kings including the Pāṇḍavas attended the sacrifice. In the course of the sacrifice a Brāhmaṇa complained of the death of his children immediately after birth. At this Arjuna (s.v.) offered to give succour and recovered them with Kṛṣṇa's aid, from Nārāyaṇa's abode. Nārāyaṇa said that he took the children as a means to see Kṛṣṇa and Arjuna in their human form. The Avabhṛta of the sacrifice was celebrated in the Yamunā.<sup>8</sup> A remedy for brahmicide.<sup>9</sup> Performed by Śūdra kings in Kali age;<sup>10</sup> of other kings;<sup>11</sup> of Ikṣvāku, of Dakṣa, of Suyajña, of Nala, of Śatānīka of Purūravas;<sup>12</sup> equal to going to Gayā, bath in the Prayāga and Ganges, koṭihoma, grahabali, etc.<sup>13</sup> 100 of them performed by Somadatta;<sup>14</sup> as efficacious as reading the Viṣṇu Purāṇa;<sup>15</sup> performed by other sages.<sup>18</sup>

Aśvamedhaja—the son of Sahasrānīka and father of Asīmakrsna.

Bhā, IX. 22. 39.

Aśvamedhadatta—the son of Śatānīka and father of Adhisīmakṛṣṇa.

Vi. IV. 21. 5-6; Va. 99. 257.

Aśvamedhra—a commander of Bhanda.

Br. IV. 21, 89.

Aśvayuk—(śukla-navami), a manvantarādi for śrāddha.

M. 17. 6.