

Dr̥dhāśva, Kapilāśva and Candrāśva, the three sons of Kuvalāśva (*tebhyaḥ paramparā rājann ikṣvākūṇām mahātmanām*) 3. 195. 34. D. The family is referred to as Ikṣvākuvamīśa, Ikṣvākukula, Aikṣvāka (-kī fem.), or just Ikṣvāku : (1) King Yuvanāśva (*ikṣvākuvamīśaprabhavaḥ*) 3. 126. 5; (2) Kalmāṣapāda (*ikṣvākuvamīśajaḥ*) 1. 166. 1; (3) Saudāsa Mitrasaha (*ikṣvākuvamīśajaḥ*) 13. 77. 1; (4) Aja (*ikṣvākuvamīśajaḥ*) 3. 258. 6; (5) Parikṣit (*ikṣvākukulotpannaḥ*) 3. 190. 3; (6) Ṛtuparṇa (*ikṣvākukulajaḥ*) 3. 63. 20; (7) Sagara (*ikṣvākūṇām kule jātaḥ*) 3. 104. 6; (*aikṣvākam*) 12. 129. 122; (8) A princess (not named), wife of Suhotra (*aikṣvākī*) 1. 89. 26; (9) Triśaṅku (*ikṣvākuḥ*) 13. 3. 9; (10) Bhagīratha (*ikṣvākum*) 12. 29. 62; (11) Haryaśva (*ikṣvākum*) 5. 113. 18; (12) Kuvalāśva (*ikṣvākuḥ*) 3. 192. 4, 7; (13) Subala (*ikṣvākurājñāḥ*) 3. 249. 8; (14) Rāma (*ikṣvākunandanam*) 3. 273. 8; (*°nandanah*) 3. 275. 8; (*ikṣvākuḥ*) 3. 267. 35; (15) Lakṣmaṇa (*ikṣvākunandanah*) 3. 274. 10; (16) Suvarṇā, wife of Suhotra and mother of Hastin (*ikṣvākukanyām*) 1. 90. 36. E. Epic event : Arjuna killed in battle principal Ikṣvāku heroes who happened to come within the range of his arrows (*ikṣvākumukhyāms ca ... jaghānātirathaḥ samkhye bāṇagocaram āgatān*) 3. 255. 28. F. Past events : (1) Rāma told the ocean, who appeared to him in dream, that he was an Ikṣvāku and his (ocean's) kinsman (*ikṣvākur asmī te jñātir iti rāmas tam abravīt*) 3. 267. 35; (2) Kalmāṣapāda asked a boon from Vasiṣṭha, viz. that he (V.) might be pleased to beget a son on his (K.'s) wife, so that he might pay back the debt to Ikṣvākus and for the

continuation of the line of Ikṣvākus (*ikṣvākūṇām tu yenāham anṛṇaḥ syām dvijottama* |... *ikṣvākukulavṛddhaye*) 1. 168. 11-12; (3) King Śala (son of Parikṣit), said that even though Ikṣvākus, Dala and his other subjects obeyed his order, he would not give back Vāmya horses to Vāmadeva (*ikṣvākavo yadi brahman dalo vā vidheyā me yadi vānye viśo 'pi | notsrakṣye 'ham vāmadevasya vāmyau*) 3. 190. 68; (Nī. on Bom. Ed. 3. 1. 2. 58 : (*vidheyā ajñākārīṇaḥ*)); when Śala was killed, the Ikṣvākus anointed Dala, his younger brother, as king (*tato viditvā nṛpatim nipātitam ikṣvākavo vai dalam abhyaśiñcan*) 3. 190. 69; King Dala addressed his kinsmen as Ikṣvākus; he asked them to bring for him another sharp arrow (anointed with poison) with which he would kill Vāmadeva and do a feat dear to them (*ikṣvākavo hanta carāmi vaḥ priyam ... anīyatām aparas tigmatejāḥ (sāyakaḥ)*) 3. 190. 75; king Dala again addressed his kinsmen as Ikṣvākus and pointed out to them that he was checked (by Vāmadeva) and was unable to release the arrow (*ikṣvākavaḥ paśyata mām gṛhītam na vai śaknomy eṣa śaram vimoktum*) 3. 190. 77; Vāmadeva told Dala's wife that she had saved the royal family and that she should rule her subjects and the large kingdom of Ikṣvākus (*tvayā trātām rājakulam śubheksaṇe ... prasādhimam svajanam rājaputri ikṣvākurājyam sumahac cāpy anindye* ||) 3. 190. 80.

Indravatsa m. (pl.) : Name of a people.

Indravatsas mentioned among those eighteen peoples whose kings extirpated their kinsmen, friends and relatives; king Dhāraṇa extirpated the Indravatsas (*aṣṭā-daśeme rājānaḥ ... ye samuccicchidur jñātīn*