

king of Ujjayini', decoyed him to that city, but his minister managed to carry him off with Va'savadatta', the daughter of Chandamahāsena. Subsequently for political reasons the minister brought about his marriage with Padma'vati, the daughter of Pradyota, king of Magadha who, believing the false report that Va'savadatta' was burnt to death, gave his consent to the marriage. (The story given in Vas. D. and that referred to in M. M. II. varies.) Like some of his ancestors he conquered the whole earth. His capital was Kaus'a'mbi'.

**उद्धव** A cousin of Krishna to whom he was warmly attached. When he foresaw the destruction of the Yādavas he applied to Krishna for advice and was sent to Badarikā's'rama to practise penance and prepare for heaven.

**उर्वशी** A celestial nymph (See नरनारायण) who, cursed by Mitra and Varuna, came to the world of mortals. While descending, she saw king Purūravas and, as she saw him, she forgot all reserve and disregarding the delights of *Śvarga* became deeply enamoured of the prince. She abode with him for a while and at the expiration of her curse again went to heaven. The king mourned her loss heavily and had the good fortune of seeing his heavenly bride once more. She bore a son to Purūravas before she left him. (The account in the *Vikramorvas'īya* varies.) See पुरुवरह.

**उलूपी** The daughter of the serpent Kauravya. One day, while Arjuna was bathing in the river Ganges, Ulūpi happened to see him and was quite taken with his manly beauty. She stole him away to Pātāla and there persuaded him to take her hand to which,

Arjuna, after some hesitation, consented. From him she had one son named Irāvān.

**उषा**, the daughter of Bāna, who saw Aniruddha in a dream and became enamoured of him. She related this to Chitrālekṣā, her female confidante, who advised the employment of a portrait-painter to take the portraits of all the young princes in the neighbourhood. On seeing the portrait of Aniruddha, Ushā recognized him. Chitrālekṣā then clandestinely united the youth to Ushā. (See अनिरुद्ध).

**अनूपर्ष** The son of Ayutāyā, a descendant of Ikshvāku. He was celebrated for his skill in dice. He was a great friend of king Nala with whom he exchanged his skill in dice for his knowledge of horsemanship. Nala in the days of his adversity found shelter in the service of this king at Ayodhya'.

**अश्वत्थाम** A great sage. He was the son of Vibhān'aka and a heavenly nymph in the shape of a deer. He was brought up in the forest by his father and saw no other human being until he attained early manhood. At a season of great drought Lomapāda, king of Anga, by the advice of Brāhmanas, allured Rishiyas'ringa to his house and with great ceremony gave his daughter S'antā in marriage to him. The sage, satisfied with that gift, caused heavy showers to fall in his kingdom. He was subsequently called by Das'aratha to perform for him a sacrifice for the attainment of issue.

**और्व** (the submarine fire) The son of Urva and the grand-son of Bhṛigu. He is said to have been born from the thigh and at the persuasion of Pitris to have cast the fire of his anger, against the Kshatriyas