

Nīla² m. : A monkey-chief.

One of the guardians of the army of monkeys when it proceeded towards the southern ocean 3. 267. 19, 21; he smashed with a big rock Pramāthin, younger brother of Dūṣaṇa, when Pramāthin attacked Lakṣmaṇa 3. 271. 25, 19-23; Nīla, with other monkey-chiefs, kept watch over the bodies of Rāma and Lakṣmaṇa when they fell on the ground and were bound by the arrows of Indrajit 3. 273. 1-4; he, and other monkey-chiefs, applied the water sent by Kubera to their eyes so that they could see the invisible beings 3. 273. 9-13; he and other monkey-chiefs surrounded Rāvaṇa when he rushed against Rāma 3. 274. 3.

Padma¹ m. : A mythical serpent, also called Padmanābha, 12. 343. 4; 12. 349. 5.

A. Birth : Son of Surasā, hence *saurasēya* 12. 348. 3 (identical with one of the two Padmas²?); his noble family pure like the water of Ganges 12. 343. 11. B. Residence : His abode (*nāgāyatana*, *pannagālaya* 12. 345. 3, 7) at *Nāgapura (*nāgāhvayaṁ puram*) on the river Gomatī in the Naimiṣa (forest) 12. 343. 2. C. Qualities : Great (*mahān*), righteous (*dharmātmā*) 12. 343. 4; intelligent and proficient in the *śāstras* (*buddhiśāstraviśāradaḥ*) 12. 343. 8; endowed with all excellent qualities 12. 343. 8-10; Padma himself described the *nāgas* to be of great prowess, speedy, and guardians of the wealth of human beings (*manuṣyāṇāṁ viśeṣeṇa dhanādhyakṣā iti śrutuḥ*) 12. 348. 3-4. D. Conduct : Pleased all beings with his speech, action and thought 12. 343. 5; employed four means *sāman*, *dāna*, *danḍa*, and *bheda* against his opponents, and protected his own people with his attentive eye (?) 12. 343. 6 (*cakṣur-*

dhyānena rakṣati. But Nī. *cakṣurādīdhyānena vastutattvānusandhānena* on 12. 355. 6 Bom. Ed.); by nature, pure like water (? *prakṛtyā nityasalilāḥ* on which Nī. *nityaṁ salilavan nirmalāḥ nityasalilāḥ* 12. 355. 9 Bom. Ed.). E. Epithets : As a serpent, called *cakṣuḥśravas* 'whose eye is his ear' 12. 343. 4, *darśanaśravas* 12. 347. 16, and *anilāśana* 'who lives on air' 12. 348. 5. F. Status : Chief among the serpents (*bhujagendra* 12. 344. 10; *nāgendra* 12. 347. 7, 15; 12. 349. 2), the best among the serpents (*uttamanāga* 12. 345. 6; *bhujagottama* 12. 347. 15; *bhujagasattama* 12. 352. 2; *uragaśreṣṭha* 12. 353. 1; *dvijaśreṣṭha* 12. 349. 5); king of serpents (*pannagapati* 12. 349. 1; *bhogapati* 12. 352. 9; *bhujagapati* 12. 353. 9). G. Wife and Relatives : His wife, not named (*nāgapatnī* 12. 345. 4, *nāgī* 12. 345. 13), virtuous and devoted; she knew what the duties of a student and a servant were, was familiar with the duties of the four *varṇas*, and knew the duties of a householder and his wife; she had learnt these from her husband Padma; she therefore made no mistake in receiving the guests during the absence of her husband; on a certain occasion she duly received and honoured a Brāhmaṇa who arrived at Padma's residence 12. 345. 4-12; when Padma arrived she informed him about the arrival of a Brāhmaṇa who wanted to meet him and had taken his residence on the river Gomatī; she advised Padma to see the Brāhmaṇa 12. 347. 13-16; Padma's sense of pride was hurt since he was commanded by a Brāhmaṇa to go and meet him; he therefore asked his wife whether the Brāhmaṇa was really a human being or a god in disguise 12. 348. 1-2; his wife told him that she did not consider the Brāhmaṇa to be a god (in disguise); she advised her husband to give up his