

a short time *Kṛpa* became an eminent teacher, who instructed the *Dhātaraśṭras*, *Pāṇḍavas*, *Yādavas*, *Vṛshnis*, and other princes from various countries in the *Dhanurveda*: I, 130, 5072 (*Gautama*), 5077, 5083 (*Gautamasya*).—§ 572 (*Rathātīrathas*): V, 166, 5768 (*Gautamasya maharsher ya ācāryasya* *Çāḥ çarantambāt suto 'bhavat*, i.e. *Kṛpa*). Cf. *Gautama*.

**Çaradvat**<sup>1</sup> = *Kṛpa*: I, 7116 (*Kṛpāt*); V, 5734 (*Kṛpasya*); XI, 30 (*Kṛpasya*).

**Çaradvat**<sup>2</sup>, pl. § 561 (*Yānasandhip*): V, 57<sup>σ</sup>, 2289 (*sa-Bāhlikān Kurūn brūyāḥ Prātipēyān Çaradvataḥ*, (?), = *āyushmataḥ*, Nil.).

**Çaradvata** = *Kṛpa*, q.v.

**Çaradvatasūnu**: VIII, 4504 (*tatas tu Duryodhana-Bhoja-Saubalāḥ Kṛpeṇa Çaradvatasūnūnā saha*, where *Ç.* must be taken as the name of a son of *Kṛpa*, but PCR. seems to have read *Çaradvatisūnūnā* (i.e. *Açvatthāman*)).

**Çaradvatī**<sup>1</sup>, an Apsaras. § 191 (*Arjuna*): I, 123, 4820 (among the Apsarases who sung at the birth of *Arjuna*).

**Çaradvatī**<sup>2</sup> = *Kṛpī*: I, 5114.

**Çaradvatīputra** ("son of *Kṛpī*") = *Açvatthāman*: VII, 6861, 8970.

**Çaradvatisuta**, do. = *Açvatthāman*: VII, 6103, 6802, 6819, 8747; VIII, 2.

**Çaradvatsuta** = *Kṛpa*: VIII, 4310.

**Çarana**<sup>1</sup>, a serpent. § 63 (*Sarpasattra*): I, 57, 2147 (of *Vāsuki*'s race).

**Çarana**<sup>2</sup> = *Vishṇu* (1000 names).

**Çarāṇya**<sup>1</sup> = *Çiva*: XIII, 1246 (1000 names<sup>2</sup>); XIV, 212.—Do.<sup>2</sup> = *Sūrya*: III, 192.

**Çarāsana**, son of *Dhātaraśṭra*. § 182 (*Dhātaraśṭraputra-nāmak*): I, 117, 4543.—§ 599 (*Jayadrathavadhap*): VII, 136<sup>XX</sup>, 5594 (among seven sons of *Dhātaraśṭra* who are slain by *Bhimasena*).

**Çarastamba**, a tirtha. § 733<sup>b</sup> (*Ānuçāsanik*): XIII, 25, 1714: By bathing in the waterfalls at *Ç.*, *Kuçastamba*, and *Dronaçarmapada*, one becomes worshipped by Apsarases.

**Çarava**, pl. (*°āḥ*), v. *Çabara*.

**Çaravanālaya** = *Skanda*: I, 2587.

**Çaravanodbhava** = *Skanda*: III, 14635.

**Çarāvati**, a river in *Bhāratavarsha*. § 574 (*Jambūkh*): VI, 9<sup>λ</sup>, 327.

**Çārdulī** ("tigress"). § 127 (*Amçāvat*): I, 66, 2625 (daughter of *Krodhavaçā*), 2629 (mother of the lions and tigers, etc.).

**Çarin** = *Çiva* (1000 names<sup>1</sup>).

**Çarīrabhṛt** = *Vishṇu* (1000 names).

**Çarīrabhūtabhṛt** = *Vishṇu* (1000 names).

**Çarmaka**, pl. (*°āḥ*), a people. § 280 (*Bhimasena*): II, 30, 1087 (in the east, conquered by *Bhimasena* on his *digvijaya*).

**Çarman** = *Vishṇu* (1000 names).

**Çarmin**, a brahman. / § 746 (*Ānuçāsanik*): XIII, 68, 3400 (*Agastyaṃ gotrataḥ*, cf. *Agastya*<sup>2</sup>), 3419.

**Çarmishthā**, daughter of the Asura king *Vṛshaparvan* and the second wife of *Yayāti*. § 143 (*Nahusha*): I, 75, 3159, 3160 (mother of *Druhyu*, *Anu*, and *Pūru*).—§ 146 (*Devayānī*): I, 78, 3284 (*duhitā Vṛshaparvanāḥ*), 3285, (3287), 3290, 3291, 3305 (*duhitā Vṛshaparvanāḥ*), 3306, 3309, 3310 (*Vṛshaparvanī*), 3312, 3313; 80, 3347, 3348, 3349, (3351), (3353), (3355); 81, 3360, 3363, 3365, 3368, 3375, 3393, 3395.—§ 147 (do.): I, 82, 3399, 3402, 3406, 3407, (3408), (3412), (3415), (3417), 3420, 3421, 3422; 83, 3424, 3425, (3426), (3429), 3433, 3438, 3440, (3443), 3451, 3458.—§ 148 (*Yayāti*): I, 84, 3481 (*°āyāḥ sutaṃ Druhyuṃ*), 3520 (*°āyāḥ*

*suto Druhyuḥ*).—§ 156 (*Pūruvaṃç*): I, 95, 43761, 43762 (by *Yayāti*, mother of *Druhyu*, *Anu*, and *Pūru*).—§ 569<sup>b</sup> (*Yayāti*): V, 149, 5044 (*duhitā Vṛshaparvanāḥ*, mother of *Pūru*).—§ 595 (*Shoḍaçarāj*, v. *Yayāti*): VII, 63, 2297.

Cf. also the following synonyms:—

**Asurendrasutā** ("daughter of the Asura king"): I, 3369.

**Asurī**: I, 3286.

**Vṛshaparvanī** ("daughter of *Vṛshaparvan*"): I, 3310, 3393, 3399, 3402, 3411, 3433, 43762.

**Çārṅga**, the bow of *Kṛshṇa* (*Vishṇu*). § 262 (*Bhagavad-yāna*): II, 2, 34.—§ 320 (*Saubhavadhop*): III, 20, 795; 21, 843, 850.—§ 569 (*Bhagavadyānap*): V, 131, 4427.—§ 570<sup>f</sup> (*Rukmin*): *Ç.* is said to have been in the possession of *Vishṇu*; it was held by *Kṛshṇa*, who obtained it, baffling the nooses of *Muru* and slaying that Asura, and vanquishing *Naraka* while recovering the earrings set with gems, with 16,000 girls, etc.: V, 158, 5353, 5355, 5358.

**Çārṅgacakraḡadādhara** = *Kṛshṇa*, q.v.

**Çārṅgacakraḡadāpānī** = *Kṛshṇa*, q.v.

**Çārṅgacakraḡasipānī** = *Kṛshṇa*, q.v.

**Çārṅgadhanurdhara** = *Kṛshṇa*, q.v.

**Çārṅgadhanvan**<sup>1</sup> = *Kṛshṇa*, q.v. —Do.<sup>2</sup> = *Vishṇu* (1000 names).

**Çārṅgagadāpānī** = *Kṛshṇa*, q.v.

**Çārṅgagadāḡsipānī** = *Kṛshṇa*, q.v.

**Çārṅgakoṣṭhāyana(m)** ("episode relating to the çārṅgaka birds"). § 259 (*Khāṇḡavad*): *Janamejaya* said: "Why did the *çārṅgakas* escape?" *Vaiçampāyana* said: When the *maharshi Mandapāla*, who was an *ūrdhvaretas*, had finished his *tapas*, he left his body and went to *Pitrloka*, but did not obtain the expected result of his acts, and learned from the gods sitting around *Dharmarāja* that it was because he had no offspring. He then reflected how he could obtain numerous offspring in the shortest time possible; he learnt that the birds were peculiarly prolific, and, becoming a *çārṅgika*, he married the *çārṅgikā Jaritā*, and begat upon her four sons, who were all reciters of the *Vedas*. Then he left her and married *Lapitā*. When *Agni* came to the forest of *Khāṇḡava* to burn it down, *Mandapāla* praised *Agni* (vv. 8353–8360) and prevailed upon him to spare his children (I, 229). *Jaritā* told her sons (*Jaritāri*, *Sārisṭkva*, *Stambamitra*, and *Drona*), who would have her to rescue herself by abandoning them, to conceal themselves in the hole of a mouse; but they were afraid of the mouse (I, 230). Finally *Jaritā* was prevailed upon by her sons to abandon them, and *Agni* approached the spot where the sons were (I, 231). The four young *rshis* praised *Agni*, who promised them safety and granted them a boon. *Drona* asked him to consume the cats that troubled them every day (I, 232). Meanwhile *Mandapāla* addressed *Lapitā*, being anxious about his children. *Lapitā*, from jealousy, told him to go to *Jaritā*, who, she said, was the real cause of his anxiety. When *Agni* had spared the children, *Jaritā* came and embraced them. When *Mandapāla* came they did not speak to him, and *Jaritā*, from jealousy, told him to go to *Lapitā*. *Mandapāla* declared that nothing was so destructive to the happiness of women as a concubine, except a lover; witness *Arundhatī* (*ḡ*). Then all his children came forward to worship him, and he also spoke kindly to them all (I, 233). *Mandapāla* told that