

Indrābha, son of the elder Dhṛtarāṣṭra. § 154 (Pūrvamc.): I, 94, 3748 (seventh son of Dhṛtarāṣṭra).

Indradamaṇa, a prince, a descendant of Atri. § 677 (Moks. adh.): XII, 235, 8592 (Ātreyaś, attained to infinite worlds by giving wealth). Cf. Ātreya.

[Indradarçana(m)] ("seeing Indra," cf. Arjunābhigamanap.). § 330: After some time Yudhiṣṭhira taught Arjuna in private the [Pratimṛti] science (*upanishad*, i.e. *rahasyaavidyā*, Nil.; *brāhman*) that would reveal the whole universe to him, and told him to practise severe austerities; Bhīṣma, etc. (a), know the fourfold (*catuspāda*) *Dhanur-veda*, the *Brāhma* weapon, etc.; all celestial weapons are in the possession of Indra, imparted to him by the celestials from fear of Vṛtra. Then Arjuna took up the *Gāṇḍīva*, etc., blessed by brahmins, Siddhas, and invisible spirits (*bhūtāni*), and by Kṛṣṇā (she said: "Let no one amongst us be ever again born in the order of *kshatriyas*, but as brahmins; it is my great grief that in the assembly *Duryodhana* called me a 'cow' (i.e. 'to be enjoyed by many men,' Nil.); but the grief of parting with thee is far greater"), who wished him success from *Dhātṛ*, *Vidhātṛ*, *Hṛi*, *Çrī*, *Kṛti*, *Dhṛti*, *Puṣṭi*, *Umā*, *Lakṣmī*, *Sarasvatī*, the *Vasus*, *Rudras*, *Ādityas*, the hosts (*gaṇān*) of the *Maruts*, the *Viṣvedevas*, and the *Sādhyas*, and wished him safety from the spirits (*bhūtebhyah*) of the sky, earth, and heaven, and all other enemies; and having walked round (*pradakṣhiṇam kṛtvā*) his brothers and *Dhaumya*, he set out towards the north. All creatures left the path of Arjuna, who was urged by the desire of beholding Indra (? *yuktasyaindrena yogena*). He passed over many mountains, and reached *Himavat* in one day by means of his *yoga*; then he passed over *Gandhamādāna*, etc., and reached *Indrakila*, walking night and day untiringly. Here he was addressed by a voice in the skies, and beheld Indra in the guise of a brahman, who told him to throw away his bow as of no use there, as this was the abode only of peaceful brahmins, and advised him to wish for heavenly bliss (*lokāḥ*); but Arjuna only asked for the celestial weapons, which Indra said he should obtain when he had seen *Çiva* (*Tṛyakṣa*, *Çaladhara*, *Bhūtoça*, *Parameshthin*). Then Indra disappeared, and Arjuna remained, devoted to *yoga* (III, 37).

Indradyumna¹, a rājarshi. § 267 (Yamasabhāv.): II, 8, 332 (in the palace of Yama).—§ 317b (Kṛṣṇa Vāsudeva): III, 12, 491 (the same?, had been slain by Kṛṣṇa).—§ 468 (Indradyumnop.): III, 199, ††13332 (*rājarshiḥ*), ††13336, ††13337, ††13338, ††13339, ††13342, ††13348 (having fallen from heaven, I. regained it).—§ 469 (Mārkaṇḍeyas.): III, 200, 13349 (all. to § 468).—§ 474 (do.): III, 201, 13482 (do.).

Indradyumna², a brahman. § 324 (Dvaitavanapr.): III, 26a, 985 (among the brahmins who worshipped Yudhiṣṭhira).

Indradyumna³, a lake. § 468 (Indradyumnop.): III, 199, ††13337 (°m *nāma saraḥ*, there king Indradyumna had performed sacrifices, and the lake had been excavated by the cows, which were given away to the brahmins). Cf. next.

Indradyumnasaras, a lake. § 184 (Pāṇḍu): I, 119, 4639 (in the north, visited by Pāṇḍu). Cf. the prec.

[Indradyumnopākhyāna(m)] ("history of Indradyumna"). § 468 (Mārkaṇḍeyas.): The Pāṇḍavas asked Mārkaṇḍeya "Is there anybody that is older than thou?" He related: "The rājarshi Indradyumna, who had fallen from heaven, complained that his fame must have passed away, and asked me if I recognized him; as I did not, he became a horse

and carried me to the *Himavat* to the owl *Prāvārakarna*, who was older than I; the owl we took to the lake *Indradyumna* to the crane *Nāḍiyāṅgha*, who was older than the owl; the crane indicated us the tortoise *Akūpāra* in the same lake. *Akūpāra* knew Indradyumna, and said that Indradyumna had planted the *yūpa* 1,000 times, and that this lake had been excavated by the feet of the cows given away by him to the brahmins. Then a chariot came from heaven, and a celestial voice called Indradyumna back to heaven (vv. 13343–5, three *glohas* are cited; v. 13343: 'The report of a virtuous deed reaches heaven and earth; as long as that report is heard, so long is the doer said to be in heaven'). He first brought me and the owl to our respective places, and then went away in that chariot." The Pāṇḍavas praised Mārkaṇḍeya for having caused Indradyumna to regain his sphere; he said that Kṛṣṇa also had raised the rājarshi Nṛga from hell and caused him to regain heaven (III, 199).

Indrajāla, a celestial weapon. § 512 (Ghoshayātrāp.): III, 245, 14995 (*Sthūlā* (B. °nā-) *karnendrajālān ca*, employed by Arjuna).—§ 571 (Ulūkādūtāgamanap.): V, 160, 5461 (? "conjurer's tricks," PCR.), 5525 (? do.), 161, 5570 (? do.).—§ 580 (Bhishmavadhap.): VI, 59¹³, 2633 (*nihatendrajālāḥ*).—§ 608 (Karna): VIII, 60aaa, 2998 (*Sihūnakarnendrajālāna*); 64, 3238.—§ 785 (Anugītāp.): XIV, 77, 2251 (°*pratimaṃ bānājālam*). Cf. Aindra.

[Indrajidvadhā(h)] ("the slaughter of Indrajit"). § 541: Indrajit tied Rāma and Lakṣmaṇa in a network of those arrows of his which he had obtained as boons. Sugrīva and the monkeys Suseṇa, etc. (a), surrounded them. Vibhīṣaṇa came and roused them with the *Prajñāstra*; Sugrīva extracted the arrows and applied the medicine *viçalyā*; from the mountain Çveta a Guhyaka of Kubera's brought water, by rubbing one's eyes with which all invisible creatures became visible. Rāma, Lakṣmaṇa, Sugrīva, etc. (β), rubbed their eyes. Having informed Rāvana, Indrajit returned without having completed his daily sacrifice; receiving a hint from Vibhīṣaṇa, Lakṣmaṇa killed Indrajit. Rāvana would kill Sitā, but was dissuaded by Avindhya (III, 289).

[Indrajidyuddha(m)] ("the encounter with Indrajit"). § 540: Rāvana sent Indrajit (who had vanquished Indra and received celestial weapons as boons) to fight Rāma, Lakṣmaṇa, and Sugrīva. He first fought with Lakṣmaṇa, then with Aṅgada, then he became invisible, but continued to fight (III, 288).

Indrajit, a Rākṣasa, son of Rāvana. § 537 (Rāma-Rāvanayuddha): III, 285β, 16371 (fought with Lakṣmaṇa), 16376.—§ 540 (Indrajidyuddha): III, 288, 16439 (son of Rāvana, had formerly vanquished Indra), 16452 (fought with Lakṣmaṇa and Aṅgada), 16455, 16456.—§ 541 (Indrajidvadhā): III, 289, 16466, 16479, 16483 (is slain by Lakṣmaṇa). Cf. Rāvanātmaja, Rāvaṇi.

Indrakarman = Viṣṇu (1000 names).

Indrakila, a mountain. § 269 (Vaiçravaṇasabhāv.): II, 10, 413 (among the mountains present in the palace of Kubera).—§ 330 (Indradarçana): III, 37, 1497 (on his way to Indra's world Arjuna passed Himavat and Gandhamādāna and then came to I.).—§ 331 (Kairātāp.): III, 39, 1562 (°*samaprabhāḥ*).

Indraloka ("the world of Indra"). § 238 (Pañcendrop.): I, 197, †7301 (*āgantārah punar eve °m*, sc. the five Indras).—§ 246 (Sundopasundop.): I, 210, 7658 (conquered by Sunda and Upasunda).—§ 345 (Nalopākhyānap.): III, 54, 2116 (on their wanderings Nārada and Parvata came to I.).—§ 512