€ 153 : Semvarana (q.v.).

Samvarana~Tapati Sauri.

Kurn (~ Vāhini).

§ 154:

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Avikahit +4 others (a).
                   Parikshit + 7 others (β).
                   Janamejaya + 6 others (γ).
      (1) Dhrtarāshtra, (2) Pāṇḍu, (3) Bāhlīka+6 others (8)
(1) Kundika. (2) Hastin+6 others (e).
     § 155: Among the grandsons (B, sons) of Dhrtarashtra
  three became famous: Pratīpa, Dharmanetra, and Sunetra. -
  Pratīpa had three sons: Devāpi, Çāntanu, and Bāhlīka.
  Devāpi adopted an ascetic life; Çantanu and Bāhlīka
  became kings.—There were many other kings like to the
  Devarshis, in the race of Bharata and Manu, who adorned
  the Aila dynasty (I, 94).
     § 156: Janamejaya wished to hear the same more in full,
  commencing from Manu.
        Daksha.
         Aditi.
        Vivasvat.
         Manu
       Pururavas.
         Ayus.
        Nahusha.
                     Ucanas.
         Yayāti. ~(a) Devayānī. (b) Carmishthā.
(a,1-2),(1) Yadu,(2) Turvasu,(b,3-5),(3) Druhyu,(4) Anu,(5) Pāru(~Kauçalyā).
                                     Janamejaya (~Anantā Mādhavī).
       Yadavab.
                                     Pracinvat (~Açmaki Yadavi).
                          Samyāti (~Varāngī, daughter of Drehadvat).
                       Ahamyati (~Bhanumati, daughter of Krtavirya).
                     Sārvabhauma (~Sunandā Kaikeyī).
                      Jayatsena (~Suçravā Vaidarbhī).
                       Avācīna (~ Maryādā Vaidarbhī).
                        Ariha (~Angi).
                     Mahabhauma (~Suyajñā Prāsenajitī).
                     Ayutanāyin (~Kāmā, daughter of Prthucravas).
                     Akrodhana (~Karambhā Kālingi).
                       Devātithi (~Maryādā Vaidehī).
                        Ariha (~Sudeva Angeyi).
                        Rksha (~Jvälä, daughter of Takshaka).
                      Matinara (~Sarasvati).
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Tamsu (~Kālingi).

Îlina (~Rathantari).

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Ilina (~Rathantari).
   Dushvanta (~Cakuntala, daughter of Vicvamitra) + 4 other sons.
   Bharata (~Sunanda Sārvasenī Kāçeyi).
   Bhumanyu (~Vijayā Dāçārhī).
   Suhotra (~Suvarpā Ikshvāku-kanyā).
   Hastin (~Yaçodhara Traigarti).
    Vikuņthana (~Sudevā Dāçārhī).
     Ajamidha (~(a) Kaikeyi, (b) Gändhäri, (c) Viçalâ, (d) Rkshâ)
    Samvarana (~Tapati Vaivasvati) + 123 other sons.
      Kuru (~Cubhangi Daçarhi).
    Viduratha (B. Vidura) (~Sampriya Madhavi).
    Anacvan (~Amrta Magadhi).
    Parikshit (~Suyaçā Bāhudā).
   Bhīmasena (~Kumārī Kaikeyī).
    Praticravas,
     Pratipa (~Sunanda Çaibyā).
(1) Devāpi, (2) Çāntanu (~(a) Gangā Bhāgīrathī, (b) Satyavatī), (3) Bāhlīka.
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(a, 1) Devavrata or Bhishma, (b, 2-3) (2) Vicitravīrya (~Ambikā and Ambālikā, Kausalyātmaje, daughters of the king of Kāçi), (3) Citrāngada.

§ 157: Vicitracirya died without leaving a child. Then Satyavati began to think how the dynasty of Dushyania might be perpetuated, and she recollected the rshi Draipāyana and prevailed upon him to beget three children for Vicitravirya: Dhrtarashtra, Pandu, Vidura.—In consequence of a boon granted by Draipāyana, Dhrtarāshtra had 100 sons by Gāndhārī, of whom the most celebrated were Duryodhana, Duhçasana, Vikarna, and Citrasena. - Pandu had two wives: Kunti of Prtha, and Madri. One day, when hunting, he with his arrow pierced a rshi cohabiting with [his wife in the shape of] a deer. The rshi cursed him, saying that he should also die when in such a state. Pandu then prevailed upon Kunti to raise offspring for him, and by Dharma she had Yudhishthira, by Maruta (i.e. the Wind) Bhimasena, and by Çakra (i.e. Indra) Arjuna. He then caused her to impart on Madri the vidya (i.e. the mantra of invocation), and Madri by the Acrine had Nakula and Sahadeva. One day when Pandu, filled with desire, touched Madri, he immediately died, and Madri ascended the funeral pyre with him, after having recommended her twins to Kunti. Then the Pandavas with Kunti were taken by the ascetics to Hastinapura and introduced to Bhishma and Vidura, whereafter the ascetics disappeared from sight, while flames poured down upon the earth and the drums of the gods were heard. They then performed the obsequial rites for their father. As they were being brought up there Duryodhana became exceedingly jealous of them.—§ 158: Brief mention of Duryodhana's efforts against the Pandavas; how they are sent by Dhytarashtra to Varanavata to be burnt in a lac-house, but are rescued by Vidura; killing of Hidimba; they go to Ekacakrā; kill the Rākshasa Baka; go to Pāñcālamagara, obtain Draupadi, and return home.—§ 159: The eleven sons of the Pandavas: (1) Prativindhya (son of Yudhishthira); (2) Sutasoma (of Vykodara, i.e. Bhimasona); (3) Crutakīrti (of Arjuna); (4) Çatānīka (of Nakula);