

Vi. P.). His wife was Sunīthā, the cruel-faced daughter of Mr̥tyu. Finding the son's conduct cruel and unbecoming, he departed from the city.² Once he performed the *Aśva-medha* but the gods did not partake of the offerings. When he consulted the learned assembly, was advised by it that he could get a son by worshipping Hari. But the son born, Vena, was so mischievous that the king abandoned the kingdom in distress. Though messengers were deputed in search of him, his whereabouts remained untraced.³ Devoted to Hari, sought refuge with Him.⁴ According to the *Brahmaṇḍa*, *Matsya* and *Vāyu Purānas* he was the son of Ūru and Āgneyī.⁵ A Prajāpati of the family of Svāyambhuva Manu (of the Atri line. *Vā.*)⁶

¹Bhā. II. 7. 43; *Vi. I.* 13. 6. ²Bhā. IV. 13, 17-18. ³Ib. IV. 13, 24-49. ⁴Ib. IV. 21. 28; X. 60. 41. ⁵Br. II. 36. 108 & 126; *Vā.* 62. 92-3; M. 4. 44. ⁶M. 10. 3-4; *Vā.* 62. 107.

Āṅga (II)—A *kṣetraja* son of Bali: born of Dīrghatamas. Father of Khanapāna (*Anapāna-Vā.*)¹ After him was the Āngadeśa.² Father of Dadhivāhana, born without *apāna* (anus).³ The last king of his line was Vṛṣasena.⁴

¹Bhā. IX. 23. 5 & 6; M. 48. 25 & 9; *Vā.* 99. 28, 85; Br. III. 74. 27, 87. ²*Vi.* IV. 18. 13-14. ³Br. III. 74. 102; *Vā.* 99. 100. ⁴*Vi.* IV. 18. 29.

Āṅga (III) (c)—An eastern kingdom. Its king got war elephants from Devas.

Br. II. 16. 51; 18. 51; III. 7. 349; 74. 213; M. 114. 44; 121. 50; *Vā.* 47. 48; 99. 402.

Āṅga (IV)—a son of Havirdhāna.

M. 4. 45.

Āṅga (v)— the son of Viśvajit Janamejaya and father of Karṇa.

M. 48. 102; *Vā.* 99. 112.