

Irāvatī (II)—one of the wives of Rudra.

Bhā. III. 12. 13.

Irāvatī (III)—a R. from the Himālayas;¹ sacred to Pitṛs; a river-consort of fire Havyavāha; in the chariot of Tripurāri.²

¹ Br. II. 16. 25; Vā. 45. 95. ² M. 22. 19; 51. 13; 133. 23; Br. II. 12. 15; Vā. 29. 13.

Irāvatī (IV)—a daughter of Krodhavaśa and wife of Pulaha: In her womb was placed the *aṇḍakapāla* by the progenitor and she gave birth to 4 kingly sons (elephants), Airāvaṇa, Kumuda, Añjana and Vāmana.

Br. III. 7. 172, 289-292.

Irāvatī (V)—a daughter of Krodhā and mother of Airāvata.

Vā. 69. 205, 211.

Ila—the eldest son of Vaivasvata Manu; born of *Putreṣṭi*; anointed by Manu going to Mahendra hill for *tapas*; set out for *digvijaya*, when he reached Śaravaṇa gardens where Umā was sporting with *Śiva*. There was a curse by which a male who entered the garden was turned into a female. So *Ila* became *Ilā*. Bewildered *Ilā* was wandering and was met by Budha, Soma's son. She agreed to be his partner and followed him. *Ikṣvāku* and his brothers were concerned at their missing *Ila* and were told by *Vasiṣṭha* of his whereabouts. On *Vasiṣṭha*'s advice, *Ikṣvāku* performed an *Aśvamedha*, as the result of which *Ila* would be a *Kimpuruṣa* for a month and *Ilā* for the next alternately. As *Ilā*, she gave birth to *Purūravas*, the first of the lunar race. In a way *Ila* was responsible for the two dynasties—solar and lunar.

M. 11. 40-66; 12. 1-14.