

**अहस्ता** The wife of Gautama. She was ravished by Indra and hence reduced by a curse to a stone. She was restored to her original form by Ra'ma.

**आसु** The son of Pururavas and Urvas'i and the father of Nahusha.

**आसीक** The son of the sage Jaratkāru and Jaratkāri, the sister of the serpent Vāsuki. He is said to have saved Takshaka from falling into the fire at the time of the serpent-sacrifice of Parikshita and thus preserved the serpent race.

**इक्ष्वाकु** One of the ten sons of Manu Vaivasvata and the grand-son of the sun, considered to be the primogenitor of the solar dynasty to which Raghu, Aja, Rama and many other kings of great celebrity belonged.

**इन्दुमती** Wife of Aja. After giving birth to her distinguished son Das'aratha (the father of Rāma), she, while in a summer-grove with her husband, dropped down dead by the touch of a garland of celestial flowers.

**इन्द्र** The king of heaven and lord of the gods. It is supposed that any body, a god, a man, or a giant, can raise himself to the position of Indra by performing a hundred horse-sacrifices. Indra is, therefore, represented as being jealous of one who performs one hundred sacrifices and as trying to dissuade him from his object either personally or by the intervention of the nymphs of his court, ( R. III. ). He is known as the paramour of Ahalyā, the wife of Gautama, whom he once ravished. Gautama's curse on this account produced hundreds of sores in the body of Indra but these were

afterwards changed into so many eyes (सहस्रेषु). He is described to have stolen the horse consecrated by king Sagara who was about to perform the horse-sacrifice for the hundredth time. He is said to have killed Vritra and Bala. The former of these was a Bra'hmana and Indra had to sacrifice till he purged away his sin. It was he who cut down the wings of the mountains that once flew about to the great annoyance of the people. He is the god of rain.

**इन्द्रजित्** The bravest and most powerful of the sons of Ravana. By means of magical weapons, in the use of which he was an expert, he inflicted terrible wounds on all the leaders of Rāma's army, especially on Lakshmana whom he left almost dead on the field. Lakshmana recovered by means of the healing plants brought specially for that purpose by Hanumat and ultimately killed Indrajit. Indrajit's original name was Meghana'da but he was so called because he captured Indra and brought him to Lanka'.

**उग्रसेन** The king of Mathurā who was deposed by his son Kansa and kept in confinement. When Kansa was killed, Krishna restored the captive king to the throne and sent to Indra for his royal hall *Sudharman* which was conveyed from heaven by Vayu and used by the Yādava chiefs. Ugrasena reigned wisely and well for a long time at Mathurā. When Krishna died he is said to have committed himself along with his wife to the flames.

**उदयन** A celebrated king of Vatsa whose exploits are narrated in the Brihatkathā and who is alluded to at Megh. I. 30. He was the son of Sahasra'nika, the grand-son of Jannējaya. Chandamahāsena, the