

food all the immovable property of the king to which he agreed; Āditya was pleased with him and gave him resplendent and useful arrows; he ate all the eastern parts of the kingdom including the *tapovana*.²

¹ Br. II. 21. 73, 136; Vā. 50. 128. ² Br. III. 69. 38-47; Vā. 94. 39; 95. 3-13.

Citrayuddha—Kurāṇḍa as expert in;¹ Aśvins and Janārdana experts in.²

¹ Br. IV. 22. 74; III. 71. 184. ² M. 150. 201; 152. 3 and 27.

Citrayodhi (I)—a monkey.

Br. III. 7. 234.

Citrayodhi (II)—one who does not fight a straight battle.

Vā. 96. 181.

Citraratha (I)—a son of Gaya, and father of Samrāt; wife Ūrṇā.

Bhā. V. 15. 14.

Citraratha (II)—a Gandharva who crossed the place where the bones of a certain Kauśika lay dropped down to the earth. After collecting and throwing them into the Sarasvatī, he went to his home.¹ He was seen sporting at the Ganges with *apsaras* by Reṇukā.²

¹ Bhā. VI. 8. 39-40. ² Ib. IX. 16. 2-3.

Citraratha (III)—the son of Supārśvaka and father of Kṣemādhi. He was king of Mithilā.

Bhā. IX. 13. 23.

Citraratha (IV)—the son of Ukta and father of Kavi-ratha.

Bhā. IX. 22. 40.