WORKS

BY

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THE

VISHNU PURÁÑA:

A SYSTEM

OF

HINDU MYTHOLOGY AND TRADITION.

TRANSLATED FROM

THE ORIGINAL SANSKRIT,

AND ILLUSTRATED BY NOTES DERIVED CHIEFLY FROM OTHER PURÁÑAS.

BY THE LATE

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EDITED BY

FITZEDWARD HALL.

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The circumstances which have operated to retard the appearance of the following pages are such as hardly to admit, in this place, of any statement except that, if my pleasure had been consulted, the publication of this Index would have followed immediately that of the volumes to which it relates.

That it is free from mistakes is very much more than I venture to suppose. Beyond question, if I had enjoyed access to books and manuscripts additional to those in my own limited collection, I might often have done otherwise than simply repeat that which I strongly suspected, and still so suspect, of being erroneous.

To the fourteen pages with which the Index concludes, the attention of the inspector is particularly invited. With much else that concerns him, he will there find materials for occasional emendation of the admirable Sanskrit lexicon for which we are indebted to the unrivalled research of the learned Messrs. Böhtlingk and Roth.

F. H.

Marlesford, Wickham Market,
November 1, 1876.
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| Pratayah, a Vasu, 2. 23; 3. 68. | Prekṣhāgāra, ‘theatre,’ 5. 29, 33. |
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Supārśva, a mountain serving as
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śwa, son of Srutāyus, 3. 334.
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twelfth Manwantara, according to
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Suprabhā, wife of Kṛśāśva, 2. 337.

Suprabha, a division of Sālmaladwipa, 2. 194.

Suprabhā, variant of Prabhā, daughter of Swarbhānū, 2. 70.
(Probably Suprabhā is the preferable reading.)

Suprabhātā, a river in Plakshadwipa, 2. 193.

Supraṅga (I%), variant of Supratika, 4. 168.

Supratika, variously genealogized, 4. 168.

Supratika, a Bāhlika king, 4. 214.

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Supreme condition of Viṣhṇu, 2. 90.

Supriyā, an Apsaras, 2. 81.

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Sūrā, son of Devamidhusha, son of Hṛṣidika, 4. 100 (where once correct the spelling); 5. 391.

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Sūra, a king (who I), 4. 126.

Sūra, son of Aliina or Iliina, 4. 132.

Sūra, son of Kṛśhna and Bhadrā, 5. 82.

Surā, the goddess of wine, 1. 147.

See Madirā and Vāruṇī.

Surā, a zoniform sea of wine, surrounding Sālmaladwipa, and surrounded by Kuṣa-dwipa, 2. 195.

Surabhi, daughter of Daksha, wife of Kaśyapa, and parent of cows and buffaloes, 2. 25, 26, 75.

Surabhi, a fabulous cow, yielding every desire, produced when the ocean was churned, 1. 144, 147.

Kārtavīrya carries her off, 4. 21.

Comes from Goloka, in company with Indra, and visits Kṛśhna, 4. 319.

Sūrabhā (I%), variant of Sutanu, daughter of Ugrāśena, son of Ahuka, 4. 99.

Suradhī (I%), variant of Ruchiradhī, 4. 137.

Sūraka (I%), variant of Sūdraka, 4. 195.

Suraksha, perhaps the name, in the Vāyu-purāṇa, of the Vyāsa in the fourteenth Dwāpara age, 3. 37.

Surakshaya (I%), variant of Gurukshēpa, 4. 167.

Suramā (I%), variant of Surasā, the Apsaras, 2. 81.

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Sura, a river in India, 2. 151.

Surangā (I%), variant of Maningā (I%), 2. 154.
Surápas (†), variant of Táras, a class of gods so-called, 3. 27.
Suráraśi, an epithet of Aditi, daughter of Daksha, 5. 96.
Surasá, daughter of Daksha, wife of Kaśyapa, and mother of a thousand many-headed serpents or dragons, 2. 26, 73, 74.
Surasá, an Apsaras, 2. 81–83.
Surasá, daughter of Raudráswa, and wife of Prabhákara, the Rishi, 4. 129.
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Súrasenas, a people, inhabiting Mathurá, 2. 156, 173, 341. See Suraseni.
Súrasenas, a dynasty, 4. 184.
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Súrasena, son of Arjuna, son of Kártavírya, 4. 57.
Súrasena, the upper part of the Doab, 2. 143.
Suraseni, the, of Arrian, identified with the people called Súrasenás, 2. 156.
Surásátras, a people, 2. 169.
Surásátra, a country, now popularly called Surat, 4. 205.
Suratha, a king, subsequently born as the Rívú Sávaráni, 3. 22.
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Suratha, son of Kúśá, 4. 171.
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Suratha (††), variant of Sunaya, son of Pariplava, 4. 165.

Suráthá (††), variant of Surásá, an Apsaras, 2. 81.
Surendra, an epithet of Indra, 4. 314.
Sureśvara, a Rudra, 2. 25.
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Súrútí (††), an Apsaras, 2. 82.
Surochana, ruler over the realm of Surochana, and son of Yajnavárðha, king of Sálunala-dwípa, 2. 195.
Surochana, a division of Sálunala-dwípa, 2. 195.
Surochis, son of Vasishtha, the Prajápati, 1. 155.
Surottamá, an Apsaras, 2. 82.
Súrpráaka, a certain maritime district, of uncertain locality, 4. 24.
Súruchi, a Gandharva, 2. 285, &c.
Súruchi, wife of Uttánapáda, 1. 159, &c.; 3. 5.
Surúránás (††), variant of Guru-nára, 4. 206.
Surúpas, a class of gods in the fourth Manwantara, 3. 7.
Surúpas (††), variant of Táras, a class of gods so-called, 3. 27.
Surúpá, an Apsaras, 2. 81, 82.
Súrya, the Sun, P. 27; 2. 124; 3. 56; 4. 75, 126, 249, 339; 5. 261, 263, &c. &c., 381, 382. See Sun.
Súryaka (††), variant of Janaka, son of Visákharápa, 4. 179.
Súryakánta, a certain precious stone, 4. 85.
Súryápíśa, son of Parikshít, 4. 163.
Sūrya-siddhánta, the, an astronomical work, referred to, 1. 51; 2. 207; 3. 163.
Sūryavarchas, a Gandharva, 2. 285, &c.
Sūsanābhāva, son of Raivata, Manu of the fifth Manwantara, 3. 11.
Susmedhāses (?), variant of Sume dhāses, 3. 9.
Susanágo, Páli name of a king, 4. 185. (He is confounded with the Śisunāga or Śisunāka of the Purāṇas.)
Susandhi, son of Mándháttri, 3. 297.
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Susánti, Indra of the third Manwantara, 3. 5.
Susánti, son of Śánti, son of Nila, 4. 144.
Susārmans (?), variant of Sutrā mans, 3. 28.
Susārman, son of Nárāyaṇa, son of Bhūmimitra, 4. 193, 194.
Susheṇa, a Yaksha, 2. 285, &c.
Susheṇa, son of Jamadagni, 4. 20.
Susheṇa, son of Vasudeva, son of Śūra, 4. 110.
Susheṇa, variously genealogized, 4. 163, 164.
Susheṇa, son of Kṛishṇa and Rukminī, 5. 78.
Sushinandi, son of Dharma, son of Rāmacandra, 4. 211.
Sushiriṇandi (?), variant of Sushi nandi, 4. 211.
Sushminas, a caste in Kuśa-dwipa, 2. 195.
Sushomá, the same as Sindhu, the river Indus, 2. 121

Sushumúna, a certain ray of the sun, 2. 297, 298; 3. 55; 5. 191.
Sushyanta, variously genealogized, 4. 132.
Suáśá, daughter of a Madra king, and wife of Kṛishṇa, 5. 78, 81.
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Susáma, son of Bindusātra, 4. 186.
Susáma, son of Dharma, son of Suvarā, 4. 175.
Suśravas, a Prájápati, according to the Váyu-purāṇa, 1. 102.
Suśrūta, a writer on medicine, his probable age, &c., P. 61; 4. 33.
Suśrūta, variously genealogized, 3. 334.
Suśrūta (?), variant of Suśrāma, 4. 175.
Susúta, son of Supáśra, son of Suvārēnas, 3. 334.
Suswadhās (?), a class of Pitris, sons of Kardama, 3. 159, 164.
Suswadhá, the same as Swadhá, 'a benediction,' 3. 185.
Sútas, a caste, comprising genealogists, bards, and charioteers, 4. 126.
Súta, the original herald, or bard, his origin, 1. 184, &c. See also P. 18, 30, and Sútas.
Súta, the same as Romaharshaña, P. 18, 33, 37, 38, 40, 52, 58, 65, 77, 78, 81; 3. 42, 64, 65, 72, 332. Called son of Loma harshaña, P. 45.
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Sutala, a particular Pátála, or underworld, 2. 209.
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Sutanu, daughter of Ugrasena, son of Ahuka, 4. 99.
Sutanu, mistress of Vasudeva, son of Súra, 4. 110.
Sutapas, a class of gods in the eighth Manvantara, according to the Bhágavata-puráña, 3. 24.
Sutapas (identifiable with Sutapas, a Rishi, named below?), son of Vasishtha, 1. 155.
Sutapas, a king, son of Támasa, Manu of the fourth Manvantara, 3. 8.
Sutapas, a Rishi, or Rishis, so called, in the twelfth and thirteenth Manvantaras, 3. 27, 28.
Sutapas, son of Hema, son of Ushadratha, 4. 122.
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Sútiká, what, in legal phraseology, 3. 196.
Sutírtha (?), variant of Sunítha, son of Susheña, 4. 164.
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Sutrámans, a class of gods in the thirteenth Manvantara, 3. 28.
Sutudrī, the same as Satadrú, 2. 121.
Suvámá, a river, identified, by Colonel Wilford, with what is now known as the Rámgangá, 2. 151.
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Suvapus, variant of Vapus, an Apsaras, 2. 81.
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Suvácharas, son of Swágata, 3. 334.
Suvármán, son of Chitraká, 4. 96.
Suvármán, son of Driḍhanemi, 4. 143.
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Suvarná, a weight of gold, equivalent to 80 Raktis, or about 175 grains Troy, 2. 216; 5. 84.
Suvarñáromán, son of Maháromán, 3. 332.
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Swadhā, particularly of the Agni, 119, 156, 157. A name of Vishnu, 5. 253. Identified with a mystical ejaculation, 1. 148; 3. 123, 186; 4. 267; 5. 179. See also 1. 110, 188, and Suswadhā.  
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Swadhīs (♀), variant of Sudhīs, 3. 7.  
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Swāhā, wife of Paśupati, the Rudra, 1. 117.  
Swāhā (♀), variant of Swāhī, 4. 61.  
Swāhī, son of Vṛijinivāt, 4. 61.  
Swairatha, ruler over the realm of Swairatha, and son of Jyotishmatī, king of Kuṣa-dvipa, 2. 195.  
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Swárapuräñjaya, variant of Parapuranjaya, son of Sesha, 4. 212.
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Swavarchálá (?), variant of Suvarchalá, 1. 117.
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Swéta, ruler over the realm of Sweta, and son of Vapushmat, king of Sálmala-dwípa, 2. 193.
Swéta, a country in Jambu-dwípa, 2. 102.
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Swéta, a mountain-range in India, 2. 102, 114, 115, 256. See Swetádri.
Swéta, the last of thirty-three Kalpas, that in which Siva was born with a white complexion, P. 35, 37.
Swetádri, a mountain-range, 4. 260. See Sweta, the mountain-range.
Swetádwípa, ‘white island,’ a certain continent, according to the Kúrma-puráña, 2. 200.
Swetajala, a lake in the grove called Vaibhára, 2. 112.
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Swétaváhana, according to the Váyu-puráña, son of Súra, son of Vidúratha, 4. 99.
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Syenajit (†), variant of Senajit, the Yaksha, 2. 289.
Syeni, daughter of Kaśyapa, wife of Aruṇa, and mother of hawkas, 2. 73.
Syuvakas (†), variant of Pāśivatás, 2. 180.

Tachari. See Tōchari.
Tadaikya, identification or unity, 5. 227.
Tādaká, a she-demon, slain by Ráma, 3. 315. (She was mother of Máricha, whom, also, Ráma slew.)
Taijasa, adjective of Tejas, 'fire,' &c., 1. 33.
Tairyaghyonya, the name of a creation, that of animals, 1. 75.
Taitirí (†), variant of Taittirí, 4. 97.
Taittirí, son of Viloman, according to one MS. of the Viśnupuráṇa, 4. 97.
Taittirí (†), variant of Viloman, &c., 4. 97, 98.
Taittiríyás, of the Yajur-veda, 3. 54.
Taittiríyá, a Sákha, the same as Taittiríyá-saṃhitá, 3. 54.
Taittiríyá-árañyaka, the, referred to, 5. 191.
Taittiríyá-bráhmaṇa, the, referred to, 3. 171.
Taittiríyá-saṃhitá, the, referred to, or cited, 3. 113, 257, 341; 5. 386.
Taksha, king of Takshasila, son of Bharata, son of Daśaratha, 3. 319.
Takshasa, a serpent, son of Kaśyapa, son of Marichi, P. 44; 1. 188, 191; 2. 38, 74, 285, &c. King of serpents, 2. 86. His abode, 2. 211.
Takshaka, son of Prasenajit, son of Viśvasahwan, 3. 325.
Takshaka, the same as Taksha, son of Bharata, 3. 319.
Takshasila, a city, capital of King Taksha, 3. 319.
Takwa, the same as Bāhika, 2. 167.
Telá, daughter of Randráswa,
wife of Prabhákara, the Rishi, 4. 129.

Tāla, a certain hell, 2. 214, 216.

Tālājānghas, a tribe in Central India, 4. 58, 59, 61. They vanquish Bāhuka, son of Vṛika, 3. 289. They are all but exterminated by Sagara, 3. 291. See also 3. 292.

Tālājānghas (misprinted Tālān- jānghas), one hundred sons of Tālājāngha, son of Jayadhwa, 4. 57; 5. 391.

Tālājāngha, son of Vatsa, 4. 40; 5. 391. (The same as the next?)

Tālājāngha, son of Jayadhwa, 4. 57. (The same as the last?)

Tālaka (?), variant of Pattalaka, 4. 197.

Tālaketu, an epithetical name of Balarāma, 3. 254.

Talátala, a Pātāla, or underworld, 2. 209.

Talottama, 'a couch or bench with cushions,' 5. 33.

Tāluki (?), variant of Vaitālaki, 3. 47.

Tāmaliptas (?), variant of Tāmraliptas, 2. 177.

Tamas, son of Daksha, the Prajāpati, 1. 103.

Tamas, son of Prīthuśravas, son of Saśābindu, 4. 63.

Tamas, a certain hell, 2. 215.

Tamas, 'quality of darkness, ignorance, inertia,' &c., P. 20; 1. 4. 35, 69.

Tamas (?), variant of Bhava, son of Viloman, 4. 97.

Tāmamas (?), variant of Tomaras, 2. 187.

Tāmasa, Manu of the fourth Manwantara, son of Priyavrata, 2. 100; 3. 1, 7, 8, 10, 11, 337 (note on p. 11).

Tamasā, a river in India, now popularly called the Tonse, 2. 151.

Tāmasa, adjective of Tamas, the philosophical term, P. 20, 21, 59; 1. 34; 2. 232; 5. 198, 285, 310, &c.

Tāmasā, a river in India, 2. 152, 349.

Tambamitra, recipient of the Vīshṇu-purāṇa from Bhāguri, 5. 250.

Tambhamitra (?), variant of Tambamitra, 5. 250.

Tāmisra, a certain hell, 2. 215; 3. 130.

Tāmisra, 'gloom, a kind of ignorance,' 1. 69.

Tāmra, daughter of Daksha, and wife of Kaśyapa, son of Marici, 2. 26, 72.

Tāmra, a river in India, 2. 151.

Tāmraliptas, a people, 4. 220. See Tāmraliptakas.

Tāmralipta, a country in Eastern India, 4. 220.

Tāmraliptakas, a people, 2. 177. See Tāmraliptas.

Tāmralipti, a sea-port at the western mouth of the Ganges, 2. 177.

Tāmrapaksha, son of Kṛiśñā and Rohini, 5. 107.

Tāmraparṇā, a division of Bhāratavarsha, 2. 112, 129.

Tāmraparṇā, a river in Tinnivelly, 2. 130, 132, 155.
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called, P. 6, 21, 32, 59; 4. 261, 262; 5. 263, 316, 317, 326, 338.
Tāntrija (?!), variant of Tandrija, 4. 113.
Tantripāla (?!), variant of Tandripāla, 4. 113.
Tāntrika, adjective of Tantra, P. 21, 79, &c.; 5. 285, &c.
Tānvi, the same as Sudattā, (?! 5. 82.
Tapana, Tāpana, a certain hell, 2. 215.
Tāpani, the same as Vetravati, a river, 2. 147.
Tāpanīyas, of the White Yajur-veda, 3. 57.
Tapas, the same as Tapo-loka, 2. 227, 231.
Tapas, the same as Māgha, a month, Jan.—Feb., 2. 261.
Tapas, what, in philosophy, 2. 338; 3. 11, 20, 77, 95; 4. 294.
Tāpasa, ‘an ascetic,’ 5. 183.
Tapaswin, a Rishi in the twelfth Manwantara, 3. 27. (See the next name.)
Tapaswin, son of Chākṛahusha, the Manu, 1. 177. (The same as the last?)
Tapasya, the same as Phalgunas, a month, Feb.—March, 2. 261.
Tapatī, wife of Saṃvarāṇa, 4. 148.
Tapatī, the same as Tāpī, the Taptee, 2. 144; 3. 21.
Tāpī, the river popularly called Tap ten, daughter of the Sun and Chhāya, 2. 130, 132, 144, 148; 3. 21; 4. 59.
Tāpī, the same as Yamunā, 2. 148.
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Tápiní, the same as Tápi, the Tápte, 2. 147.
Tapodhana, a Rishi in the twelfth Manwantara, 3. 27.
Tapodhítiti, a Rishi in the twelfth Manwantara, 3. 27.
'Tapodyuti, a Rishi in the twelfth Manwantara, 3. 27.
Tapó-loka, 'the world of the seven sages,' 'the sphere of penance,' inhabited by the incombustible gods called Vairájas, 1. 93; 2. 113, 227-229; 3. 159; 4. 266.
Tapomúla, son of Támaas, according to divers Puráñas, 3. 8.
Tapomúrti, a Rishi in the twelfth Manwantara, 3. 27.
Taporati, a Rishi in the twelfth Manwantara, 3. 27.
Tapabálokasa, a certain hell, 2. 215.
Taptakumbha, a certain hell, 2. 214, 217.
Taptaloha, a certain hell, 2. 217.
Tapta-mudrá, 'stamping with a hot iron the name of Vishúu on the skin,' P. 34 (where correct the spelling).
Taptasúrmi, a certain hell, 2. 215.
Tára, a class of gods in the twelfth Manwantara, 3. 27, 227.
Tárá, wife of Búhaspati, son of Angiras, 4. 2. She is carried off by Soma, whence a war, 4. 2, 3. Is mother of Budha, 4. 4.
Tarádhiśa, variant of Tárápúda, 3. 327.
Tára, son of Kaśyapa, son of Maríchi, 2. 70. (For mention of a Tára, see also P. 82; 2. 119.)
Tára, daughter of Sunda, 2. 69.
Tára, an elongated form of Tará, 4. 3.
Tára, variant of Kaśanábha, son of Hiraśyáksha, 2. 70.
Tárákámayas, the term explained, 4. 3.
Tárákáyanas, Kaśúka Bráhmans, 4. 28.
Táraksha (7), Vyása of the fourteenth Dwápara age, by one account, 3. 37.
Tárápúda, son of Chandrávaloka, 3. 32x (where correct the spelling); 5. 39x.
Tárka, 'logical reasoning,' 4. 310.
Tárksha, a name of Kaśyapa, son of Maríchi, 2. 21, 28, 66, 73.
Tárksha, (8), variant of Tárkshya, 2. 288, 292.
Tárkshya, a certain Yaksá, 2. 285, &c.
Taru, son of Chákshusha, the Manu, according to the Matsya-púráña, 1. 178.
Tatpurusha, a particular Kalpa, P. 72.
Tattwardás, a Rishi in the thirteenth Manwantara, according to the Bhágavata-púráña, 3. 28. See the next name.
Tattwardásin, a Rishi in the thirteenth Manwantara, 3. 28. See the last name.
Tauradikeras (8), variant of Tuñdíkeras, 4. 59.
Tejas, 'fire,' 'heat,' 'light,' 'energy.' It is produced from the rudiment of form or colour, and produces the rudiment of taste, 1. 34, 36.
Tejeyu, son of Raúdrásáwa, 4. 127.
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Tewar, the modern corruption of Tripuri, 5. 118.
Thanesar, the modern corruption of Śāṁśvāsvara, P. 76.
Thogari. See Tochari.
Tigma, son of Mridu, son of Nripaṇjayā, 4. 165.
Tigmaketu, son of Vatsara, son of Dhruva, 1. 178.
Tigmātman, variant of Tigma, 4. 165.
Tilabhāras, a people, 2. 173.
Tilaka (†), variant of Pālaka, son of Pradyotana, 4. 178.
Tilakanijas (†), variant of Nalakānanas, 2. 178.
Tilottamā, an Apsaras, 2. 75, 81–83, 285, 289, 291, 293; 5. 165.
Timi, daughter of Daksha, and wife of Kaśyapa, son of Marichi, 2. 26.
Timi, instead of Tigma, in the Bhāgavatapurāṇa, 4. 165.
Tiragrabhas, a people, 2. 172.
Tirtha, 'a place of pilgrimage,' P. 31, 38, 71; 2. 150; 4. 227.
Tirthakara, the same as Tirthankara, 2. 105.
Tirthankara, a synonym of Jina, 5. 364. See Tirthakara.
Tirthavatī, a river in Kraunchadwipa, 2. 198.
Tiryakṣrotas, what, in cosmology, 1. 71, 74.
Tishmas (†), variant of Tishyas, 2. 197.
Tishyas, a caste in Kraunchadwipa, 2. 197.
Tishya, the same as Pushya, the asterism so called, 2. 258, 259; 4. 229.
Tithi-tattva, the, a law-book, referred to, or cited, 3. 89, 90; 4. 309.
Titikshā, 'long-suffering,' 'patience,' daughter of Daksha, and wife of Dharma, 1. 110.
Titikshu, son of Mahāmanas, 4. 120, 122.
Tittiri, disciple of Yāsaka, and promulgator of the Yajur-veda, 3. 54.
Tittiri (†), variant of Vilmān, son of Kapotaroman, 4. 97.
Tochari, a tribe of the Saças or Sakas, identified with the Tu-khás, 2. 186.
Tokháras (†), variant of Tukháras, 3. 293.
Tomasas, a people, 2. 187.
Tośala, the same as Tośalaka, 5. 39.
Tośalaka, Tośalaka, a famous pan-cratias, slain by Kṛishṇa, 5. 39, 40.
Toshala (†), the same as Tośalaka, 5. 39.
Toshalaka (†), the same as Tośalaka, 5. 39.
Toyā, a river in Indiā, 2. 155.
Toyā, a river in Śālmala-dwipa, 2. 194.
Toyambudhi, a sea of fresh water in Śweta-dwipa, 2. 200.
Toyeśa, an epithet of Varuṇa, 5. 15.
Traigartas, the same as Trigartas, 2. 180.
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Trairálya (II), variant of Strirálya, 4. 222.
Traisáli (I), variant of Traisámba, 4. 116.
Traisámba, son of Góbhánu, 4. 116.
Traishťubha metre, the same as Traishćubh, 1. 84.
Trayáruña (I), the Vyása of the fifteenth Dwápara age, 3. 34.
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Transmigration, stages of, 2. 221.
Trasadásyuy, son of Purukutsa and Narmadá, 3. 283, 284.
Trasadásayu, the same as Mándháti, 3. 266.
Trasadásayu, variant of Trasadásyuy, 3. 283.
Trasadás, a measure of time, equivalent to three Ánus, 1. 48.
Trasu (I), variant of Tańsū, 4. 129, 130.
Trayí, 'the three Vedas collectively, or the doctrines they teach,' 4. 310.
Trayáruña, son of Tridhanwan, 3. 284.
Trayáruña, son of Urukshaya, 4. 138.
Trayáruña (II), variant of Trayáruña, (I), 3. 34.
Trayáruni, disciple of Lomahársha, 3. 65.
Trayáruni (I), variant of Trayáruna (I), 3. 34.
Trayáruni (II), variant of Trayáruna, son of Tridhanwan, 3. 284.
Trayáruni (I), variant of Trayáruna, son of Urukshaya, 4. 138.
Tretá, the second age of the world, 1. 84, 91; 3. 31, 254, 261;

4. 11, 237; 5. 170, 181, 185.
Its duration, 1. 50.
Tretágña, 'a triad of holy fires,' 4. 11.
Tríbandhána, son of Arúña, son of Haryaśwa, 3. 284.
Trídásapati, an epithet of Indra, 5. 15.
Trídeva (I), variant of Rantiádeva, 4. 137.
Trídhámán, Vyása in the tenth Dwápara age, 3. 34, 37.
Trídhámán, 'triple-gloried,' &c., 2. 252.
Trídhanwan, variously genealogized, 3. 283, 284.
Trídiví, a river in India, 2. 145, 146.
Trídiví, a river in Plaksha-dwípa, 2. 192.
Trídiválayá, a river in India, 2. 146.
Trígrás, a people, 2. 179.
Trígrása, a country, the same as Jálándhara, 2. 179.
Tríkákud, sprung from Anenas, son of Áyús, 4. 43.
Tríkámáśa-sésha, the, a vocabulary, referred to, 2. 148, 172, 178; 3. 264.
Tríkúta, a mountain-range running southwards from Mount Meru, 2. 117.
Tríkúta, a mountain, the same as Suvela, 2. 141.
Trílochana, an epithetic name of Síva, 1. 141; 5. 111.
Trílochana, an author, referred to the court of King Vikramásáditya, P. 9.
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Trimadhvan, certain Brāhmans so called, 3. 173.
Trimadhvan, a certain passage of the Rig-veda, 3. 173, 174.
Trimadhu, a certain rite, 3. 173 (note †).
Trīṇābindu, son of Būdha, son of Vegavat, 3. 245 (where correct the spelling), 246, 248; 5. 390.
Trīṇābindu, Vyāsa in the twenty-third Dwāpara age, 3. 35, 37.
Trīṇāchiketās, certain Brāhmans so called, 3. 173, 174.
Trīṇāchiketās, a portion of the Kāthaka branch of the Yajurveda, 3. 173, 174.
Trinetra, variant of Dṛḍhasena, 4. 175.
Tripati, the hill of, in the Deccan, 2. 141.
Tripi, ‘mental satisfaction, or freedom from sensual desire,’ one of the eight Siddhis, or attributes of perfection, 1. 91.
Tripura, an Asura, conquered by Śiva, P. 82, 89; 5. 118.
Tripura (†) Asuras the, 5. 349.
Tripurī, the capital of the Cheṣa, where situated, 5. 118.
Tripurakhetra, a sacred spot, where situated, 5. 118.
Trīśakti-māhātmya, a part of the Varāha-purāṇa, P. 71.
Trisāmā, a river in India, 2, 130, 132.
Trīśanku, the same as Satyavrata, 3. 284; &c., 297. Viśvāmitra elevated him to heaven, 3. 285-287.
Trīśanku, a certain Buddhist, 3. 340.

Trīśanku (†), variant of Swāhi, 4. 61.
Trīśānu (†), variant of Traśāmba, 4. 116.
Trīṣātri (†), variant of Traśāmba, 4. 116.
Trīṣārvi (†), a certain usage, 4. 162. See Triswachi (†).
Trīṣhā, ‘thirst,’ daughter of Māityu, sprung from Brahmā, 1. 112.
Trīṣṭūbb, a metre, originating from Brahmā’s southern mouth, or, by another account, from his flesh, 1. 84, 86. It is identified with a horse of the Sun, 2. 239.
Trīṣṭika, according to the Bhāgavata-purāṇa, Indra of the fourth Manwantara, 3. 7.
Trīṣṭiṅga, a mountain-range, its position with reference to Mount Meru, 2. 123, 124.
Trīṣuparṇas, certain Brāhmans so called, 3. 173, 174.
Trīṣuparnā, a certain portion of the Veda, 3. 173, 174.
Trīṣwachi (†), a certain usage, 4. 162. See Triswachi (†).
Trīṣ, son of Chākhusha, the Manu, 1. 178.
Trivakra, the same as Naṅkavakra, 5. 21, 165.
Trivakshya (†), variant of Rίcha, 4. 164.
Trivikrama, an epithetical designation of Viśnū, P. 74; 3. 18.
Trivrisha, according to some accounts, Vyāsa in the eleventh Dwāpara age, 3. 34, 37.
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Trivfishan, Vyása in the eleventh Dwápara age, 3. 34.

Trivrit, a certain collection of Vaidik hymns, its origin from Brahma’s eastern mouth, 1. 84.

Trisáruñi (1), for Traiyáruñi (1), 3. 37, 221 (where correct Trisáruñi), 340.

Truthfulness, obligation of, 3. 144.

Truti, a measure of time, equivalent to three Trasareñus, 1. 48.

Tryambaka, a Rudra, 2. 24, 25.

Tryambaka, an epithet of Aparájita, the Rudra, on one interpretation, 2. 24 (note 2).

Tryáruñi, old form of Traiyáruñi (1), found in the Rig-veda, 3. 36, 65, 284.

Tukháras, a people, 2. 176, 186; 4. 203. See Tusháras, Tushkaras, &c.

Tulá (1), an Apsaras, 2. 81.

Tulakuschi, son of Sahálin, 4. 186.

Tulası, a certain shrub, sacred to Krishna, P. 34. Produced from the ocean, when churned, 1. 147.

Tulunga, a country, 2. 179.

Tuluva, the same as Tulungas, 2. 179.

Tulyáta, ‘similarity of life, form, and feature,’ one of the eight Siddhis, or attributes of perfection, 1. 91.

Tumbarrá, variant of Tumburu, 2. 284, 292, 293; 4. 98.

Tumburu, a Gandharva, 2. 284, &c.; 4. 98.

Túndukrasa, a tribe, 4. 58, 59.

Tungábhadra, a river, popularly called Toombudra, P. 34; 2. 150.

Tungans (1), variant of Tanganas, 2. 181.

Tungaprastha, a mountain, 2. 142.

Tungáveśá, a river (one with the Tungábhadra (1)), 2. 150, 152.

Túni, son of Asanga, son of Yuvayudhána, 4. 93.

Turañya, a horse of the Moon, 2. 299.

Turvasa, the old form of Turvasu, 4. 46, 48, 116.

Turvasu, son of Yayati, 4. 46, 48, &c., 116, 117. See Turvasa.

Turvasu (1), variant of Turvasu, 4. 116.

Turva (1), variant of U’rja, the Rishi so called, 3. 3.

Tushadhrátha (1), variant of Ushadhrátha, 4. 122.

Tusháras, a dynasty, 4. 203, 206, 208. See Tusháras, Tushkaras, &c.

Tusháras, variant of Tukháras, 2. 186; 3. 293.

Tushitas, a class of gods, variously genealogized, appearing in various Manwantaras, 1. 109; 2. 26, 27; 3. 3, 17, 18.

Tushita, a form of Vishnu, in the third Manwantara, 3. 17.

Tushitá, wife of Vedaśiras, &c., 3. 3, 17.

Tushkaras, Tushkaras (1), variants of Tukháras, 4. 203, 206, 208. See Tusháras.

Tushita, son of Ugrasena, son of Ahuka, 4. 99.

Tushátavu (1), variant of Tumburu, 2. 293.

Tushti, ‘satisfaction,’ daughter of
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Daksha, and wife of Dharma, 1. 109, 110.

Tushāṭi, daughter of Purunāmāsa, son of Marichi, 1. 153.

Tushtimat, son of Ugrasena, son of Ahuka, 4. 99.

Twāṣṭrā, a section of the Bhavishya-purāṇa, P. 63.

Tvashtṛi, the same as Viśwakarma, 1. 24; 3. 20. In 3. 273, “the divine artist” is substituted for Tvashtṛi.

Tvashtṛi, a Rudra, 2. 24.

Tvashtṛi, an Aditya, 2. 27, 285, &c.

Tvashtṛi, son of Manasyu, son of Mahānta, 2. 107. According to the Bhagavata-purāṇa, he is son of Bhuvana, 2. 107.

Twishā, daughter of Prunāmāsa, son of Marichi, 1. 153.

Ubhayasptiṣṭhi, a river in Śāka-dwipā, according to the Bhāgavata-purāṇa, 2. 200.

Uchathya, the old form of Uchatya, 3. 16.

Uchchaliṣṭras, a horse created at the churning of the ocean, and appropriated by Indra, 1. 147. King of horses, 2. 85.

Uchchhara (?), variant of Ushna, son of Dyutimat, king of Krauncha-dwipa, 2. 197.

Udadhiti (?), variant of Udāyin, son of Vasudeva, 4. 110.

Udakṣena, son of Viśwaksena (see it), son of Brahmadatta, 4. 142.

Udāmbhin (?), variant of Udāyāśwa, 4. 182.

Udāpi (?), variant of Somāpi, son of Sahadeva, 4. 151.

Udāradhi, father of Ripu, by one account, 1. 178.

Udārvasu, son of Udāvasu, 3. 331.

Udāsin (?), variant of Udāyāśwa, 4. 182.

Udāvasu, son of Janaka, son of Nimi, 3. 330.

Udaya (?), variant of Udāyāśwa, 4. 182.

Udayagiri, a mountain-range in Śāka-dwipa, 2. 198, 199.

Udayana, king of Kauśāmbi, son of Sahasrāṅika, 2. 158; 4. 163.

Udayana, son of Satāṁika, son of Vasudāna, 4. 165.

Udayana, a common variant of Udāyāśwa, 4. 182.

Udāyāśwa, son of Darbhaka, 4. 182.

Udayibhaddako, Pāli for Udayi-bhadra, 4. 182.

Udayibhadra, the same as Udayibhadra, 4. 186.

Udayibhadra, son of Ajātaśatrū, 4. 182. See the last.

Udāyin, son of Vasudeva, son of Śūra, 4. 110.

Udāyin, son of Kūnika, 5. 391.

Udāyin, variant of Udāyāśwa, 4. 182.

Udāyus (?), variant of Somāpi, son of Sahadeva, 4. 151.

Udbhava, son of Nahusha, son of Ayus, 4. 46.

Udbhida, ruler over the realm of Udbhida, and son of Jyotishmat, king of Kuśa-dwipa, 2. 195.

Udbhida, a division of Kuśa-dwipa, 2. 195.

Uddala, teacher of the White Yajur-veda, 3. 57.
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Uddálaka, son of Aruña, according to the Vedas, 3. 49.
Uddálaki (?), variant of Dálaki, 3. 49.
Uddálin (??), variant of Uddála, 3. 57.
Udháva, son of Devabhága, P. 43; 4. 113; 5. 146, 147.
Udgáti, ‘a priest who chants Sámanas,’ 3. 43.
Udátha, son of Bhuva, 2. 106.
Also called son of Bhúman, 2. 107.
Udibhi (?), variant of Udayáśwa, 4. 182.
Udáras, the same as Keralas, 2. 177.
Udáras, variant of Puúdras, 2. 132.
Udáras (?), variant of Odáras or Auáras, 4. 220.
Udára, a country, 2. 177.
Udávatsara, a certain cyclic year, 2. 255.
Udumbaras, Kausíka Bráhmans, 4. 28.
Uduápati, an epithet of Soma, son of Atri, 4. 4.
Ugra, a Rudra, 1. 116; 2. 25; 5. 386.
Ugrájt, an Apsaras, 2. 81.
Ugrámpása, an Apsaras, 2. 81.
Ugráretas, a form of Rudra, 1. 117.
Ugrasena, a Gandhára, 2. 285, &c.
Ugrasena, son of Ahuuka, 4. 76, 84, 87, 88, 98, 114, 250, 337, 341; 5. 8, 41, 45, 46, 49, 63, 131-134, 142, 143, 159, 382.
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Ugrasena, son of Parikshát, 4. 152, 162.
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Ugrárávas, son of Lomaharsha, P. 30.
Ugráyudha, variously genealogized, 4. 142-144.
Ujjayini, a city in Central India, now popularly called Onjéin, 2. 159; 3. 246; 4. 59; 5. 392.
Ukta (?), variant of Ushána, 4. 164.
Uktha, son of Chhála, 3. 321.
Ukthya, a particular sacrifice, its origin from Bráhma’s southern mouth, 1. 84, 85; 3. 113.
Ulbára, son of Vasítha, son of Bráhma, 1. 155.
Ulmuka, son of Chákshusha, the Manu, I. 178.
Ulmuka, son of Balabhadra, 4. 109; 5. 68.
Ulúkí (?), daughter of Kaśyapa and Támrá, (? 2. 73.
Ulúpi, daughter of Kauravya, and wife of Arjuna, son of Páṇḍu, 4. 160.
Ulítás, variant of Utálas, 2. 174.
Umá, daughter of Himavat and Mená, 1. 157; 3. 159.
Consort of Síva or Náráyána, P. 76, 82; 1. 118, 125, 133; 2. 118; 4. 247; 5. 76, 83, 118, 119.
See Párvatí, Sáti, and Usáha.
Umá, a Sákta of Síva, 1. 104.
(The same as the last ?)
Umá (?), variant of Usáha, wife of Bháva, 1. 117.
Umápati, an epithet of Síva, from the name of his consort, 1. 130; 5. 118, 119.
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Umávana, a synonym of Sonitapura, 5. 112.
Umbrella produced from the ocean, when churned, appropriated by Varuṇa, 1. 147.
Umlochā, an Apsaras, 2. 81.
Umlochá, variant of Anumlochā, 2. 288.
Úndes, the same as Húndes, 2. 340.
Unmáda, 'insanity,' a form of Brahmat, 1. 82.
Unnáha, son of Sila, according to the Raghuvamśa, 3. 321.
Unnata, variant of Uttama, the Rishi, 3. 12.
Unnata, a mountain-range in Sālmala-dwipa, 2. 194.
Unnati, 'loftiness,' daughter of Daksha, and wife of Dharma, 1. 110.
Upabarhaṇa, the same as Nárada, the Gandharva, 2. 20.
Upabarhaṇa, a mountain in Krauncha-dwipa, 2. 198.
Upádána, 'material cause,' 1. 66.
Upádánāvi, daughter of Viśharpavan, the Daitya, 2. 70; 4. 132 (where correct the statement as to this Upádánāvi's being wife of Hiraṇyáksha).
Upádánāvi, daughter of Vaiśavānara, and wife of Hiraṇyáksha, 2. 71.
Upádánāvi, wife of Taṁsu, and of Sughora (?), by various accounts, 4. 132.
Upádeva, son of Sávarṇa, the Manu, 3. 27.
Upádeva, son of Akrúra, 4. 96.
Upádeva, son of Devaka, son of Aṅku, 4. 98.
Upádevá, daughter of Devaka, son of Aṅku, and wife of Vasudev, son of Śūra, 4. 98, 110, 111.
Upádevi (fav), variant of Upádeva, 4. 98, 110.
Upádwipas, 'minor Dwipas,' 2. 129.
Upágu, son of Sátyarathi, 3. 334.
Upágupta, son of Upágu, 3. 334.
Upágupta (fav), variant of Upágu, 3. 334.
Upágupta (fav), variant of Sruta, son of Upágu, 3. 334.
Upágru, (fav), variant of Upágu, 3. 334.
Upáhálas, the same as Kuntalas, 2. 157.
Upáhítas, a synonym of Havishmats, 3. 163, 339.
Upákyána, 'a minor story or tale,' 3. 63, 66.
Upákṣha, son of Swáphalka, 4. 96.
Upákṣhattrī (fav), son of Swáphalka, 4. 95.
Upamádgu, son of Swáphalka, 4. 94.
Upamangu (fav), variant of Upamádgu, 4. 94, 96.
Upánanda, son of Vasudev, son of Śūra, 4. 109.
Upánandana, a Kumára, or transformation of Śiva, 1. 79.
Upáníḍhi, son of Vasudev, son of Śūra, 4. 110.
Upánishads, the, P. 2; 5. 261, &c., 288, 291, 308, 315, 345, 354.
Upapradána, 'the giving of presents,' one of the four devices of policy, 5. 52.
Upapuráñas, their character, names, &c., P. 22, 27, 36, 83, 86, &c.

Uparichara, the same as Vasu, son of Kṛitaka, 4. 149, 150.

Upasamhāra-pāda, a part of the Vāyu-purāṇa, P. 37, 38.

Upasamhṛiti, 'the end of all things,' 5. 169, 184.

Upāsloka, father of Brahmāsāvarṇa, according to the Bhāgavata-purāṇa, 3. 25.

Upasunda, son of Niśunda, 2. 60.

Upavāhas (f.), variant of Apavāhas, 2. 165.

Upavēśa, a river in India, 2. 150.

Upāvīttas, a people, 2. 169.

Upāyas, the four schemes of policy; 2. 54. And see 5. 52 (text and note ||).

Upayuta, son of Upagupta, 3. 334.

Upendra, the same as Kṛishṇa (f.), presiding over the feet, 1. 38; 4. 318, 329. (Perhaps the president of the feet differs from Kṛishṇa.)

Upendrā, a river in India, 2. 150.

Upodghāta-pāda, a part of the Vāyu-purāṇa, P. 37.

Uragas, synonym of Sarpas, 2. 213; 5. 110, 246.

Uragāri, 'enemy of snakes,' an epithetical designation of Garuḍa, 4. 87.

Urdhwabāhu, son of Vasishtha, son of Brahmā, 1. 155.

Urdhwabāhu, a Rishi in the fifth Manwantara, 3. 10.

Urdhwa, son of Kṛishṇa and Lakṣmīnārāyaṇa, 5. 81.

Urdhweketu, son of Sanadhwaja, Úrdhwaroman, a mountain in Kuśa-dwīpa, 2. 197.

Úrdhwasrotas, the third of the creations, that of the divinities, 1. 72, 74, 75.

Úrdhvasvaki, a class of Viśve devas, 3. 149.

Úrdhwaśyanas, a caste in Plaksha-dwīpa, 2. 193.

Úrjas (f.), a class of Apsarases, 2. 82.

Úrja, son of Vatsara, son of Dhruva, 1. 178.

Úrja, a Grāmaṇī or Yakshe, 2. 291 (where correct the spelling), 292, 343.

Úrja, a Rishi in the second Manwantara, variously genealogized, 3. 3, 4 (where correct the spelling), 5. 337.

Úrja, son of Satyāhita or Satyādhīrita, 4. 150.

Úrjā, 'energy,' daughter of Daksha, and wife of Vasishtha, 1. 109, 110, 155; 3. 7. Called daughter of Kardama, 1. 110.

Úrja, synonym of Kārttika, a month, Oct.—Nov., 2. 261.

Úrja (f.), variant of Úrjavāha, 3. 333.

Úrjas (f.), variant of Úrja, the Grāmaṇī, 2. 292.

Úrjasvatī, daughter of Daksha, and wife of Dharma, 2. 21.

Úrjasvati, daughter of Priyavrata, 2. 100.

Úrjavāha, Úrjavaha, son of Suchi, son of Satadyunnma, 3. 333.

Úrjha (f.), variant of Jantu, son of Sudhanwan, 4. 150.

Úrjhara (f.), variant of Jharjhara,
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Úrjita (?), variant of Súra, son of
Arjuna, son of Kritavírya, 4. 57.
Úrmis, six in number, namely,
hunger, thirst, sorrow, stupifica-
tion, decay, death, 2. 4. Enum-
eration of them in Sanskrit,
2. 337.
Úrñáyu, a Gandharva, 2. 285, &c.
Úru, son of Chákhusha, the Manu,
1. 177; 3. 13 (where correct the
spelling), 337.
Úru, Úru (?), son of Bhaurya, the
Manu, 3. 29.
Urubuddhi, son of Indraśávarhi,
the Manu, 3. 29.
Urukriya (?), variant of Guru-
khépa, 4. 167.
Urúkhat (?), variant of Ur-
ukshaya, son of Mahávírya, 4.
137.
Urukshaya, son of Mahávírya, son
of Bhavanmanyu, 4. 137.
Urukshaya (?), variant of Guruk-
khépa, 4. 167.
Urukkhépa (?), variant of Guruk-
khépa, 4. 167.
Urúnjaya (?), variant of Urukshá-
aya, 4. 137.
Urúnjaya (?), variant of Gurukshé-
pa, 4. 167.
Urúánku (?), variant of Rushadgú,
4. 61.
Urúrávás, son of Satyásrávás, son
of Vistihotra, 3. 335.
Urúrátinga, a mountain in Sáka-
dwípa, 2. 200.
Urúvas, son of Madhu, son of
Devakshétrra, 4. 69.
Úrva, grandfather (where correct
father) of Jamadagni, 3. 80; 5.
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Úrva (?), variant of Úrja, the
Rishi, 3. 3.
Úrvá (?), variant of Mridu, son of
Nípijanjaya, 4. 165.
Urvarávat (?), variant of Arvarí-
vat, son of Sávarñi, 3. 24.
Urvarávat, probably the true read-
ing for Arvarávat, the Rishi, 3.
5.
Urvarávat, variant of Arvarávat,
son of Sávarñi, 3. 24.
Urvasí, an Apsará, daughter of
Náráyaña, and mistress of Purú-
ravas, 2. 75, 80–83, 285, 288,
291, 293; 3. 328; 4. 5, &c.,
343. Mistress of Satyádhití,
son of Satánanda, 4. 146.
Úryás (?), a class of Apsaráses, 2.
82.
Ušáná, wife of Mahimása, a form
of Budra, 1. 117.
Ušánas, an ancient author, referred
to, 1. 174. (Possibly he is the
same as the next, if not the
lawgiver so named).
Ušánas, son of Bhrígu, 1. 122,
152, 175; 2. 53; 4. 2, 3, 46.
Called son of Kavi (not of Vé-
daśíra), 1. 200. Identified
with the planet Venus, 2. 225,
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Ušánas, the Vyasa of the third
Dwápara age, 3. 34, 36. (Per-
haps this is Ušánas, son of
Bhrígu.)
Ušánas, variously genealogized, 4.
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Úshá, daughter of Báña, and
enamoured of Aniruddha, 5.
108, 109, 110, 112.
Úshá. See Ushas, wife of Bhava;
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and see 2. 249 (note *), and 342 (on that note).
Ushá, part of the night. See Ushas.
Ushadgu (♀), variant of Rushadgu, 4. 61.
Ushadratha, son of Titikshu, 4. 122.
Ushas, wife of Bhava, 1. 117, (where correct Ushá); 5. 387.
Ushas (later, Ushá), part of the night, 2. 249, 342.
Ushat (♀), variant of Uśanas, 4. 63.
Uśhávana (♀), variant of Umávana, 5. 112.
Ushij (♀), variant of Śiva, son of Ûru, 1. 179.
Ushmánaya (♀), variant of Uśhmápaña (♀), 3, 37.
Uśhmápas, Uśhmápas (♀), a class of Pitrís, 1. 123; 3. 162, 339.
Uśhmápaña (♀), 3, 37. See Sau- maśushmápaña.
Ushña, ruler over the realm of Ushña, and son of Dyutimath, king of Kusa-dvípa, 2. 197.
Ushña, variously genealogized, 4. 163, 164.
Ushña, a division of Kusa-dvípa, 2. 197.
Ushnìh, a metre, its origin from the hairs of Brahma’s body, 1. 86. Considered as a horse of the Sun, 2. 239.
Uśhrakarñikas, a people, 2. 162.
Uśška, son of Kṛiti or Dhṛiti, 4. 67.
Uśínaras, a people, 4. 120.
Uśínara, son of Vasudeva, son of Śūra, 4. 109.

Uśínara, son of Mahámanas, 4. 120, 121.
Uśrāyas, son of Purúravas, son of Budha, 4. 13.
Uttanka (♀), variant of Uttanka, 3. 264.
Uttathya, son of Angíras, 1. 154; 3. 16; 4. 123, 134.
Utkalas, a people inhabiting part of Oríssa, 2. 155.
Utkala, son of Sudyumna, who at first was a woman, 3. 237.
Utkala, a country included in what is now called Oríssa, 2. 153, 160; 3. 237.
Utkala-khañḍa, a part of the Skanda-puráṇa, P. 73.
Utpalavati, a river, 2. 154. (See the next.)
Utpalavati, a river, rising in the Malaya mountains, 2. 155. (The same as the last?)
Utsarpíń, a certain period of time, a term used by the Jainas, 2. 197.
Utsavasanketas, a people, 2. 179.
Uttálaka (♀), variant of Pátálaka, 4. 197.
Uttamæ, a people, 2. 159.
Uttama, a Rishi in the sixth Mañvantara, 3. 12, 14.
Uttama, Vyása of the twenty-first Dwápara age, 3. 35.
Uttama, son of Uttánapáda, 1. 159, &c.
Uttama, variant of Auttami, son of Priyavrata, 2. 109; 3, 1, 5, 8, 11, 337.
Uttamárñas, a people, 2. 160.
Uttamaúajas, son of Brahmaśávarṇa or Brahmaśávarṇi, 3. 26.
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Uttanabarhisa, son of Saryati, son of Vaivasvata, the Manu, 3. 249.
Uttanahaya (†), variant of Veenu, 4. 53.
Uttanka, a certain Maharshi, 3. 264.
Uttara, wife of Abhimanyu, son of Arjuna, 4. 160.
Uttarabhadrapada, an asterism, 2. 268, &c.; 3. 132.
Uttara-khaṇḍa, part of the Padmapurana, P. 20, 30, 32, 34; 4. 245.
Uttara-khaṇḍa, part of the Brahma-purana, P. 29.
Uttarakośalas, a people, 2. 172.
Uttarakośala, a country, 3. 319. See Kosala.
Uttarakośalā, a city in the region just named, 2. 172.
Uttarakurus, a people, 2. 339.
Uttarakuru, a region, 2. 112, 115, 120, 123; 3. 21.
Uttarapatha, 'the regions to the north of the Vindhya mountains,' 3. 240.
Uttarabhāgūni, an asterism, 2. 265, &c.
Uttaraprośhtchapāda, the same as Uttarabhādrapāda, 2. 265.
Uttara-rāma-charita, a drama, referred to, 3. 81, 317.
Uttarabhādāha, an asterism, 2. 265, &c., 308.
Uttaryāka, 'a man's upper garment,' 3. 95.
Utūlas, a people, 2. 174.

Vāch, daughter of Daksha, and wife of Kaśyapa, son of Marichi, 2. 26. Mother of the Apsaras and Gandharvas, according to the Padma-purāṇa, 2. 75, 81.
Vāchaspati, substituted, by the Translator, for Bṛihaspati, 2. 24.
Vāchāvṛiddhas, a class of gods in the fourteenth Manvantara, 3. 28.
Vāchāvṛittas (†), variant of Vāchāvṛiddhas, 3. 28.
Vāda, a Veda of the Magas, or heliolaters in Sākadwīpa, 5. 383.
Vādabhi, the same as Valabhi, 5. 27.
Vādaśri (†), variant of Chandraśri, 4. 201.
Vādaṭa, mistress of Vasudeva, son of Śūra, 4. 110.
Vādava, a fire so called, which devours the water of the ocean, 4. 303. See the next article.
Vādavānala, the fire called Anala, where, 2. 110.
Vadha, a Rākṣasa, 2. 285, 287, 291, 293.
Vāggrin, son of Manasyu, son of Pravīra, 4. 127.
Vāhinara (†), variant of Ahīnara, son of Udayaṇa, 4. 165.
Vāhini, a river in India, 2. 153.
Vāhlikas, Vāhlikas, probably wrong for Bāhlikas, supposed to be the people of Balkh, 2. 175; 4. 157, 345.
Vāhlika, Vāhlika (†), son of Pratipā, 4. 154, 157. (Bāhlika is the more correct form.)
Vāhliśwara kings, the, seven in
number, sons of Vâhlika or Bâhlika, according to the Matsya-purâna, 4. 157. (Probably Bâhliâwa is the better reading of the name.)

Vâhna-purâna, the same as Agni-purâna, P. 24.

Vahnyas (?), a class of Apsarases, 2. 82.

Vahnis, the same as Agnis, 4. 249.

Vahni, ‘fire.’ His wife, Swâhâ, 1. 109. His offspring, 1, 156; for he seems to be identified with Abhimânin, eldest son of Brahmar, 1. 155. He has his hands cut off by Vîrabhadra, 1. 131. He gives deadly arrows to Arjuna, 5. 158. See Agni.

Vahni, son of Turvasu, 4. 116.

Vahni, son of Krîshna and Mitra-vindâ, 5. 79.

Vahni (?), variant of Vîshtha, son of Kukura, 4. 97.

Vânjâwâla, a certain hell, 2. 215, 220.

Vahni-purâna, the, referred to, 3. 340, 342; 5. 381.

Vaibhovas, a kingless people, who travel on rafts, sprung from Druhyu or Druhyu, son of Yadâti, 4. 119.

Vaibhârâja, a mountain-range in Plaksha-dvîpa, 2. 191.

Vaibhârâja, a grove on Mount Supârśwa, 2. 112, 116.

Vaidehas, a people, 2. 177.

Vaideha, an epithet of Janaka, son of Nimi, 3. 330.

Vaidhîya, promulgator of the White Yajur-veda, 3. 57.

Vaidhdûta, Indra of the eleventh Manwantara, according to the Bhâgavata-purâna, 3. 26.

Vaidhdûta, a class of gods in the fourth Manwantara, according to the Bhâgavata-purâna, 3. 7.

Vâdiâsa, perhaps intended for Vâdiâsa (?), 3. 218, 221, 243.

Vâdura, a country, 4. 216.

Vâdûrya, a mountain-range lying to the west of Mount Meru, 2. 117.

Vâdûrya, a mountain, part of the southern Vindhya range, 2. 144, 150.

Vâdyuta, ruler over the realm of Vâdyuta, and son of Vapushmat, king of Sâlmala-dvîpa, 2. 193.

Vâdyuta, a division of Sâlmala-dvîpa, 2. 193.

Vâdyuta, ‘electric fire,’ 1. 156. See Pâvaka.

Vâjîyantî, the name of Vishnu’s necklace, 2. 94.

Vâikanka, a mountain-range running eastward from Mount Meru, 2. 117. Garuda has his city there, 2. 118.

Vâikârika, ‘pure,’ ‘productive, or susceptible of production,’ an epithet of Ahamkara, 1. 33, 34, 74. See Sâtâwika.

Vâikhânasa, synonymous with Vânaprastha, 3. 101, 279.

Vâikriti, ‘secondary,’ adjective of Vikriti, 1. 76, 78. One of the creations has this epithet.

Vaikuñthas, a class of gods in the fifth and sixth Manwantaras, 3. 9, 10, 18. They were trans-
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formed from the Jayas, created by Brahmā, according to the Vāyu-purāṇa, 2. 26.

Vaikunṭha, a metronym of Vishnu, as specially manifested, 3. 17, 18 (where correct the spelling); 4. 278; 5. 390.

Vaikunṭha, the name of Vishnu's city. It stands highest of all the Lokas, P. 37; 1. 98. It is surmounted by Nākapriṣṭha, 3. 198. It stands on Mount Meru, 2. 112. See also I. 62; 2. 230.

Vaimānīkadevas, certain gods so characterized, and why, 1. 175.

Vainadi (II), variant of Vinadi, 2. 150.

Vainahotra, son of Dhṛishtaketu, 4. 38.

Vainateya, apparently an Asura, his abode, 2. 211. (The name signifies 'son of Vinatā;' but I find no mention of Vinatā as mother of an Asura.)

Vainya, patronym of Pṛithu, 1. 186; 5. 388.

Vairājas, a class of Pīthis, 3. 158, 159, 339. They inhabit Tapoloka, 2. 227, 229; but Satyaloka, 2. 228. The term etymologized, 2. 229.

Vairājas, sundry verses of the Sāma-veda, produced from Brahmā's northern mouth, 1. 85.

Vairāja, son of Virāj and Brahmā, and one with Manu, 1. 106; 2. 262; 3. 159.

Vairāja, a patriarch, 1. 177; 2. 86. See Virájas.

Vairāja, the same as Sudhāman, the Lokapāla, according to the Vāyu-purāṇa, 2. 262.

Vairāja, father of Ajita, 3. 17.

Vairāmati, variant of Vairavatī, 2. 200.

Vairathā, variant of Swairathā, son of Jyotishmat, and the name of that son's kingdom, 2. 195.

Vairavatī, a city in Sweta-dwipa, 2. 200.

Vairivira (II), variant of Ilaivira or Idavidā, 3. 314.

Vairūpas, certain verses of the Śāma-veda, their origin from Brahmā's western mouth, 1. 85.

Vaiśākha, a month, April—May, 2. 261, 262; 3. 168.

Vaiśākhī, wife of Vasudeva, son of Śūra, 4. 110.

Vaiśālaka, adjective of Vaiśālī (II), 3. 248.

Vaiśālī, Vaiśālī (II), wife of Vasudeva, son of Śūra, 4. 110.

Vaiśālī, a city, founded by Viśāla, son of Trinabdhu, P. 106; 3. 221, 246, 247, 248.

Vaiśampāyana, disciple of Vyāsa, and teacher of the Yajur-veda, 3. 41, 43, 52, 53, 54, 55, 57; 4. 153, 162.

Vaiśampāyana, disciple of Lomaharshaṇa, 3. 66. (Is he the same as the last?)

Vaiśnavaśāktaśandrikā, a commentary on the Vishnupurāṇa, P. 116.

Vaiśnava-purāṇa, the same as Vishnupurāṇa, P. 23, 34; 3. 66, 67.
Vaishñavī, a Sakti of Vishńu, 4. 260.
Vaishñavī-saṁhitā, a part of the Kūrma-purāṇa, P. 77.
Vaishravaṇa, patronym of Kubera, 1. 122. King over kings, 2. 85. How employed, when the earth was milked, 1. 188.
Vaishvādeva, a particular sacrifice, in worship of the Viśve devas, 2. 330; 3. 114, 130, 178, 186. See Vaishvādevika.
Vaishvādevahoma, a particular sacrifice, 3. 114.
Vaishvādevika, the same as Vaishvādeva, 3. 185, 190.
Vaishvānara, a Dānava, 2. 71.
Vaishvānara, three certain triads of asterisms, 2. 265, 267.
Vaishvānari, a certain triad of asterisms, 2. 265, &c.
Vaivyas, 'members of the third caste,' 1. 89. Sprung from the thighs of Brahmā, 1. 90. Their duties, 3. 87.
Vaitāla, disciple of Jātākarāya, disciple of Śākalya, 3. 48.
Vaitālaki, disciple of Śākapuṇi, and promulgator of the Ṛgveda, 3. 47.
Vaitāna, 'rules for oblations according to the Vedas,' 3. 63, 338.
Vaitāṇḍya, son of Apa, a Vasu, 2. 23.
Vaitaraṇi, a river in India, 2. 153.
Vaitaraṇi, a certain hell, 2. 215, 219.
Vaivasvata, a Rudra, 2. 25.
Vaivasvata, the Manu of the seventh Manwantara, variously genealogized, P. 57, 106, 107; 2. 27; 3. 2, 3, 13, 14, 20, 22, 34, 79, 181, 231, 237, 248, 256; 5. 390. His wife, Śraddhā, 3. 233. Hence he is called Śraddhādeva, 3. 337.
Vaivasvata, a Manwantara, P. 43, 56, 69; 2. 108, 259.
Vaivataka (||), variant of Raivataka, a mountain-range in Śāka-dwipa, 2. 199.
Vajapeya, a certain sacrifice, its origin, &c., 1. 85; 3. 113.
Vajasaneyi, the same as the White Yajur-veda, 3. 57, 63, 325; 4. 162.
Vajasrava, Vajāsrava (||), Vajāśrava (||), variants of Rājaśrava, a Vyāsa, 3. 35.
Vājīkaraṇa, 'the use of aphrodisiacs,' 4. 33.
Vājimedha, a synonym of Aśwamedha, 5. 252.
Vājins, students of the White Yajur-veda, 3. 57.
Vajini (||), variant of Rājani, a river in India, 2. 148.
Vajrā, daughter of Vaishvānara, according to the Padma-purāṇa, 2. 71.
Vajrakāmā, daughter of Maya, 2. 72.
Vajrakāṁkasaśālmall, a certain hell, 2. 215.
Vajrakītā, a mountain in Plaksha-dwipa, 2. 193.
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Vajramitra, son of Ghoshavasu, 4. 192.

Vajranábhá, variously genealogized, 3. 321, 323.


Vajráśana, what, in the Yoga philosophy, 5. 230.

Vajravat (II), variant of Vrijinávat, 4. 61.

Vajrin, an epithet of Indra, 5. 138.

Vajríván (II), variant of Vajríván, 3. 34.

Vakras, variant of Chakras, 2. 165.

Vakrátapas, a people, 2. 165.

Vakrayodhin, variant of Vaktryayodhin, 2. 72.

Vakshu, the Oxus, 5. 388. See Vankshu, 2. 122; Suchakshu, 2. 126; &c. &c. (Chakshu looks very like a graphical corruption of Vakshu.)

Vaktryayodhin, son of Viprachittí, 2. 72.

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Yajwin, correctly, sacrificing priest, 2. 136.

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Yakshas, a sort of gods. Their origin from Brahma, 1. 83. Sprung from Kaśyapa and Khaśá, 2. 75. Their king, Kubera, 1. 122; 2. 86. Twelve of them named, 2. 285–289. Etymology of the word, 1. 83. See also 1. 82, 188; 2. 284; 3. 116, 119, 203; 4. 52, 250, 323; 5. 59, 94, 234, 236, 246, 247, 251. And see Graamání, a synonym of Yakshas, and also 3. 255, (note *). (In 4. 266, Yakshas is vaguely represented by “fiends.”)

Yaksha, son of Kaśyapa, son of Marichi, and, by one account, progenitor of the Yakshas, 2. 75.

Yaksha, son of Swaphalka, 4. 95.

Yakshman, consumption personified (२), 3. 119.

Yámas, a class of gods in the Manwantara of Swáyambhuva, sons of Yajna and Dakshiná, twins, 1. 109, 166; 3. 2 (where correct the spelling); 5. 390. They reside in Mahar-loka, 2. 227.

Yama, son of Vivasvat and Sanjña, 3. 20. God of hell, 2. 216; 3. 21. King of the Pitrís, 2. 85. He obtains the rank of Lokapála, 2. 118; 3. 21. His city, Sanýyanáni, where, 2. 12,

118, 239, 240. It is visited by Kríshna, 5. 48. His place in the Siśumára, 2. 308. Is presiding deity over Bharani, the asterism, 2. 337. He bears a club, which, in combat, Kríshna, with his own, knocks down and breaks, 5. 100. On another occasion, Vírabhadra breaks it, 1. 131. He reviles Chháyá, and would kick her; she curses him with sores and worms in the leg; his father gives him a cock to eat the worms, &c., 3. 21. See also 1. 119, 142, 180; 2. 34; 4. 133; 241, 258; 5. 15, 207. How men may free themselves from subjection to him, 3. 74, &c. Yama has the epithets of Antaka, Dharma, Preñarája, Shraddhadeva, which see. (In 3. 34, the Translator wrongly identifies Mrityu with him.)

Yama, an ancient lawgiver, quoted, or referred to, 3. 96, 100.

Yama (ष), father of Ilíná, 4. 131.

Yama, the term, as used in ethics, defined, 3. 77; 5. 222, 227, 230, 240.

Yáma, “a watch of the day or night,” 1. 48.

Yama (ष), variant of Dama, son of Narishyanta, 3. 336.

Yamadútas, Kauśika Bráhmans, 4. 28.

Yama-dwípa, an island, probably fabulous, 2. 129.

Yama-gíta, a passage in the Vishnu-purána, so called, 3. 79.
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Yamakoti, a city in Bhadráswa, 2. 207. See the two next names following.

Yamakotipattana, the same as Yamakoti, 2. 111.

Yamakotipurī, the same as Yamakoti, 2. 113.

Yāmalas, an heretical sect, P. 30; 5. 286, 287, 375, 380.

Yāmī, Yāmi, ‘night,’ daughter of Daksha, and wife of Dharma, 2. 21, 23, 337.

Yāmī, daughter of Vīvasvat and Sanjñā, 3. 20. See Yamunā, intending the same.

Yāmini, daughter of Daksha, and wife of Kaśyapa, son of Marichi, 2. 28.

Yāmunā, a people, 2. 171.

Yāmunā, a mountain named in the Rāmāyāna, 2. 171.

Yamunā, daughter of Vīvasvat and Sanjñā, and one with the river now popularly called the Jumna, 3. 20; 5. 82. Kṛishṇa’s compulsion with her, 5. 65–68, 130. She meets him at Indraprastha, and claims him as husband, 5. 82. See also 1. 165; 2. 121, 142, 148, 171; 3. 257; 4. 40, 269, 286–288, 295, 322, 327; 5. 11, 17, 249. Other names of the Yamunā are Kālindī and Tāpī.

Yāmya, Yāmyā, the same as Bharṇī, the asterism, 2. 265, 266, 277, 337.


Yaśas, ‘reputation,’ son of Dharma, 1. 111.

Yaśaka, an ancient author, quoted, or referred to, 2. 121; 3. 18, 46, 48, 54; 5. 178.

Yaśodā, mind-born daughter of the Upahūtas, certain Pīṭhas, and wife of Viśvamahat, 3. 163, 164.

Yaśodā, wife of Nanda, the cowherd who fosters Kṛishṇa, 4. 111. She brings forth Yoga-nidrā, who is changed for Kṛishṇa, 4. 270. See also 4. 261, 265, 276, 279, 280, 288–290, 296, 335.

Yaśodevi, wife of Bṛihmanmanas, son of Bṛihaddhānu, 4. 125.

Yaśodhara, son of Kṛishṇa and Rukmīni, 4. 112.

Yaśodhara, wife of Sahishṇu, son of Pulaba, 1. 155.

Yaśonandī, a king named in the Bhāgavata-purāṇa, 4. 211.

Yātanā, ‘torture,’ daughter of Mṛityu, 1. 111.

Yathā-sankhya, a rhetorical figure of speech, exemplified, 5. 191.

Yaṭi, Yaṭi (♀), son of Nahusha, son of Ayus and Prabhā, 4. 45; 46.


Yatidharman (♀), variant of Drihastaśarman, 4. 96.

Yātrā-sādha, ‘a Sādha held by a person going on a journey,’ 3. 147.

Yāṭudhānas, a sort of demons, sprung from Kaśyapa and Suprasā, 2. 74. Twelve of them enumerated, 2. 291, 292, where they are made one with Rā-
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kshasas. See also 2. 284; 3. 183, 196.

Yaudheyaas, a people founded by Nṛiga, son of Uśnāra, 4. 121.

Yaudhēya, son of Yudhishthira, 4. 159.

Yaudheya, a kingdom named in the Vāyu-purāṇa, 4. 122.

Yaudheyl, wife of Yudhishthira, 4. 159.

Yauvanāśwa, patronym of Ambāriṣha, 3. 280, 281; 5. 391.

Yavāksha, a river in India, 2. 151.

Yavanas, a people, or peoples, sprung from Turvasu, 4. 117. Identified with the Ionians or Greeks, &c., 2. 130, 162, 181; 3. 292. Dwelling to the west, of Bharatavarsha, 2. 129. Kings of their race, 4. 203, 206, 208, 209, 211. Sagara opposes them, 3. 291. He makes them shave their heads entirely, 3. 294. Characterized as “wise and pre-eminently brave,” 2. 339. Push-pamitra engages with them on the Indus, 4. 191. See also 2. 182, 184; 3. 290, 295; 5. 53–58.

Yavana, an Asura, the same as Kālayavana, 5. 54.

Yavanaśwa (50), variant of Yuvanaśwa, 3. 263.

Yavayasa, ruler over the realm of Yavayasa, and son of Idhmajīwa, King of Plaksha-dwipa, 2. 193.

Yavayasa, a region in Plaksha-dwipa, 2. 193.

Yavīnara, son of Dwimīḍha, son of Bhaillāra, 4. 142.

Yavīnara (51), variant of Pravīra, son of Haryāśwa, 4. 144.

Yavīysi, “a very young woman, 3. 102.

Yayāti, son of Nahusha, son of Ambariṣha, 3. 314; 4. 1. 45–53, 117, 120, 240; 5. 45.

Yayu, a horse of the Moon, 2. 299.

Year. Of mortals, 1. 49. Of the gods, 1. 49. Of the Rishi, 1. 49 (note 1). Of Dhruva, 1. 49 (note 1). Of Brahmā, 1. 53. Of a Manu, 1. 54. Years of five kinds, namely, Saṁvatsara, Parivatsara, Idwatsara, Anuvatsara, and Vatsara, 2. 254, 255.

Yoga, “contemplative devotion, resulting in mystical union.” Personified as son of Dharma, 1. 111. How Yoga is effected, 2. 92, 93. Some particulars regarding it, 1. 164. The Yoga philosophy, 3. 325; 4. 253. Certain terms of the Yoga philosophy, 2. 90. The practice explained at length, 5. 225, &c. &c. Etymology of the term, 5. 226. See also P. 14, 29, 38, 43, 70, 79, 81, 89; 1. 163; 2. 61, 270, 328; 3. 323; 5. 216, &c. &c. And see Pātanjala and Patanjali.


Yoga-gāmin, rendered by “endowed with magic power,” 5. 110.

Yoganidrā, “personified delusion.” Sprung from Vīshāhu, 4. 260. His ministrress, 4. 111. Her exploits, as Durgā, 4. 261. She is born of Yāsodā, 4. 264. Her
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further proceedings, mockery of Kañsa, and disappearance, 4. 269-271. And see 5. 195, text and note **. Other names of Yoganidra are Mahamaya and Nidra; and she is called Ambikä, Arya, Bhadrä, Bhadrakati, Durga, Kahemankari (or Kahemakari), Kahemya, Vedagarbhä, also, 4. 262.

Yogasiddha, sister of Hithaspati, son of Angiras, and wife of Prabhasa; a Vasu, 2. 24.

Yoga-tara, the term defined, 3. 167.

Yoga-yuja, 'a novice in the practice of Yoga,' 5. 228, 234, 237.

Yogin, 'a performer of Yoga,' How he attains final liberation, 2. 89, &c. Yogins of two classes, the novice and the adept, 5. 228. See also P. 38; 1. 154; 2. 271; 3. 175, 180, 188; 4. 306, 307; 5. 4, 57, 61, &c., 200, 231, 233, 241, 253, 291.

Yokhalu (f), variant of Gokhalu, 3. 46.

Yonaraja, a king named in an old Hindu inscription, 2. 181.

Yoni, a river in Salmala-dwipa, 2. 194.

Yoni-sastras, certain scriptures so called, 5. 287 (where correct the spelling), 288.

Yudakas (f), variant of Padukas, 4. 221.

Yuddha, according to the Vayupuranja, son of Ugrasena, son of Abhuka, 4. 99.

Yuddhamushti, son of Ugrasena, son of Abhuka, 4. 99.

Yuddhasrishti (f), variant of Yuddhamushti, 4. 99.

Yudhajit, variously genealogized, 4. 73, 74, 94.

Yudhajita (f), variant of Yudhajit, 4. 94.

Yudhishtira, son of Pandu and Pfitha, 4. 101, 102. His children, 4. 159. See also P. 65 (where correct the spelling); 4. 113, 232, 234, 241, 311; 5. 134, 167.

Yuga, 'cycle.' One of five years, 2. 255. The Mahayuga, its length, 1. 50. The four Yugas termed Krita, Treta, Dwapara, and Kali, their duration, &c., 1. 49, &c.

Yuga, a measure of spatial length, 'four cubits,' 3. 144 (note *).

Yugadya, the term defined, 3. 168.

Yugandharas, variant of Dhurandharas, 2. 162.

Yugandhara, son of Tuni, 4. 93.

Yukta, a Rishi in the fourteenth Manwantara, 3. 29.

Yuvanasa, son of Ardra, son of Viswaagasa (rightly, Vishwaagasa), 3. 263.

Yuvanasa, variously genealogized, 3. 265-268, 280-282, 297; 4. 14. (Possibly, two persons are intended.)

Yuyudhan (f), variant of Sudhanwan, son of Sawsata, 3. 334.

Yuyudhana, son of Satyaka, son of Sini, 4. 93; 5. 148. See Sastyaki.

Zoroaster and the Magas or Magi, 5. 383.
Wrt新格局, it is only of proper names that account is taken in what follows. Moreover, it is not professed that the illustrations of the points treated of are by any means exhaustive.

Professor Wilson, in the work here edited, usually employed ri to represent equally a vowel and the combination of the Nāgari symbols for r and i. To represent the former, I have substituted ri. Again, where, in his translettering, he did not entirely ignore visarga, he allowed a simple h to stand for it. I have preferred h'. A third alteration which I have introduced consists in denoting anusodra, followed by a nasal, a sibilant, y, or h, by m, —used elsewhere, also,—and not by n.

As to accents and diacritical marks, I have supplied many thousands which before were wanting. Of the former I have, besides, removed a great many which were intrusive, and not a few of the latter, as well. Further, in Atáviśikharas (sic), for Ațavísikharas, 2. 169, and in Vyushtá (sic), for Vyushti, 2. 249, the dash belonging to a consonant was shifted to the vowel following it; while in Jāthahasini (sic), for Jālahásini, 4. 112, and in Srijávaña (sic), for Srijávána, 1. 152, the accent of a vowel was transferred to a consonant.

1 For instances where he so ignores it, see the middle of p. 261, ēn/a.
2 This is intended to indicate, that the word which it follows is recognized as containing some deviation from accuracy over and above that for which it is topically adduced. Thus, in Atáviśikharas, the first i is unaccented.

In Professor Wilson's own Index, we have Ațavísikharas, in which, compared with the name as given in his text, one mistake is redressed, one is added, and one is repeated.

That Index, while silently amending a host of minor faults, originates perhaps an equal number, if not even more.
3 Srijávána is the still more erroneous form which Professor Wilson inserts in his Index.
Numerous errors which I have rectified may be traceable, as many of those just adverted to are unquestionably traceable, to the indistinct way in which Professor Wilson wrote certain letters, to his momentary forgetfulness, or else to his negligence in correcting the press.

His α and ι were, I conjecture, often much alike. If so, we may see why we find Anavinda, for Anuvinda, 4. 103; Dhūtī (sic), for what he would optionally have written Dhātā (my Dhātī), 2. 27; Kroshti, 4. 53; 4 Mañidhanu (sic), for Mañidhāna, 4. 221; Nichakra, for Nichakri, 4. 163; Nyurvuda (sic), for Nyarbuda, 5. 188; Punnagas, for Pannagas, 5. 94; Puru (sic), for Pura, 4. 109; Purujit, for Purajit, 3. 334; Ritudhamā (sic), for Ritadhaman, 3. 27; Sattrujit (sic), for Sattrajita, 5. 81; Sulomadhi, for Salomadhi, 4. 199; Suvarṇī (sic), for Savarṇī, 3. 64; Vīpritha (sic), for Vīprithu, 4. 96.

His n and r must sometimes have closely resembled each other. Hence, presumably, Animejaya, for Arimejaya, 4. 148; Anjuna, for Arjuna, 3. 326; Sanyāti (sic), for Saryāti, 3. 13; Saryāti, for what he would have written Sanyāti (my Sanyāti), 4. 406.

Confusion between a manuscript α and ι may be the ground, in part, or wholly, of Arāga, for Araga, 5. 191; Kulindapattyakas, for Kulindapattyakas, 2. 176; Tapa-loka, for Tapa-loka, 1. 98.

If his written α and ι were very similar,—the dot over the latter being not seldom omitted,—we have only to suppose, additionally, that, at the press, one was taken for the other, and an error in each of the

1 His Index to the Vīshākha-purāṇa authorises one to be pretty positive on this point.
2 This is referred to again at pp. 257 and 260, infra.
3 My annotation there does not express my present opinion. I am now disposed to think that Professor Wilson took Kroshti to be wrong, and preferred the Kroshtī of the Bhāgavata-purāṇa; that he wrote, indistinctly, Kroshtī; and that the printer mistook this for Kroshti. In 4. 61, Kroshtī (sic), which appears twice, is intended, I surmise, as the scholarly substitute for his former Kroshtī.
4 But see the note there. I have assumed that Puru was intended by “Puru.”
5 This is referred to again at p. 259, infra.
6 In his Index, Professor Wilson has amended Anavinda, but has reproduced Nichakra, Sulomadhi, and Vīpritha. Instead of Dhūtī, Mañidhanu, and Ritudhamā, we have there Dhūtī, Mañidhāna, and Ritudhaman, all of them still faulty, as substitutae.
7 Corrected in 5. 391.
8 See 3. 337.
9 See note †† there.
10 All three of these errors, however, are copied into Professor Wilson’s Index.
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words following is accounted for: Chitrika,1 for Chitraka, 4. 96; Dādhīchi, for Dādhīcha, 5. 250; Dakshasāvārni (sic), for Dakshasāvārni, 3. 24; Dharman, for Dharmin, 4. 169; Dhritamaṭi (sic), for Dhritimati, 2. 152; Divaratha, for Diviratha, 4. 123; Dhūtī (sic),2 for Dhūtā (my Dhūtī), 2. 27; Gardāhabas (sic), for Gardābhina,3 4. 202; Kālikā, for Kālakā, 2. 71; Kumārī, for Kumārā, 2. 131, 132; Mahānanda, for Mahānandī,4 4. 183; Mahishas, for Mahishinā,5 4. 214; Naimittaka, for Naimittika, 5. 186; Parvasi, for Parvasā, 1. 153; Sāvārni, for Sāvarā, 3. 27, &c.; Sīlavati (sic), for Sālavati, 4. 28; Sujāti, for Sujātā, 4. 59; Sujātī (sic), for Sujātā, 4. 57; Tāmāryani (sic), for Tāmārāyaṇa, 3. 57; Vīkuṇṭhi, for Vīkuṇṭhā, 3. 17; Vītihavya, for Vītahavya, 4. 40 (bis); Vuṣuṭa, for Vuṣuṭī, 2. 249. That the wrong forms here specified originated as above suggested, is, however, nothing but theory.4 In the case—supplementary to the preceding list,—of Sukhbala, for Sukhābala, 4. 165, it is pretty evident that Professor Wilson allowed his choice of lection to be influenced by the reading of the Bhāgavata-purāṇa, and by the translation of the Viṣṇupurāṇa which was prepared for him at Calcutta; and his substitutions for Dakshasāvārni, Kālakā, Kumārā, and Sāvarā were, I apprehend, designed.

Other errors, probably arising from the printer's having taken one letter, unclearly written, for another, are seen in Antraśīla,6 for Antraśīlā, 2. 151; Dhava, for Dhara, 2. 23; Ghatokkachā, for Gha-
tokachā, 4. 159; Gohamukha (sic), for Gokāmukha, 2. 141; Jātahāsini (sic), for Jālahāsini, 4. 112; Jayāti, for Jagāti, 2. 239; Kākukwāt (sic), for Kākudmat, 2. 194; Kukudwātī, for Kukudmatī, 4. 112; Kaśyata, for Kaśyapa, 1. 153; Magh, for Mugh, P. 64; Matimara

1 Professor Wilson had Chitraka in 4. 94, and in his Index. However, among the names here grouped together, only this and one or two others are effectually set right there.

2 See, also, what I have said of this at p. 256, supra, and at p. 260, infra.

3 Professor Wilson would have written Gardabhis, Mahānandī, and Mahishinā, or else Gardabhis, &c., most probably. I refer to this point at p. 259, infra.

He actually had Mahānandī in 4. 182; and it passed into his Index. And there is Gardabhas, too, which is nothing.

With reference to Mahānandī, see further, note 12 to p. 259, infra.

4 Nevertheless, it is a theory well supported by close inspection of his Index to the Viṣṇu-purāṇa. There, to name one instance out of fifty admissible, he has made Satrūjīt—corrupted from Satrūjīta, the reading of some Purāṇas for Satrūjīta,—and Satrūjīt into one word.

5 This, with Ghatokkachā and Jayāti, is corrected in Professor Wilson's own Index; but Dhava and Kaśyata are there, and Gohamukha is further worsened into Gohamuka.
(sic), for Matinára, 1 3. 266; Salapalká (sic), for Saśathpatha, 3. 63; Salpa, for Jālpa, 3. 8; &c. &c.

In a multitude of instances, I have, on good warrant, put a ë instead of Professor Wilson’s v or w. Alterations have thus been effected of his Kambalavarhish (sic), Kokavakas, Kuvera, Nalakúvera (sic), Nyurvada (sic), Práchnaverhis (sic), Saivas (from Sibi), Saivyā, Saivyā, Samvara (sic), Sáśavindu, Sátuvaláka, Sauvalyas, Sávaláwas, Sívi, Suvala, Triávindu (sic), Ulwana (sic), Upavarhana (sic), Uttánavarhish (sic), Valáka, Valákáswa, Valakrama, Váhradrathas, Várhapatyas, Varhish (sic), Varhişhad, Varhişhada, Varhishmati, Váśkala, Vindumati, Vindusára, Vopadeva, Vrhişpati (sic), Vrhi (sic), Vrhi (sic), and all names, &c., which he began with Vrhiad- (sic), Vrihan- (sic), and Vrihat- (sic). On the other hand, I have changed to v ë in Bajikaraña (sic), 5 Báravá (sic), Chitrabahá, 4 Gandharbá, Gandharbas, Gandharbá, and his bh in Mahávishubha.

Lapsing into Sir William Jones’s capricious fashion of sometimes denoting the inherent vowel by ë, he wrote Práchnaverhis (sic), for Práchnabárisa, 1. 192, 193; Selu, for Salu, 2. 151, 340; 7 Shergha (sic), for Shañja, 2. 329; Súryaverchhas, for Súryavarchhas, 2. 289; Vasavertis (sic), for Vaśavartins, 3. 6; Viswakermá (sic), for Viswa-karmán, 1. 145.

In Bengal, and elsewhere in India, the lingual ë (ê) has much of the sound of r. Compliance with this corruption is exhibited in his Báravá (sic), for Vañavá, 4. 110; Dráviras (sic), for Drávidás, 2. 177; Dráviras (sic), 6 for Dravídas, 3. 295, and 4. 117; Dríchhamána (sic), for Drídhamána (?), 4. 196; Kahora, for Kahoda, 5. 164; Naíríc, for Nándíká, 1. 48; Shergha, (sic), for Shañja, 2. 329; Soñasi (sic), 5 for Shodasín, 1. 85.

Conforming to the old unscientific mode, he generally put -â at the

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1 See 5. 390.
2 According to Professor Wilson’s Index, “Sambara,” who carried off Pra-
dyumna, differs from “Samvara,” son of Kaśyapa and Dana. One person, under different names, is thus made into two.
3 Professor Wilson’s Index has Ulwaña, which is right as to its nasal letter.
4 This we had in 4. 169; but Varhis in 1. 192, and in the reference to it in his Index.
5 Bajikaraña, but still wrong, in Professor Wilson’s Index.
6 In Professor Wilson’s Index, Chitrabahá, importing a fresh error.
7 It is shown, in 2. 340, that no proper name is intended in the original.
8 This form appears in Professor Wilson’s Index; and so does Náríc, men-
tioned just below.
9 This is mentioned again at p. 260, infra.
end of substantives, instead of -a. I have altered his Anáyush, Archish, Bhútajyotish, Chákshush,1 Danáyush, DriDhadhamush (sic), Kambalavarhish (sic), Práchínnavarhis (sic),3 Pulomárchish, Sarochish, Swarochish, Uttánnavarhis (sic), Varchish (sic),8 Viswagjyotis (sic), YaJulu, &c. &c.

With regard to nouns terminating in -an, his mode of spelling them was not uniform. This is virtually acknowledged by his "Páshá or Páshan," 4. 339, and by his Viswakermá (sic),4 1. 145, and Viswakarmá (sic), 2. 24 (bis), but Viswakarman (sic), 2. 100, and Viswakarman, 2. 298, and 3. 272. The accent of the nominative form he also omitted frequently. Hence we find Sudhámas (now corrected), 3. 6, 25, but Sudhámans, 3. 28, note*; Sudharmas (now corrected), 3. 24, but Sudharmans, 3. 28; Sukarmas (now corrected), 3. 27, but Sukarmans, 3. 28.0 I have altered Átmá and Bhútátá, 1. 3; Harýátá, 3. 35; Indriyátá, Paramátmá, and Pradhánátmá, 1. 3; Ritudháma (sic),7 3. 27; and also Parvas, 3. 143, 147; Sudámás, 2. 175; Sudháma, 2. 42; Yakrillomas (sic), 2. 166.

In like manner, he was far from rigid as to nouns ending with -in. He had both Pálin8 and Páli in 1. 192; Késín, 4. 250, &c. &c., but Kési (sic), 5. 97;9 Samín,10 4. 99, but Sami, 4. 97. I have regularized his Dámis, Sringi (sic), Vaktrayodhi,11 &c. &c. And here, too, he largely omitted the accent; thus producing such forms, now redressed, as, to specify a few only, Kési, mentioned just above; Kriti (sic), 4. 149; Mahánandi,12 4. 182; Sami, mentioned just above; Saptabhangis

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1 In 1. 178, and in Professor Wilson's Index, under Ákúti (rightly, Ákúti).
2 In 1. 157, and twice in Professor Wilson's Index, though referring to pages where the forms used are Práchínnaverhis and Práchínnavarhis.
3 See note 4 to p. 258, supra.
4 Here, as often below, I copy the form for which I have substituted the correct one.
5 Further, in his Index, Professor Wilson gives Viswakarmá (sic) as the name of the artist of the gods, and Viswakarman as that of a certain solar ray.
6 Both Sudhámas and Sudhámans are entered in Professor Wilson's Index, and as if they differed; and so both Sukarmas and Sukarmans; but Sudharmas only.
7 This has already been referred to at p. 256, supra. In his Index, Professor Wilson has Ritudháman.
8 This is the form which he registers in his Index.
9 Senání, 2. 25, is correct; but, in his Index, it becomes Senánin, from mistake as to its declension.
10 Corrupted, in his Index, into Samín.
11 In his Index, this is changed into Vaktrayodhi.
12 Possibly, however, Professor Wilson meant to write thus, complying with the lection of the Bhágavata-purása, and did not intend to suggest the nominative of Mahánandin, namely, Mahánandi.
ON CERTAIN ERRATA, ETC.

and Saptavādīs, 3. 209; Sorasi (for Shoḍaśin), 1. 85; Sumāḷī, 1. 188; Syādvādīs, 3. 209; Vasavertis (sic), 3. 6; Yogi, 5. 228, 230, &c.

Instead of the crude form, he had the nominative in Dhātā,¹ 1. 118; Pratīhārttā, 2. 106; Vidyātā,² 1. 118; Samrāt (sic), and Swarāt (sic), 1. 170; Virāt (sic),³ 1. 59, 105, &c., 170, and 2. 107; Hanumān, P. 50, &c.; Mahān, 1. 117; Mālyavān, 2. 117, &c.; Jarā, 5. 143, 152; Pumān, 1. 3, 23, &c.; Samvit (sic),⁴ 1. 32; Satyavāk, 1. 177; Swarna- bhāk,⁵ 5. 191. Ayuṣmanta, for Ayuṣmat, 1. 159, and Havishman- tas,⁶ for Havishmats, 3. 163, are impossible. They remind one of, for instance, Hanumanta, which is common, in Hindī poetry, for Hanumat.

Such of his plurals as Angirasas, Apsarasas, &c., it seemed to me too bold to disturb, more especially as they were dictated, by a fixed principle. In my own annotations, and in my Index, however, I have everywhere written, for example, Angirases and Apsarasas; the singulars of these words being Angiras and Apsaras, not Angirasa and Apsarasa.

A little heed should have prevented the presentation of solecisms, &c., like Ahichchatra, for Ahichchhatra, 2. 161; Avasatthya, for Avasathyā, 5. 115; Dadicha, for Dadhičha, 5. 250; Dharbakā, for Darbhaka, 4. 182; Dhrishtasārman, for Driṣṭasārman, 4. 95; Dhyānajāpyas, for Dhyānasajyapas, 4. 28; Driṣṭaketu,⁷ for Driṣṭaketu, 4. 148; Gachchas, for Gachchhas, 2. 176; Garđhbas, for Garḍhabhas, 4. 202; Garḍhabhān, for Garḍbhān, 4. 209; Gavedukā, for Gavedhukā, 1. 95; Ghritsamada, for Gṛitgamada, 4. 31; Ghritisamati, for Gṛitisamati, 4. 136; Ghritisatamas, for Gṛitisatamas, 4. 32; Gomanta, for Gomanta, 5. 66; Hiraṇyagarbha, for Hiraṇyānābha, 3. 324; Kachhantra, for Kachchhantra, 2. 286; Kachchas, for Kachchhas, 2. 169, 176; Kach-

¹ How Dhātī came to appear for Dhātā, in 2. 27, has been conjectured at pp. 256 and 257, supra.
² Dhātīr (sic) and Vidyātrī (sic) were found in 1. 152.
³ Properly written, these three words have -i in the nominative case singular.
⁴ In 1. 105, Professor Wilson had both Virāt (sic) and the correct Virāj; in 2. 229, the latter. In his Index, he has three articles, instead of one, to-wit, on Virāj, on Virāt, and on Virā. After Virāj, he adds, in brackets, "or Viḍāj." There is no such word.
⁵ The right form, in -ā, was used in 1. 172.
⁶ This, I assume, was before the printer, whose senseless Swamasbhāk Professor Wilson not only allowed in his text, but inserted in his Index.
⁷ Both Ayuṣmanta and Havishmantas are in the Index of Professor Wilson.
chapa, for Kachchhapa, 4. 27, 28; Kachchiyas, for Kachchhiyas, 2. 169; Kakkudwat, for Kakudmat, 2. 194; Kukutshtha, for Kakutshtha, 3. 315; Māhihaka, for Māhihaka, 4. 220; Medhaśiras, for Medaśiras, 4. 198; Mittravindā, for Mitravindā, 5. 79; Młečchhas, for Młečchhas, 1. 182 (bis); Nābhāgarishṭha, for Nābhāgarishṭha, 3. 321; Nābhanidistha, for Nābhanedistha, 3. 13, 227; Navalā, for Naḍāwalā, 1. 177; Nediṣṭha, for Nediṣṭha, 3. 232, 256, 336; Niryati, for Niyati, 1. 152, and 5. 387; Sākhyas, for Sākya, 3. 246; Sankana, for Sankha, 3. 314; Saudhodani, for Saudhodani, 4. 170; Savarga, for Sarvaga (or Sarvavega?), 3. 27, 227; Sudanstra, for Sudanāstra, 4. 100; Uchatthya, for Uchatthya, 3. 16; Utatthya, for Utathya, 3. 16; Uttathya, for Utathya, 1. 154; Vārviddhas, for Vāchavirddhas, 3. 28; Yajuwakalika, for Yājnavalkya, 3. 45; Yajnavalkya, for Yājnavalkya, 5. 228; Yuddhamushti, for Yuddhamushti, 4. 99. And due regard for grammar would have precluded, besides most of the foregoing words, Adhōśiras, for Adhāsilas, 2. 215; Antassilā for Antāsilā, 2. 151; Āpa, for Āpā, 1. 57, 58; Dukha, for Duḷikha, 1. 117; Marut-loka, for Marul-loka, 1. 95; Nārā, for Nāralī, 1. 57, 58; Tanava, for Tanavā, 1. 57; Uchchatāśravas, for Uchchhatāśravas, 1. 147; Uchchatāśravas, for the same, 2. 85.¹

Most, if not all, of the errors which follow are less susceptible of arrangement according to subject-matters, than those which are dealt with above; and they have, therefore, been disposed alphabetically. A fair share of them have to do with authors and books quoted by Professor Wilson, or by myself; and some of them testify to my own ignorance or oscillation. Occasionally, where a point is of particular interest, I have drawn upon, or referred to, the preceding Index,² in

¹ Of the errors collected in this paragraph, besides that referred to in the last note, Gomāntha, Kukutshtha, Młečchhas, Sākhyas, and Yuddhamushti are corrected in Professor Wilson's Index, which repeats, however, Dharbakā, Gābhachas, Grīhatsamadha, Kachchhiyas, Kachchhiyas, Mitravindā, Navalā, Nediṣṭha, Sākana, Vārviddhas, Yajuwakalika; Adhōśiras, Āpa, Dukha, Marut-loka, Nārā. Niyati and Yājnavalkya, there, are half-corrections; Gardhābas is, as I have said before, none at all; and Uchchhatāśravas is as bad.

² To take leave of Professor Wilson's own Index, lest I may be supposed, by any one who compares it closely with mine, to be, presumably, wrong, where I do not reproduce its statements exactly, I annex a sample of specifications from it, which I have displaced in favour of others, or which I have omitted, with all deliberateness. Such are: Airāvata, king of serpents; Bharata, son of Vīthiqua; Bhūrī, son of Bāhlīka; Bhūrīśrava, son of Bāhlīka; Brahmasalī, teacher of the Sāma-veda; Dhātī, son of Vishnu and Lakṣmī; Doshā, wife of Kalpa; Jyotishmat, king of Śaka-dvipa; Madhu, killed by Sṛtrughna; Marut, sons of Marut; Nakula, son of Pādū; Niśtha, son of Kalpa; Niyut, wife of Mahān (sic);
which, for the rest, abundant inadvertencies of various kinds have already been indicated.

| Abhyutthitaśwa, for Dhyushitāśwa, 3. 323. | Aripu, for Ripu, son of Yadu, 4. 53. |
| Abhichehatra, for Abhichehhatrā, a city, 2. 341. | Aryanat, for Aryaman, an Āditya, 2. 286, 306. |
| Alkshahatra, for Alkshahatra, 2. 161; 4. 145. | Aṣṭamakrīshāṇa, substituted, from adopting the reading of the Bhāgavata-purāṇa, for Aḍhikṣamakrīṣāṇa, 4. 163. |
| Aikshwākāva, for Aikshwāka, a dynasty, 4. 171, &c. | Asmarisārin, for Aṣmarisārin, 4. 155. |
| Alindaya, for Alindas, 2. 180. | Atimatukta (not, as printed, Atimukti), for Avimatukta, from mistaking a careless Nāgarī v for t, 5, 129. |
| Ambā, for Ambikā, daughter of a king of the Kāśi, 4. 158. | Avartana, for Avartana, 2. 129. See 2. 339. |
| Amitadvāja, for Mitadvāja, 3. 333; 5. 217. | Ayati, daughter of Meru. See the preceding Index, under Ni-
| | yatī. |
| Amitrascaraha, for Mitrasaha, 3. 305. | Bālikala, for Bhāškala, 3. 44. |
| Amurtarajasa, for Amūrtarajas, 4. 15. | Bālikali, for Bhāškali, 3. 44. |
| Amurtaraya, for Mūrtaya, 4. 15. | Bāhu, for Pratibhānu, son of Vajra, 4. 113. |
| Amurtataya, for Amūrtataya, 4. 15. | Aparyantabala, no name, but an epithet, 5. 55. |
| Arhat, for Arhatā, 3. 209 (note 2); 5. 390. | Paramesāhin (mistaken for Paramesakhu), son of Anu; Paṭhya, teacher of the Sāma-veda; Prabhā, wife of Kalpa; Pradosha, son of Kalpa; Kibhu, son of Rudra; Ripu and Ripunjaya, sons of Dhruva; Rudrājī, wife of a Rudra; Rudrasāvarnī, twelfth Manu; Sahadeva, son of Pāṇu; Śala, son of Bāhlika; Sarpi (sic), wife of Śiva; Sāya, son of Kalpa; Sujātī (error for Sujāta), son of Viśvottara; Sumati, son of Sagara; Taru, son of Dhruva; Trishni, son of Mītyu; Vidhānti, son of Viśhū and Lakshmī; Vipra, son of Dhruva; Viśka, son of Viśaya; Vṛikala, son of Dhruva; Vṛikatejasa, son of Dhruva; Viśahā, son of Viśottara; Vyuśhā, son of Kalpa. Vināṭā is described as wife of Kaśyapa, and also as wife of Tūrakha: Kaśyapa and Tūrkaka are the same person. And let the reader inspect, though ever so cursorily, the following pages, to the end. |
Bhavaśva, for Badhryaśwa, 4.

Bhairika, for Bhaimarika, 5. 107,
where, in note †, the origin of
the error is pointed out.
Bhajina, for Bhajin, 4. 71.
Bhayada, for Abhayada, 4. 127.
Bhūras, for Abhūras, 2. 133.

Brahmā, where the original has
Vidhāti, that is to say, Viṣṇu,
5. 11

Chakṣahū, for Chakshus, son of
Purujjānu, 4. 144.
Chakṣahā, for Kshupas, 3. 242.
Cha ‘and,’ was mistaken for
part of a name.
Chakṣpha, a gross blunder, in
the Bhāgavata-puṛana, for cha
(‘and’) Kṣupas, 3. 242.
Champaka, mistaken for pancha-
ma, ‘ninth,’ 4. 40.
Champamālini, for Champā or
Mālini, 3. 289; 4. 125.
Chandravijaya, for Chandravijna,
4. 199.
Chediyas, for Chedis, 2. 157;
Chit-sukha-yoni, for Chitsukha
Yogin, P. 115; 5. 385.

Dalaya, for Dālbhya, 3. 7.
Daṇḍanaya, for Daṇḍa and Naya,
1. 11; 5. 386.
Dārvan, for Ďarva, 4. 121.
Devamīdhush, for Devamīdhusha,
son of Vṛisim, 4. 73.
Devamīdhush, for Devamīdhusha,
son of Śūra, 4. 100.
Dharmadhris, for Dharmadhrik,
4. 95.

Dharmasāvarni, for Dharmasāvar-
Dhātaki (i.e., Dhātakī), for Dhā-
taki, son of Savana, 2. 201,
where see note †, for Dhātaki,
the name of a region, left unrepre-
sented.
Dhrishṭa, for Dhṛishta, 3. 13, 337.
Dūmaketa, for Dhūmakasa, 2.

Dīsā, for Dīsas, 1. 117.
Dritoṇiketa, for Ditoṇiketa, son of
Dākṣhasāvarṇa, 3. 25.
Durvāsas, for Dāuryāsas, P. 87
(line 2); 1. 199.
Duryāman, for Durgama (?), 4.

Dūṣhitā, for Dhyushitāśwa, 3.
322, 323.

Gahwaras (?), a people, 2. 187.
Gañapatas, for Gāñapatas, 5. 280.
Gandhamojavāha, two names, with
the first corrupted, run into one,
4. 95, where see note **.
Gara, for Nara, 4. 121, where see
pote †, on the probable origin
of the error.
Gardabhinas, for Gardabhīnas, 4.

203.
Gautama, for Gotama, sprung from
Utāthya, 8. 16.
Girigahwaras, no name of a people,
2. 186.
Goswali, for Gokhalu, 3. 46,
where see note †, for the origin
of the error.
Gotama, for Gautama, the Vyāsa,
3. 35.

Hari, for Haryā, 3. 17.
Hayagrīva, confounded with Haya-
sirāsa, a form of Vishṇu, P. 86; 5. 2, 3.
Hayaśirāsa, for Hayaśiras, daughter
of Vīshṇuparvan, 2. 70.
Hayaśiras, for Hayaśirā, daughter
of Vaiśvānara, 2. 71 (bis).
Himāhwa, for Hima, 2. 103.

Jāṅgalas, no such people named
in the Vīṣṇu-purāṇa, 2. 156, 176.
Jaratkāru, for Jātukāraka, a Vyāsa,
3. 36.
Jathara. See the preceding Index.
Jayantapur (sic), for Jayanta, a
city, 3. 331.
Jrimbhikā. See 1. 82, note †.

Ka, no wind so called, 4. 304,
where, in note ‡, the origin of
the error is shown.
Kakud, for Kakubh, 2. 21; 5.
388.
Kālikā-purāṇa. See Kālikā-upa-
purāṇa, in the preceding Index.
Kāmākhyā, for Kāmākhyā, P. 90.
Kambalabarhish, for Kambalabar-
hisha, 4. 97, 100.
Kanaka, for Kanavaka, 4. 113.
Kanarka, for Kośārka, 5. 311.
See Kośārka, in the preceding
Index.
Kaśī, for Kaśīvāyanas. See
the preceding Index.
Kauśāla, for Kaśīvalya, 'of Ko-
sala,' 5. 82.
Kharaḍūshana, for Khara and
Dūshaṇa, 3. 316.
Krodhava, for Koraddha, 1. 95; 5.
386.

Kritajaya, for Kṛita and Jaya, 4.
27.
Kroahti (sic), for Kroahṭu, 4. 53.
Vide supra, p. 256, note 3.
Kroahṭri, for Kroahṭu, 4. 61.
Vide supra, p. 256, note 3.
Kroahṭukī, for Krauhṭukī, 5.
381.
Keshatropakshatra, for Kshatttra
and Upakshatra (!), 4. 95.
Kahemi, for Kahemya, 4. 262.
Kubbhāṇḍa, for Kumbhāṇḍa, 5.
109. Probably there was, in-
stead of m in a conjunct, an
anuvṛtra, dimly written, or
else unnoticed.
Kubjā, no name, but an epithet,
5. 21; 22.
Kukkuras, for Kukuras, 5. 147.
Kukkura, for Kukura, 4. 97; 5.
132.
Kuḍinapura. See the preceding
Index.
Kuravas, for Kuru, 4. 184.
Kuru, for Úrva, grandfather of
Jamađani, 3. 16, 80.
Kuśa, for Úrva, grandfather of
Jamađani, 3. 16, 80.
Kuśāśva. See 4. 15, note "

Lakṣahana, for Lakṣmaṇa, 5. 83.
Lavana, for Lambana, doubly de-
notative, 2...195, where, in note
†, the origin of the error is de-
monstrated.
Lomaharsha, for Lomaharshaṇa,
3. 64.
Lunation, misuse of the term, P
64; 5. 109, 249.

Madhvat, for Midhwas, 3. 335.
Madhyama, for Madhya, 5. 188.
Madra, for Madraka, 4. 122,
Mādreyas, no name, 2. 156.
Magadha, for Magadhā, a city (?), 4. 216.
Magadhā, for Magadhā, a country, P. 107; 4. 151; 5. 50 (where,
in note †, read 'Magadhā').
Magadhā, for the Magadhas, 4. 218, where see note †, for the
origin of the error.
Mahānandi, 4. 182. Vide supra,
p. 259, note 12.
Mahānandhrika, corrupted from Ma-
hidhrika, 3. 332.
Mahāsaila, no proper name (?), 2. 197.
Mahāvanyā, no name, 2. 196.
Maitreyas, error for Mitrayu, 3. 64, note ||.
Mandahāra, for Mandarartha, 2. 129.
Mañichaka, for Mañīvaka, from
mistaking for ə the Nāgari v
carelessly written, 2. 198.
Mārāhī, for Mārāhi, 4. 109.
Mārṣhatim, for Mārshimat, 4. 109.
Maruts, for Marutwatsa, 2. 21, 22.
Medha, for Medhas, 2. 100; 5. 388.
Medhatithi, Medhatithi, for Me-
dhādhiti, 3. 25, 227, where the
origin of the error is pointed out.
Menda, for Māinda, 5. 139. The
Translator seems to have been
mailed by M. Langlois’s Mānda.
Muru, substituted, by the Trans-
lator, for Sumaru, 1. 129; 5. 387.
Mithilā, not the name of a country,
as in some places said to be, 4. 344.
Nābhīn, for Nābha, variant of
Nābhāga, 3. 303.
Najava, for Nahusha, 3. 232.
Nāla, error for Tāla, a measure so
called, 1. 93. A Nāgari t must
have been mistaken for n.
Naraka, erroneously substituted
for Raurava, 1. 112; 5. 386.
Nirāmaya, no name (?), 3. 25.
See the preceding Index.
Nirṛtyūha, for Nirṛtyūha, 5. 37.
The Sanskrit corresponded, in
the former edition.
Nisath, for Nisātha, 5. 68.
Niyati, See the preceding Index.
Nṛchakṣha, for Nṛchakṣhas, 4.
164.
Pahnava. See the preceding
Index, and 2. 187, note §.
Pānīnas, for Pāniṅs, 4. 28.
Panāchi, for Panchi (†), 4. 46.
Parājita, for Aparājita, son of
Kṛishṇa, 5. 87.
Pāravas, for Pāradas, 3. 290.
Paushyinji, for Paushpinji, 3. 58,
60, 61.
Pippalāyani, for Paippalāyani, 3.
62.
Prājapati, for Prājāpatya, a wind
so called, 5. 204.
Prastūtas (†), for Prasūtās, 3. 12.
Pratibimba. See 1. 82, note †.
Prativyoman, for Prativyoma, 4.
167.
Prithurukman, for Prithurukma,
4. 64.
Priyamedhas, for Priyamedha, 4. 140.
Pulomat, for Puloman, 2. 211.
Puraña, for Äpuraña, 5. 251.
Purushin, for Purushá, 1. 85.
Purujít, for Ruchaka, son of Uśanás, 4. 63.

Ramya, no name, but an epithet, 2. 199.
Rasalomá, for Ruśaná, 4. 117.
Rathinara, for Rathítara, son of Príshadáswa, son of Virúpa, 3. 258. A Nágari t was mistaken for a.

Ratnagarbha Bhattá, for Ratnagarbha Bhattácháryá, 5. 385.
Ríju, for Ríjváhwa, 5. 382, 385.
Ríña, for Ríñaja, 3. 35.
Rishikeśa, for Hrishikeśa, 4. 278.
Románs, for Romans, 2. 176.
Ropánas, for Ropana, 2. 176.
Rukman, for Rukma, 4. 64.

Rushadrá, for Rushadgá, from reading as du the Nágari conjunct letter for dgu.

Sakti, error for Sakti, son of Vasishthá, 1. 6–8, 155; 3. 35, 36, 306.
Sálaká, for Sálákyá, 4. 33.
Sálá (Selú), no word (for khalu), 2. 151, 340.
Sálá, for Sálwa, king of the Sáubhas, 5. 70.
Sálá, for Sálá, son of Somadatta, 5. 134.

Sámparakánya, for Paráyána, 3. 57.
Sáṃkhapáda, for Sánkhamáda, the Lokápála, 1. 155; 2. 86, 263, 338.

Sántákhyá, for Sántaraya, 4. 43.
Santati, for Sámnati, 4. 37, perhaps from mistaking a Nágari t for a.
Sárranga, for Sárranga, 5. 195.
Sáriyájayá, for Árimejáya, 4. 95.
Sárpí, for Sárpás, 2. 109.
Sárpí, for Sárpás, 1. 117 (where expunge, in note || "Sárpí...neuter").
Sáru, for Sátha, from reading as ru the Nágari letter for dh, 4. 109.
Sarávápahará, no name, but an epithet, 2. 196.
Sádaráman, for Sádhabhanuwa, 4. 190.
Sátabhishá (rightly, Sátabhishá), substituted by the Translator, for Sátabhisháj, 2. 268; 3. 167, 169.
Sádhanu, for Sádhanuwa, son of Hridiká, 4. 99.
Sátrájít, Sárájít, for Satræjíta, 4. 74; 5. 148.
Satrájít, for Satræjíta, 5. 87.
Saubhmá, for Subhíma, 5. 83.
Saudáta, for Sudáta, 5. 82, 83.
Saurapátha, for Saurapáta, 5. 280.
Sávála, for Savána, son of Priyavrata, 2. 100, where, in note †, the origin of the error is demonstrated.
Sévú. See Salú.
Simálákarñí, Simála-karñí, for Súma-kalénā, 4. 195, 200.
Súríráyána, for Súríráyána, 5. 53, note †.
Sítoda, for Anítoda, 2. 117.
Sómásūmápaña, for Saumásūmápaña, 3. 35.
Sravanti, error for Sravasti (noted as such), 3. 264.
Srivasvani, no name, most probably, 4. 196, 200.
Sthaneawara, for Sthaniwawara, 2. 143; 5. 388.
Sudhama, for Sutraman, 3. 28.
Sudhanush, for Sudhanu, 4. 148.
Sudhanwa, substituted, by the Translator, for Satadhanwa, 4. 89.
Sudhanwat, for Sudhanwan, 4. 148.
Sudhinandi, for Sushinandi, 4. 211.
Sukumara, substituted, by the Translator, for Sukumaraka, 4. 76, &c.
Sumalin, for Sunaman, 5. 41.
Sumallia, for Sumallikas, 2. 175.
Sunahsephas, for Sunahsepha, 3. 289; 4. 25.
Sunanda, for Sunandana, 4. 197.
Supratitha, for Supratika, 4. 168.
Surasbhiras, error of M. Langlois, for Suras and Abhiras, 2. 133.
Suuma, for Suarma, 4. 175.
Suvithi, for Swarvithi, 5. 388.
Swadhia, for Sudha, wife of Vamadeva, 1. 117.
Syalsa, no name of a person, 5. 53.
Tala, for Pattalaka, 4. 197, note 1.
Tamasitra, for Tambamitra, 5. 250.
Tamrapakshi, for Tamrapaksha, 5. 167.
Tomala, for Tosalaka, from mistaking a broken Nagar 3 for m, 5. 39.
Trayaruna, for Tryaruna, 3. 65.
Trayaruna, for Tryaruna, 3. 284, note 1.
Trina, no name, 4. 121.
Tryaruna, for Tryaruni (1), 3. 221, 340.
Udayinibhardra, for Udayibhardra, 4. 182.
Ujasi, no name, most probably, 4. 123.
Urdhabahu, for Urddhabahu, son of Vasishtha, 1. 155.
Urddhabahu, for Urddhabahu, a Rishi, 3. 10.
Ur, for Urva, grandfather of Jumadagni, 3. 16, 80.
Utsavamanketas, for Utsavasaniketas, from mistaking a broken Nagar s for m, 2. 179.
Uttrakuru, substituted, by the Translator, for Kuru, 2. 123.
Vahlka, Vahlkasa, See the preceding Index.
Vaideha, for Videha, 3. 330.
Vama Yamcharin, for Vamacharin (1), 5. 326, 392.
Vapra, for Vaprian, 3. 34.
Vapu, for Vapua, daughter of Daksha, &c., 1. 109, 110.
Varana, Varana, for Varanaai, &c., 8. 121.
Vasahanu, for Vatsahanu, 4. 141.
Vedasira, 2. 29. See the preceding Index, where the words "rightly, Vedasir" require explaining. The adventent corruption in the Bhagavata-purana is Vedasira, for which the Translator substituted Vedasiras.
Vibháṣṭra, for Vibháṣa, 4. 141.
Viraṇa, for Vairáṇa, 2. 86, 262.
Vîswagaśwa. See the preceding Index.
Vîswagîyotish, for Vîshwagîyotis, 2. 107.
Vîswaksena. See the preceding Index.
Vîswaphûrji, for Vîswaphûrji, 4. 217.
Vîswasaha, for Vîswasâhwan, 3. 325; 5. 391.
Vîswavyarchas, for Vîswatryarchas, 5. 191, which see in the preceding Index.
Vîvinâṣṭi, for Vîvinâṣa, 3. 243.
Vraja, for Vajra, son of Aniruddha, 5. 108.

Vrihadbrâja, for Bṛihadbrâja, 4. 169.
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