

the sabhā of Hiraṇyakaśipu;³ resides in the sun's chariot in Kārtika.⁴

¹ Br. III. 7. 15; 68. 70; IV. 9. 78; 12. 25; 33. 19; Vā. 69. 49. 93. 69. Vi. IV. 10. 20. ² Br. II. 23. 13. ³ M. 161. 74. ⁴ Vi. II. 10. 12.

Viśvāmitra (I)—A sage of the Vaivasvata epoch;¹ was invited for the Rājāsūya of Yudhiṣṭhira;² came to see Kṛṣṇa at Syamantapañcaka³ and Parikṣit practising *prāyopaveśa*.⁴ Acted as Purohita at Kṛṣṇa's sacrifice in Kurukṣetra, left Dvārakā for Piṇḍāraka;⁵ Purohita of Jamadagni; the 6th incarnation of Viṣṇu to do away with the Kṣatriyas; became a Brāhmaṇa by tapas.⁶

¹ Bhā. VIII. 13. 5. M. 9. 27. ² Bhā. X. 74. 8. ³ Ib. X. 84. 3; ⁴ Ib. I. 19. 9. ⁵ Ib. XI. 1. 12; X. 90. 46 [2]. ⁶ M. 47. 244; 198. 2 and 3.

Viśvāmitra (II)—(*Viśvaratha- Vā. P.*): a son of Gādhi and Kuśika (Kucika gotra-*Vā. P.*). Though born a Kṣatriya, by his tapas he obtained brahmanhood. He had 101 sons. The middle one was known Madhucchandas and hence all sons bore that common name. He asked his sons to regard Śunaśśepa as their eldest brother. The first fifty refused and were cursed to become mlecchas. Madhucchandas and the younger fifty agreed to adopt Śunaśśepa. Visvāmitra blessed them. He had eight other sons like Aṣṭaka. Owing to divisions among his sons, the Kauśika family became different from the Viśvāmitras. There was a change of prayara since adoption was introduced. Father of Śakuntalā through Ūrvaśi.¹ Helped Trisanku to go to heaven with the mortal body and secured for him a place in the sky. Fought Vasiṣṭha in the guise of a bird concerning Hariścandra, son of Trisanku. Acted as *hotri* to Hariścandra and was pleased with the fervour of the king and his queen;² when he performed a Yajña, Rāma, son of Daśaratha killed Rākṣasas who disturbed it;³ officiated as *hota* in Paraśurāma's *aśvamedha*;⁴ a Kṣatriyadvija — sons and family of.⁵ Performed *tapas* near the sea; his wife had her son bound