

clans and of seven daughters who in their turn produced Rākṣasas.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Br. III. 3. 56; 7. 37, 132-42, 467; Vā. 69. 74-126; Vi. I. 15. 124. <sup>2</sup> Vā. 69. 164, 170-2.

*Khaṣṛma*—a son of Vipracitti.

Vi. I. 21. 11.

*Khadga*—rhinoceros; flesh very good for *śrāddha*, but horn to be thrown away.

Vā. 80. 51.

*Khāṇḍapraṣṭha*—the place where Kṛṣṇa, Arjuna and Bhīma met Yudhiṣṭhira after the fall of Jarāsandha.

Bhā. X. 73. 32.

*Khāṇḍava*—forest burnt by Arjuna, and Maya was liberated from the fire. Here Arjuna defeated Indra.

Bhā. I. 15. 8; X. 58. 25-7; 71. 45-46; 89. 34 [4].

*Khāṇḍava*—an Arṣeya pravara of Bhārgavas.

M. 195. 40.

*Khāṇḍikya* (I)—the son of Mitadhvaja. He knew the truth of Karma. He was afraid of Keśidhvaja.

Bhā. IX. 13. 20-21.

*Khāṇḍikya* (II)—(Janaka, Vasudeva) the latter of which name is explained by Keśidhvaja in early times;<sup>1</sup> heard on yoga; son of Amitadhvaja and king; in hostility driven out by Keśidhvaja came to him to consult on the form of expiation; after being instructed and after the penance, Keśidhvaja called over again to pay the preceptor's fee; Khāṇḍikya who had no more concerns in this life asked for instruction on the doctrine of the soul; heard of the nature of *yoga* from Keśidhvaja; making his son master of his belongings went to the woods for penance.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Vi. VI. 1. 81-7, <sup>2</sup> Ib. VI. 6. 5-50; 7. 102-03,