

elephants counted as one of the *vibhūti*s of Bhagavān 6. 32. 27; Airāvata, with his followers, came to attend the *abhīṣeka* of Skanda 9. 44. 13; the way to the residence of Kubera from the Gandhamādana mountain named after him (*airāvatapatha*) 3. 159. 31. D. Cosmographical function : Mentioned among the four *diggajas* 6. 13. 33; 6. 60. 50. E. Association with Indra : Vehicle of Indra (*mahendravāha*) 9. 16. 51; Indra called *gajarājavāhana* 12. 220. 115; bull and a man seen by Uttānka were Airāvata and Indra 1. 3. 174; after the fall of Nahuṣa, Indra seated on Airāvata roamed the three worlds 5. 18. 1; seated on Airāvata Indra went over the earth in search of Bali 12. 216. 11; 12. 220. 10, 12, 13; when Śiva proceeded towards Bhadravata, Indra, riding Airāvata, followed him 3. 221. 6; riding on Airāvata Indra arrived to meet Arjuna to invite him to heaven 3. 42. 13; Arjuna saw Airāvata at the gate of Amarāvati 3. 43. 36; Indra took Airāvata out also in battles, e. g. in his fight against Skanda 3. 216. 3; hence Bhagadatta fighting from his elephant Supratika compared with Indra fighting from his Airāvata 5. 164. 38; 6. 91. 33; Abhimanyu boasted that he would fight even against Indra on his Airāvata 7. 35. 6. F. Standard of comparison : Śālva's huge, mountain-like elephant, born in the family of Mahābhadrā (9. 19. 3), compared with Airāvata 9. 19. 2, 6; Śālva compared with Airāvata (*mahendravāhapratima*) 9. 16. 51, 52. G. Myths and Miracles : Airāvata takes water from *pātāla* and puts it into the clouds which Indra then sends down as rain 5. 97. 7; the bull seen by Uttānka on his way to king Pauṣya in order to fetch the *kuṇḍalas* was Airāvata 1. 3. 174; what Upamanyu saw as Airāvata on whom Indra was seated turned into a bull on whom Maheśvara and Umā

sat 13. 14. 105, 110; Ghaṭotkaca created Airāvata with his *māyā*, rode on him, and attacked Bhagadatta 6. 60. 50, 53; this Airāvata, created with the help of *māyā*, attacked Bhagadatta's elephant 6. 60. 54.

[See Airāvata]

Kakṣaka m. : A mythical serpent.

Born in the *kula* of Vāsuki, listed by Sūta among those offered in the *sarpasatra* of Janamejaya 1. 52. 6.

Kacchapa m. : A mythical serpent.

Son of Kadrū, one of those who came to greet the birth of Arjuna 1. 114. 60, 40.

Kadrū f. : A mythical being.

A. Family : Daughter of Dakṣa Prajāpati (*dakṣakanyā*), sister of Vinatā, wife of Kaśyapa 1. 14. 6; 1. 59. 13. B. Her progeny : Mother of all serpents (*bhujagānām aśeṣānām mātā kadrūr iti śrutiḥ* 1. 49. 5); hence serpents called *kadrūputra-* 1. 30. 11; 1. 14. 8; 1. 23. 5; *kadruja* 13. 151. 13; [also see Kādraveya]; according to 1. 60. 66, however, Surasā (daughter of Tāmra? 1. 50. 54, 59, of Śukī? 1. 60. 57, of Kadrū 1. 60. 66) gave birth to *nāgas* (also 5. 101. 4) and Kadrū to *pannagas*; after marriage, Kaśyapa, her husband, granted her a boon; she chose to be the mother of a thousand serpents (*vavre kadrūḥ sutān nāgān sahasram*) 1. 14. 6-8, 10; 1. 31. 2; after a long period she lay one thousand eggs which were preserved in warm pots (*sopasvedeṣu bhāṇḍeṣu*) and the serpents came out of the eggs after five hundred years 1. 14. 12-14 [Ni. *sopasvedeṣu uṣmavatsu/tatra hy aṇḍāntarjalām uṣmaṇā śighraṁ ghanībhavatīti* on 1. 16. 15 Bom. edn.]; principal *nāgas* like Śeṣa, Vāsuki and others listed among the sons of Kadrū (*kādraveyāḥ*) 1. 31. 4 ff.; 1. 59. 40; Śeṣa left Kadrū to practise