

disorder in this passage).—§ 775 (Ānuçāsanik.): XIII, 166a, 7658 (enumeration).

Nishadha, pl. (°āḥ), a people and country. § 343 (Nalopākhyānap.): III, 52, 2067 (°eshu mahīpālo Virasenaḥ).—§ 344 (do.): III, 54, 2074 (ruled by Nala), 2098 (Nalā nāma N°eshu mahīpatih), 2103.—§ 346 (do.): III, 59, 2255, 2258.—§ 347 (do.): III, 64, 2448, 2455 (°ānām adhipatih . . . Nalah), 2478 (?goptā N°vamçasya), 2487 Nalah . . . N°ānām janādhipah), 2492 (°ānām adhipatiṇ Nalam), 2504 (Nalam N°ānām adhipatiṇ).—§ 354 (do.): III, 78, 3030.—§ 574 (Jambūkh.): VI, 9μ, 359 (among the peoples of Bhāratavarsha).

Nishadhādhīpa, **Nishadhādhīpati**, **Nishadharājendra**, **Nishadheçvara** = Nala, q.v.

Nishādī ("Nishāda wife"). a) the N. who was burnt with the lac house: I, 379, 5644, 5825, 5862.—b) the wife of a brahman who was devoured by Garuḍa: I, 1342, 1343, 1344.—c) the mother of Kāyavya: XII, 4854.—d) in general: XIII, 2588, 2590.

Nishāṅgin, a son of Dhṛtarāshṭra. § 130 (Amçāvat.): I, 67, 2738 (enumeration).—§ 182 (Dhṛtarāshṭraputranāmak.): I, 117, 4547 (do.).—§ 608 (Karnap.): VIII, 5188; 2446 (among [twenty] sons of Dhṛtarāshṭra who attacked Bhīmasena); 84, 4262 (among ten sons of Dhṛtarāshṭra who were slain by Bhīmasena).

Nishatha (IV, 2537), v. Niçaṭha.

Nishkampa = Çiva (1000 names¹).

Nishkriya = Mahāpurusha (Mahāpurushastava).—Do. ²= Vishnu: XII, 12888, 12895, 12907.

Nishkr̥ti, name of a fire. § 490 (Āṅgīrasa): III, 219, 14143.

Nishkuta, a mountain (?). § 279 (Arjuna): II, 27, 1037 (Himavantaṃ sa-Nishkutaṃ, conquered by Arjuna on his digvijaya).

Nishkuṭikā, a mātr. § 615u (Skanda): IX, 46θ, 2630.

Nishthā = Vishnu (1000 names).

Nishthānaka, a serpent. § 47 (Sarpanāmak.): I, 35, 1554.

Nishthurika, a serpent. § 564 (Mātaliyop.): V, 103γ, 3628.

Nisunda, an Asura. § 317b (Kṛṣṇa Vāsudeva): III, 12, 488 (°Narakau, had been slain by Kṛṣṇa, cf. Harivaṃçs, v. 6858).

Nitambhū, a ṛshi. § 734 (Ānuçāsanik.): XIII, 26a, 1765 (among the ṛshis who came to see Bhīshma).

Nitha, a Vṛshni. § 402 (Tirthayātrāp.): III, 120, †10277 (Bāhuka-Bhānu-N°āḥ, will assist the Pāṇḍavas).

Nīti¹ ("policy," personif.). § 641 (Rājadh.): XII, 122, 4493 (=Sarasvatī), cf. v. 4432.

Nīti² = Çiva (1000 names²).

nītiçāstra ("treatise of political ethics"): I, 1948 (°vidūllamaḥ), 4355 (pl.), 5119 (sg.), 5567 (°ārthadarçināḥ), 5754 (°ānusariniṇ), 6087 (sg.); II, 765 (°viçāradau); V, 128 (°ārthakovidāḥ); XII, 2195 (sg.), 4155 (°vit), 4951 (°viçāradaḥ), 4954 (sg.), 5107 (pl.), 7662 (Bhārgavo n°n tu jagāda), 9567 (sg.); XIII, 7603 (pl.); XIV, 1959 (sg.).

Nitya, **Nityanarta** = Çiva (1000 names²).

Nivārā, a river. § 574 (Jambūkh.): VI, 9λ, 328 (in Bhāratavarsha).

Nivātakavaca, pl. (°āḥ), a tribe of Asuras. § 10 (Parvasaṅg.): I, 2, 323 (°air yuddham parva, i.e. Nivātakavacayuddhaparvan).—§ 11 (db.): I, 2, 459 (°air yuddham Iivanyapuravāsibhiḥ (?), cf. Nivātakavacayuddhaparvan), 460 (Dānavaiḥ suraçatrubhiḥ, do.).—§ 190d (Arjuna): I,

123, 4801 (°ā nāma Daitiyāḥ, would be defeated by Arjuna).

—§ 334 (Kairātap.): III, 41, 1684 (Dānavāḥ, do.).—§ 339 (Indralokābhigamanap.): III, 47, 1893 (Asurāḥ), 1899 (do.).—§ 443 (Nivātakavacayuddhap.): III, 168, 12063 (°ā nāma Dānavā mama (i.e. Indra's) çatrapaḥ/samudrakukshim açṛitya), 12071, 12074.—§ 444 (do.): III, 169, 12092, 12100 (samprahārah . . . N°antakaḥ); 170, 12103, 12107, 12119, 12127, 12131; 171, 12160, 12161 (yuddhe N°antake); 172, 12164, 12168, 12176, 12179, 12183 (°striyāḥ), 12189 (slain by Arjuna).—§ 445 (do.): III, 173, 12265 (nihatya ca mahāsuraṇ/N°ān), 12267 (°ānāṇ ca vadham); 174, 12288 (hataḥ), 12289 (nipātitāḥ).—§ 552 (Goharanap.): IV, 45γ, 1431 (all. to Nivātakavacayuddhaparvan); 50e, 1539 (do.).—§ 561d (Nara-Nārāyanau): V, 49, 1932 (do.).—§ 564 (Mātaliyop.): V, 100, 3573 (°ā nāma Dānavāḥ, in Pātāla).—§ 569 (Bhagavadyanap.): V, 138, 4683 (Dānavāḥ, all. to Nivātakavacayuddhaparvan).—§ 570 (Sainyaniryānap.): V, 158μ, 5379 (all. to Nivātakavacayuddhaparvan).—§ 585 (Bhīshmavadhap.): VI, 98, 4460 (Vāsavena api durjayān, all. to Nivātakavacayuddhaparvan).—§ 593 (Abhimanyuvadhap.): VII, 51, 1997 (all. to Nivātakavacayuddhaparvan).—§ 599- (Jayadrathavadhap.): VII, 128ππ, 5258 (do.).—§ 601 (Droṇavadhap.): VII, 185γ, 8436 (do.).—§ 605 (Karnap.): VIII, 31oo, 1251 (do.).—§ 608 (do.): VIII, 47, 2220 (yādṛk N°aik sāha, sc. samprahārah).—§ 730g (Upamanyu): XIII, 14λ, 806.

Nivātakavacāntaka ("the destroyer of the Nivātakavacas") = Arjuna: VII, 3137; XIV, 2098, 2229.

[**Nivātakavacayuddhaparvan(°va)**.] ("Arjuna's combat with the Nivātakavacas," the 39th of the minor parvans of Mbhr.) § 441: One day, when the Pārthas were thinking of Arjuna, they saw Indra's chariot (in which Indra had slain seven phalanxes of Diti's sons), driven by Mātali, illuminating the sky, and Arjuna descended and saluted each of them; Mātali also greeted and instructed them, and then returned in the chariot to Indra. Arjuna then gave to Draupadī precious gems, etc., presented to him by Indra. Then he related all as it had happened, and slept that night with the two sons of Mādri (III, 165). The next morning Indra visited them under the sound of musical instruments, etc., and blessed Yudhisṭhira, and advised him to repair to Kāmyaka. Blessing upon the reader (III, 166).—§ 442: When Indra had gone, Arjuna related his journey from Kāmyaka (see §§ 330-3), etc. (of mountains he mentioned only Bhṛgutuṅga, where he spent one night and subsequently saw the brahman; then Himavat, where the meeting with the Kīrāta took place on the first day of the fifth month after the beginning of his penances; the Kīrāta multiplied a hundredfold and a thousandfold, and was transformed in various manners; Arjuna in vain employed the Vayavya, Sthūnākarna (see Nil.), Jāla (i.e. Varuṇa, Nil.), and the Çalabhastra, and showers of shafts and stones, as the Kīrāta swallowed them up all; Arjuna in vain discharged the Brahmāstra (III, 167).—§ 443: Arjuna continued his narrative (see §§ 334-7): he passed the night after the meeting with the Kīrāta at that place, and in the morning he saw again the same brahman (= Indra), and in the evening he had the visit of the Lokapālas; the weapons that Indra promised to teach him were: those of Vayu, Agni, the Vasus, Varuṇa, the Maruts, the Sādhyas and Paitāmaha weapons, those of the Gandharyas, Uragas (i.e. Snakes), and Rākshasas, and all the Vaiṣṇava and Nairṛta weapons [v. 12020 foll.]; in the chariot of Indra, Mātali wondered that Arjuna