

CITRAMUKHA. A sage. Though he was born a Vaiśya, he became a brahmin and from there gradually rose to the status of a brahmarṣi. (Chapter 56, Anuśāsana Parva, M.B.)

CITRĀṄGA I. (CITRĀṄGADA, ŚRUTĀNTAKA). One of the hundred sons of Dhṛtarāṣṭra. In the great battle Bhīmasena killed him. (Śloka 11, Chapter 26, Śalya Parva).

CITRĀṄGA II. A warrior. In the Aśvamedhayajña performed by Śrī Rāma Śatrughna followed the sacrificial horse and Citrāṅga blocked them on their way. Śatrughna killed him. (Chapter 27, Pātāla Kāṇḍa, Padma Purāṇa).

CITRĀṄGADA I. (CITRĀṄGA). See under Citrāṅga I.

CITRĀṄGADA II. A son of the Mahārāja Śantanu: King Śantanu of the Candra dynasty had two wives, Gaṅgā and Satyavatī. Bhīṣma is the son born of Gaṅgā; of Satyavatī were born two sons, Citrāṅgada and Vicitravīrya. They were very brave and learned. After ruling his kingdom for a long period, living with Satyavatī and the three children Śantanu passed away. Because Bhīṣma dedicated himself to a life of unbroken chastity Citrāṅgada was crowned King. Once when he went to the forest for hunting he met with a gandharva of the same name. Both did not like the other to keep the same name and so a fight ensued. It was fought in Kurukṣetra and lasted for three years. In the end Citrāṅgada was killed. Bhīṣma felt very sorry and after asking Vicitravīrya to perform the funeral rites crowned him as King. (Devī Bhāgavata, Prathama Skandha).

CITRĀṄGADA III. A gandharva. See under Citrāṅgada II.

CITRĀṄGADA IV. One of the Kings who attended the svayamvara of Draupadī. He might have been the King of either Kaliṅga or Daśārṇa because both these states were then ruled by a Citrāṅgada, (Śloka 22, Chapter 185, Ādi Parva).

CITRĀṄGADA V. A king of Kaliṅga. Almost all the Kings of Bhārata attended a svayamvara once held at the palace of this King. (Śloka 2, Chapter 4, Śānti Parva).

CITRĀṄGADA VI. A king of Daśārṇa. He blocked the sacrificial horse sent out by Dharmaputra during the Aśvamedhayajña and Arjuna killed him. (Aśvamedha Parva, Chapter 83, Śloka 7).

CITRĀṄGADA VII. A deer. A character in the stories in the book 'Pañcatantra Stories' (See B-2 in Pañcatantra).

CITRĀṄGADĀ I. A celestial maiden. Once this girl gave a dance in the court of Kubera in honour of Aṣṭāvakra. (Śloka 44, Chapter 19, Anuśāsana Parva).

CITRĀṄGADĀ II. A wife of Arjuna.
General information. When once Dharmaputra was closeted with Pāṅcālī in amorous talks Arjuna by mistake entered the room and was thus compelled as per a previous mutual agreement to go on a pilgrimage for a year. During this exile he married the serpent girl Ulūpī. After that he proceeded again on his pilgrimage and reached a state called Maṅalūr. Maṅalūr was then reigned by a King called Citravāhana. Citrāṅgadā was the daughter of Citravāhana.

An ancestor of Citravāhana greatly grieved by the lack of a son, did great penance to propitiate Śiva and Śiva blessed him and said that in future he and his successors

would get a son to keep their line unbroken. Accordingly all the forefathers of Citravāhana got a son each but when it came to the turn of the latter he got a girl instead.

Arjuna accidentally saw Citrāṅgadā and fell in love with her, and knowing that, the king received Arjuna in his palace and requested Arjuna to marry his daughter. Arjuna married her and the couple got a son named Babhruvāhana. Promising them that he would come back and take them to Hastināpura Arjuna continued his pilgrimage. (Chapters 219, 220, and 221, Ādi Parva).

2) *How Citrāṅgadā came to Hastināpura.* When after the great epic battle Dharmaputra conducted an Aśvamedhayajña it was Arjuna who led the sacrificial horse to the south. When Arjuna came to Maṅalūr he came against Babhruvāhana who challenged him for a fight. In the grim battle that ensued Arjuna fell dead by the piercing arrows of Babhruvāhana, his own son. At that time Ulūpī and Citrāṅgadā came to the scene and seeing Arjuna lying dead, Ulūpī brought the diamond, Mṛtasañjivānī, and placing it on Arjuna's face brought him back to life. (See Babhruvāhana for details). After this incident all of them, Citrāṅgadā, Ulūpī and Babhruvāhana went to Hastināpura along with Arjuna. (Chapters 79 to 81, Aśvamedha Parva).

3) *Other details*

(1) Citrāṅgadā on reaching Hastināpura bowed down before Kuntī and Pāṅcālī touching their feet and lived amicably with others like Subhadrā. (Śloka 2, Chapter 88, Aśvamedha Parva).

(2) Kuntī, Subhadrā and Pāṅcālī gave Citrāṅgadā many diamonds as present. (Śloka 3, Chapter 88, Aśvamedha Parva).

(3) Citrāṅgadā looked to the comforts of Gāndhārī as a servant-maid. (Śloka 23, Chapter 1, Āśramavāsika Parva).

(4) Citrāṅgadā was one among the women who wept when at the fag end of their life Dhṛtarāṣṭra, Gāndhārī and Kuntī started for Vanavāsa (life in the forest). (Śloka 10, Chapter 15, Āśramavāsika Parva).

(5) Citrāṅgadā was a beautiful woman having an enchanting figure as that of a Madhūka flower. (Śloka 11, Chapter 25, Āśramavāsika Parva).

(6) After the Mahāprasthāna of the Pāṇḍavas Citrāṅgadā left for Maṅipur. (Śloka 18, Chapter 1, Mahāprasthānika Parva).

CITRĀṄGADĀ III. Daughter of Viśvakarmā. Once while she was bathing in a pond along with her companions in the forest of Naimiśa Prince Suratha, son of Sudeva, came that way. Seeing him Citrāṅgadā told her companions "This beautiful young man is in love. I must give myself to him". Though her companions objected to her doing this, waving aside the objections Citrāṅgadā approached Suratha.

When Viśvakarmā knew about this he was extremely angry and cursed her saying that she would never have a marriage. Citrāṅgadā fainted when she heard the curse and her companions tried their best to wake her up, but failed. They then took her to be dead and left the place in search of firewood and other things to conduct a funeral.

When Citrāṅgadā woke up she looked around for her companions and finding none including her lover, the prince, she ran and threw herself into the river, Sarasvatī.