

be told and listened to: would never give satiety: by listening to it one gets proper vision and crosses the road of samsāra. For instance hearing of the *avatār* of Vāmana leads one to bliss and that of Matsya to world's welfare;³ purifies the worlds and destroys the sins of Kali;⁴ faith in the Kathā important;⁵ importance of, stated by Nṛsimha to Prahlaḍa, and by Nārada to Yudhiṣṭira;⁶ praise of;⁷ Parikṣit's deep interest in, and Nārada singing of;⁸ Ariṣṭasena hears it and narrates it to Kimpuruṣa;⁹ narrated by Śuka;¹⁰ by Gopis on the eve of Kṛṣṇa's departure to Mathurā, and on hearing Kṛṣṇa's message through Uddhava.¹¹

¹ Bhā. X. 60. 44; 52. 20. ² Ib. VII. 1. 5 [3]; 7. 31. X. 1. 13 and 16. XI. 3. 2. ³ Ib. I. 15. 36; 18. 9-10 and 14; V. 12. 16. VIII. 23. 30; 24. 1-3; X. 90. 21 [1], 24 and 50. XI. 14. 26; 19. 20. XI. 14. 26; 19. 20. ⁴ Ib. XI. 11. 23 and 35; XII. 8. 6. ⁵ Ib. XI. 20. 8-9, 27; 26. 28-29; 27. 44. ⁶ Ib. VII. 10. 12; 14. 3. ⁷ Ib. II. 1. 5, 2. 36-37; 3. 14. 25; 4. 8. 2-6, 17; III. 19. 33-8; 20. 6; 32. 18-19; X. 1. 4-16; 7. 1-3; 12. 41-3; 13. 1. 2; 16. 2-3; 78. [96 (v) 2-4]; 80. 1-4; XI. 5. 4. ⁸ Ib. X. 1. 15; I. 5. 26 and 28; 6. 33. ⁹ Ib. V. 19. 2; VI. 2. 26; 3. 31. ¹⁰ Ib. VII. 1. 5. ¹¹ Ib. X. 39. 19. 30; 47. 37-52.

Harikunḍam—in Brahmakṣetram.

Vā. 59. 122.

Harikūṭa—a Mt. and residence of Hari Mahānābha.

Vā. 39. 58.

Harikeśa (I)—a son of Śyāmaka and Śūrabhū.

Bhā. IX. 24. 42.

Harikeśa (II)—one of the seven important rays of the sun, said to be the root of planets, and the first originator of stars.

Br. II. 24. 66; Vā. 53. 47.

Harikeśa (III)—a son of Pūrṇabhadra, the Yakṣa; he became a devotee of Śiva and gave up the svadharma of the Yakṣas. Hence the angry father banished him. He perform-