

of Jarāsandha.⁴ Met Kṛṣṇa at the council hall, and welcomed him after the Kurukṣetra war.⁵ Went to Syamanta-
pañcaka for solar eclipse.⁶ An ideal ruler; married Kāśi
king's daughter.⁷ Specialist in chariot war;⁸ Āhukī was his
sister, married to Āhukāndha;⁹ had 800 lakhs of horses,
21,000 elephants with silver and gold chains in east and west
directions; equal to great Bhoja;¹⁰ informed of happenings
in Prabhāsa.¹¹

¹ Bhā. IX. 24. 20-21; Vā. 96. 120-123; Vi. IV. 14. 15-16; Br. III. 71. 120-121. ² Bhā. I. 14. 28; X. 90. 42. ³ Ib. X. 36. 24 [28]; X [50 (V) 8]. ⁴ Ib. X [51 (V) 26]. ⁵ Ib. X. [67 (V) 42]; 80. [13]. ⁶ Ib. X. 82. 5. ⁷ Br. III. 71. 128; M. 44. 70. ⁸ Vā. 96. 121-2; Br. III. 71. 122-3. ⁹ Vā. 96. 127; M. 44. 66-70. ¹⁰ Br. III. 71. 123-127; Vā. 96. 121-126; M. 44. 67-68. ¹¹ Vi. V. 37. 59.

Āhukās—the people of an eastern kingdom.

Br. II. 16. 52; Vā. 45. 121.

Āhukāndha—married sister of Āhuka; father of two sons and a daughter.

Vā. 96. 127; Br. III. 71. 127.

Āhukī—the daughter of Punarvasu and sister of Āhuka (s.v.) the queen of the king of Avanti (*Āhukāndha*).

Bhā. IX. 24. 21; Br. III. 71. 121 and 127; M. 44. 66; Vā. 96. 120, 127; Vi. IV. 14. 15.

Āhṛti—a son of Vastu.

Vā. 95. 37.

Āhṛtya—an Apsaras *gaṇa* from Brahmā.

Br. III. 7. 18.

Āhvaya—one of the names in the third *marutgaṇa*.

Vā. 67. 126.