him at the intervention of Pulastya: burnt down the Hematālavanam, residence of Āpava and was cursed that a Bhārgava and a Brāhmaṇa would chop off his 1000 hands. Agātha in his honour by Nārada. Once Āditya in the guise of a Brāhmaṇa asked to be fed at the expense of all immobile things (sthāvara) in the world and it was granted. This included Āpava's hermitage also. Performed the Saubhāgyaśayana-vratam and made the 16 gifts.

¹⁴ M. 43. 25-43; Vā. 94. 9-24. ¹⁴ (a) Vi. IV. 11. 16. ¹⁵ Br. III. 70. 3-10; M. 44. 3-13. ¹⁶ M. 60. 49.

Arjuna (11)—a son of Raivata Manu.

Bhã. VIII. 5. 2.

Arjuna (III)—a Pāṇḍava, son of Indra and Kuntī and father of Śrutakīrti. Had a son Irāvān by Ulūpi and another son Babruvāhana by the daughter of Maṇipurapati. Father of Abhimanyu by Subhadrā.¹ Promised Draupadī to cut off Aśvathāma's head and place it before her for his killing her sons when asleep. Aśvathāma heard this and ran for escape. Arjuna pursued him. Unwilling to slay the son of his preceptor, he bound him with ropes and took him to his queen's presence. She requested Arjuna to release him on the ground that he was a Brāhmaṇa, a son of the guru, and for the sake of his old mother Gautamī. Bhīma was not for the release. But Arjuna took the hint from Kṛṣṇa, and after depriving him of his crest-jewel, banished him.²

Accompanied Yudhiṣṭhira to see Bhiṣma on the eve of his death.³ A playmate of Kṛṣṇa.⁴ Had a chariot with monkey standard. When he was once in the forest with Kṛṣṇa, they met Kālindī, daughter of the Sun god anxious to marry Kṛṣṇa. When Arjuna burnt Khāṇḍava, Kṛṣṇa was his charioteer. Drove away the princes who attacked

Bhā. IX. 22. 29-33; Br. III. 71. 154 and 178; Vi. IV. 14. 35;
40; V. 12. 17-24; 35. 28.
Bhā. I. 7. 15-57.
Ib. X. 22. 31.