

and eaten up by Vainateya (Garuḍa) 5. 101. 24; 5. 102. 12, 14.

Citra m. : A mythical serpent.

One of the snakes who without fatigue wait upon Varuṇa in his *subhā*; strong, marked with banner (*patākin*), and round spots (*maṇḍalin*), hooded (*phanavant*) 2. 9. 8, 10; one of the two big snakes (*mahā-nāgau*), the other being Airāvata, shaken on hearing the roar of Skanda; both held by Skanda in his two hands when he saw them approaching to attack him 3. 214. 22-23.

Citrabarha m. : A mythical bird, living in the world of Suparṇas 5. 99, 12, 1.

Born in the *kula* of Vainateya (Garuḍa), in the *vanśa* of Kaśyapa; feeding on serpents; marked with *śrivatsa*, Viṣṇu is his deity; by action a Kṣatriya, not obtaining Brahminhood because indulging in killing kinsmen 5. 99. 2-8.

Citravedika m. : A mythical serpent.

Born in the *kula* of Dhṛtarāṣṭra, listed by Sūta among those offered in the snake sacrifice of Janamejaya; described as 'fast as wind' (*vātavega*), 'having excess of poison' (*viṣolbana*) 1. 52. 17, 13.

Citrasena m. : A mythical serpent.

Son of Kadrū, poisonous and easily angered (*muhāroṣa*); he sided with Arjuna when those who gathered in the mid-region to watch the battle took sides between Karṇa and Arjuna 8. 63. 36.

Cirāntaka m. : A mythical bird, living in the world of Suparṇas 5. 99, 13, 1.

Born in the *kula* of Vainateya (Garuḍa), in the *vanśa* of Kaśyapa; feeding on serpents; marked with *śrivatsa*, his deity is Viṣṇu; by

action a Kṣatriya, not obtaining Brāhminhood because indulging in destroying kinsmen 5. 99. 2-8.

Jaṭāyus, Jaṭāyu m. : A mythical vulture (*gṛdhra*).

A. Birth : Very strong (*vīryavant*, *mahābala*) son of Aruṇa from his wife Śyenī; brother of Sampāti 1. 60. 67; 3. 263. 1. **B. Status** : Chief or king of vultures (*gṛdhrarāja*) 3. 263. 1, 6, 17; 3. 266. 49; (*gṛdhrapati*) 3. 266. 49. **C. Huge shape** : Looked like a mountain 3. 263. 15, or a mountain peak 3. 263. 6. **D. Association** : Friend of Daśaratha 3. 263. 1, 17, 21; hence interested in the welfare of Rāma (*rāma-priyahitaiṣin*) 3. 263. 5; hence also referred to Sītā as his daughter-in-law (*snuṣā*) 3. 263. 2, (*vadhū*) 3. 263. 3. **E. Help to Rāma** : From a mountain top he saw Rāvaṇa abducting Sītā 3. 262. 41; he saw her on Rāvaṇa's lap; flew up to Rāvaṇa and asked him to release Sītā; when Rāvaṇa did not oblige, he attacked Rāvaṇa with nails, wings, and beak and wounded him severely; Rāvaṇa cut off his 'arms' (*bhujau*) (that is wings) with sword 3. 263. 2-5; when Rāma saw Jaṭāyu he mistook him for a demon; Jaṭāyu told Rāma who he was and about the abduction of Sītā; he also told that he was wounded on account of Sītā 1. 263. 16-19; **F. End** : When asked in which direction Rāvaṇa escaped Jaṭāyu could 'tell' only with the movement of his head, and he died; Rāma knew Jaṭāyu meant south; Rāma cremated him with due rites 3. 263. 15-21; 3. 258. 2; Sampāti, Jaṭāyu's brother, surprised when he heard Hanūmant and others talking about Jaṭāyu; Sampāti told them that his wings were burnt, but not of Jaṭāyus, when he and Jaṭāyus, in a competition, went to the assembly of the sun (*ādityasaṁsad*);