

cated Kṛṣṇa's arrival in Ānarta; was a sign of auspiciousness;<sup>5</sup> one of the gifts to please the planet moon;<sup>6</sup> war music in the Tārakāmaya war;<sup>7</sup> discovered at the confluence of the Tāmraparṇī and the ocean with pearls.<sup>8</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Vi. IV. 15. 3. <sup>2</sup> Ib. IV. 4. 100. <sup>3</sup> Ib. V. 30. 56. <sup>4</sup> Bhā. X. 6. 23. <sup>5</sup> Ib. I. 11. 1 and 18. <sup>6</sup> M. 57. 21; 93. 60. <sup>7</sup> Ib. 135. 83; 136. 53; 138. 3; 149. 2; 174. 16; 177. 24; 192. 28. <sup>8</sup> Vā. 77. 25.

*Śankhakūṭa*—Mt. a hill range on the north of Meru.

Vi. II. 2. 30.

*Śankhagiri*—in Śankhadvīpam.

Vā. 48. 32.

*Śankhacūḍa* (I)—a chief Nāga of pātāla.

Bhā. V. 24. 31; Br. IV. 33. 36.

*Śankhacūḍa* (II)—a follower of Kubera. He seized certain gopis whom Kṛṣṇa recovered. He was pursued and his head cut off. His cūḍāmaṇi was presented to Balarāma.

Bhā. X. 34. 25-32.

*Śankhaṇa*—a son of Vajranābha and father of Vyūṣitāśva.

Br. III. 63. 205-6; Vā. 88. 205.

*Śankhadvīpam*—a region of Jambudvīpa; here is Eka-rājyam or rule by one, of Mlecchas; here is the hill Śankhagiri from which flows the Śankhanāgā river; the residence of Śankhamukha, the king of Nāgas.

Vā. 48. 14, 31-3.

*Śankhanāgā*—a R. in the Śankhadvīpam.

Vā. 48. 33.