

place dwelt on a *çala* tree the *Rākshasa Hiḍimbā*, a cannibal with eight long and sharp-pointed teeth, etc. Scouting the odour of man, he sent his sister *Hiḍimbā* to slaughter them and bring them unto him. She fell in love with *Bhīma*, and, assuming a beautiful form, she asked him to become her husband, and promised to rescue him and his brothers and mother from her brother; but *Bhīma* ("neither men nor *Gandharvas*, nor *Yakshas* are able to bear my might," v. 5960) refused to awaken them (I, 152). Seeing that his sister did not return soon enough, *Hiḍimbā* proceeded quickly to the spot, and, abusing his sister, he rushed at her, but was seized by *Bhīma* and dragged to a distance, lest his yells should awaken the brothers of *Bhīma*; fighting they broke down the trees, etc., and at those sounds the *Pāṇḍavas* woke up with their mother, and saw *Hiḍimbā* sitting before them (I, 153). She made herself and her love for *Bhīma* known to them. *Arjuna* offered to assist *Bhīma*; but *Bhīma* refused. *Arjuna* then said: "The morning twilight is about to set in; during the twilights *Rākshasas* become stronger; kill him without delay." Then *Bhīma* threw the *Rākshasa* to the ground, and he, dying, sent forth a terrible yell; then he doubled up his body and broke it in the middle. *Arjuna* thought there was a town not far off. Thereto they proceeded, followed by *Hiḍimbā* (I, 154). *Bhīma* would also have slain *Hiḍimbā*, but was prevented by *Yudhishtira*. It was agreed upon, that she should have *Bhīma* for her husband, until she got a son, sporting with him during the day, but bringing him back every evening. She then flew away with him, and sported with him on mountains, etc., until she had brought forth (the *Rākshasa* women bring forth the very day they conceive (v. 6077) a bald-headed son, whom they, on account of his baldness, called *Ghaṭotkaca* (*ghaṭo hāsyotkaca iti*, v. 6079), who developed into a young man the very hour he was born, excelled all *Piçācas*, etc., in strength, and soon acquired high proficiency in all weapons. *Hiḍimbā* then went away; and also *Ghaṭotkaca*, who promised that he would come when wanted for business, went away northwards. It was *Indra* who had created *Ghaṭotkaca* as an antagonist for *Karna*, in consideration of the latter's lance (I, 155). The *Pāṇḍavas* proceeded from forest to forest in the garb of ascetics, studying the *Brāhma Veda*, and the *Vedāṅgas*, and the *nitiçāstra*, through the countries of the *Matsyas*, *Trigartas*, *Pāñcalas*, and *Kīcakas*. Then they met *Vyāsa*, who comforted them and led them into the town of *Ekacakrā* to the house of a brahman. He ordered them to wait here, till he came back, and then went away (I, 156).

Hika, a *Piçāca*. § 607 (*Karna*): VIII, 44, 2064 (*Bahicā nāma Hikaç ca Vipāçāyām Piçācakau | taylor apatyam Bahikā naiṣhā sṛṣṭiḥ Prajāpateḥ*).

Himālaya=Himavat: VI, 1229 (*sthāvarāṇām H°h*, sc. *asmi*, says *Kṛṣṇa*).

Himavadgirisamçraya = *Çiva* (1000 names²).

Himavat, the Himalaya mountains. § 43 (*Garuḍa*): I, 30, 1401 (the *Vālakhilyas* repaired to *H.* to perform austerities).—§ 48 (*Çesha*): I, 36, 1567 (*Ças tate*, there *Çesha* performed austerities).—§ 134 (*Viçyāmitra*): I, 72, 2946 (*prasthe H°o ramye Mālinim abhito nadim*, there *Menakā* gave birth to *Çakuntalā*).—§ 135 (*Çakuntalop*): I, 74, 3057 (*Çaḥ prasthe*, do.), 3061 (*Çaḥ prasthe*).—§ 178 (*Pāṇḍu*): I, 114, 4476 (*dakṣhiṇam pārçvam ramyam H°o gireḥ*).—§ 180 (*Gāndhārīputrotpatti*): I, 115, 4505 (*Vyāsa* repaired to *H.*).—§ 184 (*Pāṇḍu*): I, 119, 4637 (crossed by *Pāṇḍu*).—§ 214 (*Hiḍimbavadhap*): I, 155, 6067 (*girikūñjeshu*).—§ 221 (*Caitrarathap*): I, 170, 6451 (*pārçve*).—§ 221b

(*Gāṅgā*): I, 170, 6454 (*purā H°aç caishā Hemacçṛiṅgād viniḥṣṭā Gāṅgā*).—§ 227 (*Aurvop*): I, 178, 6811 (the women of the *Bhṛgu*s fled to *H.*).—§ 228 (do.): I, 181, 6885 (*Parāçara* threw the fire which he had kindled for the purpose of his snake sacrifice on the northern side of *H.*).—§ 232 (*Svayamvarap*): I, 185, 6966 (*Çchikharair iva*).—§ 233 (do.): I, 188, 7042 (*iva*).—§ 249 (*Arjunavanavāsap*): I, 215, 7812 (*pārçvam*, visited by *Arjuna*).—§ 269 (*Vaiçravaṇasabhāv*): II, 10, 412 (among the mountains (personified) present in the palace of *Kubera*).—§ 270 (*Brahmasabhāv*): II, 11, 428 (*prsthē*, there *Nārada* performed the *brahmavrata*).—§ 277 (*Jarāsandhavadhap*): II, 24, 933.—§ 279 (*Arjuna*): II, 27, 1037 (*sa-Nishkūtam*, conquered by *Arjuna* on his *digvijaya*).—§ 280 (*Bhīmasena*): II, 30, 1078 (*Çaḥ pārçvam*, conquered by *Bhīmasena* on his *digvijaya*).—§ 287 (*Rājasūyikap*): II, 34, 1283 (*Çchikharān iva*).—§ 290d (*Bhūlinga*): II, 44, 1546 (*Bhūlingaçakunir nāma pārçve H°aḥ pare*).—§ 294 (*Dyūtap*): II, 50, 1805 (*Çāgarānūpāḥ sarve ratnākārāḥ*).—§ 295 (do.): II, 51, 1861 (*pushpajam . . . kṣaudram*), 1864 (*parārdhe H°aḥ*).—§ 304 (*Anudyūtap*): II, 77, 2548 (*çaled hi H°an*).—§ 305 (do.): II, 78, 2573 (on *H.* *Yudhishtira* had been instructed by *Merusavarṇi*).—§ 317 (*Arjunābhigamanap*): III, 12, 591 (*Çan çityet*).—§ 320 (*Saubhavadhop*): III, 16, 671 (*iva*).—§ 327 (*Draupadīparitāpav*): III, 32, 1211 (*kshtiyeta H°an api*); 35, 1398.—§ 331 (*Kairātap*): III, 38, 1528 (*Çchikharām prati*), 1533 (*prsthē*), 1544 (*Çprsthām*); 39, 1589 (*Çchikharāçrayaḥ*, i.e. *Çiva* as the *Kirāta*; *Arjuna*'s encounter with *Çiva* on *H.*).—§ 389 (*Gāṅvātāraṇa*): III, 108, 9922 (*Bhagīratha* went to *H°pārçvam*), 9923 (*b*: description, inhabited by *Kinnaras*, *Apsarases*, and *Vidyādhara*s), 9931; 109, 9949, 9954 (*Gāṅgā H°aḥ sūtā*, held by *Çiva*).—§ 419 (*Gandhamādanapr*): III, 140, 10865 (the kingdom of *Subāhu*, the *Pulinda* king, was situated near *H.*), 10867 (the *Pāṇḍavas* started for *H.*).—§ 424 (*Bhīmakadalikhaṇḍapr*): III, 146, 11152 (*iva*).—§ 434 (*Saugandhikāharaṇa*): III, 156, 11438 (the *Pāṇḍavas* had visited *H.*).—§ 436 (*Yakṣayuddhap*): III, 158, 11541 (*prsthām H°aḥ*), 11542 (the *Pāṇḍavas* came to the hermitage of *Vṛṣhaparvan*, *prsthē H°aḥ*).—§ 437 (do.): III, 160, 11669 (*prsthē*).—§ 449 (*Ājagarap*): III, 177, 12350 (crossing *H.*, the *Pāṇḍavas* returned to the kingdom of *Subāhu*).—§ 450 (do.): III, 178, 12368 (on *H.* *Bhīmasena* was seized by an *ajagara*; *b*: *H.* was frequented by *Devarshis* and *Siddhas*); 179, 12425 (*sudurgo 'yam Yaksha-Rākshasa-sankulāḥ*).—§ 457 (*Vaivasvatop*): III, 187, 12792 (*Çaḥ çṛṅgam*), 12794 (*baddhā . . . naur matsyasya vacaḥ çrutvā çṛṅge H°as tadā | tac ca Naubandhanam nāma çṛṅgam H°aḥ param | khyātam adyāpi*).—§ 459 (*Mārkaṇḍeyas*): III, 188, 12917 (seen by *Mārkaṇḍeya* in the stomach of *Nārāyaṇa*).—§ 468 (*Indradyumnop*): III, 199, 13334 (the abode of the owl *Prāvārakarna*).—§ 496 (*Skandotpatti*): III, 225, 14331 (*çailam Krauñcam H°aḥ sūtām*).—§ 512 (*Ghoshayātrāp*): III, 249, 15101 (*Çamç ca parivrajat*).—§ 515 (*Karnaḍigvijaya*): III, 254, 15241 (conquered by *Karna* on his *digvijaya*).—§ 531 (*Ramopākhyānap*): III, 280, 16102 (*iva*).—§ 538 (*Kumbhakarnarāṇagamana*): III, 286, 16380 (*iva*).—§ 547 (*Karna*): III, 308, 17146 (*Çvanabhūtam siṃham keçarīnam yathā*).—§ 548 (*Āraṇeyap*): 313, 17318 (four mountains enumerated).—§ 549c (*Arjuna*): IV, 2, 50 (*Çan iva çailānam*, sc. *Arjuna*).—§ 552 (*Goharaṇap*): IV, 39, 1298 (*girau*, all to § 331); 44, 1383 (*jāto H°aḥ prsthē*, sc. *Arjuna*).—§ 555 (*Indravijaya*): V, 11a, 353 (*prsthē*);