

wealth. With this Rudra was pleased and initiated him into the knowledge of the Brahman. After making a present of all that wealth to the prince, he disappeared.

Bhā. IX. 4. 1-13; Br. III. 63. 5.

Nābhāga (IV)—is Nariṣyanta.

Br. II. 38. 31.

Nābhāga (V)—the grandson of Bhagīratha, son of Śruta: and father of Ambariṣa.

Br. III. 63. 170; M. 12. 45; Vā. 88. 170; Vi. IV. 2. 5-6; 4. 36.

Nābhāga (VI)—(Kāśyapa) a sage of the II Sāvārṇa epoch.

Br. IV. 1. 70.

Nābhāga (VII)—a sage of the X epoch of Manu.

Vi. III. 2. 27.

Nābhāgāriṣṭa—one of the nine sons of Manu;¹ his son, Bhalandana.²

¹ Vā. 85. 4. ² Ib. 86. 3.

Nābhāgās—a royal dynasty.

Br. II. 35. 96.

Nābhi (I)—the eldest of Agnidhra and of the country, Himāhva; married Merudevī; performed a sacrifice for the birth of a son; the Lord appeared in the course of the sacrifice and promised to be born as his son; this was Ṛṣabha the eighth *avatār* of Viṣṇu¹ after he came of age, Nābhi had Ṛṣabha installed on the throne, and left with his queen for Viśālā for tapas and having propitiated Nārāyaṇa became a *jīvanmukta*.²

¹ Bhā. I. 3. 13; II. 7. 10; V. 2. 19; 3. 1-2, 17-20; 4. 1-3; XI. 2. 15; Br. II. 14. 45, 59-60; Vā. 33. 38, 41, 50; Vi. II. 1. 16 and 18, 27.

² Bhā. V. 4. 3-5.