

Ikṣudā—a R. from Mahendra hills.

M. 114. 31.

Ikṣumatī (I)—a R. On its banks was the hermitage of Kapila.

Bhā. V. 10. 1; Vi. II. 13. 53.

Ikṣumatī (II)—a *tīrtham* sacred to Pitṛs.

M. 22. 17.

Ikṣurasoda—one of the seven seas surrounding Plakṣa-dvīpa.

Bhā. V. 1. 33; 20. 7; Vi. II. 4, 20.

Ikṣulā—a R. of the Mahendra hill.

Vā. 45. 106.

Ikṣvāku—one of the ten (nine-Br. P.) sons of Vaiva-svata Manu. Born of his sneezing.¹ Father of a hundred sons—Vikuṣi, Nimi, Daṇḍa and others. 25 of these sons ruled Āryāvarta, 25, the western territory, three, the middle country and the rest all other provinces. Once in connection with an *Aṣṭaka* ritual, Vikuṣi was asked to secure some flesh. Accordingly he did. But feeling hungry he partook a part of hare's flesh. When the remainder was presented, the *Purohita* refused to take it on the ground that it was remainder of that already tasted. Vikuṣi was therefore punished with banishment. It is said that he became a yogin and attained salvation.² A king known for his exemplary protection of his subjects. Parikṣit compared to him.³ Prominent kings of his line.⁴ Knew the power of Hari's *yoga*, and in his line Hari incarnated.⁵ Sumitra was the last Kṣatriya king of this line.⁶ Originator of the solar race; the genealogy given down to Śantāyu of the Bhārata war.⁷ Heard from Vaśiṣṭha of Ilā's conversion to the other sex in the Śara-vaṇa forest and performed *Aśvamedha* by which Ilā was