

Naravāhana—an attribute of Kubera.

M. 174. 18.

Narasimha—The *avatār* of Hari to kill Hiranyakaśipu by the nails neither wet nor dry;¹ on Brahmā granting the request of Hiranyakaśipu, Narasimha was approached by the gods; Narasimha promised to slay him and left for the sabhā of Hiranyakaśipu; Prahlāda alone knew Him to be the Lord; all the Asuras attacked him from all sides; finally Narasimha killed him by tearing him with his teeth.²

¹ Br. III. 5. 26-27; 57. 57; 73. 74; Vā. 67. 66; 97. 73; 98. 73; 111. 72; Vi. I. 20. 32. ² M. 53. 50. chh. 161, 162 and 163; 285. 6.

Narā—the daughter of Suyagña (Śvaphalka, Vā. P.) and wife of Bhangakāra; had two sons Śatrughna and Bandhumān, whom Akrūra killed.

Br. III. 71. 87. Vā. 96. 86.

Narāh—(ety.) waters.

Vā. 7. 56-8; 100. 183.

Narāntaka—a son of Kālanemi;¹ was killed in the Lankā war.²

¹ Br. III. 5. 39; Vā 67. 80. ² Bhā. IX. 10. 18.

Nariṣyanta (I)—a son of Vaivasvata Manu and father of Citrasena and Suca; his line ends with Jātūkarṇya.

Bhā. VIII. 13. 2; IX. 1. 12; 2. 19, 22; Br. III. 60. 3; M. 11. 41; 12. 20; Vā. 64. 29; 85. 4; Vi. III. 1. 33; IV. 1. 7.

Nariṣyanta (II)—(Nābhāga) a son of Svāyambhuva Manu.

Br. II. 38. 31. Vā. 85. 4.