

Kṛtyā and everybody with her to ashes. (Padma-Purāna, Uttara Kāṇḍa, Chapter 278).

DANDAŚŪKA. A hell. See the para Naraka under Kāla.

DANḌI I. A son of Dhṛtarāṣṭra. Mention is made about him in Mahābhārata, Ādi Parva, Chapter 67, Stanza 103.

DANḌI II. A god. This god is worshipped as a waiter of the Sun. The sun is consecrated in a chariot of one wheel, yoked with seven horses, and wearing two lotus flowers. On the rightside of the Sun his waiter Danḍi will be standing as door-keeper with ink and pen in his hand, and on the left his waiter Piṅgala will be standing with a stick in his hand. These two gate-keepers are the two gaṇas of the Sun. (Agni Purāna, Chapter 51).

DANḌI III. A famous critic and writer of Sanskrit literature. He lived in the 6th century B.C. His critical work Kāvya-darśa made him famous. There are three chapters in this book. The first chapter is about criticism of poetry and the use of idioms. The second chapter deals with figurative language. The third chapter deals with alliteration and rhyme and the flaws in poetry.

'Daśakumāracarita', is supposed to be another work of Danḍi. (History of Classical Sanskrit Literature).

DĀNTA. Son of Bhīma, King of Vidarbha. This prince was the brother of Damayantī. (M.B. Vana Parva, Chapter 53, Verse 9).

DĀNTĀ. An apsaras of Alakāpurī. Once she danced in honour of the sage Aṣṭāvakra. (M.B. Anuśāsana Parva, Chapter 19, Verse 45).

DANTADHVĀJA. The son of Manu Tāmasa. Once Daṇḍadhvaḃa gave as oblation his flesh and blood in fire, to get children. But it was of no use. So he put his hair of the body, of the head, his sinews, the marrow of the bones, and liver and sperm in the fire. When the sperm was put in the fire there was a voice 'Don't' and with that the king fell dead. And instantly seven luminous children came out from the fire. They began to cry aloud. Hearing their cry Brahmā came there and anointed them as the Maruts (wind gods). They were the maruts of Tāmasamanvantara. (Vāmana Purāna, Chapter 72).

DANTAVAKTRA I. A Kṣatriya king of Kārūṣa. He was the rebirth of the daitya (asura) Krodhavaśa. (M.B. Ādi Parva, Chapter 67, Stanza 62).

DANTAVAKTRA II. He was the rebirth of Vijaya, one of the two door-keepers of Mahāviṣṇu, Jaya and Vijaya. (For full particulars see under Jaya).

Dantavakra was a contemporary king of Śrī Kṛṣṇa. Dantavakra died in a battle with Śrī Kṛṣṇa and returned to Vaikuṅṭha (the abode of Viṣṇu).

DANTIMŪKHA. An asura (demon). This asura was killed in a fight with Subrahmanya. (Skanda Purāna, Asura Kāṇḍa).

DANU I.

1) *General information.* Danu, the daughter of Dakṣa was married to Kaśyapa Prajāpati. It is mentioned in Mahābhārata that the Dānavas (demons) were born from Danu.

2) *Sons.* One hundred sons were born to Danu. The following are the important among them.

- | | |
|---------------|-----------|
| 1. Vipracitti | 3. Namuci |
| 2. Śibara | 4. Pulomā |

5. Asilomā

6. Keśi

7. Durjaya

8. Ayaśśiras

9. Aśvaśiras

10. Aśvaśaniku

11. Garga

12. Amūrdhā

13. Vegavān

14. Ketumān

15. Svarbhānu

16. Aśva

17. Aśvapati

18. Vṛṣaparvan

19. Aḃaka

20. Aśvagṛivan

21. Sūkṣma

22. Tuḃuṇḃa

23. Ekapād

24. Ekacakra

25. Virūpākṣa

26. Harihara

27. Nicandra

28. Nikumbha

29. Kapaṭa

30. Śarabha

31. Śalabha

32. Sūrya

33. Candra.

(This sun and the moon (Sūrya and Candra) are not the planets).

From the sons named above ten families of Dānavas (asuras) arose. The founders of the families are mentioned below :

- | | |
|-------------|-----------------|
| 1. Ekākṣa | 6. Tapana |
| 2. Amṛtapa | 7. Śara |
| 3. Pralamba | 8. Mahāhanu |
| 4. Naraka | 9. Garviṣṭha |
| 5. Vātāpi | 10. Dīrghajihva |

All the dānavas or Asuras belong to one of these ten families. (M.B. Ādi Parva, Chapter 65).

DANU II. A King. Two sons Rambha and Karambha were born to this king. (See Karambha).

DARADA I. King of an ancient country known as Bāl-līka. It is stated in Mahābhārata Ādi Parva, Chapter 67, Stanza 58 that this King was the incarnation of a portion of the asura named Sūrya. At the time of his birth the earth was cleaved because of his weight.

DARADA II. An ancient country in North East India. The people of this country were called the Daradas. It is mentioned in Mahābhārata, Sabhā Parva, Chapter 27, that Arjuna conquered this country during his conquest of countries. The Daradas paid tribute to Yudhiṣṭhira. During their forest-life the Pāṇḃavas had passed through the country of the Daradas. At the beginning of the Bhārata-battle, the Pāṇḃavas had sent invitation to the Daradas also. But they fought on the side of the Kauravas. Mention is made in Mahābhārata, Droṇa Parva, Chapter 70, Stanza 11 that Śrī Kṛṣṇa had conquered the Darada country. It is mentioned in Mahābhārata, Droṇa Parva, Chapter 121, that in the battle of Bhārata the Daradas attacked Sātyaki and that Sātyaki killed them.

DARADA III. A tribe. At first they were Kṣatriyas. They grew jealous of the Brāhṃaṇas and so they were changed to Sūdras. (M.B. Anuśāsana Parva, Chapter 35, Stanza 17).

DĀRADAM. A place in ancient India. There is a reference to this place in Mahābhārata, Śalya Parva, Chapter 50, Verse 50.

DARBHI. An ancient hermit. This hermit built a tīrtha (bath) named Ardhakīla in Kurukṣetra. It is believed that anybody who bathed in this place and fasted could learn the mantras (spells and incantations) and become a Brāhṃaṇa. It occurs in the Purānas that the hermit Darbhi has brought the four oceans to this bath. (M.B. Vana Parva, Chapter 83, Stanza 54).

DARDDURA. A mountain. The deity of this mountain is said to be sitting in the council hall of Kubera (the god of wealth) and worshipping him, according to Mahā-