

the son of Duṣyanta, Gāṇḍira the son of Varūtha, and Gāṇḍāra the son of Gāṇḍira. The five powerful peoples, the Gāṇdhāras, the Colas, the Keralas, the Pāṇḍyas and the Kolas have descended from Gāṇdhāra.

Two sons, Druhyu and Babhrusetu were born to Gāṇdhāra. Babhrusetu begot Purovasu; Purovasu begot Gāṇdhārī. From Gāṇdhārī Gharma was born, from Gharma Ghṛta was born, from Ghṛta Viduṣa was born, and from Viduṣa Praeetas was born. Praeetas got a hundred children of whom the prominent were Anidra, Sabhānara, Cākṣuṣa and Parameṣu. To Sabhānara was born Kālānala and Sṛñjaya to Kālānala, Purañjaya to Sṛñjaya and Janamejaya to Purañjaya. Mahāsāla was the son of Janamejaya; Mahāmanas the son of Mahāsāla, and Uśinara the son of Mahāmanas. To Uśinara were born Nṛga, Nara, Kṛmi, Suvrata and Śibi by his wives Nṛgā, Narā, Kṛmi, Daśā and Dṛṣadvatī respectively. To Śibi were born four sons called Pṛthudarbha, Viraka, Kaikaya and Bhadraka. Four separate kingdoms arose in the names of them. Uśinara had another son called Titikṣu. From Titikṣu was born Ruṣadratha; from Ruṣadratha was born Paila, from Paila was born Sutapas and from Sutapas was born the great hermit Bāli. From Bāli, Aṅga, Vaṅga, Kaliṅga, Puṇḍra, Bāleya and Bālayogi were born. To Aṅga was born Dadhivāhana. The King Draviratha was the son of Dadhivāhana, Dharmaratha the son of Draviratha, Citraratha the son of Dharmaratha, and Satyaratha was the son of Citraratha. To Satyaratha was born Lomapāda; to Lomapāda was born Caturaṅga; to Caturaṅga was born Pṛthulākṣa, to Pṛthulākṣa was born Campa; to Campa was born Haryaṅga, to Haryaṅga was born Bhadraratha, to Bhadraratha was born Bṛhatkarmā, to Bṛhatkarmā was born Bṛhadbhānu, to Bṛhadbhānu was born Bṛhadātmā, to Bṛhadātmā was born Jayadratha, to Jayadratha was born Bṛhadratha and to Bṛhadratha was born Viśvajit. After that Karṇa became the King of Aṅga. The son of Karṇa was Vṛsasena and the son of Vṛsasena was Pṛthusena. These are the kings of the Aṅga dynasty. (Agni Purāṇa, Chapter 277.)

AṄĀRAKA I. An Asura who took the form of a pig. The story of how this Asura was killed by his daughter Aṅgāravatī, is given below.

Long ago there was an emperor named Mahendravarmā in Ujjayinī. His son Mahāsena did penance for a long time to get a wife and a sword. At last Devī appeared and granted the boon: "My son! take this extraordinary sword. So long as you have this sword, your enemies will not prevail against you. Aṅgāravatī, the renowned beauty of the three worlds, who is the daughter of the Asura Aṅgāraka, will become your wife in due course. As you do horrible deeds, you will be called Caṇḍamahāsena". He was given the sword and a tusker called Naḍāgiri. One day Mahāsena went to the forest for hunting. He saw a very large pig. The King used his arrows. But they did little harm to the pig. Moreover it turned the chariot of the King over to one side and ran to a cave. The King followed it with fury. On the way he sat on the bank of a lake with wonder, for a lady of exquisite beauty was walking along the mossy turf in the midst of some maids. Slowly she approached the King and talked with him. The young lady had entirely captured the heart of the King, who told her everything. She began to weep. "Who are you? Why do you weep?" The King asked

her. She replied with a deep sigh. "The pig you saw, is my father Aṅgārakāsura. His body is as hard as diamond and not vulnerable to any sort of weapon. These maids have been caught by him from various royal houses and brought here for my help. My name is Aṅgāravatī. My father was changed to a giant by a curse. Now he is asleep discarding the form of pig. When he wakes up, filled with hunger and thirst, he will do you harm. My tears flowed out in the form of heated life-breaths, when I thought of these things."

The King said, "Go and sit by him and cry when he wakes up. He will ask the reason. Then tell him that you had been crying, when you thought how forlorn you would be without a mate, in case your father was killed by somebody". Aṅgāravatī did as she was told. Hearing her words Aṅgāraka said, "My daughter! No body can kill me. My body is made of diamond. There is only one vulnerable point in my body which is on my left forearm and it is always covered with my bow."

The king hid himself closely and heard everything. He fought with the Asura and hitting at the vulnerable point killed him. The king married Aṅgāravatī and took her to his palace. Two sons were born to him. They were called Gopālaka and Pālaka. By the grace of Indra a daughter also was born to him by her and she was Vāsavadattā, the wife of the famous Udayana. (Kathāsaritsāgara, Kathāmukhalambaka, Taraṅga 3).

AṄĀRAKA II. A prince named Aṅgāraka is seen to have been the descendant of Jayadratha, the King of Sauvīra. (Mahābhārata, Vana Parva, Chapter 265, Stanza 10).

AṄĀRAKA III. A planet named Maṅgala which is a satellite of Brahmā is seen to have been called by the name Aṅgāraka also. (Mahābhārata, Sabhā Parva, Chapter 11, Stanza 29).

AṄĀRAKA IV. We see one Aṅgāraka among the one hundred and eight sons of the Sun. (Mahābhārata, Vana Parva, Chapter 3, Stanza 10).

AṄĀRAKĀ. (SĪMHĪKĀ).

1) *Genealogy.* Descended in the following order from Viṣṇu. Brahmā-Marīci-Kaśyapa-Aṅgārakā.

2) *Birth.* In the battle between the Gods and the Asuras, most of the Asuras were killed and one Asura fled from the clutches of death to Pātāla (the nether world). Surasā was the daughter of that Asura. Kaśyapa married Surasā. To them were born the two daughters, Aṅgārakā (Sīmḥikā) and Ajāmukhī, and four sons, called Sūrapadma, Sīmḥavakra, Tārakāsura and Gomukha. Thus Sīmḥikā is the sister of Tārakāsura. (Skanda Purāṇa, Asura Kāṇḍa).

Other details. This giantess Aṅgārakā had a clash once, with Hanūmān. Sugrīva had sent a large number of monkeys under the leadership of Hanumān to search for Sitā. He gave Hanūmān certain instructions regarding the route he had to follow. Sugrīva said, "There is a giantess in the middle of that Southern Sea. Her name is Aṅgāra. She pulls the shadow towards her and feeds on the object of the shadow."

From this it is clear that she was a giantess who lived in the sea between Laṅkā and South India. She knew the art of bringing to her side, anybody who passed over the sea, by pulling at his shadow. When Hanūmān jumped to Laṅkā from the mountain of Mahendra the giantess attacked Hanūmān. It is seen that the name