāsu, Tumburu, Nā., Hāhā, and Huhū eulogized the birth of Çuka; there came Lp. with Çakra, D., D.-r., and B.-r.; Māruta showered celestial flowers; Çiva, together with Pārvati, invested Çuka with the sacred thread; Çakra gave him a celestial kamaṅḍalu and celestial robes, etc. As soon as Çuka was born, the Vedas, including the mysteries and abstracts (sarhasyāḥ saṅgrahaḥ), came to dwell in him, just as they dwelt in his father. Çuka selected Bṛhaspati for his preceptor, remembering the universal practice. Having studied the Vedas, the tradition (itihāsam), and the state policy (rājyaśāstrāṇi), Çuka returned home, after paying his preceptor the tuition fee. Adopting the vow of a brahmācārīn he practised the hardest penances, even in his childhood. Taking no pleasure in the three modes of life (the domestic, etc.), he never kept in view the law of emancipation (mokshadharmānudarçīnaḥ). (XII, 325). (For continuation v. Çukakṛti.)

Çukra¹, the upādhyāya of the Asuras (also named Uçanas) and the planet Venus. § 98 (Amçāvat.): I, 65, 2544 (Asurānām upādhyāyāḥ Ç's tv rāhisuto 'bhavat, enumeration of his (Uçanasāḥ) four sons).—§ 121 (do.): I, 66, 2606 (Bhṛgoh putrah Kavir vidvān Çukrah Kavīsuto grahaḥ, Çukra became a planet; he divided himself into two persons and became the guru of both the Asuras and the gods).—§ 124 (do.): I, 66, 2616 (father of Devī, the wife of Varuṇa).—§ 145 (Kaca): I, 76, 3185, 3195, 3200, (3203), 3204 (Kaviputreṇa Uçanasā, (3215), (3228), (†3239), (†3241); 77, 3263 (the Asuras, ruled by Vṛshaparvan, made Ç. (Kāvyaṃ Uçanasam) their purohita; by his science Sañjivini he revived the fallen Asuras; in order to obtain this science Kaca, the son of Bṛhaspati, became the disciple of Ç., and acquired it, after having gratified Devayāni, the daughter of Ç.).—§ 146 (Devayāni): I, 78, 3297, (3314); 79, (3319); 80, (3340), (3343), 3351; 81, 3367 (Asuraguruḥ), 3387 (Bhārgavaḥ), (3389), (3391), 3394, 3396 (Çarmishthā, the daughter of the Asura king Vṛshaparvan, threw Devayāni into a well. Ç. threatened that he would leave the Asuras; then Çarmishthā was given as a maid to Devayāni; Yayāti received Devayāni in marriage).—§ 147 (do.): I, 83, (3454), (3459), (3462), (3464) (Ç. cursed Yayāti, because he had taken Çarmishthā as his second wife).—§ 148 (Yayāti): I, 85, 3519 (Çukrasya naptāram . . . Yaduḥ), 3527 (Kāvyaṃ Uçanasā), 3530 (all. to § 147).—§ 168 (Bhīshma-Satyavatisamv.): I, 103, 4151 (°āngīrasayor iva, sc. Bhīshma).—§ 266 (Çakrasabhāv.): II, 7, 303 (in the palace of Indra), 308 (do.).—§ 270 (Brahmasabhāv.): II, 11, 446 (among other planets present in the palace of Brahmān).—§ 455 (Brāhmaṇamāhātmyak.): III, 185, 12703 (among the honourable appellations of a king).—§ 554 (Sainyodyogap.): V, 6, 112 (prajñayā sadṛṣaḥ cāsi Çukreṅgīrasena ca, sc. the purohita of Drupada).—[§ 561d (Nara-Nārāyaṇau): V, 49, 1918 (Bṛhaspatiḥ coçanā ca, approached Brahmān).]—§ 562 (Bhagavad-yānap.): V, 83ṇ, 2946 (among the ṛshis who worshipped Kṛshṇa).—§ 564 (Mātaliyop.): V, 98, 3543 (etaç chāstram narendrāṇām mahac Çukreṇa bhūshitam).—§ 565 (Gālavacarita): V, 114, 3898 (? , nityam Proshāhapadādhyūn ca Çukre Dhanapatau tathā | manushyebhyaḥ samādatte Çukraç cintārjitam dhanam, where, according to Nil., the first Ç. is = Çukravāsare ("on Friday"), the following Ç. = Agni); 117, 3972 (reme . . .

yathā . . . Çukraç ca Çataparvayā).—§ 569 (Bhagavad-yānap.): V, 149, 5045 (Kāvyaṃ, father of Devayāni and grandfather of Yadu).—§ 574 (Jambūkh.): VI, 3, 82 (Çukrah Praushāhapade—B. Pro°—pūrvā samarūhya vīrocate | uttare tu parikramya sahitaḥ samudīkshyate; the planet; omens); [6, 216 (on the top of Meru, Uçanas Kāvya [sports] with the Daityas (so B., C. has divi); to him (so Nil.) belong the jewels and the jewel mountains, of which he gives a fourth part to Kubera)].—§ 578 (Bhīshmavadhap.): VI, 45¹³, 1726 (Çukrāṅgārakayor iva, sc. yuddham, the planet).—§ 586 (do.): VI, 101, 4642 (yathā Budhaç ca Ç°ç ca, mahārāja, nabhastale, the planet).—§ 589 (Dronābhishek.): VII, 5, 151 (°āngīrasadarçanāi, sc. Drona).—§ 597 (Pratijñāp.): VII, 84, 2993 (sahito Budha-Çukrābhyām tamo vighnan yathā çaçī, the planet).—§ 605 (Karnap.): VIII, 17, 661 (Çukrāṅgīrasavarcaṣoḥ, sc. Arjuna and Açvatthāman; Çukrāṅgīrasayor iva, sc. yuddham).—§ 637 (Rājadh.): XII, 47ṇ, 1595 (among the ṛshis who surrounded Bhīshma as he lay on his arrow-bed), 1677 (C. vīryam Ç°ḥ Prajāpatih, B. vīrye Ç°ḥ pratishthitah, in a hymn to Kṛshṇa).—[§ 641 (Rājadh.): XII, 59, 2206 (Kāvya composed an abridgement of the Bṛhaspatya çāstra).]—§ 641f (Pṛthu Vainya): XII, 59, 2231 (the purohita of Pṛthu Vainya).—§ 641 (Rājadh.): XII, 100, 3701 (yato Vāyur yataḥ Sūryaḥ yataḥ Çukrah—i.e. the planet—tato jayah); 124, 4574 (Bhārgavat, instructed Indra, but said that Prahlāda had better knowledge).—§ 650 (Āpaddh.): XII, 142, 5454 (a saying of his is quoted).—§ 661 (Mokshadh.): XII, 198a, 7191 (°sya, sc. sthānam).—§ 686 (do.): XII, 273, 9818 (C. Çukrasya cāpadhyānāt tu punar ājñāti dharmavit; B. has more correctly: Ç°sya punar ājñābhīḥ (ājñāḥ, var. lect., Nil.) Parnādo nāma dharmavit).—[§ 692 (Mokshadharm.): XII, 280-281 (Uçanas was about to instruct Vṛtra about Vishṇu).]—§ 701 (do.): XII, 290, 10662 (kathāṇ çāpy. Uçanāḥ prāpya (B. prāpa) Çukratvam).—§ 701b (Bhava-Bhārgavasamāgama): XII, 290, 10690 (Uçanas entered the body of Kubera and took his wealth away. Kubera applied to Çiva, who swallowed Uçanas up; Çiva permitted Uçanas to go out through his urethra (therefore Uçanas is named Çukra, and is unable to attain to the centre of the firmament); Umā then prevented Çiva from slaying Uçanas, who therefore became her son).—§ 702 (Mokshadh.): XII, 293, 10760 (gataḥ Ç°tvam Uçanā Devadevaprāsādanāt, all. to § 701).—§ 707 (do.): XII, 319ḃ, 11784 (had instructed Viçvāvasu).—[§ 717b (Nārāyaṇiya): XII, 343, V, ††13206 (when Çiva intended to attack Tripura, Uçanas tore a matted lock from his own head and hurled it against Çiva; from it arose serpents who bit Çiva, at which his throat became blue).]—§ 730g (Upamanyu): XIII, 14λ, 805.—§ 730 (Ānuçāsanik.): XIII, 17, 1289 (Bhārgavaḥ, Taṇḍi communicated the 1,000 names of Çiva to Ç., and Ç. to Gautama); 18λλ, †1368 (°Bṛhaspati).—§ 747b (Suvarṇotpatti): XIII, 85ṇ, 4148 (the fifth of the seven sons of Bhṛgu) [(.), 4150 (Kāvya is the second son of Kavi, Uçanas the fourth)].—§ 751b (Çapatavidhi): XIII, 94a, †4550, (4570).—§ 754 (Ānuçāsanik.): XIII, 98, 4686 (Ç°sya ca Bales caiva saṃvādām), 4687 (Bhṛgukulodvahaḥ), (4692).—[§ 758 (do.): XIII, 103, †4945 (Indreṇa guhyam—i.e. the vow of fast, Nil.—nihitam vai guhyam yad Bhārgavas tapasābhyavindat | jājvalyamānam Uçanastejaseḥa tat sādhyāmāsam aham (i.e. Bhāgīratha) vareṇya).]—§ 775 (do.): XIII, 166a, 7643 (the planet).—§ 788 (Açramavās.): XV, 28, 753 (Asureshu, Vidura excelled Çukra in intelligence).