

śaka came, the latter being sheltered by Indra. At this Tak-
 śaka and Indra were invoked together. Advised by Brhas-
 pati to refrain from the cruel *yāga*, Janamejaya agreed; with
 the aid of Tura, the priest, he performed Aśvamedha and
 other sacrifices;³ cursed by Vaiśampāyana he made Yājña-
 valkyia his Brahmā in a sacrifice.⁴ Introduced Vājasane-
 yaka and became known as Trikharvi.⁵ Put to trouble Loha-
 gandha, the son of Gārgya out for mischief and was cursed
 by Gārgya.⁶ King of Sudeśa and a Kaurava; highly righte-
 ous. After anointing his son on the throne he went into
 the woods for penance.⁷

¹ Bhā. I. 16. 2; Br. III. 68. 20. ² Vi. IV. 20. 1; 21. 2-3.
³ Bhā. IX. 22. 35-38; XII. 6. 16-28; M. 6. 42. ⁴ M. 50. 57-60.
⁵ Vā. 99. 229, 250-4. ⁶ Ib. 93. 21. ⁷ M. 50. 61-5.

Janamejaya (II)—the son of Sumati; with him ended
 the Vaiśāla line.

Bhā. IX. 2. 36.

Janamejaya (III)—a son of Pūru and father of Pra-
 cīvat.

Bhā. IX. 20. 2; M. 49. 1; Vā. 99. 120. Vi. IV. 19. 1.

Janamejaya (IV)—the son of Srñjaya, and father of
 Mahāmanas (Mahāśīla-B. P.).

Bhā. IX. 23. 2.

Janamejaya (V)—the son of Somadatta, and father of
 Sumati (Prumati-Br. P.).

Br. III. 61. 16; Vi. IV. 1. 57-8.

Janamejaya (VI)—a son of Puramjaya and a Rājarsi;¹
 father of Mahāśāla.²

¹ M. 48. 12-3; Vā. 99. 15. ² Vi. IV. 18. 5-6.