

(Bhīmakadalikhaṇḍapraveṣa): III, 146, 11134 (*kapih*, obstructed the way to Heaven to Bhīmasena), 11138 (*vānaraḥ*), 11155, (11156); 147, 11170 (*Vāyutanayaḥ*), (11171), (11173), 11175 (*iva*), (11176), 11176, 11177 (*bhrātā mama* — i.e. Bhīmasena's — *guṇaḥlāgho buddhisattva-bālānvitaḥ* | *Rāmāyaṇe 'tivilikhyātāḥ śrīmān vānarapuṅgavaḥ*), 11181, (11182), 11183 (Bhīmasena could not even move the tail of *H.*). — § 425 (Hanūmad-Bhīmasaṃv.): III, 147, 11192 (Hanūmat tells his name and his story to Bhīmasena, cf. § 531 foll.), 11193 (begotten by Vāyu on the wife of Keçarin); 148, (11201). — § 426 (do.): III, 149, 11225, (11229), (11234) (described the different yugas to Bhīmasena). — § 430 (do.): III, 150, 11272 (showed his former shape to Bhīmasena), 11275 (*tad adbhutaṃ mahāraudraṃ Vindhya-parvatasannibhaṃ . . . H<sup>o</sup> vārahma*), 11276, 11281 (*plava-gottamaḥ*). — § 431 (Saugandhikāharaṇa): III, 151, 11329, 11332 (promised to stand on the flagstaff of Arjuna—*Vijayasya dhvajasthaḥ*; cf. V, 2222), 11335. — § 531 (Rāmopākhyānap.): III, 280, 16102 (counsellor of the monkey king Sugrīva), 16115 (*Anilātmaḥ*), 16125. — § 534 (Hanūmatpratyāgamana): III, 282, 16227 (*°pramukhāḥ . . . plavaṅgamāḥ*, despatched to seek Sītā), 16229, 16263 (reached Laṅkā and consoled Sītā). — § 535 (Setubandhana): III, 283, 16284 (*Mārutātmaḥ*, commanded the monkey force). — § 538 (Kumbhakarnarāgamana): III, 286, 16385 (*Mārutātmaḥ*), 16389 (*Pavanātmaḥ*), 16392 (*Mārutātmaḥ*, slew the Rākshasa Dhūmrāksha). — § 539 (Kumbhakarnādivadha): III, 287, 16434 (*Mārutātmaḥ*, slew the Rākshasa Vajravega). — § 541 (Indrajīdvadha): III, 289a, 16468, (β), 16477. — § 542 (Rāvaṇavadha): III, 290a, 16500. — § 543 (Rāmābhisheka): III, 291, 16576 (shall live as long as Rāma's fame), 16591 (sent as messenger from Rāma to Bharata). — § 561h (Arjuna): V, 56, 2222 (*Mārutātmaḥ*, had promised to Bhīmasena to place an image of himself on the standard of Arjuna, cf. III, 11332). — § 599 (Jayadrathavadhap.): VII, 139, 5777 (*°ān iva parvatam*, sc. *udyamya*, cf. the note of PCR.).

Cf. also the following synonyms:—

**Anilātmaḥ** ("the son of the Wind"): III, 16115 (*H<sup>o</sup>*), 16233.

**Mārutātmaḥ** (do.): III, 11280, 16258 (*H<sup>o</sup>*), 16284 (*H<sup>o</sup>*), 16385 (*H<sup>o</sup>*), 16392 (*H<sup>o</sup>*), 16434 (*H<sup>o</sup>*); V, 2222 (*H<sup>o</sup>*).

**Pavanātmaḥ** (do.): I, 452 (*H<sup>o</sup>*); III, 16223, 16386, 16389 (*H<sup>o</sup>*).

**Vāyuputra** (do.): III, 16592.

**Vāyutanaya** (do.): III, 11170.

**Hanūmatpratyāgamana** ("the returning of Hanūmat").

§ 534: Rāma and Lakshmaṇa were dwelling on the mountain Mālyavat. Rāma sent Lakshmaṇa to Kishkindhyā to threaten Sugrīva. Sugrīva, however, said that he had despatched monkeys in all directions to find out Sītā. After a month those who had been sent to the north, the east, and the west returned. After two months Hanūmat, Aṅgada, etc., returned from the south, after having pillaged Madhuvana (β). Hanūmat told that in a cavern of the palace of Maya the ascetic Prabhāvatī had shown them the way; on the shore they had seen the mountains Sahya, Malaya, and Dardura, then they had met Sampātī, the brother of Jātāyu(s) (α), and had informed him of everything; Sampātī then had directed them to Laṅkā (δ), whereafter Hanūmat had crossed the ocean and slain the Rākshasī of the water, and had been

recognized by Sītā from the words of Avindhya; Sītā had given him a jewel as a credential and told him, as a token, that Rāma on the mountain Citrakūṭa had shot a blade of grass at a crow; Hanūmat then had caused himself to be seized by the soldiers of Rāvaṇa, and set fire to Laṅkā.

**Hanyamāna**, pl. (*°āḥ*), a people: VI, 377 (only B., C. has *Hamsamārga*, q.v.).

**Hara**<sup>1</sup>, an Asura. § 130 (Amṣāvat.): I, 67, 2659 (*Dānavo-tamaḥ*, incarnate as king Subāhu).

**Hara**<sup>2</sup>, Īva, q.v.

**Hara**<sup>3</sup>, a Rudra. § 665 (Mokshadh.): XII, 208δ, 7585.

**Harāhara**, an Asura. § 92 (Amṣāvat.): I, 65, 2533 (so B.: *Virūpāksha-Harāharau*, C. has *Virūpāksha-Mahodarau*; is there not to be read *Virūpāksha Harāharau*? cf. Hara, v. 2659, and Ahara (C. Suhara), v. 2660).

**Hārāhūna**, pl. (*°āḥ*), a people. § 285 (Nakula): II, 32, 1194 (in the west, vanquished by Nakula on his digvijaya). — § 295 (Dyūtaparvan): II, 51, 1844 (brought tribute to Yudhishtira). — § 342 (Indralokābhigamanap.): III, 51, 1991 (had been present at the rājasūya of Yudhishtira). Cf. Hūna, pl.

**Harānāharana**. § 11 (Parvasaṅgr.): I, 2, 363 (i.e. *Harānāharanaparvan*).

[**Harānāharanaparvan**] ("the section relating to the handing over the gift of honour," the 17th of the minor parvas of the Mbhr.). § 253: *Kṛṣṇa* said that *Arjuna* had not insulted their family, but had rather enhanced their respect, and prevailed upon them that they, by conciliation, brought *Arjuna* back to *Dvārakā*, where he was united in marriage with *Subhadrā* and passed a whole year. The last time of his exile he passed in *Pushkara*. After the twelve years were complete he came back to *Khāṇḍavaprastha*. *Draupadī* at first was jealous, but then embraced *Subhadrā*. *Kṛṣṇa* visited them at *Indraprastha* with *Rāma*, *Akrūra* *Dānapati* (the *sonāpati* of the *Vṛshnis*), *Anādhṛṣṭi*, *Uddhava* (a disciple of *Bṛhaspati* himself), *Satyaka* and *Satyaki*, and *Kṛtavarma* *Sātvata*, and *Pradyumna*, *Çāmba*, *Niçāṭha*, *Çāṅku*, *Çarudeśha*, *Jhillin*, *Vipṛithu*, *Sārana*, *Gada*, etc., bringing with them many nuptial presents. *Yudhishtira* sent the twins out to receive them. *Kṛṣṇa* gave them 10,000 kine from the country of *Mathurā*, and *Bālīka* horses as *kanyādhana*, etc. *Rāma* gave *Arjuna* as a wedding present (*pāṇigrahanika*) 1,000 elephants. Having spent many days in sports and merriment there, the *Vṛshnis* returned to *Dvāravati* with *Rāma* in the van, carrying with them the gems that had been given them by *Yudhishtira*. But *Kṛṣṇa* remained with *Arjuna* at *Indraprastha*, and they went a-hunting over the borders of the *Yamunā*. *Subhadrā* brought forth *Abhimanyu*, so called because he was fearless (*abhi*) and wrathful (*manyumat*, v. 8027). Upon his birth *Yudhishtira* gave away 10,000 kine and *nishkas* to the *brahmins*. The child became the favourite of *Vāsudeva*, etc., and acquired from his father the *Dhanurveda* (β). — *Pāṇcatī* (*Kṛṣṇa*, v. 8045) also obtained five sons (see § 159): *Prativindhya*, *Sutasoma*, *Çrutakarma*, *Çātānika*, *Çrutasoma*. They were born each at the interval of one year. Their *jātakarma*, *cūda*, and *upanayana* were performed by *Dhaumya*. After having studied the *Vedas* they acquired from *Arjuna* knowledge of all weapons celestial and human (I, 221).

**Harānāhārika** (*°kā*, B.). § 10 (Parvasaṅgr.): I, 2, 313 (i.e. *Harānāhāraparvan*).

**Harasulocana** = Īva (1000 names<sup>2</sup>).

**Hārdikya**<sup>1</sup> = *Kṛtavarma*, q.v.