

Culukā f. : Name of a river.

Listed by Samjaya among the rivers of the Bhāratavarṣa; its water used by people for drinking 6. 10. 19, 13; (for other details see above Citrabarhā).

Caityaka m., nt. : Name of a mountain and also of its peak (*gireḥ śṛṅgam* 2. 19. 41).

One of the five mountains shown by Kṛṣṇa to Bhīma and Arjuna which by coming very close together were as though protecting the city Girivraja in the Magadha (*rakṣanti-vābhisamhatya ... girivrajam*) 2. 19. 2-3; all the five mountains are described as shining (*śubhāḥ*), having high peaks (*māhāśṛṅgāḥ*) and shady trees (*śitaladrumāḥ*), and of very solid forms (*samhitāṅgāḥ*); they were fully covered by the forests of Lodhra trees which were fragrant, attractive, and whose branches were covered with flowers 2. 19. 2-4; the peak of the mountain (*śṛṅga*) is described as very attractive (*surucira*), firm (*sthira*), very large (*suvipula*), very big (*sumahat*), old (*purātana*), always worshipped with garlands (*arcitam mālyadāmaś ca satatam*), and firmly established (*supraṭiṣṭhita*) 2. 19. 17-18; Kṛṣṇa and the Pāṇḍavas ran up to the top of the mountain (*caityakāntam*) and struck it with their large hands and broke it; then they saw from there the city of Magadha (Girivraja) and entered it 2. 19. 17, 19, 41.

Caitraratha nt. : Name of the grove of Kubera (named after Citraratha, the king of the Gandharvas).

A. Location : In the north (*atra* (i. e. *asyām* (*uttarasyām*) *diśi* 5. 109. 3) *caitraratham ramyam*) 5. 109. 9; on the Śveta mountain 3. 214. 30, 34-35; 3. 215. 2. B.

Epic events : (1) Pāṇḍu went to this grove from the Nāgasabha mountain and from there he proceeded further to the Himavanta 1. 110. 43; (2) Kṛṣṇa performed here the Turāyaṇa and other sacrifices 3. 13. 21. C. Mythological event : People living in the Caitraratha were distressed when Skanda felled down the peak of the Śveta (3. 214. 34) 3. 215. 2. D. Similes : (1) Duṣṣanta saw a large forest on the river Mālinī which looked like the Caitraratha (*mahad vanam ... caitrarathaprakhyam*) 1. 64. 24-25; (2) The large forest Viśākhayūpa on the Yāmuna mountain looked like the Caitraratha (*caitrarathaprakāśa* 3. 174. 17, 20; (3) Indra saw women sporting in a forest near the town of Vṛṣaparvan which was comparable with the Caitraratha 1. 73. 4; (4) In the third inner enclosure (*kakṣyā*) of the residence of Janaka (12. 312. 32), Śuka saw a large forest comparable with the Caitraratha 12. 312. 33; (5) When Karṇa vowed the death of Arjuna, Duryodhana, satisfied, entered the house as does the master (Citraratha ? Kubera ?) the Caitraratha (*yathā caitraratham prabhuḥ*) 3. 243. 17; (6) When Arjuna left the Kāmyaka forest it became like the Caitraratha devoid of Kubera 3. 79. 6; (7) The terrified army of the Kauravas stood motionless like the Caitraratha grove covered with flowers (*tataḥ sā śuśubhe senā niśceṣṭā-vasthitā nṛpa / nānāpuspasamākirṇam yathā caitraratham vanam*) 8. 37. 10.

*Cyavanasya saraḥ nt. : Name of a sacred lake.

A. Description : Attractive (*ramya*), best (*uttama*) 3. 122. 5; resonant with sounds of birds (*divijasamghuṣṭa*) 3. 125. 11. B. Epic event : Lomaśa showed the lake to the Pāṇḍavas (*tasya* (i. e. *cyavanasya*) *etal*