kūta and Himalayas. To its east and west are Mālyavat and Gandhamādana. (Mandara-Vi. P.). The abode of Śiva. He who enters this region would be turned into a woman by the curse of Pārvati. Here Śiva worships the Fourth form of Viṣṇu called Sankarṣṇa by praises.¹ Ilāvṛta (s.v.) was its first king.² Here there is no sun or moon; people eat wood apple fruits.³

After IIa who spent here the evening of his life; Bali performed yajñas here. Next to Harivarṣa; in shape like a bow and lotus coloured; people here eat of jambū and live to 13,000 years. The middle varṣa of Jambudvīpam surrounding Meru in extent 9000 yojanas; appears like a ball of smokeless fire; on each of the two sides are three varṣas or continents; trees special to the region are kadamba, jambū, pippala, and vaṭa; lies between Bhadrāśva and Ketumāla; the forests are Caitraratha, Gandhamādana, Vaibhrāja and Nandana; there are besides four lakes.

<sup>1</sup> Bhā. V. 16. 7-10; 17. 15-24. <sup>2</sup> Br. II. 14. 49; 15. 24, 33-37. <sup>3</sup> Ib. II. 17. 9-14, 22. <sup>4</sup> M. 113. 19 & 30; 114. 69; 135. 2. <sup>5</sup> Vā. 34. <sup>6</sup> Vā. 46. 11-15. <sup>7</sup> Vā. 34. 22. <sup>8</sup> Vi. II. 2. 15-26.

*Ilinā*—a daughter of Yama, and a queen of Antināra; mother of a number of sons; interested in *Brahmavāda*.

M. 49. 9.

Ilivila—the son of Dasaratha and father of Visyasaha.

Vi. IV. 4. 75.

Ilvala (1)—A Samhikeya Asura: a son of Hrāda and Dhamani. Cooked Vātāpi for his guest Agastya. A follower of Vrtra in his battle with Indra. Got exhausted in amṛtamathana. Took part in Devāsura war between Bali and Indra and fought with the sons of Brahmā. Father of Balvala.

<sup>1</sup> Br. III. 6. 19; Bhā. VI. 18. 15. <sup>2</sup> Ib. VII. 2. 4; VIII. 7. 14. <sup>3</sup> Ib. VIII. 10. 20 & 32. <sup>4</sup> Ib. X. 78. 38.

Ilvala (II)—a son of Vipracitti.

Vi. I. 21, 11.