

vati; also Mahādeva; a contemporary of Hiranyakaśipu;⁴⁷ Mahātmya of, in the Brahmavaivarta; prayed to by Aditi.⁴⁸ on the very day he left this earth, Kaliyuga began.⁴⁹ a Vṛṣṇi;⁵⁰ worship of, before gifts.⁵¹ When Kṛṣṇa was born 16000 goddesses and 14 gaṇas of Apsaras were reborn in the world to serve the Lord in his quest.⁵²

⁴⁷ M. 45. 20-21; 47. 1 and 35. ⁴⁸ M. 53. 34-5; 60. 4; 245. 33-6; 250. 46. ⁴⁹ M. 273. 49; Vi. IV. 24. 111-3. ⁵⁰ M. 45. 10. ⁵¹ M. 181. 17; 245. 62; 246. 20. 36, 44; 248. 44; 274. 15. ⁵² Vā. 96. 232 ff.

Kṛṣṇa (II) (davaipāyana)—Vyāsa (s.v.) of the current dvāpara, the son of Parāśara and Satyavatī (Kāli, Vā. P.): a muni;¹ wife Araṇi and son Śuka; author of the *Purāṇa Śāstra*,² father of Dhṛtarāṣṭra, Vidura and Pāṇḍu by the widows of Vicitravīrya and their female servant. Another wife Pīvari, by whom he got five sons and one daughter.³ Divided the Vedas into four parts: an *avatār* of Nārāyaṇa; the compiler of the *Mahābhārata*.

¹ Bhā. I. 4. 3 and 32; IX. 22. 21; XII. 4. 40; 6. 35; Vā. 1. 10; 23. 226; 70. 54; Vi. III. 3. 19. ² Br. III. 8. 92; IV. 4. 50. ³ M. 50. 46; 185. 30; Vā. 99. 241; Vi. IV. 20. 38; VI. 2. 32. ⁴ Vi. III. 4. 3-10.

Kṛṣṇa (III)—a son of Havirdhāna and Havirdhānī.

Bhā. IV. 24. 8; Br. II. 37. 24; Vā. 63. 23; Vi. I. 14. 2.

Kṛṣṇa (IV)—a brother of the Andhra servant Balin (Balipuccaka-Vi. P.) who killed his master Kāṇva Suśarman and usurped the throne. After him, his brother Kṛṣṇa became king. His son was Śrī Śāntakarna,¹ who ruled for 18 years.²

¹ Bhā. XII. 1. 23; Br. III. 74. 162; Vi. IV. 24. 44-5. ² M. 273. 3.