3258, 3262, 3263, 3356 (Bhīmasena had vowed to break his thighs, cf. II, 2393), 3366, 3386 (hato rājā); XII, 185, 4624; XIII, 6901 (°balam); XIV, 12 (rājā), 385 (do.), 1806 (nihato Kauravendro); XV, 110; XVIII, 6, 10, 71 (rājā).

Duryodhana², king of Māhishmatī. § 720b (Sudarçanop.): XIII, 2, 96 (son of Sudurjaya), 117 (gave his daughter Sudarçanā in marriage to Agni).

Duryodhanapitr ("father of Duryodhana"") = Dhrtarā-

shtra: III, 382; XV, 60.

Duryodhanasuta ("son of Duryodhana") = Lakshmana: VIII, 102, 161 (L°).

Duryodhanasuta, pl. (°āh) ("the sons of Duryodhana""). § 795 (Svargārohanap.): XVIII, 5, 149.

Duryodhanasutā ("daughter of Duryodhana"") = Sudarçanā: XIII, 104, 112.

Duryodhanāvara = Vikarna: II, 2280.

[Duryodhana-yajña(h)] ("the sacrifice of Duryodhana"). § 516 (Ghoshay., cf. Karnadigv.): Karna proposed to Duryodhana that he should celebrate a rajasuya sacrifice like Yudhishthira. But as the purchita told him that so long as Yudhishthira and Dhrtarashtra were living he could not undertake the rajasuya sacrifice, and advised him to cause the tributary kings to pay him tribute in gold, and with that gold to make a plough, and to plough the sacrificial compound with it, and then to perform a Vaishnava sacrifice that nobody had performed before save the ancient Vishnu (v. 15292, cf. v. 15329 foll.) which was equal to the rajasaya, this plan was agreed upon. Duryodhana appointed persons to their respective tasks, and desired all the artisans to construct the plough, etc. (III, 255). When Vidura had announced to Dhrtarāshtra that the preparations had been made, messengers were dispatched to invite the princes and the brahmans. Duhcāsana ordered one messenger to invite the Pāṇḍavas, but Yudhishthira replied that they could not come before the completion of the thirteenth year. Bhima threatened; the other Pāndavas said nothing unpleasant. Vidura was charged with the distribution of food to the guests. After the completion of the sacrifice, all the kings having been dismissed, Duryodhana, with his brothers and Karna and Cakuni, entered Hastinapura (III, 256). Duryodhana was praised by most of the citizens, and his friends compared him to Yayati, Nahusha, Mandhatr, and Bharata, who had gone to heaven after celebrating this sacrifice (v. 15329 foll., cf. v. 15292). Karna said that when Duryodhana had slain the Pandavas in battle and completed the rajasuya sacrifice he would once more honour him thus, and promised that until he had slain Arjuna he would not allow his feet to be washed, nor taste meat, and he would observe the Asura vow (i.e. not to drink intoxicating liquors, Nil.), and never refuse to give to whoever might solicit him.

Düshana, a Rākshasa. § 528 (Rāvanagamana): III, 277, 15988 (°ñ ca Kharañ ca, slain by Rāma Dāçarathi), 15996.

Dūshanānuja, dual (°au) ("the younger brothers of Dūshana") = Vajravega and Pramāthin: III, 16407, 16429, 16431.

Dūshaṇāvaraja ("the younger brother of Dūshaṇa") = Pramāthin: III, 16435 (P° , C. has by error Du°).

Dūshanāvaraja, dual (°au) ("the younger brothers of Dūshana") = Vajravega and Pramāthin: III, 16405 (Vajravega-Pramāthinau).

Dushkāla = Çiva (1000 names 1).

Dushkarna, a son of Dhrtarashtra. § 130 (Amçavat.): I,

67, 2730.—§ 182 (Dhṛtarāshṭraputranāmak.): I, **117**, 4542 (C. has $Duhk^{\circ}$).—§ 583 (Bhīshmavadhap.): VI, **77** κ , 3344 (C. has $Duhk^{\circ}$); **79**¹³, 3493 (fights with Çatānīka), 3495, 3498, 3499 (is slain by Çatānīka).—§ 600 (Ghatotkacavadhap.): VII, **155**, 6717, 6719, 6721, 6722 (assisted by Durmada he fights with Bhīmasena).

Dushkrtihan = Vishnu (1000 names).

Dushmanta, v. Dushyanta.

Dushparājaya, a son of Dhṛtarāshṭra. § 182 (Dhṛtarā-

shṭraputranāmak.): I, 117, 4548.

Dushpradharsha, a son of Dhṛtarāshṭra. § 581 (Bhīshmavadhap.): VI, 64κ, 2838 (among fourteen sons of Dhṛtarāshṭra, who attacked Bhīmasena).—§ 608 (Karṇap.): VIII, 51δδ, 2447.—§ 611 (Çalyap.): IX, 26ρρ, 1405 (attacked Bhīmasena), 1418 (is slain by Bhīmasena). Cf. next.

Dushpradharshana, a son of Dhṛtarāshṭra. § 130 (Amçāvat.): I, **67**,2729.—§ 182 (Dhṛtarāshṭraputranāmak.): I, **117**, 4542.—§ 232 (Svayamvarap.): I, **186**, 6981 (came to the svayamvara of Draupadī).—§ 600 (Ghaṭotkacavadhap.): VII, **170**μμ, 7671. Cf. next.

Dushpraharsha, a son of Dhṛtarāshṭra. § 130 (Aṃçāvat.): I, 67, 2731.

Dushprakampa = Çiva (1000 names).

Dushvanta, v. Dushyanta.

Dushyanta 1, an ancient king, the husband of Çakuntalā and the father of Bharata. § 11 (Parvasangr.): I, 2, 371 (C. Dushmantāt).- § 133: The founder of the Paurava line was D., who ruled the whole world, even the Mlecchas. Description of his happy rule. D. could take up the mountain Mandara and support it in his arms (I, 68). One day D. went a hunting (I, 69). Having come to a forest, which was situated near the river Malini and was the resort of ascetics, Cāraṇas, Gandharvas, Apsarases, monkeys, Vālakhilyas, etc. (I, 70), D., in the hermitage of the Rshi Kanva Kāçyapa, saw Kanva's adopted daughter Çakuntaka: I, 68, 2801 (Pauravānām vamçakaraķ); 69, 2815, 2833, 2834; 71, 2898, 2909.—§ 134 (Viçvāmitra): I, 71, (2910).—§ 135 (Çakuntalop.): I, 73, (2955), (2960), 2970, 2981, 2985, 2987; 74, 3001, 3023, (3060), 3070, 3100, 3101, 3102, 3104, 3113, 3117 (rājarshiḥ; D. wedded Çakuntalā according to the Gandharva form of marriage and returned to his Çakuntalā brought her son Bharata to D., who did not at first acknowledge him as his son, until a celestial voice corroborated the truth of Cakuntala's words).—§ 150 (Pūruvamç.): I, 94, 3707 (son of Ilina), 3708, 3709 (father of Bharata).- § 156 (do.): I, 95, ††3781 (son of Ilina), ††3782 (married to Çakuntalā), 3783 (father of Bharata).— § 267 (Yamasabhāv.): II, 8, 326 (in the palace of Yama).— § 565 (Gālavacarita): V, 117, 3974 (rome . . . yathā . . . Cakuntalāyām Doh, C. Dushvo).—§ 761 (Anuçasanik.): XIII, 1158, 5666 (among the kings who did not eat meat during the month of Karttika; C. has Dushmantah).- § 775 (do.): XIII, 1667, 7676.

Dushyanta², son of Ajamīdha. § 152 (Pūruvamç.): I, 94, 3722 (D. and Parameshthin were the sons of Ajamīdha with Nīlī), 3723 (the offspring of D. and Parameshthin were all the Pāncālas).

Dvādaca = Civa (1000 names 2).

Dvādaçabhuja, a warrior of Skanda. § 615u (Skanda): IX, 45y, 2559.

Dvādaçāksha, a warrior of Skanda. § 615u (Skanda) IX, 45η, 2560.

Dvādaçanetrabāhu - Skanda: III, 14646.