

lay sleeping on the hood of *Çesha*, who encircled the earth, and a lotus sprang from his navel, and from that lotus *Brahmān*, who is the four *Vedas* with four faces, the *Dānavas Madhu* and *Kaiṣabha* began to terrify *Brahmān*. *Vishṇu* awoke, and offered to grant them a boon, and as they wished to grant him a boon, he chose that they should be slain by him, and at their request he promised to slay them on a wholly uncovered spot, and that they should become his sons; as only his thighs were uncovered, he there cut off their heads with his discus (III, 203).—§ 478: Their son was *Dhundhu*. Description of his penances, and the boon he obtained from *Brahmān*, etc. (see § 476). When *Kuvalācva*, with his 21,000 sons and his troops, and *Uttanka* set out, an aerial voice was heard, the gods showered flowers, etc., and the gods, *Gandharvas*, and great *ṛshis* came to behold the encounter. At the request of *Uttanka*, *Vishṇu* filled *Kuvalācva* with his own energy. He let his sons excavate the sea of sands in seven days, and then they aroused the *Dānava*, assailing him with arrows, etc. He swallowed the arrows and vomited flames, which consumed all the sons of *Kuvalācva*, but were extinguished by a stream of water flowing from the body of *Kuvalācva*, who then burnt him with the *Brahmāstra*, whence he was named *Dhundhumāra* ("slayer of Dhundhu"). The gods and great *ṛshis* granted him the boon that he should always be able to give wealth to brahmans, etc. Then the gods and great *ṛshis* went away to their abodes. *Kuvalācva* had three sons left—*Dr̥dhācva*, *Kapilācva*, and *Candracva*, from whom sprang the *Ikshvaku* kings. Blessing upon the reader (III, 204).

Dhurandhara, pl. (°āḥ), a people. § 574 (Jambūkh.): VI, 9μ, 349 (in Bhāratavarsha).

Dhūrjaṭi = Çiva: VII, 9621 (etymology); XIII, 7510.

Dhūrta¹, an ancient king. § 6 (Anukram.): I, 1a, 231 (in Sañjaya's enumeration).

Dhūrta² = Çiva (1000 names¹).

Dhūrtaka, a serpent. § 66 (Sarpasattra): I, 57, 2154 (of Kauravya's race).

Dhūrya = Vishṇu (1000 names).

Dhūtapāpā, a river. § 574 (Jambūkh.): VI, 9λ, 325.

Dhvajavatī. § 565 (Gālavac.): V, 110, 3813 (*atra*—in the west—*Dhṛi nāma kumārī Harimedhasaḥ | ākāṣe tiṣṭhā tiṣṭhēti tathau Sargasya çāsanāt*).

Dhvajin, an ancient king. § 267 (Yamasabhāv.): II, 8, 324 (in the palace of Yama).

Dhvajinyutsavasanketa, pl. (°āḥ), a people. § 574 (Jambūkh.): VI, 9ν, 368 (in the south). Cf. Utsava-sankēta, pl.

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

Diçā ("quarter," viz. the northern, personif.). § 731b (Ashtāvakra-Diksamv.): XIII, 19, 1390 (*Ashtāvakraṣya samvādau Dṛṣṭā saha*).

Diçācakshu(s), a Suparna, the son of Garuḍa. § 564 (Mātaliyop.): V, 101β, 3595.

***diçah** ("the quarters," personif.): IX, 2514; XII, 11613, 11707, 12606.

Diçah¹ = Skanda: III, 14639. Do.² = Vishṇu (1000 names).

Diçām gaja(h) = Mahāpurusha (Mahāpurushastava).

Diçām pati(h) = Çiva: XIV, 198, 201.

Diganta = Çiva: X, 256.

Digbhānu = Mahāpurusha (Mahāpurushastava).

Diggaja, pl. (°āḥ) ("the elephants of the quarters"). § 766 (Ānuçāsanik.): XIII, 132, (6162).

Digvāsas = Çiva: XIII, 695, 753, 808, 898, 1155 (1000 names¹).

Digvijaya¹ ("conquest of the four quarters of the world"). § 11 (Anukram.): I, 1, 409 (*Pāṇḍavānām*, i.e. Digvijaya-parvan). Do.², adj. (sc. parvan, i.e. Digvijayaparvan). § 10 (Anukram.): I, 1, 317, 318.

[**Digvijayaparvan**] ("the section treating of the conquest of the four quarters"), the 24th of the minor parvans, II, 25–32. (Cf. Digvijaya.) § 278: Arjuna, having obtained his bow, etc., prevailed upon Yudhisṭhira to let him subdue the North. Arjuna set out on the celestial chariot which he had obtained from Agni, and subdued the North ("the region presided over by Dhanada"), while Bhīmasena subjugated the East, Sahadeva the South, and Nakula the West, and Yudhisṭhira stayed within Khāṇḍavaprastha (II, 25).—§ 279: The campaign of Arjuna (q.v.) is narrated in full (II, 26–28).—§ 280: Full description of Bhīmasena's (q.v.) campaign towards the East (II, 29–30).—§ 281: Full narration of Sahadeva's (q.v.) campaign towards the South (II, 31, 1105–1123).—§ 282: a, v. Sahadeva; b, v. Māhishmati (II, 31, 1124–1143, a).—§ 283: a, v. Sahadeva; b, v. Agni (enumeration of names) (II, 31, 1143, b–1154).—§ 284: v. Sahadeva (II, 31, 1155–1182).—§ 285: Full description of the campaign of Nakula (q.v.) towards the West (II, 32).

Dikpati = Mahāpurusha (Mahāpurushastava).

Dikshita = Çiva (1000 names¹).

Dilipa¹, an ancient king, the father of Bhagīratha. § 61 (Sarpasattra): I, 55, †2109 (*Khaṭṭāṅga-Nābhaga-Diṭṭpakalpa*, i.e. Janamejaya).—§ 267 (Yamasabhāv.): II, 8, 325 (in the palace of Yama).—§ 336 (Indralokābhig.): III, 43, 1769 (*rājārshayaḥ . . . Dṛṣṭāpramukhāḥ*).—§ 389 (Gāṅgā-vataraṇa): III, 107, 9915 (son of Amṇumat), 9916, 9919 (father of Bhagīratha).—§ 562 (Bhagavadyaṇap.): V, 90ν, 3146.—§ 573 (Ambopākhyānap.): V, 186, 7355 (*°syāçramo*).—§ 574 (Jambūkh.): VI, 9aa, 316.—§ 595 (Shoḍaçarāj.): D. *Ailavila* (*Khaṭṭāṅgaya* (B. °tva°), v. 2269) performed 100 sacrifices (description); at his sacrifices the road was made of gold. The gods, headed by Indra, regarded him as Dharma himself, and used to come to him; when he fought on the water his two wheels never sank in. Those who saw him attained to heaven (VII, 61): VII, 61, 2263 (*Ailavilam*), 2265, 2268.—§ 621 (Rājadh.): XII, 80, 238.—§ 632b (Shoḍaçarāj., v. § 595): XII, 29, 964, 970, 971, 972.—§ 746 (Ānuçāsanik.): XIII, 76, †3691 (attained to heaven on account of gifts of kine).—§ 751b (Çapathavidhi): XIII, 94a, †4551, (4568).—§ 761 (Ānuçāsanik.): XIII, 115γ, 5661.—§ 775 (do.): XIII, 166η, 7675. Cf. Ailavila, Khaṭṭāṅga.

Dilipa², a serpent. § 564 (Mātaliyop.): V, 103γ, 3631.

Dimbhaka, a follower of Jarāsandha. § 273 (Rājasūyā-rambhap.): II, 14, 576 (*Haṁsa-Dṛṣṭāu*, among the allies of Jarāsandha), 601 (do.), 605, 607 (on the false report of the death of Haṁsa, D. commits suicide).—§ 275 (do.): II, 19, 765 (*Haṁsa-Dṛṣṭāu*, followers of Jarāsandha).—§ 276 (Jarāsandhavadhap.): II, 20, 768 (do.).—§ 277 (do.): II, 22, 886 (the same as Citrasena, the senāpati of Jarāsandha).

Dinakṛt = Sūrya (the Sun): III, 192.

Dinasādhaka = Çiva (1000 names¹).

Diṇḍika, a mouse. § 571 (Ulūkādūtāgamanap.): V, 160, 5440, 5442, 5443, 5446 (the story of the wicked cat).

Dipaka, a Suparna, the son of Garuḍa. § 564 (Mātaliyop.): V, 101β, 3596.