Satyakī, when his charioteer and horses were killed; Koṭarā his mother appeared before Kṛṣṇa naked and with dishevelled hair, while Bāṇa entered his city; once again attacked Kṛṣṇa who chopped off his arms when Siva praised Kṛṣṇa as Brāhmaṇa and pleaded for his devotee, Bāṇa, being left with his four arms remaining; deprived of all except two on account of Aniruddha; release of Aniruddha.

Capital Tripura. The gods appealed to Rudra and in the meantime Nārada made Bāṇa's wives leave the path of strict chastity and prepared the way for the Asuras' ruin. Rudra put the city to flames; appealing with a linga on his head, he was blessed. Attained mokṣa by satsanga; killed by Kṛṣṇa.

¹ Bhā. VI. 18. 17-18; X. 62. 2; 88. 16; Br. III. 5. 42-4; 73. 101; IV, 29. 123; M. 6. 10, 13; Vā. 67. 83; Vi. I. 21. 2; V. 1. 24. ² Bhā. VIII. 10. 19, 30; X. 2. 2; 36. 36; [51 (v) 1-18]. ³ Ib. X. 62. 2-11. ⁴ Ib. X. 62. 1 28-35; 63. 8, 17-21 30-49; 61. 23 (9); III. 3. 11; XI. 12. 5. Vi. V. 32. 7-8; 33. 1-50. ⁵ M. Chh. 187-188. ⁶ Vā. 98, 102.

Bāṇa (11)—a son of Danu and Mahāsena.

M. 6. 20; 245. 12.

Bāṇas—Śiva gaṇas.

Br. III. 41. 27.

Bādaras—of Kauśika gotra.

Br. III. 66. 73.

Bādarāyaṇa—Vyāsa; an incarnation of Acyuta; and who arranged the one Veda into different parts.

Bhā. I. 1. 7; M. 14. 16.

Bādarāyaṇi—a surname of Suka.

Bhā. I. 7. 11.

Bādari—Syāma Parāśara.

M. 201. 37.