

Hari (xiii)—in a group—form of Vāsudeva, Sankar-
ṣaṇa, Pradyumna and Aniruddha: as the indwellers of
sūrya: spoken of in nine forms such as time, place and so
on. In the form of time, for every month seven attendants
lead him;¹ other attendants of.²

¹ Bhā. XII. 11. 21 and 28, 31-44. ² Ib. XI. 27. 27-9.

Hari (xiv)—a Tuṣita god in the Svārociṣa and a Sādhyā
in the Cākṣuṣa epoch.

Br. III. 3. 15.

Hari (xv)—a son of Rukmakavaca appointed over
Videha with his brother Parigha.

Br. III. 70. 29; M. 44. 28-9; Vā. 95. 28.

Hari (xvi)—same as Mahiṣa.

M. 122. 59.

Hari (xvii)—an attribute of Viṣṇu; everywhere in his
universal form (Viśvarūpa).

Vi. II. 2. 51; III. 8. 10; V. 1. 32; 4. 4; 13. 48, 50; 17. 8, 17; 18.
31; 20. 59; 21. 8, 11; 24. 1; 31. 20; 32. 8; 33. 11 ff; 34. 13, 17; VI.
4. 4; 8. 18, 31 ff.

Hari (xviii)—Mt. a chief hill of Kuśadvīpa.

Vi. II. 44. 41.

Hari (xix) a son of Viśvāmitra.

Vi. IV. 7. 38.

Haris—the gods of the Tāmasa epoch, see Haraya.

Bhā. VIII. 1. 28.

Harikathā—(also Nārāyaṇa Kathā) sung in the sabhās
of Brahmā and Śiva: sacred, never dull and always new;¹
one way of getting divine knowledge: leads to virtue, nectar
itself: purifies men and women;² fit to listen to, and fit to