

was born as the daughter of the King of Videha. Her name was Hariṇī (Brahmāṇḍa Purāṇa, Chapter 3).

2) *The marriage and death of Hariṇī.* Hariṇī grew up to be a young woman. Once Piṅgākṣa growing lustful took Hariṇī and went through the sky. She cried aloud for a long time. Piṅgākṣa, the asura, left her in a wild forest. At that time a King named Vasumanas came by that way hunting. He killed Piṅgākṣa and then having heard the story of Hariṇī got her on the horse called Jimūta and sent her to Videha (Mithilā). Her father was much pleased at getting her back. He wanted to give her in marriage to Vasumanas. The date of the marriage was fixed. Invitations were sent to many Kings. Among them there was a king named Bhadrāśreṇya, who took her by force and went away. There was a fierce battle between the two Kings, Bhadrāśreṇya and Vasumanas and Vasumanas was defeated. Seeing this Divodāsa, the King of Kāśī, attacked Bhadrāśreṇya. Though Divodāsa defeated Bhadrāśreṇya, he did not like to harm the beaten King. So he returned to his kingdom. Bhadrāśreṇya took Hariṇī to his palace and married her. A son was born to her and he was named Durmada. This was the same Durmada who had taken birth and died as Piṅgākṣa and who had been born again as the son of Hariṇī. This Durmada took by force the daughter of his uncle called Citrāṅgī and a child was born to them. Bhadrāśreṇya again engaged in a battle with Divodāsa, the King of Kāśī, and was defeated. Then his son Durmada got into the battlefield and he also was defeated.

When all this news reached Vasumanas, the King of Ayodhyā, he became jealous of Bhadrāśreṇya. A battle was fought between them in which Vasumanas was defeated. But a fierce battle was fought again in which Bhadrāśreṇya and his son Durmada were killed. Durmada obtained heaven. Stricken with grief at the death of her husband and son, Hariṇī got into fire and went to heaven. (Brahmāṇḍa Purāṇa, Chapter 3).

UNMĀDINĪ. A beautiful woman. She was the daughter of a Vaiśya in the city of Śrāvastī. He went to the King Devasena and requested him to marry his daughter. Because of the interference of his favourites, the King did not marry her. The King's general married her. Once the King happened to see her by chance. When he saw how beautiful she was, he felt sorry that he did not marry her. From that day onwards the King grew morbidly torpid and finally died.

This story was told by Yaugandharāyaṇa, minister of Udayana, the King of Vatsa. (Kathāsaritśāgara, Lāvāṇakalambaka; Taraṅga 1).

UNMĀTHA I. Yama (Kāla) presented Skandadeva with two attendants. One was Unmātha and the other Pramātha. (M.B. Śalya Parva, Chapter 45, Stanza 30).

UNMĀTHA II. An attendant presented to Skandadeva by Pārvatī. (M.B. Śalya Parva, Chapter 45, Stanza 51).

UNMATTA. A warrior of a class of Rākṣasas (giants). In Agni Purāṇa, Chapter 10, it is mentioned that this warrior died in the battle between Rāma and Rāvaṇa. *Genealogy.* Descended from Viṣṇu in the following order:—Brahmā—Hetī—Vidyutkeśa—Sukeśa—Mālyavān—Unmatta.

Vidyutkeśa was born to Hetī, the son of Brahmā by his wife Bhayā; Sukeśa was born to Vidyutkeśa by his

wife Sālakaṭaṅkā and Māli, Sumāli and Mālyavān were born to Sukeśa of his wife Devavatī, and to Mālyavān by his wife Śundarī, seven sons named Vajramuṣṭi, Virūpākṣa, Durmukha, Suptaghna, Yajñakośa, Matta and Unmatta and a daughter named Nalā were born. Prahasta, Akampana, Vikaṭa, Kālakāmukha, Dhūmrākṣa and some more Rākṣasas were the sons of Sumāli, brother of Mālyavān. Kaikasī, the mother of Rāvaṇa, was the sister of Prahasta.

UNMUCA. A hermit of south Bhārata. Mention is made about him in Mahābhārata, Śānti Parva, Chapter 208, Stanza 28.

UPABARHAṆA. See the 2nd para under Nārada.

UPACĀRA (Hospitality). They are sixteen in number. (Things to be offered to the guest). They are called Ṣoḍaśopacāras. They are given below:—(1) Āsana (seat) (2) Pādyā (water to wash feet) (3) Arghya (water to drink) (4) Snāniya (bath) (5) Anulepana (ashes or other fragrant things for besmearing) (6) Dhūpa (smoke) (7) Dīpa (light) (8) Naivedya (food) (9) Tāmbūla (Betel) (10) Śitalajala (cool drinks) (11) Vasana (clothing) (12) Bhūṣaṇa (ornaments) (13) Mālyā (garland) (14) Gandha (sweet-smelling things) (15) Ācamaniyaka (water to rinse mouth) (16) Satalpa (Good bed).

These are the sixteen offerings that we have to give to our guests.

UPACĪTRA. A son of Dhṛtarāṣṭra. (M.B. Ādi Parva, Chapter 67, Stanza 95). In the Mahābhārata, Droṇa Parva, Chapter 136 Stanza 22 it is mentioned that he was killed by Bhīmasena.

UPADEVA. A King of the Pūru dynasty.

UPAGĀHA. A son of Viśvāmitra. He was a Brahmavādin. (M.B. Anuśāsana Parva, Chapter 4, Stanza 56).

UPAGIRI. A hilly place in North Bhārata. (M.B. Sabhā Parva, Chapter 27, Stanza 3).

UPAGUPTA. A King of the Candravamśa (Lunar dynasty). (See under Genealogy).

UPAJALĀ. A river. In the Mahābhārata, Vana Parva, Chapter 13, Stanza 31, it is mentioned that by bathing in this river the King Uśīnara got power and position higher than that of Indra.

UPAKĪCAKAS. Kīcaka, the brother-in-law of King Virāṭa, had one hundred and five brothers. They are called Upakīcakas. Kīcaka and the Upakīcakas were born of a portion of Kālakeya an asura. At the palace of Virāṭa, Kīcaka harassed Pāñcālī and was killed in the night by Bhīma. (See under Kīcaka). Hearing about the death of Kīcaka, the hundred and five Upakīcakas came there and decided to burn Pāñcālī also, because they thought she was the cause of the death of their elder brother. They bound and carried her to the cremation ground. Hearing her loud cry, Bhīma jumped over the wall and ran to the cremation ground. He uprooted a tree, killed all the hundred and five Upakīcakas and brought Pāñcālī to the palace. (M.B. Virāṭa Parva, Chapter 23).

UPAKOŚĀ. The daughter of the teacher Upavarṣa. (See under Vararuci).

UPAKOSALA. See under Satyakāma.

UPAKRṢNAKA. A warrior of Skandadeva. (M.B. Śalya Parva, Chapter 45, Stanza 57).

UPAMANYU I. A dutiful disciple of the teacher Ayodhadhaumya. This teacher had three disciples of prominence. They were Āruṇi, Upamanyu and Veda,