

- Dipta** = Īiva: XIV, 202.  
**Diptaṣakti** = Skanda: III, 14632.  
**Diptaketu**, an ancient king. § 6 (Anukram.): I, 1a, 231 (in Sañjaya's enumeration).  
**Diptakirti** = Skanda: III, 14630.  
**Diptāksha**, pl. (°āḥ), a people. § 562 (Bhagavyānāp.): V, 74γ, 2731 (°āṇām Purūravah).  
**Diptāksha** = Īiva: XIV, 202.  
**\*Diptāmṣu** = Sūrya (the Sun): I, 6532; III, 148.  
**Diptamūrti** = Vishnu (1000 names).  
**Diptaroman**, a Viṣvadeva. § 749 (Ānuṣāsanik.): XIII, 91γ, 4356 (enumeration).  
**Diptasūryāgnijātīla** = Īiva (1000 names').  
**Diptavarṇa** = Skanda: III, 14631.  
**Dipti**, a Viṣvadeva. § 749 (Ānuṣāsanik.): XIII, 91γ, 4359 (enumeration).  
**Diptoda**, a tīrtha. § 383 (Paraṣu-Rāma): III, 99, 8685 (on Vadhusarā, there Bhṛgu performed austerities). Cf. Bhṛgos tīrtha(m).  
**Dirgha**<sup>1</sup>, a Māgadha king. § 177 (Pāṇḍudigvijaya): I, 113, 4451 (*goptā Magadharāśhṛasya D°o Rājagṛhe*, slain by Pāṇḍu).  
**Dirgha**<sup>2</sup> = Īiva (1000 names').  
**Dirghabāhu**, son of Dhṛtarāshṭra. § 130 (Amṣāvat.): I, 67, 2740.—§ 182 (Dhṛtarāshṭraputranāmak.): I, 117, 4553.—§ 585 (Bhishmavadhap.): VI, 9600, 4349 (among other sons of Dhṛtarāshṭra, who are slain by Bhīmasena).—§ 599 (Jayadrathavadhap.): VII, 127vv, 5177 (among several sons of Dhṛtarāshṭra who encompass Bhīmasena).—§ 600 (Ghaṭotkacavadhap.): VII, 16400, 7337.  
**Dirghajihva**, an Asura, son of Danu. § 93 (Amṣāvat.): I, 65, 2538 (*Dānavaḥ*).—§ 130 (do.): I, 67, 2675 (*Dānavarāshabhaḥ*, incarnate as Kācīrāja).  
**Dirghajihvā**<sup>1</sup>, a Rākhasī. § 544 (Yudhisṭhīrācāvāsa): III, 292, 16605 (*Rākhasī*, had been slain by Indra).  
**Dirghajihvā**<sup>2</sup>, a mātṛ. § 615u (Skanda): IX, 460, 2641.  
**Dirghalocana**, son of Dhṛtarāshṭra. § 130 (Amṣāvat.): I, 67, 2739.—§ 209 (Drupadaśāsana): I, 138, 5461.—§ 585 (Bhishmavadhap.): VI, 9600, 4349 (among other sons of Dhṛtarāshṭra who are slain (?) by Bhīmasena).—§ 593 (Abhimanyuvadhāp.): VII, 37κ, 1610, (λ), 1614 (slain by Abhimanyu).—§ 599 (Jayadrathavadhap.): VII, 127vv, 5178. Cf. next.  
**Dirghanetra** = Dirghalocana. § 599 (Jayadrathavadhap.): VII, 127ff, 5204 (slain by Bhīmasena).  
**Dirghaprajña**, a king. § 130 (Amṣāvat.): I, 67, 2652 (incarnation of the Asura Vṛahaparvan).—§ 554 (Sainyodyogap.): V, 4γ, 75 (among the princes to whom the Pāṇḍavas ought to send messengers). Cf. Dirghayajña.  
**Dirgharoma**, son of Dhṛtarāshṭra. § 182 (Dhṛtarāshṭraputranāmak.): I, 117, 4552.  
**Dirghasattra**, a tīrtha. § 360 (Tīrthayātrāp.): III, 82, 5050, 5051.  
**Dirghatamas**, a ṛshi. § 170 (cf. Bhishma-Satyavati-sampvāda): Bhishma continued: The ṛshi Utathya had a wife named Mamatā; his younger brother Brhaspati, the purohita of the gods, approached Mamatā, who by Utathya was pregnant with a child, who even while being in his mother's womb had studied the Vedas and the six Angas. The embryo kicked him out with his foot, and the semen fell upon the earth. Brhaspati cursed him; so he was born blind, and came to be called Dirghatamas ("tamo dirgham prakṣhyasi"). The wife of Dirghatamas was a brāhmaṇī,

Pradoshi by name. With her he begat Gautama and other sons; and he (Dirghatamas), who knew the Vedas and Angas, having learnt the Godharma (i.e. prakṣamaitihuna, Nil.) from Saurabheya (i.e. son of the Kāmadhenu, Nil.) began to practise it. He therefore was excluded by the ṛshis from the asylum, and accosted in harsh words by his wife, who said that she would no more support him and his children. Dirghatamas then established the rule that from that day every woman should have to adhere to one husband for life, whether he were dead or alive, etc. She then caused her sons to tie him on a raft and throw him into the Gaṅgā. Drifting along, he passed through the territories of many kings, until he was taken up by king Bali, who wanted him to raise up offspring. But Bali's queen Sudeshnā, who saw that he was blind, sent a Čūdra woman in her stead, who was her nurse, with whom the ṛshi begat eleven sons, Kakshivat, etc. As these sons were his own and not Bali's, Bali sent Sudeshnā to him, and Dirghatamas, after merely touching her person, told her: "Thou shalt have five children named Āṅga, Vāṅga, Kālīṅga, Puṇḍra, and Sukma." Their dominions have come to be called after their names: I, 104, 4192, 4198, (4202), 4218.—§ 266 (Čukrasabhāv.): II, 7, 293 (in the palace of Indra).—§ 717b (Nārāyaṇīya): XII, 342, 13182 (originally he, on account of his blindness, was called D., but when he had been cured by invoking Nārāyaṇa as Keçava, he was called Gotama).—§ 775 (Ānuṣāsanik.): XIII, 166e, 7668 (among the ṛshis of the west). Cf. Autathya (see Additions), Gotama, Utathyaputra.  
**Dirghavenu**, pl. (°avaḥ), a people. § 295 (Dyūtap.): II, 52, 1859 (brought tribute to Yudhisṭhira).  
**Dirghayajña**, king of Ayodhyā. § 280 (Bhīmasena): II, 30, 1076 (*Ayodhyāyām*, vanquished by Bhīmasena on his digvijaya). Cf. Dirghaprajña.  
**Dirghāyus**, son of Aṣyutāyus. § 599 (Jayadrathavadhap.): VII, 93, 3364 (slain by Arjuna).  
**Diti**, the daughter of Daksha, the wife of Kaçyapa and mother of the Daityas. § 84 (Ādivamṣāvatāranāp.): I, 64, 2486 (°eḥ putrah, i.e. the Daityas).—§ 87 (Amṣāvat.): I, 65, 2520 (daughter of Daksha and wife of Kaçyapa).—§ 89 (do.): I, 65, 2525 (mother of Hiranyakaçipu).—§ 130 (do.): I, 67, 2641 (°eḥ putro Hiranyakaçipuḥ).—§ 237 (Vaivāhikāp.): I, 193, †1716 (*cakrāma Vajriva D°eḥ suteshu*—i.e. the Daityas—sarvaṣ ca devair ṛshibhiḥ ca jushṭaḥ).—§ 270 (Brahmasabhāv.): II, 11, 456 (in the palace of Brahman).—§ 310 (Āranyakāp.): III, 3a, 155 (°eḥ sutah = Sūrya, but read with B. 'diteḥ sutah).—§ 422b (Naraka): III, 142, 10917 (°eḥ sutah, i.e. Naraka).—§ 441 (Nivātaka-vacayuddhap.): III, 165, †11909 (*sapta pūgān Diteḥ sutānām*, i.e. the Daityas, slain by Indra).—§ 444 (do.): III, 169, 12094 (°eḥ putrah, i.e. the Nivātakavacas).—§ 565 (Gālavacarita): V, 110, 3808 (*atra*—i.e. in the west—*devīm Ditiṁ āmaprasavadhārinīm | vigarbhām akaroç Chakro yatra jāto Marudgaṇah*).—§ 596 (Pratijñāp.): VII, 73, 2608 (°eḥ purāṇ).—§ 608 (Karnap.): VIII, 68x, †3393 (*tava Kuntī putro jāto Dīter Vishnur ivārihantā*, but read 'dīter with B.).—§ 664 (Mokshadh.): XII, 207e, 7537 (eldest daughter of Daksha), 7545 (mother of the Asuras).—§ 714 (Čukakṛtya): XII, 329, 12417 (*evam ete D°eḥ putrā Marutāḥ paramādbhutāḥ*, i.e. the winds; B. and Nil. read 'diteḥ, but cf. V, 3808).—§ 719b (Gautami-lubdhaka-vyāla-Mṛtyu-Kāla-sampv.): XIII, 1a, 55 (PCR. has Aditi).—§ 730g (Upamanyu): XIII, 140, 796 (°eḥ sutān, i.e. the Daityas).