

Devas. But, in violation of the agreement, yajña left the place carrying away the whole Yajñabhāga with him, and he drove back the Devas who followed him with the help of the bow presented to him by Devī. Finally the Devas got the string of the bow bitten off by termites and the bow which got straightened up cut off yajña's head. Yajña then apologized for his offence and then the devas got the Aśvinīdevas to fix the head of a horse to the trunk of Yajña. (Pañcaviṁśabrahmaṇa 7, 5, 6; Taittirīya āraṇyaka 5, 1; Taittirīya Saṁhitā, 4-9; 1).

2) *In Purāṇic literature.* The above story is told in Skanda Purāṇa with slight modifications as follows :- Once Brahmā and other Devatās conducted a test as to which one amongst them was the greatest, and when it became evident that Mahāviṣṇu was, in every respect, superior to all the others Brahmā cursed that Viṣṇu should lose his head. Viṣṇu, who got thus bereft of his head attended a yajña conducted by the Devas with the head of a horse attached to his trunk. After the yajña was over he went to dharmāraṇya and did tapas there and by the blessings of Śiva got back his former head instead of that of the horse.

**HAYAJÑĀNA.** The science of controlling horses. (Vana Parva, Chapter 77, 17).

**HAYAŚIRĀS.** Hayagrīva. (See Hayagrīva V).

**HEHAYA (HAIHAYA).** See Ekavīra and Paraśurāma).

**HEMĀ.** A lover (wife) of Maya, the asura. (For details see Maya, Indra, Para 61 and sub para 3 of Para, 24, Rāma and Svayamprabhā.).

**HEMACANDRA.** A King, son of King Viśāla and father of Sucandra. (Bhāgavata, 9th Skandha).

**HEMAGUHA.** A nāga born in Kaśyapa's dynasty. (Ādi Parva, Chapter 35, Verse 9).

**HEMAKĀNTA.** Son of King Kuśaketu of Vaṅga. He committed the sin of brahmahatyā as he killed the sage, Śatārcas. Later on he redeemed himself from the sin by giving water to Trita, a brahmin. (Skanda Purāṇa).

**HEMAKUṆḌALA.** A vaiśya. (See Vikuṇḍala).

**HEMAKŪṬA (M) I.** A mountain in the North. Arjuna once went to Harivarṣa after stationing his army here. (Sabhā Parva, Chapter 28).

**HEMAKŪṬA (M) II.** A mountain on the banks of the river Nandā, known also as Ṛṣabhakūṭa. Once Yudhiṣṭhira went to this mountain and enjoyed the many beautiful scenes there. (See Ṛṣabha II).

**HEMAMĀLĪ I.** He used to supply flowers to Vaiśravaṇa. He had a beautiful wife called Viśālākṣī. Once when he returned with flowers from Mānasasaras he felt an onrush of love and spent time at home in love pranks with his wife. Kubera went to the temple for worshipping Śiva at noon and though he waited there till dusk time for Hemamālī to bring the flowers the latter did not come. Kubera got angry and sent for Hemamālī and he came trembling with fear. Kubera's curse turned him into a leper afflicted with eighteen varieties of leprosy, and separated from wife he fell from Alakāpuri. At last he came to Hemādri where he met sage Mārkaṇḍeya. Hemamālī told him all about his misfortune and the sage advised him to observe Āśādhakṛṣṇaikādasī. Hemamālī did so and got cured of the fell disease and returned to Devaloka. (Padma Purāṇa, Uttarakhaṇḍa, Chapter 54).

**HEMAMĀLĪ II.** A son of King Drupada. He was killed in the great war by Aśvatthāmā. (Droṇa Parva, Chapter 156, 182).

**HEMANETRA.** A Yakṣa. He worships Kubera in his assembly. (Sabhā Parva, Chapter 10, Verse 17).

**HEMAPRABHA.** See under Vallabha.

**HEMAPRABHĀVATĪ.** See under Varatanu.

**HEMARATHA.** A King of the solar dynasty. Grandson of Citraratha, Hemaratha was the son of Kṣemā and father of Satyaratha. (Bhāgavata, 9th Skandha).

**HEMAVARNA.** Son of King Rocamāna. He fought in the great war on the side of the Pāṇḍavas against the Kauravas, (Droṇa Parva, Chapter 23, Verse 67).

**HERAMBAKAM.** A region of South India, the inhabitants of which are known as the Herambas. Sahadeva, during his triumphal tour of the South defeated the Herambas. (Sabhā Parva, Chapter 31, Verse 13).

**HETI.** An Asura. (See under Praheti).

**HIDIMBA.** A Rākṣasa, whom the Pāṇḍavas confronted in the forest after their escape from the lac palace. Bhīma killed him and married his sister, Hidimbī. Ghaṭotkaca was Bhīma's son by Hidimbī. (For details see Ghaṭotkaca).

**HIDIMBĀ (HIDIMBĪ).** Mother of Ghaṭotkaca. (See Ghaṭotkaca).

**HIDIMBAVADHAPARVA.** A sub Parva of Ādi Parva. (Ādi Parva, Chapters 151-155 form the sub Parva).

**HIDIMBAVANA (M).** The forest where Hidimbā dwelt. (See Ghaṭotkaca).

**HIDIMBĪ (HIDIMBĀ).** See Ghaṭotkaca.

**HĪHI.** A class of fiends (Piśācas). (Bhāgavata 10th Skandha).

**HĪKA.** A Rākṣasa who lived in the river Vipāśā. He was a companion of another Rākṣasa called Bahi and to them, jointly was born a son called Bāhika. (Karna Parva, Chapter 44, Verse 41).

**HIMAVĀN. (THE HIMĀLAYAS).**

1) *General.* The great mountain on the northern borders of India. In the literature and the religious thought of India the Himālayas occupy a position of universal respect and adulation. The Indian belief is that the mountain has got a divine soul. (e. g. it is referred to as "devatātmā" in Kālidāsa's Kumārasaṁbhava). The Himālayas are referred to very often in the Purāṇas and epics.

2) *Other information from Mahābhārata.* (1) The Bālakhilyas had performed tapas on the Himālayas. (Ādi Parva, Chapter 30, Verse 3).

(2) The Nāga named Śeṣa once resided there to practise control of the mind in solitude. (Ādi Parva, Chapter 36, Verse 3).

(3) Vyāsa performed tapas there. (Ādi Parva, Chapter 114, Verse 24).

(4) Pāṇḍu, father of the Pāṇḍavas had to cross the Kālākūṭa mountain and the Himālayas to reach Gandhamādana. (Ādi Parva, Chapter 148, Verse 48).

(5) Bhārgava women hid themselves in the Himālayas at the time when the Kṣatriyas were hunting out people of the Bhrgu dynasty. (Ādi Parva, Chapter 177, Verse 20).

(6) The whole fire of the yajña conducted by sage Parāśara to annihilate the Rākṣasas was deposited in the extensive forest near the Himālayas, (Ādi Parva-Chapter 180, Verse 22).