

wind and noted for their sexual energy. (Śalya Parva, Chapter 45, Verse 25).

KUMUDODARA. A particular region in the Śāka island. (Bhīṣma Parva, Chapter 11, Verse 25).

KUMUDVATĪ I. Wife of King Vimarśana of Kirāta-deśa. Kumudvatī requested him one day, to put a stop to his cruelties against the people. His reply was as follows :—"Oh ! dear wife, don't feel sorry. In my past life I was a dog and, starved almost to death. I went to the gates of the Śiva temple at Pampāpura. It was Caturdaśī day, and thousands of people had gathered there, and I stood there looking at the Śivaliṅga. Then someone cried out, 'Beat the dog to death', and though, in mortal terror, I ran thrice about the temple, people beat me to death. Since, although only by accident, I had run thrice around the temple, I was born as a King in the present life. I cherish the greatest devotion for Lord Śiva; but, as inherent tendencies do not die out so easily I possess certain characteristics of the dog and that is why I commit the present cruelties."

On hearing her husband's past history Kumudvatī wanted to know about her past also, and Vimarśana said thus : "In the past life you were a she-dove. Once you sat on the top of a Pārvatī temple with a piece of flesh in your beak. Then another dove tried to snatch it from you, and with it you flew thrice round the temple. But, the other dove killed you and flew away with the piece of flesh. Since you flew around the Pārvatī temple thrice you are now born as a queen." Vimarśana told her this also that in the next birth she would be born as the daughter of King Śrñjaya, as the daughter of the King of Kaliṅga in her third rebirth, as the daughter of the King of Magadha in her fourth birth, as the daughter of King Daśārṇa in her fifth birth, as the daughter of Yayāti in her sixth birth, as the daughter named Vasumatī of the King of Vidarbha in her seventh birth, and that ultimately she would attain salvation. Vimarśana in his next birth would likewise be born as the Sindhu King, as the King of Saurāṣṭra in his third birth, as the King of Gāndhāra in his fourth birth, as King of Avantī in his fifth birth, as King Ānarta in his sixth birth, as King of the Pāṇdyas in his seventh birth, and that ultimately he too would attain salvation. Thus Vimarśana taught his wife that both of them would ultimately attain salvation as they had gone round the temple. (Śiva Purāṇa, Caturdaśīmāhātmya).

KUMUDVATĪ II. Wife of Kuśa, son of Śrī Rāma. Kuśa lost the ornaments on his hands in water once while he was sporting in the river. Angry at the loss Kuśa was about to shoot his arrows at the Sarayū when the nāga called Kumuda not only returned to him his lost ornaments but also gave Kumudvatī as wife to him. (Ānanda Rāmāyaṇa).

KUNADĪKA. A warrior of Skanda deva. (Śalya Parva, Chapter 45, Verse 58).

KUNḌA. A very erudite Brahmarṣi. He was present at the serpent yajña of Janamejaya. (Ādi Parva, Chapter 53, Verse 8).

KUNDA. One of the five attendants given by Dhātā to Skandadeva, the other four being Kusuma, Kumuda, Dambara and Ādambara. (Śalya, Parva, Chapter 45, Verse 38).

KUNḌABHEDĪ. A son of Dhṛtarāṣṭra; Bhīma killed him. (Droṇa Parva, Chapter 127, Verse 60).

KUNḌADANTA. A Videha brahmin, Kuṇḍadanta gave up his worldly possession for the attainment of spiritual knowledge, and sought the help of sage Kadamba. Finding that he had not yet completely mastered the senses Kadamba sent him to Ayodhyā, where he lived with Śrī Rāma, and Vasiṣṭha taught him the necessary texts on the subject so that he attained spiritual knowledge. (Yogavāsiṣṭha).

KUNḌADHĀRA I. A son of Dhṛtarāṣṭra. He is known as Kuṇḍodara also. Bhīmasena killed him. (Bhīṣma Parva, Chapter 88, Verse 23).

KUNḌADHĀRA II. A serpent worshipping Varuṇa in his court. (Sabhā Parva, Chapter 9, Verse 9).

KUNḌADHĀRA III. A cloud. None of the Devas condescended to bless a poor brahmin, who once performed penance in the forest when a cloud called Kuṇḍadhāra appeared and told him that, if the Devas would permit, he (cloud) would bless him. Immediately the Deva called Mānibhadra requested the cloud to bless the brahmin. The cloud did so and the brahmin attained salvation. (Śānti Parva, Chapter 271).

KUNḌAJA (KUNḌABHEDĪ). A son of Dhṛtarāṣṭra; Bhīma killed him. (Bhīṣma Parva, Chapter 96, Verse 26).

KUNḌALA I. A serpent born in the Kaurava dynasty. It was burnt to death at the serpent yajña of Janamejaya. (Ādi Parva, Chapter 57, Verse 16).

KUNḌALA II. An urban region in ancient India. (Bhīṣma Parva, Chapter 9, Verse 63).

KUNḌALAPURUṢA. See under Sāmudrika Śāstra.

KUNḌALĪ I. One of the children of Garuḍa. (Udyoga Parva, Chapter 101, Verse 9).

KUNḌALĪ II. A river the water of which was drunk by the Indians. (Bhīṣma Parva, Chapter 9, Verse 21).

KUNḌALĪ III. A son of Dhṛtarāṣṭra, also known as Kuṇḍāśī. He was killed by Bhīma. (Bhīṣma. Parva, Chapter 96, Verse 24).

KUNḌALĪ IV. A synonym of Śrī Kṛṣṇa. (Anuśāsana Parva, Chapter 149, Verse 110).

KUNḌĀPARĀNTA. An urban area in ancient India. (Bhīṣma Parva, Chapter 9, Verse 49).

KUNḌĀRIKĀ. A female attendant of Skandadeva. (Śalya Parva, Chapter 46, Verse 15).

KUNḌĀŚĪ. See under Kuṇḍalī III.

KUNḌĪKA. Great-grandson of King Kuru of the lunar dynasty, and son of Dhṛtarāṣṭra. (Ādi Parva, Chapter 94, Verse 58).

KUNḌĪNA. The capital of ancient Vidarbha. Damayantī was born and brought up in this city. (See under Damayantī).

KUNḌĪVIṢA. An urban region in ancient India. (Bhīṣma Parva, Chapter 50, Verse 50).

KUNḌĪVRṢA. An urban region in ancient India. (Bhīṣma Parva, Chapter 56, Verse 9).

KUNḌODARA I. A son of Dhṛtarāṣṭra. Bhīma killed him. (Bhīṣma Parva, Chapter 88, Verse 23).

KUNḌODARA II. A prominent serpent. (Ādi Parva, Chapter 35, Verse 16).

KUNḌODARA III. Sixth son of King Janamejaya. The King had eight sons, Viz. Dhṛtarāṣṭra, Pāṇḍu, Bālhika, Niśadha, Jāmbūnada, Kuṇḍodara, Padāti and Vasāti. (Ādi Parva, Chapter 94, Verse 57).