

Bhoja (II)—a king noted for his large elephant forces.

Br. II. 71. 126-7.

Bhoja (III)—a son of Bali.

Br. III. 5. 43.

Bhoja (IV)—a son of Jāmbavatī.

Br. III. 7. 303.

Bhoja (V)—a son of Pratikṣetra and father of Hṛdika.

M. 44. 80.

Bhojas (I)—a Vindhya clan,¹ in Dvāravatī: one of the five clans (gaṇas) of the Haihayas beginning with Druhyu, son of Yayāti,² had two hundred branches,³ all of them Kṣatriyas,⁴ Kaśyapa gotrakāras.⁵

¹ Br. II. 16. 64; Vā. 45. 132; 86. 28. ² Br. III. 69. 52; 74. 265; M. 34. 30; 43. 48; 44. 69; 163. 72; Vā. 94. 52. ³ Ib. 99. 452. ⁴ Ib. 32. 48. ⁵ M. 199. 2.

Bhojas (II)—a Yādava tribe to which Kamsa belonged: were related to the Pāṇḍavas,¹ defended Dvārakā against the enemies and praised the heroic deeds of Kṛṣṇa;² Kamsa planned in vain to vanquish them. Fought with their kith and kin and ended their lives;³ line of the, traced from Mahā-bhoja; kings of Mṛttikāvara Pura; hence Mārttikāvaras: killed Sātvata Śatrugghna and left Dvārakā with Akrūra.⁴

¹ Bhā. X. 1. 35, 37 and 69; IX. 24. 11 and 63; I. 14. 25; M. 114. 52; 273. 70. ² Bhā. I. 11. 11; IX. 24. 63. ³ Ib. X. 36. 33; 39. 25; XI. 30. 18. ⁴ Vi. IV. 13. 7, 11.

Bhojakaṭa—the capital of Rukmin: the city founded by him for his residence, as he wanted to keep his word not to enter Kuṇḍina without killing Kṛṣṇa. Here was celebrated the marriage of Aniruddha and which Balarāma and others attended and then left for Dvārakā,¹ the *svayamvara* of Pradyumna's daughter took place at.²

¹ Bhā. X. 54. 52; 61. 19 and 23 [5]; 61. 26 and 40. ² Vi. V. 28. 9.