

versation between them; then he entered the bowels of the Lord;<sup>1</sup> after the stipulated period the Lord thought of the universe and then came Vaiśvānara; then a thousand-leafed lotus issued from his navel in the shape of the earth. There appeared Brahmā, the different hills, countries, Mlecchas, etc; from this originated Padmavīdhi in Yajñas;<sup>2</sup> there also came Madhu and Kaiṭabha, two representatives of the qualities of rajas and tamas who invited the creator for war. Then they sought and got death from Viṣṇu. Brahmā created a number of mind-born sons as Progenitors of the world.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> M. 167 (whole). <sup>2</sup> Ib. Chh. 168, 169. <sup>3</sup> Ib. Chh. 170, 171.

*Haya* (I)—one of the ten horses of the moon's chariot.

Br. II. 23. 56; M. 126. 52; Vā. 52. 53.

*Haya* (II)—a Sādhya.

Br. III. 3. 17; Vā. 66. 16.

*Haya* (III)—one of the three sons of Śatajit (Śataji-M. P.).

Br. III. 69. 4; M. 43. 8; Vā. 94. 4.

*Haya* (IV)—killed by Kṛṣṇa.

Vā. 98. 100.

*Hayas*—a tribe.

M. 273. 71.

*Hayagrīva* (I)—(Hayaśīrṣa)—a manifestation of Hari worshipped as such by Bhadrāśravas: Half-man and half-horse: got back to Brahmā the Vedas seized by Asura Madhu of Rasātala;<sup>1</sup> the form of Viṣṇu who appeared before Agastya