number of women belonging to sages and kings to his palace, robbed Mandara of its crest jewel, Aditi of her earrings and Varuṇa of his umbrella; demanded the Airāvata from Indra; at Indra's request was cut in twain by Kṛṣṇa in his own city Prāgjyotiṣa;² spoils distributed among his followers while all women were appropriated to Kṛṣṇa's harem.³ Friend of Vānara Dvivida who was killed by Baladeva.⁴

¹ M. 6, 27; 161, 78; 163, 81-2; 245, 12. Vi. I. 21, 128; V. 1, 24; 12. 21. ² Ib. V. 29, 8-21. ³ Ib. V. 31, 14-15. ⁴ Ib. V. 36, 2-21.

Naraka—a Dānava with Manuṣya dharma;¹ a Saimhi-keya;² killed by Kṛṣṇa.³

¹ Vā. 68. 15. ² Ib. 68. 19. ³ Ib. 98. 102.

Narakam—is bhaumam (earth).

M. 39. 4, 7-8; 41. 6.

Narakas—27 hells under Yama; to them go the unrighteous according to their respective sins; after a certain period they are born as low beings according to their karma.¹ Seven under the earth below the Seṣaloka—Raurava, Sītastapa, Kālasūtu, Apratiṣṭha, Avīcī, Lohapṛṣṭha, and Avidhya.²

¹ Br. IV. 2. 146-150. ² Vā. 101. 144-92; Vi. II. 6. 1. (whole).

Narakāntaka—Kṛṣṇa.

Br. III. 36, 34,

Narakāsura—(Naraka, s.v. Bhauma): Born of Hari in his Boar manifestation when he touched and raised the Earth, hence son of Earth, an asura friend of Kamsa; a friend of the Vānara Dvivida; ran away with the umbrella of Varuṇa, Kuṇḍala of Aditi and contested the position of Indra. Fought with Sanaiścara in the Devāsura war; find-