heart, they concentrated the mind in Prāna and Apāna united together, etc. (description). Brahmán welcomed the fiery flame that had issued from the head of the brahman, saying: "Reciters attain to the same end as the yogins; but as regards reciters, the honour is ordained for them that Brahmán himself shall advance to receive them"; then he once more imparted consciousness into that splendour; the brahman then entered the mouth of Brahmán, and so did the king. The deities rejoiced. Brahmán said that so also would he that reads "the great Smrti" and "the Anusmrti" (i.e. resp. "the six Angas and Manu, etc.," Nil.) in this way attain to the same region with Brahmán; and so also he who is devoted to Yoga. Then Brahmán disappeared, and the deities, having honoured Dharma, returned to their respective abodes (XII, 200).

Jarā, a female Rākshasa. § 275 (Rājasūyārambhap.): II, 17, 715 (rākshasī, united the two half-parts of Jarāsandha); 18, 729 (created by Svayambhū and named Grhadevī), 739 (°ayā sandhito yasmāj Jarāsandho bhavatv ayam). — § 600 (Ghatotkacavadhap.): VII, 181, 8224 (in a battle between Jarāsandha and Balafāma, J. (who had united Jarāsandha) was slain together with her sons and relatives).—§ 621 (Rājadh.): XII, 5, 132 (fighting with Jarāsandha, Karna was about to sever the two parts of Jarāsandha's body which had been united by J.). Cf. Grhadevī, Rākshasī

Jaras, the hunter who wounded Kṛshṇa. § 793 (Mausalap.): XVI, 4, 126, 127, 128 (wounded Kṛshṇa, piercing him at the heel; Kṛshṇa comforted him and ascended to heaven).

Jarasandha1, king of the Magadhas, son of Brhadratha. § 4 (Anukram.): I, 1, 129, †153 (Māgadhānām varishtham).— § 130 (Amçavat.): I, 67, 2640 (incarnation of the Asura Vipracitti).—§ 232 (Svayamvarap.): I, 186, 7003 (present at the svayamvara of Draupadī).—§ 233 (do.): I, 187, 7030. - § 273 (Rājasūyārambhap.): II, 14, 571, 574, 576, 582, 588, 589, 593, 599, 602, 608, 610, 618, 626, 628, 631, 633 (J.'s great might, his allies; many peoples fled from fear of him; Kamsa married the daughters of J., Asti and Prapti, who when he had been slain by Krshna, urged J. to attack the Yādavas, who fled from Mathurā to Dvārakā; J. worshipped Civa; the defeated kings he kept enclosed in Girivraja). - § 274 (do.): II, 15, 641, 651 (Barhadrathah), 653, 655, 658, 659 (kept the kings in the temple of Civa in order to sacrifice them, and must be defeated that Yudhishthira might perform his rājasūya); 16, 662, 673.—§ 275 (do.): II, 17, 686, 687 (J.'s birth; the two wives of Brhadratha bore each one-half of a child; the Rākshasī Jarā united the two halves); 18, 739 (because he had been united (sandhitah) by Jarā he was named J.); 19, 756, 757, 758, 760 (after the slaughter of Kamsa, J. hurled a mace toward Mathura).—§ 276 (Jarāsandhavadhap.): II, 20, 768, 778, 791 (Kṛshṇa, Arjuna, and Bhīma set out for Girivraja to slay J.); 21, 808, 815, 818, 819, 821, 824, 829, 835, 837, 839 (receives Kṛshṇa, Arjuna, and Bhīma disguised as brahmans); 22, (854), 865, (880), 884, 888 (challenged to fight, J. installed his son Sahadeva as king); 23, 890, 892 (Magadhah), 893, 894, 897, 898, 923, 924 (engaged in a wrestling encounter with Bhīmasena); 24, 925, 927, 928, 929, 932 (Bhīmasena at last killed J.), 935 (description of his chariot), 950, 955, 969, 972 (kshīne), 975.—\$ 289 (Arghāharaṇap.): II, 37, 1860 (had been slain by Krshna (!)).—§ 290 (Çiçupālavadhap.): II, 42, 1474, 1475, 1476, 1478 (all. to § 277); 44, 1529 (had been vanquished by Karna in a wrestling encounter and slain (? dehabhedañ ca lambh: tah, cf. XII, 132)). - § 307 (Anudyūtap.): II, 81, 2706 (had been slain by Bhīmasena).— § 315 (Maitreyaçāpa): III, 10, 371 (do.).—§ 317b (Kṛshṇa Vāsudeva): III, 12, 489 (had been slain by Kṛshna (!)).-§ 561 (Yanasandhip.): V, 51, 2055 (Magadhendrena, had subdued the whole earth and had been slain by Bhimasena).-§ 567 (Bhagayadyānap.): V, 130£, 4411 (had been slain by Kṛshṇa (!)).-- § 588 (Bhīshmavadhap.): VI, 122, 5834 (could not vanquish Karna).- § 589 (Dronabhishekap.): VII, 11. 387 (Kamsah . . . Josna pālitah), 393 (om . . . Janārdanah . . . ghātayām āsa).—§ 600 (Ghatotkacavadhap.): VII, 180. †8210 (had been slain by Kṛshṇa (!)); 18188, 8213 (do.), 8217, 8220, 8224, 8225, 8227, 8228 (J. hurled a mace against Balarāma, who baffled it with his Sthūnākarna weapon; the mace fell down on earth and slew the Rākshasī Jarā (who had united J.), together with her sons and relatives. Deprived of his mace, J. was afterwards slain by Bhīmasena). — § 621 (Rājadh.): XII, 4e, 113 (present at the svayamvara of the daughter of the Kalinga king Citrāngada); 5, 129 (rājā Magadhah, challenged Karna, who in a wrestling encounter vanquished him (? bibheda sandhim dehasya Jarayā çleshitasya hi, v. 132); J. then gave the town Malini to Karna).-§ 717b (Nārāyanīya): XII, 340, 12960 (Asurah sphīto bhūmipālo Girivraje, incarnate as Kṛshṇa Nārāyaṇa will slay him). — § 768b (Kṛshṇa Vāsudeva): XIII, 147, 6839 (Krshna will vanquish J. and liberate the imprisoned kings). – § 788 (Āçramavāsap.): XV, 25, †668 (Magadhādhipasya sutā Joa iti crutasya, i.e. the wife of Sahadeva Pandava). Cf. Barhadratha, Magadha, Magadhadhipa, Magadhadhipati, Magadhecvara.

Jarāsandha², a son of Dhṛtarāshṭra. § 130 (Amçāvat.): I, 67, 2735.—§ 182 (Dhṛtarāshṭraputranāmak.): I, 117, 4548. Jarāsandhasuta ("the son of Jarāsandha"). § 599 (Jayadrathavadhap.): VII, 125, 5058 (is slain by Droṇa, = Sahadeva?). Cf. Jārāsandhi.

Jarāsandhasutā ("the daughter of Jarāsandha"). § 787 (Āçramavāsap.): XV, 1a, 24 (i.e. the wife of Sahadeva Pāṇḍava, cf. v. 668).

Jarasandhātmaja ("the son of Jarāsandha") = Sahadeva: II, 962 (S°), 965. Cf. Jārāsandhi.

Jarāsandhavadha ("the killing of Jarāsandha"). § 10 (Parvasangr.): I, 2, 317 (parva, i.e. Jarāsandhavadhaparvan). — § 11 (do.): I, 2, 408 (= do.).

[Jarasandhavadhaparvan] ("the section relating to the killing of Jarasandha," the 23rd of the minor parvans of Mhbhr.; cf. Jarasandhavadha). § 276: As Krshna thought that Jarasandha was incapable of being vanquished in battle even by all the gods and Asuras, but might be vanquished in a personal struggle with bare arms (prānayudāha, PCR.), and as there was in himself policy, in Bhīma strength, and in Arjuna ability to protect them, he thought that Jarasandha should be made to challenge Bhīma, and Krshna therefore obtained the permission of Yudhishthira that Bhima and Arjuna followed him. They set out in the garb of enātakas, with Bhima in the van, from the land of the Kurus to the Padmasaras, over Kālakūţa, Gaņdakī, Mahāçoņa, Sadānīrā (v. 794 runs thus in V.: Gandakīnca Sadānīrām Çarkarāvarttam eva ca), the rivers on the Ekaparvataka (? see BR.) and Purva (i.e. Eastern) Koçala (B. has purvame ca Koçalan), Mithila, Mala, Carmanvati, Ganga, Çona, towards the east, dressed in garments of kuça-grass (instead of kuçacıracchada V. has Kuçamborahethalam), to the Magadha land. When they came to the mountain of Goratha, they beheld the Magadha town (II, 20).—§ 277: Girioraja is