

C) *Nila*. Descended from Nila were : Śānti—Suśānti—Puruja—Arka—Bharmyāśva and Pāncāla. Pāncāla had five sons : Mudgala, Yavīnara, Kāmpilya, Bṛhadīṣu and Sañjaya. Mudgala had two children : Divodāsa and Ahalyā. Gautama married Ahalyā. To Gautama was born Śātānanda, to Śātānanda Satyavratī and from Satyavratī was born Śaradvān. And from Divodāsa, brother of Ahalyā were descended : Mitrāyu—Puṣya—Sudāsa—Sahadeva—Somaka and Drupada. Drupada became King of Pāncāla and to him were born Dhṛṣṭadyumna and Pāncālī (Kṛṣṇā). Dhṛṣṭaketu and Dhṛṭaketu were the sons of Dhṛṣṭadyumna.

4) *Yadu*. The Yadu dynasty owes its origin to Yadu who had four sons : Sahasrajit, Kroṣṭā, Nala and Ripu. Śatajit, the son of Sahasrajit begot three sons : Mahāhaya, Veṇuhaya and Hehaya (Ekavīra). Dharma was Hehaya's son, and Kaṇi was the son of Dharma. Kaṇi had four sons : Sadājī, Mahiṣmān, Bhadrāsana and Durdama. Bhadrāsana begot Dhanaka and he Kṛtavīrya, Kṛtāgni, Kṛtavarman and Kṛtaujas. Kārtavīryārjuna was Kṛtavīrya's son, and Kārtavīryārjuna had hundred sons, Jayadhvaja, Śūrasena, Vṛṣabha, Madhu, Maurjīta and others. Vṛṣṇi with whom the Vṛṣṇi dynasty begins was Madhu's son. From Jayadhvaja the eldest son of Kārtavīrya were descended in order : Tālajaṅgha—Vīthotra—Ananta—Durjaya.

*The Vṛṣṇi dynasty*. Vṛṣṇi, son of Madhu and grandson of Kārtavīryārjuna had four sons : Sumitra, Yudhājī, Vasu and Sārvabhauma. Śini and Nimna were the sons of Yudhājī. From Śini came in order : Satyaka—Sātyaki (Yuyudhāna)—Jaya—Kaṇi—Amitra—Prṣṇi. Prṣṇi had two sons, (1) Citraratha and (2) Śvaphalka. 1) *Citraratha*. Two sons (1A) Viḍūratha and (1B) Kukura were born to Citraratha.

(1A) *Viḍūratha*. From Viḍūratha was born Śūra, and from Śūra was born Śini. Bhoja was Śini's son and from Bhoja, Hṛdika was born. Hṛdika had four sons : Devavāha, Gadādhānvā, Kṛtaparvan and Śūra and one daughter Prthā (Kuntī). And ten sons were born to Śūra by Mārīṣā : Vasu, Devabhāga, Devaśravas, Ānaka, Śṛṅjaya, Kākānika, Śyāmaka, Vatsa, Kavūka and Vasudeva. Vasudeva married Devakī. Śrī Kṛṣṇa was born as the son of Vasudeva and Devakī, and Pradyumna was Śrī Kṛṣṇa's son. Aniruddha was the son of Pradyumna, and Vajra of Aniruddha.

(1B) *Kukura*. The descendants of Kukura were : Vahni—Viloman—Kapotaromā—Tumburudundubhi—Daridra—Vasu—Nāhuka—Āhuka. Āhuka had two sons : Ugrasena and Devaka. Kaṁsa was Ugrasena's son and Devakī his daughter. Devaka had three sons : Devāpa, Upadeva and Sudeva. Devāpa had seven daughters, Śrutadevā, Śāntidevā, Upadevā, Śrīdevā, Devarakṣitā, Sahadevā and Devakī.

2) *Śvaphalka*. Son of Prṣṇi and brother of Citraratha. Śvaphalka, had twelve sons called Akrūra, Aśaṅga, Sārameya, Mṛdura, Mṛdudagiri, Dharmavṛddha, Sukarman, Kṣatroppekṣa, Arimardana, Śatruḅhna, Gandhamādana and Pratibāhu. Of them Akrūra had two sons : Devaka and Upadevaka.

5) *Turvasu*. From Turvasu were descended in order : Vahni—Bharga—Bhānu—Tribhānu—Karandhama—Marutta. (As Marutta had no sons Duṣyanta was adopted ; this Duṣyanta is not the famous Duṣyanta, husband of Śakuntalā). Duṣyanta—Varūtha—Gāṇḍīra. Gāṇḍīra had four sons, Gāṇḍhāra, Kerala, Cola

and Pāṇḍya. From Gāṇḍhāra came in order, Kola, Druhyu, Babhrusetu, Purovasu — Gāṇḍhārigharman—Ghṛta—Viduṣa—Pracetas. Pracetas had four sons—Aṅbhira, Sabhānara, Cākṣuṣa and Parameṣu. From Sabhānara came in order Kālanara—Śṛṅjaya—Purañjaya—Janamejaya—Mahāsāla—Mahāmanas.

All the above royal dynasties belong to Candra varṇa. (Agni Purāna, Viṣṇu Purāna, Bhāgavata and Brahmāṇḍa Purāna).

CANDRAVĀRMAN. A king of Kamboja. As handsome as Candra, he was born in the dynasty of the asura called Candra (M.B. Ādi Parva, Chapter 67, Verse 31). Dhṛṣṭadyumna killed him in the great war. (M.B. Droṇa Parva, Chapter 32, Verse 62).

CANDRĀVATĪ. Daughter of Sunābha, the asura. Pradyumna, son born to Śrī Kṛṣṇa of Rukmiṇī, married Prabhāvatī, daughter of the asura called Vajranābha. Sunābha was the younger brother of Vajranābha. Sunābha had two daughters called Candrāvati and Guṇavatī. These girls once saw Pradyumna and Prabhāvatī engaged in love-talk and they were attracted by Pradyumna. They requested Prabhāvatī to select husbands for them also from among the Yādavas. Prabhāvatī, in her childhood had learnt from Durvāsas a mantra, the repetition of which by a woman thinking in mind of any male would help to secure that male as the husband for her. Prabhāvatī taught that mantra to Candrāvati and Guṇavatī. They thought respectively of Gada and Sāmba and repeated the mantra with the result that Gada married Candrāvati and Sāmba married Guṇavatī.

CANDRĀVATĪ. A wife of Hariścandra in his former birth. (See Hariścandra).

CANDRAVATSAM. A Kṣatriya dynasty which originated from king Candravatsa. (M.B. Udyoga Parva, Chapter 74, Verse 16).

CANDRAVINĀŚANA. An asura, who descended on earth as a reputed king under the name Jānakī. (Ādi Parva, Chapter 67, Verse 37).

CĀNDRAVRĀTA. A penance performed for the attainment of beauty, happiness and popularity among the people. It is practised during the full-moon day in Dhanu (December-January). (M.B. Anuśāsana Parva, Chapter 110).

CĀNDRĀYAṆA. A penance. (See Vrata).

CANDRODAYA. A brother of the Virāṭa King. (M.B. Droṇa Parva, Chapter 158, Verse 42).

CĀNŪRA I. A Kṣatriya king, who served Dharmaputra at the council hall built by Maya. (M.B. Sabhā Parva, Chapter 4, Verse 26).

CĀNŪRA II. An asura, one of the attendants of Kaṁsa. Kaṁsa had employed as his body-guards many pugilists—Pralāmbaka, Cānūra, Tṛṇāvarta, Muṣṭika, Ariṣṭaka, Keśi, Dhenuka, Agha and Vīvida and these pugilists were sent with Pūtanā to Gokula to kill Śrī Kṛṣṇa. On the death of Pūtanā they returned to Mathurā. When Kaṁsa invited Kṛṣṇa to Mathurā Cānūra and Muṣṭika were the chief pugilists entrusted with the duty of killing Kṛṣṇa. Kṛṣṇa fought with Cānūra and Balabhadra with Muṣṭika. Both Cānūra and Muṣṭika were killed. (Bhāgavata Daśama Skandha).

CAPALA. A king in ancient India. (M.B. Ādi Parva, Chapter 1, Verse 238).

CĀPAYAJŅĀ. A programme of worshipping the bow. Kaṁsa did this yajña for fourteen days, and Kṛṣṇa