

says : *trisuparnah bahvṛcām vedabhāga-viśeṣādhyāyī* — see Critical Notes on 13. 90. 20 (p. 1091. 1); so also Kullūka on Manu 3. 185 : *trisuparno bahvṛcām vedabhāgaḥ*.

**Digvijaya m.** : Name of the 13rd *parvan* in the list of a hundred sub-*parvans* of the Bhārata supposed to have been made by Vyāsa in the Parvasamgraha 1. 2. 40, 33, 70.

Referred to in Sūta's summary of the events for the sages assembled in the Naimiṣa forest 1. 1. 84; also in Vaiśampāyana's summary of the events for Janamejaya 1. 55. 28, 29; related to the *adhyāyas* 2. 23-29.

**Daivatavamśa m.** : Name of a passage in the Anuśāsanaparvan listing the names of gods, goddesses, and other beings (*ayaṁ daivatavamśo vaḥ*) 13. 151. 2.

Besides listing names of gods like Pitāmaha (Brahmadeva) with Sāvitrī, Viṣṇu-Nārāyaṇa, Umāpati (Śiva), Virūpākṣa, Skanda, Viśakha and others, it contains also such names like Surabhi (cow), Sāgara (ocean), and Gaṅgā (river); it has names of sages like the Vālakhilyas, Kṛṣṇa-dvāipāyana, Nārada and Parvata; of Gandharvas like Viśvāvasu Hahāhuhū and others; of Apsarasas like Urvaśī, Menakā, Rambhā and others; it mentions also group-gods like the Ādityas, the Vasus, the Rudras, the Aśvinā, and also the Pitṛs; personified concepts like *dharma*, *satya*; divisions of time like nights and days, seasons, months, twilights; names of planets (Śukra, Brhaspati and the rest) and Nakṣatras (not listed); mythical birds (Vainateyas) and serpents (*kudrujāḥ*); rivers like Śatadrū, Vipāśā and others; holy places of pilgrimage like Prayāga, Prabhāsa and others; mountains like Himavant, Vindhya and the rest — all these also find a place in this list. 13. 151. 3-28;

together with the Rṣivamśa, this Daivatavamśa is described as the 'first collection' of its kind (*eṣa vai samavāyas te rṣi-devasamanvitaḥ / ādyaḥ prakīrtito rājan*) 13. 151. 40; also *ayaṁ daivatavamśo vai rṣivamśas-manvitaḥ* 13. 151. 2; the recitation of the two *vamśas* together at two twilights is very effective in removing sins (*dviśumdhyaṁ paṭhituḥ putra kalmāṣā-paharaḥ paraḥ*) 13. 151. 2; (*sarvopāpā-pramocanaḥ*) 13. 151. 40; (*mucyate sarva-kilbiṣaiḥ*) 13. 151. 29; one who recites these names of gods or welcomes their recitation is freed of dangers from all quarters and from sins arising from all kinds of promiscuous behaviour (*stuvamśe ca pratimandamśe ca mucyate sirvato bhayāt / sarvasamkara-pāpebhyo devatāstivanandaḥ* //) 13. 151. 29. [ See Rṣivamśa ]

**Dyūtaparvan nt.** : Name of the 27th *parvan* in the list of a hundred sub-*parvans* of the Bhārata supposed to have been made by Vyāsa in the Parvasamgraha 1. 2. 41, 33, 70.

The incidents of this *parvan* briefly listed in the contents of the Sabhāparvan (1. 2. 100-102) : Bhīma derided Duryodhana in the Sabhā; the game of dice traced to the wrath of Duryodhana aroused due to his derision by Bhīma; in the *dyūta* that followed, Śakuni defeated Dharmasuta (Yudhiṣṭhira); Draupadī came to their rescue; referred to also by Dhṛtarāṣṭra in his summary made for Saṁjaya 1. 1. 99-100; 105-106; and still more briefly by Vaiśampāyana in his summary for Janamejaya 1. 55. 39; related to the *adhyāyas* 2. 43-65.

**Dronaparvan nt.** : Name of the 7th *parvan* in the list of the 18 major *parvans* of the Bhārata 1. 2. 160, 166, 233.