same(?), among the kings who abstained from meat during the month of Kārttika).

Haryaçva<sup>2</sup>, king of the Kāçis, father of Sudeva and grandfather of Divodasa. § 736b (Vitahavyop.): XIII, 30, 1949 (Divodāsapitāmahah), 1952 (°sya dāyadah . . . Sudevah).

Haryaçva<sup>3</sup> = Çiva (1000 names<sup>2</sup>).

Haryaksha = Civa: IX, 595 (saçulam); XIII, 1245 (1000 names 2).

Haryakshan = Civa: XIV, 192.

Hasana, a warrior of Skanda. § 615u (Skanda): ΙΧ, 45η,

Hasinī, an Apsaras. § 731b (Ashṭāvakra-Diksamv.): XIII, 196, 1425 (among the Ansarases who danced in the palace of Kubera).

Hasta, a nakshatra (v. Sū. Si.). § 749 (Ānuçāsanik.): XIII, 89a, 4260 (performing of crāddhas under the nakshatra H.).-§ 759 (do.): XIII, 110, 5392 (description of the candravrata). Cf. Sāvitra.

Hastibhadra, a serpent. § 564 (Mātalīyop.): V, 103γ,

Hastīçvara = Civa (1000 names 2).

Hastikāçyapa, a rshi. § 768 (Ānuçāsanik.): XIII, 139a, 6298. § 775 (do.): XIII, 166 (, 7672 (among the rshis of the north).

[Hastikūta] ("the artifice concerning the elephant"). § 757b (Ānuçāsanik.): Bhīshma said: A brahman Gautama nursed an infant elephant that had lost its mother, till it was ten years old, huge as a hill, etc.; he looked upon it as a son, and it brought him his fuel and water. Indra, in the shape of king Dhrtarāshtra, seized this young elephant, offering to give to Gautama great riches instead; "what use can brahmans have of elephanis?" († vv. 4850 and 4852-86). Gautama said he would take the elephant from him even in [Yamaloka] (c), Mandākinī (d), the woods of Meru (e), Nandana (f), Uttarāḥ Kuravaḥ (g), [Somaloka] (h), [Sūryaloka] (i), [Varuṇaloka] (j), [Indraloka] (k), Prājāpatyāḥ lokāḥ (l), [Goloka] (m), Svayambhubhavana (n), († vv. 4896-4902), the world of the Somapīthin (yatropayāti haribhih somapīthī, B.; C. yatropayānti haribhih somavīthīm) (o); Dhrtarāshtra, as regards o-k, said that he would go to higher regions, and as regards I-n, that he would not go (or be) there; having mentioned (o), Gautama recognized Indra; they asked each other's benediction; Indra returned the elephant, and as Gautama alone of all R. had been able to recognize him, he took Gautama and the elephant with him and proceeded to heaven \* (XIII, 102).

Hastin 1, a son of the elder Dhrtarashtra. § 154 (Puruvamç.):

I, 94, 3747 (the second son of Dhrtarashtra).

Hastin<sup>2</sup>, a son of Suhotra. § 156 (Pūruvamç.): I, 95, ††3787 (son of Suhotra and Suvarnā, founded Hāstinapura); ††3788 (married Yaçodharā and begat with her Vikunthana).

Hāstinapura, the capital of the Kurus, on the river Gangā. § 11 (Parvasangr.): I, 2, 512, 514.—§ 13 (Paushyap.): I, 3, ††672 (the capital of king Janamejaya).— § 17 (Uttanka): I, 3, ††832, 833.—§ 71 (Ādivamçāvatāraņap.): I, 61, 2261.—§ 156 (Pūruvamç.): I, 95, ††3787 (founded by Hastin, the son of Suhotra and named after him). — § 157 (do.): I, 95, ††3819 (C. by error  $Ha^{\circ}$ ). § 165 (Satyavatīlābhop.): I, 100, 3978 (Kurūnām putabhedane), 4023, 4064.- § 167 (Vicitravīryoparama): I, 102, 4125.- § 213 (Jatugrhap.): I, 143, 5705.- § 241 (Vidurāgamanap.): I, 200, 7377.—§ 244 (Rājyalābhap.): I, 207, 7558.—§ 286 (Rājasūyikap.): II, 33, 1258.—§ 287 (do.): II, 34, 1260.- § 298 (Dyūtap.): II, 58, 2013.- § 319 (Saubhavadhop.): III, 14, 635 .- § 342 (Indralokābhigamanap.): III, 51, 1996. - § 512 (Ghoshayātrāp.): III, 247, 15039. - § 515 (Karnadigvijaya): III, 253, 15210. -§ 516 (Duryodhanayajña): III, 256, 15324. — § 552 (Goharanap.): IV, 47, 1490; 50, 1554; 67, 2152; 69, 2246. — § 555 (Sainyodyogap.): V, 19, 597. — § 556 (Sanjayayanap.): V, 32, 940.—§ 562 (Bhagavadyanap.): V, 84, 3002. — § 569 (do.): V, 147, 4956. — § 570 (Sainyaniryānap.): V, **156**, 5313.— § 573 (Ambopā-khyānap.): V, **173**, 5964; **195**, 7614.— § 604 (Karṇap.): VIII, 2, 26.—§ 612 (Hradapraveçap.): IX, 29, 1654, 1662.—§ 615 (Gadāyuddhap.): IX, 35, 1974; 63, 3535, 3580. — § 618 (Jalapradānikap.): XI, 11, 309. — § 659 (Mokshadh.): XII, 176, 6584.—§ 787 (Açramavāsap.): XV, 18, 508. — § 791 (Putradarçanap.): XV, 36, 1010 (C. by error Ha°).—§ 794 (Mahāprasthānikap.): XVII, 1, 9. Cf. Gajāhvaya, Gajapura, Gajasāhvaya, Nāgāhvaya, Nāgapura, Nāgasāhvaya, Vāranāhvaya, Vāranasāhvaya.

Hastipāda, a serpent. § 47 (Sarpanāmak.): I, 35, 1554

(enumeration).

Hastipinda, a sernent. § 47 (Sarpanamak.): I, 35, 1559 (enumeration).

Hastisomā, a river. § 574 (Jambūkh.): VI, 9λ, 327.

Hātaka, a country. § 279 (Arjuna): II, 28, 1040 (°am nāma deçam, protected by Guhyakas, conquered by Arjuna).

**Hāṭaka**, pl.  $(\bar{a}h)$ , the inhabitants of Hāṭaka. § 279 (Arjuna): II, 28, 1042 (°ān abhitaḥ . . . Gandharvarakshitam deçam, conquered by Arjuna).

Havana, a Rudra. § 770 (Ānuçāsanik.): XIII, 151β, 709 (enumeration).

Havidhra, an ancient king. § 775 (Ānuçāsanik.): XIII **166**η, 7682.

Havihçravas, a son of the elder Dhrtarashtra. § 154 (Pūruvamç.): I, 94, 3748 (the sixth son of Dhṛtarāshtra).

Havirdhāman. § 768b (Kṛshṇa Vāsudeva): XIII, 147, 6829 (Prajāpatiķ, son of Antardhāman and father of Pracīnabarhis).

**Havis**  $^{1}$  = Civa (1000 names  $^{2}$ ). Do.  $^{2}$  = Vishnu (1000 names). Havishmat, a rshi. § 266 (Çakrasabhāv.): II, 7, 294 (in the palace of Indra).

Havishmatī, a daughter of Angiras. § 489 (Āngirasa): III, 218, 14127 (havirbhic ca, sc. paçyati, the fifth daughter of Angiras).

Havyakavyabhuj = Vishņu (Hayaçiras): XII, 13382,

Havyakavyabhuj² = Agni, q.v.

Havyavah, Havyavāha, Havyavāhana = Agni, q.v. Haya, pl. (°āḥ), a family (?). § 267 (Yamasabhāv.): II, 8. 333, 335 (in the palace of Yama).

\*hayaçāstra: V, 7102 (°vidā).

Hayaçiras ("having a horse's head"), a form of Vishnu. § 564 (Mātalīyop.): V, 99, 3551 (atra—i.e. in Pātāla  $ar{A}$ dityo  $H^\circ$ āh kāle parvaņi parvaņi uttishthati suvarņākhyam. vāgbhir āpūrayañ jagat).—§ 641 (Rājadh.): XII, 122, 4515 (sc. jāgarti).—§ 717b (Nārāyanīya): XII, 340, 12923 (aham Hoā bhūtva samudre paçcimottare pibāmi suhutam havyam kavyañ ca çraddhayānvitam, says Nārāyana, cf. v. 13508); 341, 13104; [343, 13260 (Krshna identified with the horse's head); 348, 13451 (hayaçiro mahat | Havyakavyabhujo Vishnoh), 13498 (when Madhu and Kaitabha had robbed the Vedas Vishnu assumed a horse's head), 13503 (in that shape Vishnu recovered the Vedas), 13508 (Vishnu then