his wife when the sun was setting, was awakened by her, lest the twilight should pass away without his prayers being said. J. felt insulted, as he believed that the sun had no power to set in the usual time if he was asleep. He therefore left her and again began to practise austerities: I, 47, 1882, 1891, 1897, 1901, 1911.—§ 60 (Sarpasattra): I, 53, 2064; 54, 2079.—§ 68 (Åstīka): I, 58, 2189 (yo Jound jātah Jaratkārau, i.e. Åstīka).—§ 565 (Gālavacarīta): V, 117, 3975 (reme . . . yathā . . . Jour Jaratkārvām).

Jaratkāru², sister of Vāsuki, the king of serpents, wife of Jaratkāru, and mother of Āstīka. § 26 (Jaratkāru): I, 14, 1056 (given in marriage to Jaratkāru). — § 49 (Vāsuki): I, 38, 1637 (Vāsukeh sarparājasya . . . svasā), 1639; 39, 1642.—§ 50 (Jaratkāru): I, 40, 1658.—§ 54 (do.): I, 47, 1888, 1895, 1901, 1909 (offends her husband by awaking him).—§ 55 (Āstīka): I, 48, 1912, 1919, (1920) (relates to Vāsuki the departure of her husband, and that he had said that she should give birth to a son).—§ 60 (Sarpasattra): I, 54, 2067 (bhujangamā), 2070 (bhaginī nāgarājasya), (2071), 2079 (related to her son Āstīka the curse of the serpents and their hope that he should deliver them).—§ 68 (Āstīka): I, 58, 2189 (v. Jaratkāru¹).—§ 565 (Gālavacarita): V, 117, 3975 (v. Jaratkāru¹).

Jaratkārusuta ("the son of Jaratkāru") = \bar{A} stīka: XV, 948 (A°).

_ 948 (A).

Jarāyu, a matr. § 615u (Skanda): IX, 460, 2637.

Jarāyujāh (pl.) = Civa (1000 names¹).

Jaritā, a çārngikā, wife of Mandapāla. § 259 (Çārngakop.): I, 229, 8346 (çārngikām), 8349; 230, 8365 (8366), (8379); 231, (8386), (8390), (8396); 233, 8441, 8445, 8449, 8452. Jaritāri, the eldest son of Mandapāla and Jaritā. § 259 (Çārngakop.): I, 230, 8372; 231, 8403; 232, (8404),

(8410); **233**, 8434.

Jarjarānanā, a mātr. § 615u (Skanda): IX, 46θ, 2637. Jartika, pl. (°āḥ), a tribe of the Bāhīkas. § 607 (Karṇap.): VIII, 44, 2033 (°ā nāma Bāhīkāḥ).

Jārūthī (name of a city, Nīl.). § 317b (Kṛshṇa Vāsudeva): III, 12, 489 (at J. Kṛshṇa slew Āhvṛti, etc.).

Jatadhara¹, a warrior of Skanda. § 615u (Skanda): IX, 45n, 2563.

Jatādhara² — Çiva: III, 1625; XIII, 1241 (1000 names²). Jatālikā, a mātr. § 615*u* (Skanda): IX, **46**0, 2641.

Jatāsura¹, a Rākshasa. § 11 (Parvasangr.): I, 2, 455 (°sya ca vadho Rākshasasya).—§ 435 (Jatāsuravadhap.): III, 157, 11455, 11521 (J. carries away Draupadī, the three Pāṇḍavas and their arms, but is checked and slain by Bhīmasena).—§ 551 (Kīcakavadhap.): IV, 21, 685 (all. to § 435).—§ 555 (Sainyodyogap.): V, 8, 223 (do.).—§ 600 (Ghatotkacavadhap.): VII, 174, 7850 (Rākshasāgryah, the father of Alambusha).—§ 623 (Rājadh.): XII, 16, 501 (all. to § 435).—§ 779 (Açvamedhikap.): XIV, 12a, 324 (do.). Cf. Rakshas, Rākshasa.

Jatāsura², a prince. § 264 (Sabkākriyāp.): II, 4β , 119 (in the palace of Yudhishthira).

Jatāsurasuta ("the son of Jatāsura") = Alambusha: VII,

Jatāsuravadha(h) ("the killing of Jaṭāsura"). § 10 (Parvasangr.): I, 2, 322 (°aḥ parva, i.e. Jaṭāsuravadha-

[Jaṭāsuravadhaparvan] ("the section treating of the killing of Jaṭāsura," being the 37th of the minor parvans of Mhbhr.). (Cf. Jaṭāsuravadha.) § 435: One day, after the Rākehasas with Ghatotkasa had departed, while Bhīma was

a-hunting, and Lomaca and the other rshis had gone away to bathe and collect flowers, the Rakshasa Jajasura, who had followed Yudhishthira in the guise of a brahman versed in all the castras, with the object of possessing himself of the arms of the Pandavas and of Draupadi, began to flee away with the arms and Draupadi and the three Pandavas. Sahadeva extricated himself, and snatching the sword Kaucika, he began to call Bhimasena. Yudhishthira reproached him, saying that the Rakshasas are the root of virtue and know virtue (dharmam) best, and that the Rākshasas, gods, Pitrs, Siddhas, Rshis, Gandharvas, etc., depend for their lives on men, etc. Yudhishthira then made himself ponderous. Sahadeva was about to attack the Rākshasa, when Bhīma appeared mace in hand. The Rakshasa set them down, and he and Bhima began to fight with trees, like Valin and Sugrīva, and then with rocks, and at last by wrestling, till Bhima, having dealt a blow on the neck of the Rakshasa, lifted him up, and dashed him on the ground and severed his head from his body, and then presented himself before Yudhishthira (III, 157).

Jātāsuri ("the son of Jatāsura") = Alambusha: VII, 7856,

7865, 7868, 7869. **Jātavedas** = Agni, q.v.

Jātavedasī = Durgā (Umā): VI, 802.

Jatāyu(s), a vulture, brother of Sampāti. § 128 (Amçāvat.):

I, 66, 2634 (°usham, son of Aruna and Çyenī, and brother of Sampāti). § 525 (Rāmopākhyānap.): III, 275, 15873 (grdhram J°usham, had been slain by Rāvaṇa, cf. § 530).—§ 529 (Sītāharaṇa): III, 278, 16043 (grdhro J°uh).—§ 530 (Viçvāvasumokshaṇa): III, 279, 16045 (sakhā Daçarathasyāsīj J°r Arunātmajah | grdhrdrājo mahāvīrah Sampātir yasya sodarah, tried to deliver Sītā, but was slain by Rāvaṇa).—§ 534 (Hanūmatpratyāgamana): III, 282, 16242 (grdhrasya J°oh), 16244 (°oh), 16246 (°ushah, c.: once J. and his elder brother Sampāti, competing with each other, flew towards the sun; Sampāti's wings were burnt, but those of J. not), 16249.

Jathara, pl. (° $\bar{a}h$, a people). § 574 (Jambūkh.): VI, 9μ , 350 (in Bhāratavarsha).

Jathara 1, a warrior of Skanda. § 615u (Skanda): IX, 457, 2564.

Jāthara² = Sūrya (the Sun): III, 149 (agnih).

Jațila = Çiva, q.v. (add. XIII, 981, 6386).

Jațilă, a female descendant of Gotama. § 237 (Vaivāhikap.): I, 196, 7265 (Gautamī, in the Purāṇas it is related that she married seven ṛshis). Cf. Gautamī.

Jatin 1 = Çiva, q.v.

Jatin², a warrior of Skanda. § 615u (Skanda): IX, 45η, 2563.

Jātismara, a tīrtha. § 370 (Tīrthayātrāp.): III, 84, 8106 (by bathing there one jātismaratvam apnoti).

Jātismarahrada, a tīrtha. § 370 (Tīrthayātrāp.): III,

[Jatugrhaparvan] ("the section relating to the lac-house," the 8th of the minor parvans of Mhbhr.). (Cf. Jatuveçmā-khya[m parva].) § 213: Vaiçampāyana briefly related the plan of Saubala, Duryodhana, Duhçāsana, Karna, and Dhrtarāshtra to burn the Pāṇḍavas and Kuntī in a lac-house, and their escape. Asked by Janamejaya, he then began to relate it more fully. The Pāṇḍavas frustrated all the plans of murdering them laid by Duryodhana, etc., without speaking of them, in obedience to the counsels of Vidura. People began to speak in all public places of installing Yudhishthira