

him by the Bhāgavata episodes;² went with Kṛṣṇa to Mithilā, and to Syamantapañcaka for the solar eclipse. Took part in defending Dvārakā against Śālva.³ On *saura* gaṇa as seven for each month. Heard the story of Citraketu from Vyāsa, Nārada and Devala.⁴ In the form of a Brahman; one of the twelve who knew the *dharma* ordained by Hari.⁵ A Madhyamādhvaryu; married Pīvarī and got by her five sons all yogācāryas and a daughter Kīrtimatī, a yoginī; of superior bhakti; (married Pīvarī, the mind-born daughter of the Barhiṣad Manes and had by her a daughter and four sons-*M.P.*) the sons were Kṛṣṇa, Gama, Prabhu, Śambhu and Bhūriśruta.⁶

¹ Bhā. I. 2. 2-3; 4. 2-8; 7. 8; M. 15. 8. ² Ib. I. 12. 3; 19. 25-39; 1. 3; XII. 6. 8. ³ Ib. X. 86. 18; 76. 14; 82. 6. ⁴ Ib. XII. 11. 27; VI. 14. 9. ⁵ Ib. XII. 13. 21; VI. 3. 20. ⁶ Br. I. 1. 150; II. 33. 14; III. 8. 92-4; 10. 80-82; 34. 38; M. 15. 8; Vā. 70. 84; 73. 28; 108. 42 and 60.

Śuka (II)—a son of Gārhapatya agni.

Br. II. 12. 12.

Śuka (III)—a son of Śarabha and father of Rkṣa.

Br. III. 7. 207.

Śuka (IV)—the father-in-law of Aṇuha.

M. 49. 57; Vā. 99. 179.

Śukas—parrots, children of Śuki;¹ cry in the presence of poisoned food;² of the Tamra line.³

¹ M. 6. 31. ² Ib. 219. 20. ³ Vi. I. 21. 16

Śukakanyā—see Kṛtvī.

Bhā. IX. 21. 25.

Śukanadī—a R. of the Ketumālā continent.

Vā. 44. 18.