

That river pushed her down to river Gomatī and that river in turn washed her ashore a huge forest. There she was met by the sage Ṛtadhvaja. Knowing her sad tale the sage felt compassion for her and cursed Viśvakarmā to be born as a monkey. Then he let her marry her lover and blessed them. (Chapters 63 and 64, Vāmana Purāṇa).

CITRĀṄGI. Daughter of Bhadrāśreṇya, a king of Hehaya. She was the wife of Durmada. (See under Durmada).

CITRAPUṢPAM. A garden where peculiar kinds of flowers grow. This garden is on the higher planes of Mount Sukakṣa to the west of Dvārakā. (M.B. Sabhā Parva, Chapter 38).

CITRARATHA I. (AṄGĀRAPARṂA). A devagandharva.

1) *Birth.* Citraratha was the gandharva son of Kaśyapaprajāpati of his wife Muni. (Śloka 43, Chapter 65, Ādi Parva).

2) *Citraratha and Arjuna.* The greatest event in the life of Citraratha alias Aṅgāraparṁa was the defeat he suffered at the hands of Arjuna. The Pāṇḍavas after their escape from the lac palace (Lākṣāgrha) through a tunnel arrived in a forest and there they killed the demons Hidimba and Baka. One night they were walking along the shores of the river Gaṅgā when they heard a sound of somebody bathing in the river. Arjuna who was walking ahead waving a country torch went to see who was bathing at that time of the night. Arjuna then saw Citraratha enjoying a bath with his wife Kumbhīnasī. That period of the night was allotted to the gandharvas, and human beings were not expected to be out walking at that time. Citraratha felt it impertinent that Arjuna a human being should be out walking at night and peep into the privacy of the gandharvas. The gandharva and Arjuna so entered into a combat. Citraratha who was a great fighter was, after a grim battle, subdued, bound hand and foot, and brought before his brothers by Arjuna. Kumbhīnasī followed her exhausted, powerless and spiritless husband and pleaded to Dharmaputra to release him. Dharmaputra advised Arjuna to do so and on getting his release he taught Arjuna the famous Cākṣuṣīvidyā—the magic art of seeing by one's own eyes anything and everything in the three worlds : Heaven, Earth and the nether-world. Manu was the author of this magic art and from him Soma learnt it and from Soma Viśvāvasu, from Viśvāvasu, Citraratha and from Citraratha, Arjuna. Besides this Citraratha gave Arjuna many chariots and horses.

In return Arjuna taught him the secret of the missile Agniśira. Exchanging faith and affection thus Citraratha and the Pāṇḍavas became friends. He then narrated to the Pāṇḍavas many interesting stories, of which the following are a few. The story of the feud between Vasiṣṭha and Viśvāmītra, story of Tapatīsamvaraṇa and tales about the sage Parāśara, Kalmāṣapāda, Adṛśyantī, Bhārgavas, Kṛtavīrya and Aurva. Citraratha advised the Pāṇḍavas to have a priest for the sacrificial rites and it was thus that they engaged Dhaumya as their family priest.

Since Arjuna had destroyed all the chariots belonging to Citraratha, the latter got a name 'Bhagnaratha' (devoid of chariots). Citraratha admitted that Arjuna could

conquer him because of his vow of celibacy. (Chapters 165 to 183, Ādi Parva, M.B.).

3) *Other details.*

(1) Citraratha attended one of the birthday festivals of Arjuna. (Śloka 52, Chapter 122, Ādi Parva, M.B.).

(2) Citraratha worshipped Kubera sitting in the latter's council. (Sabhā Parva, Chapter 10, Śloka 26).

(3) He offered as a gift to Dharmaputra four hundred excellent horses which could fly like wind. (Chapter 52, Śloka 23, Vana Parva).

(4) When the gandharvas milked the earth during the time of the emperor, Pṛthu, Citraratha acted as the calf. (Śloka 39, Chapter 6, Harivamśa).

(5) Śiva once sent Citraratha as a messenger to Asura Śamkhacūḍa, with a message that Śamkhacūḍa should abandon his satanic activities. (Devī Bhāgavata, Navama Skandha).

CITRARATHA II. One of the ministers of Daśaratha. He belonged to the Sūta dynasty. (Śloka 17, Ayodhyā Kāṇḍa, Vālmiki Rāmāyaṇa).

CITRARATHA III. A king of Sālva. Once Reṇukā, wife of Jamadagni, after her bath in the river stayed ashore watching this king and his queen bathe in the river with erotic plays. Reṇukā thus reached the āśrama a bit late and Jamadagni enraged at this commanded his son Paraśurāma to chop the head of his own mother. (Brahmāṇḍa Purāṇa, Chapter 59).

CITRARATHA IV. A king of the dynasty of Bharata. He was the son of King Gaya. Citraratha had a sister named Sugati and a brother Avarodhana. (Pañcama Skandha, Bhāgavata).

CITRARATHA V. A prince of Pāñcāla. He was killed in the battle of Mahābhārata by Droṇācārya. (Śloka 43, Chapter 122, Droṇa Parva).

CITRARATHA VI. A king of the Aṅga country. He married Prabhāvatī, sister of Ruci, wife of Devaśarmā. (Śloka 8, Chapter 42, Anuśāsana Parva, M.B.).

CITRARATHA VII. A king of the Yādava dynasty. He was the son of Uśāṅku and father of Śūra. (Śloka 29, Chapter 147, Anuśāsana Parva).

CITRARATHA VIII. Son of Virabāhu and a friend of Śrī Rāma. In the Rājya Kāṇḍa of Ānanda Rāmāyaṇa there is the following story about him.

Citraratha was also one among those assembled for the svayamvara of Hemā, daughter of Kuśa. He sent an anaesthetic missile to the assemblage and made them all fall down senseless. He then took Hemā out from the marriage hall. But on reaching outside he felt he had done a very unjust thing and so withdrew the missile and stood outside ready to fight. A fight ensued in which Citraratha defeated all. But Lava alone continued to fight with him. Virabāhu, father of Citraratha, who was closely watching the fight came to the help of Citraratha and engaging Lava in a fight struck him down. Kuśa seeing this attacked Virabāhu and bound him hand and foot. At that time Śrī Rāma came to the scene and told Kuśa that Virabāhu was a friend of his and set Virabāhu free. Hemā was then married to Citraratha and Virabāhu was sent away with due respect.

CITRARATHA. An Indian river of purāṇic fame. (Chapter 9, Bhīṣma Parva, M.B.).

CITRARŪPA. An attendant of Śiva. When by a curse of Mahāviṣṇu Mahālakṣmī was changed into a mare, it was through this attendant that Śiva sent a message to Viṣṇu. (Devī Bhāgavata, Skandha 6).