

stayed. I. **Upamāna** : Bhīṣma with his sharp weapons compared with the big serpent Takṣaka having excess of poison (*viṣolbaṇa*) 6. 103. 15; a bow picked up by Aśvatthāman had the lustre of the body of Takṣaka 8. 57. 60. J. Functions and Events : (1) mentioned among the *nāgas* who, without feeling fatigue, wait on Varuṇa in his *sabhā*; described as marked with banner (*patākin*), round spots (*maṇḍalin*), and hooded (*phaṇavānt*) 2. 9. 8, 10; (2) he was among those who received the white snake issuing from the mouth of Balarāma and entering the ocean 16. 5. 14, 12; (3) he was on the side of Arjuna when celestial beings in the sky took sides between Karṇa and Arjuna 8. 63. 36; (4) Ghaṭotkaca and Alāmbala assumed the shape of Garuḍa and Takṣaka while fighting with each other 7. 149. 26.

Tarunaka m. : A mythical serpent.

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

Tāmracūda m. : Name of a cock (?).

Given by Aruṇa to Skanda; fighting with feet i. e. with nails (*carañāyudha*) 9. 45. 46.

Tāmra f. : A mythical being.

Divine (*devī*); she gave birth to five daughters; Kāki, Śyenī, Bhāsī, Dhṛtarāṣṭrī, and Śukī 1. 60. 54.

Tāra m. : A monkey-chief.

As an ally of Rāma fought with the demon Nikharvaṭa 3. 269. 8; Tāra and others, frightened when Kumbhakarṇa started eating up monkeys, cried aloud; hearing the cry, Sugrīva rushed to their help 3. 271. 5-6; he, along with other monkey-chiefs, surrounded

Rāma and Lakṣmaṇa fallen on the ground and bound by Indrajit's arrows 3. 273. 3-4.

Tārā f. : A female monkey, wife of Vālin.

A. Description : Of moon-like face (*tārādhipānanā* 3. 264. 18, *tārāpatimukhī* 3. 264. 39), having moon-like lustre (*tārādhipaprabhā* 3. 264. 20). B. Dutiful and intelligent wife : She forbade Vālin from starting out of their residence when he heard Sugrīva's loud roar; from the way Sugrīva roared, she feared he had found a protector; since Tārā could understand the meaning of the cries of all beings (*sarvabhūtarutajñā* 3. 264. 19), Vālin asked her to find out whose protection Sugrīva had secured; after contemplating for a while she told Vālin incidents beginning with the abduction of Sītā upto Sugrīva's entering into an alliance with Rāma; she also told him about the helpers of Rāma; in the opinion of Tārā all these helpers, intelligent and strong, were capable of destroying Vālin; Vālin misunderstood Tārā's advice and doubted that she secretly loved Sugrīva; he spoke harsh words to her and went out 3. 264. 16-25; in the end Tārā saw Vālin fallen on the ground. C. Marriage with Sugrīva : Sugrīva got Tārā, whose husband was dead, along with the kingdom of Kiṣkindhā 3. 264. 38-39.

Tārksya m. : A mythical bird.

[See Garuḍa]

Tārksyaketana adj. : One whose banner is marked with Tārksya (Garuḍa), epithet of Kṛṣṇa 12. 48. 14.

[See Garuḍa]

Tārksyalakṣaṇa m. : = Kṛṣṇa 12. 43. 8.

Tittiri m. : A mythical serpent, living in Bhogavatī Purī 5. 101. 13, 1.