

-जः, -पुत्रः the planet Mercury. (-जा) N. of the river Revā or Narmadā. -जनकः 1 the ocean (the moon being produced amongst other jewels at the churning of the ocean) -2 the sage अत्रि. -दलः a digit, crescent. -पुष्पिका N. of a plant (कलिकारी or जांगली). -भम् 1 the sign called Cancer. -2 the Nakṣatra called मृगशिरस्. -भा a kind of water-lily. -भृत्, -शेखरः, -मौलिः the moon-crested god, epithets of Śiva. -मणिः 1 the moon-stone. -2 a pearl. -मुखी A lotus-creeper. -मण्डलम् the orb or disc of the moon. -रत्नम् a pearl. -ले (रे) खा 1 a digit of the moon. -2 N. of several plants, especially, plant Flacourtia Sapida. Its seed is much used by women as a detergent to their oiled hair (Mar. बांक्च्या). -3 Ligusticum Ajwaen (Mar. ओंवा). see इन्दुकल. -लोकः the world of the moon. -लोहकम्, लौहम् silver. -वदना A moon-faced lady. N. of a metre; see Appendix. -वह्नी The Soma plant. -वारः a kind of yoga in Astrology. -वासरः Monday. -व्रतम् a religious observance depending on the age of the moon. It consists in diminishing the quantity of food by a certain portion daily, for a fortnight or a month; cf. चान्द्रायण. इन्दुव्रतसहस्रं तु यश्चरेत्कायशोधनम् Mb. 13. 26. 39. -शफरिन् A tree, Bauhinia tomentosa (Mar. आपटा) -सुतः or -सूनुः N. of the planet Mercury.

इन्दुकः (कुः) see इन्दुशफरिन् above.

इन्दुमत् *m.* An epithet of Agni.

इन्दुमती 1 A day of full moon. -2 The wife of अज and sister of भोज.

इन्दूरः A rat, mouse.

इन्द्रः [ इन्द्र-रन्; इन्द्रतीति इन्द्रः; इदि ऐश्वर्ये Malli. ] 1 The lord of gods. -2 The god of rain, rain; cloud; इन्द्रो वरुणः सोमो रुद्रः। शं न इन्द्रो बृहस्पतिः Tait. Vp. 1. 1. 1. Bri. Up. 1. 4. 11. -3 A lord or ruler (as of men &c.). इन्द्रो-मायाभिः पुरुरूप ईयते Bri. Up. 2. 5. 19. first or best (of any class of objects), always as the last member of comp.; नरेन्द्रः a lord of men *i. e.* a king; so मृगेन्द्रः a lion; गजेन्द्रः the lord or chief of elephants; so योगीन्द्रः, कपीन्द्रः. -4 A prince, king. -5 The pupil of the right eye. -6 N. of the plant कुटज. -7 Night. -8 One of the divisions of भारतवर्ष. -9 N. of the 26th Yoga. -10 The human or animal soul. -11 A vegetable poison. -12 The Yoca star in the 26th Nakṣatra. -13 Greatness. -14 The five objects of senses. -द्रा 1 The wife of Indra, Indrānī. -2 N. of a plant (मरुचक Mar. मरवा) [ Indra, the god of the firmament, is the Jupiter Pluvius of the Indian Āryans. In the Vedas he is placed in the first rank among the gods; yet he is not regarded as an uncreated being, being distinctly spoken of in various passages of the Vedas as being born, and as having a father and a mother. He is sometimes represented as having been produced by the gods as a destroyer of enemies, as the son of Ekā-ṣṭakā, and in Rv. 10. 90. 13 he is said to have sprung

from the mouth of Puruṣa. He is of a ruddy or golden colour, and can assume any form at will. He rides in a bright golden chariot drawn by two tawny horses. His most famous weapon is the thunderbolt which he uses with deadly effect in his warfare with the demons of darkness, drought and inclement weather, variously called Ahi, Vṛitra, Śambara, Namuchi &c. He storms and breaks through their castles, and sends down fertilizing showers of rain to the great delight of his worshippers. He is thus the lord of the atmosphere, the dispenser of rain, and governor of the weather. He is represented as being assisted by the Maruts or storm-gods in his warfare. Besides the thunderbolt he uses arrows, a large hook, and a net. The Soma juice is his most favourite food, and under its exhilarating influence he performs great achievements (cf. Rv. 10. 119), and pleases his devout worshippers, who are said to invite the god to drink the juice. He is their friend and even their brother; a father, and the most fatherly of fathers; the helper of the poor, and the deliverer and comforter of his servants. He is a wall of defence; his friend is never slain or defeated. He richly rewards his adorers, particularly those who bring him libations of Soma, and he is supplicated for all sorts of temporal blessings as cows, horses, chariots, health, intelligence, prosperous days, long life, and victory in war. In the Vedas Indra's wife is Indrānī, who is invoked among the goddesses.

Such is the Vedic conception of Indra. But in later mythology he falls in the second rank. He is said to be one of the sons of Kaśyapa and Dākṣāyaṇī or Aditi. He is inferior to the triad Brahmā, Viṣṇu and Mahēśa (though in some places Viṣṇu is regarded as his younger brother, cf. R. 14. 59, 15. 40), but he is the chief of all the other gods, and is commonly styled Sureśa, Devendra &c. As in the Vedas so in later mythology, he is the regent of the atmosphere, and of the east quarter, and his world is called Svarga. He sends the lightning, uses the thunderbolt and sends down rain. He is frequently at war with Asuras, whom he constantly dreads, and by whom he is sometimes defeated. The Indra of mythology is famous for his incontinence and adultery, one prominent instance of which is his seduction of Ahalyā, the wife of Gautama (see Ahalyā), and for which he is often spoken of as Ahalyā-jāra. The curse of the sage impressed upon him a 1000 marks resembling the female organ, and he was therefore called Sayoni; but these marks were afterwards changed into eyes, and he is hence called Netra-yoni and Sahasrākṣa. In the Rāmāyana Indra is represented as having been defeated and carried off to Laṅkā by Ravana's son called Meghanāda, who for this exploit received