

Ketumat (iv)—any yakṣa; a son of Puṇyajani and Maṇibhadra.

Br. II. 7. 125; Vā. 62. 28; 69. 156.

Ketumat (v)—the son of Kṣema, and father of Suketu.

Br. III. 67. 74.

Ketumat (vi)—a son of Sutāra, the lord of second *dvāpara*.

Vā. 23. 121.

Ketumat (vii)—king of the western region.

Vā. 70. 17; Vi. I. 22. 13.

Ketumāla (i)—a son of Āgnidhra, and Pūrvacitti;¹ Lord of Gandhamādana varṣa.²

¹ Bhā. V. 2. 19; Vā. 33. 40; Vi. II. 1. 17. ² Br. II. 14. 47 and 52; Vā. 33. 45. Vi. II. 1. 23.

Ketumāla (ii)—a continent bounded on one side by Mālyavat, and traversed by the stream Cakṣus. Viṣṇu reveals himself here as Kāmadeva when Lakṣmī praises his glory.¹ Conquered by Parīkṣit.² Adjacent to Meru and noted for *panasa* tree;³ of Mlecchas;⁴ māla, thrown by Indra during the churning of the ocean, struck on a tree there and hence the name; description of;⁵ Viṣṇu in the form of Varāha.⁶

¹ Bhā. V. 16. 10; 17. 7; 18. 15-23; M. 83. 33; 113. 44, 49-50; Vi. II. 2. 24. ² Bhā. I. 16. 13. ³ Br. II. 15. 50-4; Vā. 34. 57. ⁴ Vā. 42. 47. ⁵ Vā. 35. 36-40; 41. 85; 43. 1-4; 44. 1-25. ⁶ Vi. II. 2. 50.

Ketumālī—a son of Dārūka and an *avatār* of the Lord.

Vā. 23. 196.