

Tretāyuga. His daughter was Draviḍā. Many kings of Viśāla ruled by his grace.³ Begot an Apsaras, Ālambuṣā, a son Viśāla who began the Vaiśāla line of kings which ended with Sumati.⁴

¹ Bhā. IX. 2. 30-31; Br. III. 8. 36-7; 61. 10; Vi. IV. 1. 46-7.

² Bhā. XII. 3. 10. ³ Vā 86. 15-16, 22. ⁴ Vi. IV. 1. 48-9, 59.

Tṛṇabindu (II)—the 27th Veda Vyāsa, learnt the *Br. Purāṇa* and the *Vāyu Purāṇa* from Somaśuṣma and narrated the former to Dakṣa.

Br. II. 35. 123; IV. 4. 64-65; Vā. 103. 64.

Tṛṇabindu (III)—a sage who got freed from a curse at Ṛṣitīrtham on the Narmadā.

M. 193. 13.

Tṛṇabindu (IV)—the Veda-Vyāsa of the 23rd (24th-Vi. P.) Dvāpara; Śveta, the *avatār* of the Lord.

Vā. 23. 203; Vi. III. 3. 17.

Tṛṇabindu (V)—the son of Dama and a king at the beginning of the third Tretāyuga in the 11th Manvantara; had a daughter Iḍivilā, who was married to Paulaśtya.

Vā. 70. 30-1.

Tṛṇamjaya—heard the *Br.* and *Vāyu Purāṇas* from Kṛtamjaya and narrated the former to Bharadvāja.

Br. IV. 4. 63; Vā. 103. 63.

Tṛṇāvarta—an Asura friend of Kamsa; created a whirlwind which covered all Gokulam with dust and took the baby Kṛṣṇa high in the sky. Kṛṣṇa caught hold of his neck and the demon, unable to bear his weight, fell down dead to the wonder of all Gopas and Gopīs.

Bhā. X. 2. 1; 7. 20-32; 26. 6; 46. 26; Br. IV. 29. 124.