

of; the one deals with sacrifices and the other with Var-
nāśrama;² is lost towards the close of Kali (in Kali).³

¹ M. 142. 40. ² Ib. 144. 96; 145. 22, 30-31, 40. ³ Ib. 273.
46; Vi. IV. 24. 98.

Śvanaraka—a kind of hell.

Vā. 101. 149.

Śvapākas—Caṇḍālas; with minds controlled and resign-
ed to Hari are better than Brahmans not devoted to God;
were honoured by Kṛṣṇa; become pure by bhakti (also
śvāda s.v.);¹ meat eaters with whom Satyavrata-Triśanku
lived.²

¹ Bhā. I. 11. 22; VII. 9. 10; XI. 14. 21. ² Br. III. 63. 81;
Vā. 88. 82.

Śvaphalka—a son of Vṛṣṇi; elder brother of Citraka;
married Gāndinī, daughter of a Kāśī king. Akrūra was the
foremost of his twelve sons. Kāśī, not visited by rains for
long had a heavy shower just at his marriage, and during his
stay at the invitation of the Kāśī king, whose daughter he
married. A righteous king in whose kingdom there was
neither famine nor disease.

Bhā. III. 1. 32; IX. 24. 15; X. 38. 24; 57. 32; XI. 12. 10; Br. III.
71, 102; Vi. IV. 13. 115-16; 15. 5-7.

Śvabhøjana—a hell; the abode of Vratins and Brahma-
cārins with an uncontrolled body, taught and disciplined by
sons, and Brahmācārīs that sleep during day time.

Br. IV. 2. 149, 176; Vā. 101. 148, 173; Vi. II. 6. 5 and 29.

Śvamukhas—the country of, watered by Nalinī.

Br. II. 18. 60.

Śvara—a son of Dadhīci.

Vā. 21. 42.