

hidaṁ jyeṣṭhotvena pratiṣṭhitam) 1. 221. 8, 9; at the time of the Khāṇḍava fire he and his brothers advised their mother to abandon them and fly to a safe place 1. 222. 4, 10-14; they in turn were advised by their mother to enter the hole of a mouse but they hesitated 1. 221. 18-21; 1. 222. 2-4, 10-12; they preferred to enter fire, but if saved would be united with their mother 1. 222. 15; when the fire drew near Jaritārī addressed himself to his younger brothers and told them how an intelligent person behaved in hour of difficulty 1. 223. 1-2; he folded his hands and on behalf of all of them praised god Agni who was burning the Khāṇḍava 1. 222. 18; 1. 223. 7-8; when all the brothers in turn had praised Agni, the god informed them that he had already agreed to their father's request to spare them 1. 223. 22; they were seen by their mother safe from the fire 1. 224. 18-19; when Mandapāla returned to them they did not greet him, nor spoke to him 1. 224. 20-23; later all were reconciled to their father (1. 224. 32) and went with him and their mother to a different country (1. 225. 4); all brothers described as 'sages' (*ṛṣi*) and 'knowers of *brahman*' 1. 224. 8; 1. 225. 3; as 'full of lustre' (*tejasvin*) and 'heroic' (*vīryavant*) 1. 224. 8; 1. 225. 2; as 'able speakers' (*samarthās te ca vaktārah*) 1. 224. 10.

Jāmbavant m. : King of bears (*ṛkṣarāja* 3. 264. 23; *ṛkṣādhipati* 3. 268. 24).

One of the four councillors (*saciva*) of Sugrīva; intelligent and very strong 3. 264. 23-24; he came to help Rāma (*rāmakāraṇāt*) with a hundred crores of bears 3. 267. 8-9; Lakṣmaṇa, led by Vibhīṣana and Jāmbavant, crashed into the southern gate of Lankā 3. 268. 24; he was among those who applied

water, sent by Kubera, to the eyes to enable them to see invisible beings 3. 273. 13; he and other monkey-chiefs with their armies surrounded Rāvaṇa when he came out of Lankā to attack Rāma 3. 274. 3; besides being king of bears, he is also called chief of the apes (*kapīndra*) 13. 14. 24, and chief of the Vidyādharas (*vidyādharendra*) 13. 14. 25.

Jāmbavatī f. : A female bear.

Daughter of the bear-king Jāmbavant (*kapīndraputrī* 13. 14. 24), one of the wives of Kṛṣṇa, mother of Sāmba; also called the daughter of the king of the Vidyādharas 13. 14. 25; described as *sumadhyamā* (13. 14. 19) and called *devī* (13. 14. 19; 16. 8. 71); twelve years after Pradyumna had killed Sāmbara and after seeing the eight sons of Rukmiṇī, Jāmbavatī approached Kṛṣṇa and requested him to bless her quickly with a son, heroic, handsome, and equal of himself (*ātmatulyam mama sutaṁ prayacchācyuta mā ciram*) 13. 14. 12-14; the son was to be strong and of agreeable valour (*cāruvikrama*) like the sons of Rukmiṇī 13. 14. 18; Kṛṣṇa agreed to her request; she then permitted Kṛṣṇa to go to propitiate Śiva for this purpose 13. 14. 19; at the time of Kṛṣṇa's departure she pronounced benediction (*svastyayana*) on him for his safety 13. 14. 20-24; (Śiva granted Sāmba to Kṛṣṇa as his son 13. 16. 5); after the death of Kṛṣṇa she (with other three co-wives) entered the fire 16. 8. 71.

Jyotika m. : A mythical serpent.

One of the sons of Kadrū, listed among her sons by Sūta at the request of Śaunaka 1. 31. 13, 2.

Jyotiṣka m. : A mythical serpent, living in Bhogavatī Purī 5. 101. 15, 1,