

their father. The people celebrated it as a happy day. King Tāravarman gave his daughter, Vasumatī, in marriage to Mahīpāla along with half his kingdom. They went to Kamalapura and returned with their mother. All of them spent their days very happily at Tārāpura. (Kathāsarisāgara, Alaṅkāravatī Lambaka, Taraṅga 6).

CANDRĀVALOKA. A King of Citrakūṭanagara.

When once the King in the course of a hunting expedition came to the bank of a river tired and done up he saw there the very beautiful lady, Indīvaraprabhā, daughter of Mahārṣi Kaṇva by Menakā. Having fallen in love with each other they went to the āśrama of the mahārṣi where, at his instance, Candrāvaloka took the pledge not to kill animals in future, and Kaṇva married his daughter to the King. On their way back to the palace the couple went to sleep on the banks of a pool which belonged to a Brahmarakṣas, who caught hold of them, but released them on condition that they gave him in their stead a brahmin boy aged seven. Thus they returned to Citrakūṭa and told about the incident to minister Sumatī. As advised by Sumatī an idol in gold equal in size to a brahmin boy aged seven was made and a proclamation was issued that the golden idol would be given to him who, in return, give a brahmin boy seven years old. A brahmin boy was got, and he was given to the Brahmarakṣas. (Kathāsarisāgara Śaśāṅka-vatī Lambaka, Taraṅga 27).

CANDRAVAMŚA. A royal dynasty the kings of which ruled India for a long time. Since the founding father of the dynasty was Candra all the kings in the dynasty came to be called Candravamśarāja. (For Candra's birth see Purūravas). A chronological list of the kings of this dynasty is given infra.

Descended from Candra thus, Budha—Purūravas—Āyus—Nahuṣa. Nahuṣa had two sons, Āyati and Yayāti. Yayāti had three sons: Druhyu, Anudruhyu and Pūru by his wife Śarmiṣṭhā, and two sons, Yadu and Turvasu by his wife Devayānī. The genealogy of each of them is given below.

1) *Druhyu* :—Descended from Druhyu thus:—Babhru—Setu—Āraṇya—Gandharva—Dharma—Ghṛta—Durdama—Pracetas—Mlecchas.

2) *Anudruhyu* :—Three sons, Sabhānara, Cakṣuṣ and Parokṣa were born to Anudruhyu. Sabhānara begot Kālanara, and he Srñjaya. Srñjaya had four sons : (a) Janamejaya, (b) Mahāmanas, (c) Uśīnara and (d) Titikṣa. Uśīnara and Titikṣa proved to be family progenitors. Their genealogy is given below :—

c) *Uśīnara*. Uśīnara had five sons : Śibi, Vena, Kṛmi, Uśi and Darpa of whom Śibi begot five sons: Bhadra—Suvara—Kekaya—Vṛṣadarpa and Kapotaromā, and from Kekaya was born the Kīcakas.

d) *Titikṣa*. Descended from Titikṣa were : Kṛśadratha—Homa—Sutapas and Bali, and Bali had seven sons : Anaghābhū—Aṅga—Kaliṅga—Suhva—Puṇḍra—Vaṅga and Adrūpa. Of the seven sons Aṅga turned out to be the family progenitor, and thenceforth the Aṅga royal dynasty starts its course. To Aṅga were born the following sons : Dadhivāhana—Raviratha—Dharmaratha—Citraratha—Satyaratha—Lomapāda—Caturāṅga—Prthu—Campa—Haryaṅga and Bhadraratha, and to Bhadraratha were born three sons viz. Bṛhadratha—Bṛhatkarmā and Bṛhadbhānu. And Bṛhadratha had the following sons : Bṛhanmanas, Jayadratha—

Vijaya—Dhrtavrata—Satyakarman and Atiratha. Karṇa was Atiratha's foster son and father of Vṛṣasena. 3) *Pūru*. Descended from Pūru were:—Janamejaya—Prācinvān—Pravīra—Namasyu—Vitabhaya—Suṇḍu—Bahuvīdha—Samyāti—Rahovādi and Raudrāśva. Raudrāśva married Mīsrakeśī. They had ten sons, viz. Rkṣāyu—Kṛṣāyu—Sannatāyu—Ghṛtāyu—Citāyu—Sthaṇḍilāyu—Dharmāyu—Sammitāyu—Rtāyu and Matināra. Matināra begot two sons (a) Pratiratha and (b) Sindhuratha.

a) *Pratiratha*. From Pratiratha was born Kaṇva and from him Medhātithi.

b) *Sindhuratha*. He had three sons, Duṣyanta—Pravīra and Sāmanta, and Bharata (Vītatha) was born to Duṣyanta of Śakuntalā. From Bharata were descended the following :—Suhotra—Suhotā—Gala—Garda—Suketu and Bṛhatkṣatra, who had four sons: Nara—Mahāvīra—Garga and Hasti. And, Nara begot Sarikṛti and he begot Rantideva and Kuru. A son called Pāpakṣaya was born to Mahāvīra. Garga begot Śani. And it was Hasti who founded Hasthināpura. He became the family progenitor. Hasti had three sons, Purumīdha—Ajamiḍha and Dvimiḍha. The King called Vipra was the son of Purumīdha.

Ajamiḍha, the second son of Hasti had three sons, (a) Rkṣa (b) Brhadiṣu and (c) Nila. Their descendants are mentioned below.

a) *Rkṣa*. Rkṣa begot Saṁvaraṇa and from Saṁvaraṇa was born Kuru. From Kuru originated the Kuru dynasty. Kuru had four sons : (A1) Parīkṣit, (A2) Sudhanus, (A3) Jahnū and (A4) Niṣāda. Out of the four Sudhanus and Jahnū became family progenitors.

(A2) *Sudhanus*. The following were descended from him in order :—Suhotra—Cyavana—Kṛti—Uparicaravasū—Bṛhadratha and Jarāsandha. Jarāsandha had four sons : Soma—Sahadeva—Turya and Śrutaśru.

(A3) *Jahnū*. From Jahnū were descended :—Sūratha—Viḍiratha—Sārvabhauma—Jayatsena—Ravaya—Bhāvuka—Cakroddhata—Devātithi—Rkṣa—Bhīma and Pratiḥi. Pratiḥi had three sons : Devāpi, Śantanu and Bāhika. Śantanu was also called Mahābhiṣak. And, he had two wives, Gaṅgā and Satyavatī. From Gaṅgā was born Bhīṣma; of Satyavatī, before her marriage, was born Vyāsa by Parāśara. Satyavatī had two sons, Citrāṅgada and Vicitravīrya by Śantanu. From Vyāsa were born Dhṛtarāṣṭra, Pāṇḍu, and Vidura, and from Dhṛtarāṣṭra the Kauravas. Kunti and Mādri, wives of Pāṇḍu, together got from the devas five sons, viz. Dharmaputra, Bhīma, Arjuna, Nakula and Sahadeva. Dharmaputra had two sons, Devaka and Prativindhya. To Bhīma was born of Hidimbi Ghaṭotkaca. Śātānīka was born of Reṇumatī to Nakula. Arjuna's descendants were : Abhimanyu—Parīkṣit—Candrāpīḍa—Satyakarṇa Śvetakarṇa—Ajapārśva—Janamejaya—Śātānīka—Sahasrānīka—Aśvamedha—Aśvinīkṛṣṇa—Gupta—Citraratha—Śuciratha—Dhṛtimān—Suṣeṇa—Sunīta—Sucakṣuṣ—Nala—Uparipalva—Medhāvī—Mṛtyuñjaya—Duṣya—Nimi—Bṛhadratha—Śātānīka—Durdama—Vibhīnara—Daṇḍapāṇi—Kṣemaka.

B) *Brhadiṣu*. Descended from Brhadiṣu were : Brhadhanu—Bṛhatkāya—Jayadratha—Viśāda—Senacitta—Rucirāśva. Rucirāśva had three sons : Dṛḍhanu—Kāśya and Vatsa.