

fought with Jambha and Kujambha and was overwhelmed; fled to Indra helpless; beaten by Tāraka.⁸

By residing in Benares, attained the status of a Gaṇeśa,⁹ observed the *Ādityaśayanavratam*,¹⁰ penance at the confluence of the Narmadā and the Kāverī and was blessed by Śiva to be the Lord of Yakṣas;¹¹ icon of;¹² defended the chariot of Tripurāri.¹³

IV. 15. 22; Vā. 70. 41. ⁸ M. 148. 84; 150. 50-108; 153. 179. ⁹ M. 180. 62. ¹⁰ Ib. 47. 30; 55. 32. ¹¹ Ib. 189. 4-11; 191. 85. ¹² Ib. 261. 20-2. ¹³ Ib. 133. 63; 138. 25; 140. 41.

Kubera (II)—(Dhanada): the guardian of the north,¹ presents of, at Umā's marriage;² in the army of deva's at Tārakāmaya; riding animal of, man;³ Harikeśa got this status at Benares; became *annada* and *kṣetrapāla*; Udbhrama and Sambhrama, two Gaṇas in his service.⁴

¹ M. 67. 15; Vi. V. 36. 12. ² M. 154. 489. ³ M. 174. 17-18. ⁴ M. 180. 94-99.

Kuberāṇi—Tripravara.

M. 196. 33.

Kuberatūṅga—a sacred place fit for *śrāddha*; near Nandā in the N. E. direction; a *siddhakṣetra*; a temple of Mahādeva; the lord performed austerities standing on one leg in the Devī's temple for a *Yuga* (*divya*).

Br. III. 13. 80; Vā. 77. 78-81.

Kubera bhavanam—in the Piśācaka hill.

Vā. 39. 57.

Kuberas (c)—a Janapada of the Ketumāla.

Vā. 44. 14.