

for his bath and deliberately stayed away till the conclusion of Ambarīṣa's Ekādaśī observance. At the end of the observance, after feeding the gods with his offerings, Ambarīṣa kept the remaining portion for Durvāsas. After his bath etc., Durvāsas returned, but he was furious when he was offered the leavings of the food of the gods and refused to take any food. In his anger he advanced towards Ambarīṣa. A terrible monster Kṛtyā emanated from the Mahārṣi and was about to destroy Ambarīṣa. Ambarīṣa at once called upon Sudarśana Cakra, which appeared instantly and after cutting the throat of Kṛtyā, turned against Durvāsas. Terrified by it, Durvāsas began to flee for life. The Cakra pursued him at his heels. Durvāsas went to Indra and sought refuge with him. But the Cakra followed him there. Indra pleaded helplessness. Then the Mahārṣi went to Brahmā and sued for his help. There also the Cakra pursued him. Brahmā sent him to Śiva. Śiva was also unable to give him shelter. Sudarśana continued to chase him. Durvāsas then sought shelter with Mahāviṣṇu. Viṣṇu told him plainly that there was no alternative but to go and sue for mercy to Ambarīṣa himself and advised him to do so. At last Durvāsas returned to Ambarīṣa and begged his pardon. Ambarīṣa saved him from Sudarśana Cakra and described to him the glory resulting from the observance of Ekādaśī vrata. (Bhāgavata, Navama Skandha).

4) *Other Details* (1) Ambarīṣa performed a yāga in the Yamunā valley. (M.B., Ādi Parva, Chapter 1, Verse 277; Bhīṣma Parva, Chapter 9, Verse 6; Vana Parva, Chapter 129, Verse 2).

(2) Mahārṣi Durvāsas recalled Ambarīṣa's power. (M.B., Vana Parva, Chapter 263, Verse 33).

(3) The Sage Vyāsa once told Dharmaputra that Ambarīṣa was one of the 16 great kings who lived in ancient times. The 16 reputed Kings were : Marutta, Suhotra, Paurava, Śibi, Śrī Rāma, Bhagīratha, Dilipa, Māndhātā, Yayāti, Ambarīṣa, Śaśabindu, Gaya, Rantideva, Bharata, Pṛthu and Paraśurāma. (M.B., Droṇa Parva, Chapter 64).

(4) Ambarīṣa fought single-handed against thousands of Kings. (M.B., Droṇa Parva, Chapter 64).

(5) He performed one hundred yāgas. (M.B., Droṇa Parva, Chapter 64).

(6) Ambarīṣa once questioned Indra about his (Ambarīṣa's) army Chief Sudeva becoming more mighty than himself. (M.B., Śānti Parva, Chapter 98, Verses 6-11).

(7) Ambarīṣa gave 110 crores of cows to the Brahmins. (M.B., Śānti Parva, Chapter 234, Verse 23).

(8) Ambarīṣa was also among the Munis who committed theft of Agastya's lotuses. (M.B., Anuśāsana Parva, Chapter 94, Verse 24).

(9) Besides giving cows to Brahmins, Ambarīṣa gave them the country also. (M.B., Anuśāsana Parva, Chapter 137, Verse 8).

AMBARĪṢA II. When Balabhadrarāma entered the lower world (Pātāla) after death, among the Nāgas who welcomed him, there was one called "Ambarīṣa". (M.B., Mausala Parva, Chapter 4, Verse 16).

AMBAṢṬHA I. King Śrutāyu, who belonged to the party of the Kauravas was the ruler of Ambaṣṭha land and so he was called Ambaṣṭha. (M.B., Bhīṣma Parva, Chapter 96, Verses 39-40). He was killed in the fight with Arjuna. (M.B., Droṇa Parva, Chapter 93, Verses

60-69).

AMBAṢṬHA II. There was a hero called Ambaṣṭha among the warriors on the side of the Pāṇḍavas. (M.B., Droṇa Parva, Chapter 25, Verse 50). He fought against King Cedi who was on the side of the Kauravas and in the fight King Cedi fell.

AMBAṢṬHA III. See the word "VARṆA".

AMBAṢṬHAM. A region in ancient India. It is believed that it was to the north of Sindha (M.B., Sabhā Parva, Chapter 37, Verse 7).

AMBHORUHA. A son of Sage Viśvāmitra. (M.B., Anuśāsana Parva, Chapter 4, Verse 59).

AMBIKĀ I. Elder sister of Ambālikā. (See AMBĀLIKĀ).

AMBIKĀ II. Another name of Pārvatī. (Agni Purāṇa, Chapter 12).

AMBUMATĪ. A river. (M.B., Vana Parva, Chapter 83, Verse 56).

AMBUVĀHINĪ. A river. (M.B., Bhīṣma Parva, Chapter 9, Verse 27). Praising this river at dawn and dusk will bring divine grace. (M.B., Anuśāsana Parva, Chapter 165, Verse 20).

AMBUVĪCA. One of the Kings of Magadha. He had a minister named Mahākārṇi. (M.B., Ādi Parva, Chapter 203, Verses 17-19).

AMHU. An Asura in the period of the Ṛgveda. This Asura had been doing much harm to the hermits. Purukutsa was the hermit whom he tormented most. Indra vanquished this Asura and destroyed seven of his cities. (Ṛgveda, Maṇḍala 1, Anuvāka 11, Sūkta 63, Khaṇḍa 7).

AMITADHVAJA. A Rākṣasa. (M.B., Śānti Parva, Chapter 227, Verse 50).

AMITAUJĀ. A mighty Kṣatriya King of the Pāñcāla kingdom. He was born from the element of a Rākṣasa named Ketumān. Before the Pāṇḍavas went to war, they had sent an invitation to him. He was one of the distinguished royal allies of the Pāṇḍavas. (M.B., Ādi Parva, Chapter 67, Verse 12; Udyoga Parva, Chapter 4, Verse 12; Udyoga Parva, Chapter 71, Verse 11).

AMITRAJIT. A King. In his country there were innumerable Śiva temples. Nārada Muni who was delighted by this sight, went to the Palace and said to Amitrajit: "In the city of Campakāvati there is a Gandharva virgin named Malayagandhinī. She has been abducted by Kaṅkālaketu, a Rākṣasa. She has promised to marry the person who will rescue her from him. Therefore please save her from the Rākṣasa." As suggested by Nārada Amitrajit killed Kaṅkālaketu in battle and recovered Malayagandhinī and married her. Vira was their son. (Skanda Purāṇa).

AMOGHA I. A Yakṣa who accompanied Śiva when the latter once went on a journey to Bhadravaṭa. (M.B., Vana Parva, Chapter 231, Verse 35).

AMOGHA II. This name has been used as a synonym of Skanda. (M.B., Vana Parva, Chapter 232, Verse 5).

AMOGHA III. A synonym of Śiva. (M.B., Anuśāsana Parva, Chapter 17, Verse 114).

AMOGHA IV. A synonym of Viṣṇu. (M.B., Anuśāsana Parva, Chapter 149, Verse 25).

AMOGHA (M). An Agni which originated from Brhaspati's family. (M.B., Vana Parva, Chapter 222, Verse 24).

AMOGHĀ. Śāntanu Mahārṣi's wife. Once Brahmā visited Śāntanu Mahārṣi's Āśrama. As the Mahārṣi was