

Cakṣu (v)—a Marut gaṇa.

M. 171. 52.

Cakṣu (vi)—a R. from the Himālayas.

Br. II. 16. 27; 18. 22.

Cakṣu (vii)—a branch of the Gangā, descending Malayavati and traversing the continent of Ketumāla, enters the western sea; flows through the countries of Cinamaru, Tālā, Masamūlika, Bhadra, Tuṣāras, Lāmyaka, Bāhlava, Pāraṭa and Khaśa.

Bhā. V. 17. 5 and 7; Br. II. 18. 41, 46-7; M. 121. 40; Vā. 47. 39, 44; Vi. II. 2. 34, 37; 8. 113.

Cakṣuṣa (i)—a son of Ripu and Br̥hati; his son was the great Manu born to his wife Vāruṇī.

Br. II. 36. 102.

Cakṣuṣa (ii)—a son of Bali's slave girl through Dīrghatamas,¹ attained Brahmanhood with his brother Kakṣivat.²

¹ Br. III. 74. 71; Vā. 99. 70. ² Vā. 99. 94.

Cakṣuṣa (iii)—a son of Khanitra, and father of Viṃśa.

V. IV. 1. 25.

Cakṣuṣmatī—a consort of Māitāṇḍa Bhairava.

Br. IV. 35. 47; 36. 15.

Cañcalā—a R. from R̥ṣyavat.

M. 114. 26.

Cancu (*Hārīta*)—a son of Harita and father of Vijaya and Sudeva (*Vasudeva-Vi. P.*).

Br. III. 63. 117; Vā. 88. 119, 120; Vi. IV. 3. 25.