

country, quite contrary to the rest of the places, there was utter confusion as regards *dharma* (*āgacchatā mahārāja bāhlikeṣu nisāmitam || tatraiva brāhmaṇo bhūtvā tato bhavati kṣatriyaḥ | vaiśyaḥ sūdraś ca bāhlikas tato bhavati nāpitaḥ || nāpitaś ca tato bhūtvā punar bhavati brāhmaṇaḥ | dvijo bhūtvā ca tatraiva punar dāso 'pi jāyate || bhavaty ekaḥ kule vipraḥ śiṣṭānye kāmācāriṇaḥ |... etan mayā śrutaṁ tatra dharmasamkarakārakam | kṛtsnām atitvā pṛthivīm bāhlikeṣu viparyayaḥ ||* 8. 30. 52-56; a certain chaste woman of the Āraṭṭa country was abducted and molested by the Dasyus (of that country); she cursed them to the effect that since she was violated by them, women in their families would become wanton and that there would be no release from the sin (*satī purā hṛtā kācid āraṭṭā kila dasyubhiḥ | adharmataś copayātā sātān abhyaśapat tataḥ || bālām bandhumatīm yān mām adharmenopagacchatha | tasmān nāryo bhaviṣyanti bandhakyo vaikuleṣu vaḥ || na calvāsmāt pramokṣyadhvam ghorāt pāpān narādhamāḥ ||*) 8. 30. 58-59; women of Bāhlika were bright, fair; beautiful in appearance, applying red arsenic to their shining corners of eyes, using *trikakuda* collyrium, having large temple bones, wearing only deer-skins and were in the habit of jumping (*sthūlaśaṅkhāḥ subhāḥ striyaḥ | manaḥśilojjvalāpāṅgā gauryas trikakudāñjanāḥ || kevalājinasaṁvītāḥ kūrđantyaḥ priyadarśanāḥ ||*) 8. 30. 21-22; a certain Bāhlika woman is described as large, fair, and wearing thin *kambala* (*bṛhatī gaurī sūkṣmakambalavāsinī*) 8. 30. 20; drinking and eating habits of the people of Bāhlika described in 8. 30. 15, 30-33, 38-40, living habits in 8. 30. 16-

18, and travel habits in 23-25; the Bāhlika country should be avoided by wise men; an Ārya should not live there for more than a day (*āraṭṭā nāma bāhlikā varjanīya vipaścītā*) 8. 30. 40; (*bāhlikān parivarjayet*) 8. 30. 11; (*āraṭṭā nāma te deśā naṣṭadharmān na tān vrajet*) 8. 30. 36; (*na teṣvāryo dvyaham vaset*) 8. 30. 43 (Nī. on Bom. Ed. 8. 44. 41; *dvyaham ity ekarātravāse na doṣa ity arthaḥ*). G. Famous for : (1) Horses : (i) Description : excellent horses (*hayavara*) 7. 97. 26; (*hayottama*) 5. 84. 6; swift, very swift (*javana*) 7. 35. 36; (*sujavana*) 7. 165. 79; having the speed of wind (*vātajava*) 6. 86. 5; having the speed of mind (*manojava*) 6. 86. 16; having speed as desired (*kāma*java*) 6. 86. 15; when they ran they almost flew like swans on an ocean (*utpetuḥ sahasā rājan hamsā ivamahodadhau*) 6. 86. 16; they carried their riders (or they drew chariots) well (*sādhu-vāhin*) 7. 35. 36; of one black colour (*ekavarṇaiḥ sukrṣṇaiḥ sukrṣṇāṅgaiḥ*) 5. 84. 6; lotus-coloured (*padmavarṇa*) 7. 22. 18; of different colours (*nānāvarṇa*) 6. 86. 16; of colours as desired (by riders) (*kāmavarṇa*) 6. 86. 15; having white spotted eyes (*mallikākṣa*) 7. 22. 18; having steady tails, ears and eyes (*sthiravāladhikarṇākṣa*) 7. 35. 36; (ii) they were well-decorated for wars (*svalaṅkṛta*) 7. 22. 18; having gold head-ornaments (*kāñcanāpīḍa*) 6. 86. 16; decorated with gold ornaments, protected by armours and well-equipped (*suvarṇalāṅkṛtair etair varmavadbhiḥ sukalpitaiḥ*) 6. 86. 5; got killed in battle (*jaghāna vāhānsamare... āraṭṭajān*) 6. 81. 31; 8. 15. 9; (for Āraṭṭa warriors fighting from horsebacks (see H Epic events); (iii) different breeds : Land-bred (*mahīja*) originating