

Japataya—Kṛṣṇa Parāśaras.

M. 201. 35.

Jamadagni (I)—a sage of the Vaivasvata epoch; (Bhārgava); a son of Ṛcika and Satyavati; to attain a son for himself and for Gādhi, he made a *caru* to be taken both by his wife and mother-in-law, the latter to get a Kṣatriya and the former a Brāhmaṇa; then he entered the forest for penance; by mistake the *caru* intended for the mother was taken by the daughter and vice-versa; Ṛcika understood the mistake and told his wife that a cruel son would be born to her; she implored him to give her a good son; Jamadagni, born to her; produced by eating (*jama*) the Vaiṣṇavāgni.¹ Entertained Arjuna (Haihaya) with the help of his Kāmadhenu. The king desired to own her; but on being refused, he took her away by force. She was recovered by his son Paraśurāma who killed Arjuna. Regretted his son's action in killing the king and found fault with Reṇukā his wife who saw Citraratha. He asked his other sons to kill their mother but they declined. Paraśurāma killed them and his mother to please his father but he requested that they might come back to life to which the sage agreed. But the sons of Arjuna took vengeance and slew the sage in the presence of Reṇukā. Through the prowess of his son, Jamadagni got back his body and became the seventh in the Ṛṣimanḍala² Married Reṇukā, daughter of Reṇu the youngest son was Rāma. According to the *Vāyu Purāṇa* Reṇuka is also known as Kāmali and is said to be the daughter of the Ikṣvāku, Suveṇu. Vasumat and others were elders to Rāma.³ Officiated in Brahmā's place in the sacrifice of Hariścandra;⁴ a *mantrakṛt*;⁵ a Bhārgava gotrakara.⁶

¹ Bhā. VIII. 13. 5; Br. II. 32. 105; 38. 27; M. 9. 28; 126. 21; Vā. 32. 46; 65. 93; 91. 67 and 85-86. Vi. IV. 7. 32-6. ² Bhā IX. chh. 15 and 16. ³ Ib. IX. 15. 11-13; Vā. 91. 86. ⁴ Bhā. IX. 7. 23. ⁵ Br. III. 21. 1; M. 145. 99. ⁶ M. 195. 15 and 29.

Jamadagni (II)—a *mantrakṛt* and a sage; with the sun in Māgha and Phālguna.²

¹ Vā. 59. 96. ² Ib. 52. 20; Vi. II. 10. 16; III. 1. 32.