

- Aśvatthāmā, the son of Droṇa, killed Añjanaparvā. (M.B., Droṇa Parva, Chapter 196, Verse 89).
- ANṚTA. Son born to Himśā by Adharma. (Viṣṇu Purāṇa).
- ANṚTAM (ASATYA). Himśā, the wife of Adharma, gave birth to daughters, Anṛta and Nikṛti, and from them were born Bhaya, Naraka, Māyā and Vedanā. And, Māyā begot Mṛtyu, the killer of all living beings. From Vedanā was born sorrow. And from Mṛtyu were born disease (vyādhi), Jarā (wrinkles), Śoka (grief), Trṣṇā (desire) and Krodha (anger). (Agni Purāṇa, Chapter 20).
- ANTACĀRA (M). A place in ancient India. (M.B., Bhīṣma Parva, Chapter 9, Verse 68).
- ANTAKA I. Once the Devas, under the auspices of emperor Pṛthu, turned goddess earth into a cow and milked her. The result was twelve yamas, and Antaka was one of the twelve. (See Pṛthu). (M.B., Droṇa Parva, Chapter 69, Verse 26).
- ANTAKA II. The Ṛgveda makes mention of one Rājarsi, Antaka. (Ṛgveda, Maṇḍala 1, Anuvāka 16, Śūkta 112).
- ANTAPĀLA. (See KETUMĀN V).
- ANTARDHĀMĀ. Son of King Amśa of the Manu dynasty. He had a son called Havirdhāmā. (M.B., Anuśāsana Parva, Chapter 147, Verse 23). And for genealogy see Manuvamiśa.
- ANTARDHĀNA. A King, the son of Pṛthu. (For genealogy see Pṛthu). (Viṣṇu Purāṇa, Part 1, Chapter 11).
- ANTARDHĀNA (M). A weapon of Kubera. (M.B., Vana Parva, Chapter 41, Verse 38).
- ANTARDHI. A son of emperor Pṛthu. (Agni Purāṇa, Chapter 18). For genealogy see Pṛthu.
- ANTARGIRI. A place in between the Himālaya ranges. (M.B., Bhīṣma Parva, Chapter 9, Verse 49). Arjuna conquered this place. (M.B., Sabhā Parva, Chapter 27, Verse 3).
- ANTARĪKṢA I. One of the seven sons of Murāsura, the other six being Tāmra, Śravaṇa, Vasu, Vibhāvasu, Nabhasvān and Aruṇa. After the death of their father they quarrelled with Śrī Kṛṣṇa and were killed by him. (Bhāgavata, Daśama Skandha, Chapter 59, Verse 19).
- ANTARĪKṢA II. A Rājā named Antarīkṣa is mentioned in the Bhāgavata.
- Genealogy.* Viṣṇu, Brahmā, Svāyambhuva, Priyavrata, Agnīdhra, Nābhi, Rṣabha, Antarīkṣa. Svāyambhuva Manu had two sons, Uttānapāda and Priyavrata. Dhruva was the son of Uttānapāda. Priyavrata married Barhiṣmatī, and they had eleven children including Agnīdhra. Agnīdhra married Pūrvacitti, a Deva woman, and they became parents to nine sons, viz. Nābhi, Kimpuruṣa, Hari, Ilāvṛta, Rāmyaka, Hiraṇmaya, Kuru, Bhadrāśva and Ketumāla. Nābhi wedded Merudevī, and to them were born 100 sons. The eldest son was Bharata, after whom this country (India) is named, i.e., Bhārata. Bhārata had 9 younger brothers, namely Kuśāvarta, Ilāvarta, Brahmāvarta, Malaya, Ketu, Bhadrāsena, Indraspṛk, Vidarbha and Kikāṭa.* These brothers had nine younger brothers who were all highly evolved yogīs. They were Kavi, Hari, Antarīkṣa, Prabuddha, Pippalāyana, Āvirhotra, Dramaḍa, Camasa and Karabhājana. (Bhāgavata, Pañcama Skandha, Chapters 1-4).
- ANTARVĀSA. A place in ancient India. (M.B., Sabhā Parva, Chapter 59, Verse 17).
- ANU. (See ANUDRUHYU).
- ANU. The Prince named Anu was the son-in-law of Śuka Brahmaṛṣi, son of Vyāsa. Śuka Brahmaṛṣi married the beautiful Pīvarī, the daughter of the Pītṛs. Śukadeva and Pīvarī had four sons: Kṛṣṇa, Gauraprabha, Bhūri and Devaśruta and a daughter named Kīrti. Kīrti was married to Prince Anu the son of Digbhrāja. (Devī Bhāgavata, Prathamā Skandha).
- ANUCAKRA. One of the two attendants deputed by Tvaṣṭā (a Prajāpati) to help Skanda in war, the other being Cakra. (M.B., Śalya Parva, Chapter 45, Verse 40).
- ANUCĀNĀ. A nymph. This Devastrī, along with other nymphs came down on earth at the time of the birth of Arjuna and danced. (Ādi Parva, Chapter 122, Verse 61).
- ANUDĀTTA. One of the five sons created by Pāñcajanya for the Pītṛs. (M.B., Vana Parva, Chapter 220, Verse 10).
- ANUDĀTTA (M). The fire (Agni) called Pāñcajanya created the elements named Anudāttas. Pāñcajanya generated these elements from his two hands with the help of his spiritual strength (tapaśśakti). (M.B., Vana Parva, Chapter 220, Verse 10).
- ANŪDARA. One of the hundred sons of Dhṛtarāṣṭra. (See Kauravas).
- ANUDRUHYU. Son of Yayāti.
- 1) *Genealogy.* Descended from Viṣṇu thus: Brahmā, Atri, Candra, Budha, Purūravas, Āyus, Nahuṣa, Yayāti, Anudruhyu.
- 2) *Birth.* Yayāti had two sons, Yadu and Turvasu, by Devayānī, and three sons, Druhyu, Anudruhyu and Pūru by Śarmiṣṭhā. (Agni Purāṇa, Chapter 12).
- ANUDYŪTAPARVA. An inner parva of Sabhā Parva. In this parva is told the story of the game of dice played between Duryodhana and Dharmaputra.
- ANUGĪTĀPARVA. A sub-section of Aśvamedha Parva. (See M.B.).
- ANUGOPTĀ. A Viśvadeva. (M.B., Anuśāsana Parva, Chapter 91, Verse 37).
- ANUHA. A King in ancient India. (M.B., Ādi Parva, Chapter 1, Verse 232).
- ANUHLĀDA. Brother of Prahlāda.
- 1) *Genealogy.* Descended from Viṣṇu thus: Viṣṇu, Brahmā, Kaśyapa Hiraṇyakaśipu, Anuhlāda.
- 2) *Birth.* Kaśyapa married Diti, daughter of Daśka. Diti was a younger sister of Aditi. The sons of Aditi became devas and the sons of Diti became asuras. Diti gave birth to two sons named Hiraṇyākṣa and Hiraṇyakaśipu and a daughter Simhikā. Simhikā was given in marriage to Vipracitti. They had two sons, Rāhu and Ketu. Five sons were born to Hiraṇyākṣa and four sons were born to Hiraṇyakaśipu. These four sons were: Anuhlāda, Hlāda, Prahlāda and Samhlāda. (Viṣṇu Purāṇa, Amśa 1, Chapter 15 and Agni Purāṇa, Chapter 19).
- ANUKARMĀ. A Viśvadeva. (M.B., Anuśāsana Parva, Chapter 91, Verse 39).
- ANUKRAMANĪKĀ PARVA. The Mahābhārata is divided into 18 parvans. The first of them is called Ādi Parva and the first of its many sub-divisions is named

*Rāmānuja's Bhāgavata (Malayalam) mentions one Āryāvarta also as Bharata's younger brother. But the name does not occur in the original. (See Bhāgavata, Chapter 4, Verse 10.)