

**Ikshvāku**, an ancient king, the son or great-grandson of Manu Vaivasvata. § 3 (Anukram.): I, 1, 47 (*Yayāti°-vaṃṣajāh*, descended from Daçajyotis, etc.). § 5 (do.): I, 1a, 220 (in Nārada's enumeration of departed kings).—§ 139 (Manu Vaivasvata): I, 75, 3140 (the fifth son of Manu Vaivasvata).—§ 161 (Mahābhisha): I, 96, 3843 (*°vaṃṣaprabhavaḥ* . . . *Mahābhishah*).—§ 224 (Kalmāshapāda): I, 176, 6696 (*°vaṃṣajāh*, sc. *Kalmāshapādah*).—§ 225 (Vāsishtha): I, 177, 6778 (*°kulavṛddhaye*).—§ 273 (Rājasūyārambhap.): II, 14, 568 (*°vaṃṣasya*—i.e. the Solar race—opp. to *Ailasya*, i.e. the Lunar race).—§ 348 (Nalopākhyānap.): III, 66, 2629 (*°kulajāh*, sc. *Rtuparṇa*).—§ 376 (Tirthayātrāp.): III, 85, 8270 (*yathā*).—§ 378 (do.): III, 94, 8506 (*yathā*).—§ 407 (Māndhātṛp.): III, 126, 10427 (*°vaṃṣaprabhavo Yuvanāvah*).—§ 461 (Vāmadevacarita): III, 192, †13145 (*Ayodhyāyam I°kulodvahaḥ pāthivāḥ Parikshin nāma*).—§ 475 (Dhundhumārop.): III, 202, 13515 (succeeded by Çaçāda in the kingdom of Ayodhyā).—§ 525 (Rāmopākhyānap.): III, 274, 15877 (*Ajah* . . . *I°vaṃṣajāh*).—§ 574 (Jambūkh.): VI, 9aa, 314.—§ 576 (Bhagavadgītāp.): VI, 28, 994 (*imam Vivasvate yogam proktavān ahaṃ avyayam Vivasvān Manave prāha Manur Ikshvākavo 'bravit*, sc. the contents of Bhagavadgītā, cf. XII, 13598).—§ 656 (Khadgotpattik.): XII, 166δ, 6193 (obtained the sword from Kshupa, from *I*. it passed over to Purūravas), 6198 (*°vaṃṣajāh* . . . *Harināçvāh*).—§ 662 (Mokshadh.): XII, 199, 7198 (*Kāla-Mṛtyu-Yamānān te I°or brāhmaṇasya ca | vivādah*), 7199.—§ 662b (Jāpakop.): XII, 199, 7233 (the tale of *I*. and the brahman who was a jāpaka).—§ 717b (Nārāyaṇīya): XII, 349, VII, 13598 (learnt the [Sātṛvata, cf. v. 13575 (only B.) and 13580] religion (*dharma*) from Manu, cf. VI, 994).—§ 720b (Sudarçanop.): XIII, 2, 88 (the son of Manu and the father of 100 sons, among whom Daçāçva was the tenth).—§ 746 (Ānuçāsanik.): XIII, 78, 3732 (*°vaṃṣajo rājā Saudāsah*, i.e. Kalmāshapāda).—§ 761 (do.): XIII, 115δ, 5668 (among the kings who did not eat meat during the month of Kārttika).—§ 775 (do.): XIII, 166γ, 7684 (enumeration).—§ 778b (Samvartta-Maruttīya): XIV, 4, 66 (son of Kshupa and grandson of Prasandhi, the son of Manu), 67 (father of 100 sons, among whom Viṃça was the eldest).

**Ikshvāku**<sup>2</sup>, pl. (*°āḥ*) ("the descendants of Ikshvāku," also name of a people). § 223 (Vāsishtha): I, 174, 6642 (had Vāsishtha for their purohita).—§ 225 (do.): I, 177, 6777 (the ancestors of Kalmāshapāda).—§ 273 (Rājasūyārambhap.): II, 14, 569 (*Ailavaṃṣyāç ca ye*—i.e. the Lunar race—*rājan, tathaviv°avo nṛpāḥ*—i.e. the Solar race—*tāni caikaçatam viddhi kulāni*).—§ 382 (Agastyop.): III, 98, 8608 (*°rājasattamah*, i.e. Trasadasyu).—§ 383 (Paraçurāma): III, 99, 8664 (the family of Rāma Daçarathi).—§ 387 (Sagara): III, 106, 8831 (*°anām kule jāto Sagarah*).—§ 461 (Vāmadevacarita): III, 192, †13198 (ruled by Çala and Dala, the sons of Parikshit [of Ayodhyā]), †13204, †13206, †13209 (*°rājyaṃ*).—§ 478 (Dhundhumārop.): III, 204, 13621 (said of the descendants of Kuvalāçva's sons).—§ 522 (Draupadiharanap.): III, 265, †15596 (*°rājñah Subalasya* (B. *Subhavasya putrah*), a follower of Jayadratha); 271, 15743 (*Çibin I°mukhyāṃç ca*, followed Jayadratha and was vanquished by Arjuna).

**Ikshvāku**<sup>3</sup>, sg. ("descendant of Ikshvāku or king of the Ikshvākus") = Kuvalāçva; III, 13486 (*K°*), 13490 (*K°*).

**Ikshvāku**<sup>4</sup>, sg. (do.) = Bṛhadāçva: III, 13512 (*B°*).

**Ikshvāku**<sup>5</sup>, sg. (do.) = Haryaçva: V, 3934 (*H°*).

**Ikshvākukanyā** ("daughter of the king of the Ikshvākus") = Suvarṇā: I, †3787 (*S°*).

**Ikshvākunandana**<sup>1</sup> ("son of the king of the Ikshvākus") = Lakshmaṇa, the son of Daçaratha: III, 16507 (*Saumitriḥ*).

**Ikshvākunandana**<sup>2</sup> (do.) = Rāma, the son of Daçaratha: III, 16472 (*R°*), 16538.

**Ikshvākuvara** = Mitrasaha (Kalmāshapāda): XIV, 1690.

**Ilā**, the daughter of Manu Vaivasvata and the mother of Purūravas.—§ 139 (Manu Vaivasvata): I, 75, 3141 (the eighth child of Manu Vaivasvata).—§ 140 (Purūravas): I, 75, 3143 (at one time the father and the mother of Purūravas).—§ 156 (Pūruvaṃç.): I, 95, 3760 (daughter of Manu and mother of Purūravas).—§ 748b (Tārakavadhop.): XIII, 86, 4209 (presented Skanda with a great many of flowers and fruits).—§ 768b (Kṛshṇa Vāsudeva): XIII, 147, 6831 (*Manoç ca vaṃṣaja Ilā Sudyumnaç ca bhaviṣhyati*, wife of Budha and mother of Purūravas). Cf. Sudyumna.

**Ilāspada**, a tirtha. § 364 (Tirthayātrāp.): III, 83, 6047 (cf. BR., s.v. *iḍ*).

**Ilāvṛta**, name of a varsha. § 574 (Jambūkh.): VI, 6, 233 (in the middle of Jambudvīpa).

**Ilina**, an ancient king. § 150 (Pūruvaṃç.): I, 94, 3706 (son of Tamsu), 3707 (husband of Rathantari and father of five sons, Dushyanta, etc.).—§ 156 (do.): I, 95, 3780 (son of Tamsu and Kālingi), †3781 (husband of Rathantari and father of five sons, Dushyanta, etc.).

**Ilpahūta** = Kṛshṇa (Vishṇu): XII, 13226.

**Ilvala**, an Asura, the brother of Vātāpi. § 382 (Agastyop.): III, 96, 8543 (*Daiteyah*, dwelt in the city of Maṇimati), 8546 (*brahmahā'surah*), 8550, 8552 (*Daiteyah*, killed brahmans by offering them Vātāpi as food); 98, 8613 (*Dānavah*), 8614; 99, 8615, 8619, 8620, 8623, 8625, 8627 (did not succeed in killing Agastya, who had totally digested Vātāpi, and gave much wealth to Agastya, etc.).—§ 612 (Hradapraveçap.): IX, 31ç, 1755 (C. has by error *Illalah*, among other Asuras who had been slain by the aid of tricks). Cf. Asura, Daiteya, Daitya, Daityendra, Dānava.

**Indra**, the chief of the devas, lord of rain, esp. named Çakra. [§ 4 (Anukram.): I, 1, 112 (*Çakrasya*, father of Arjuna), †161 (*Çakrāt*), †185 (*Çakra-Sūryau*), †191 (*Devarājena*).]—§ 11 (Parvasaṅg.): I, 2, [441 (*Purandarah*)], 448 (*°āgni*), [476 (*Purandarah*)], 499 (*°vijayam*), 500 (do.), [638 (*Devarājñā*)], 639 (*sendraih suraganaiḥ*).—§ 17 (Uttānka): I, 3, †794, †830, †831 (praised, with the çlokas 810 ff., by Uttānka, *I*. helped Uttānka to recover the ear-rings which had been stolen by Takshaka).—§ 19 (Bṛghu): I, 4, 867 (*devaiḥ sendraih*).—§ 28 (Amṛtamanthana): I, 18, 1123 (placed the mountain Mandara on the back of the tortoise, when the gods intended to churn the ocean), 1136 (*vāriṇā meghajenendro çamayām āsa*), [1151 (*Vajrabhṛtā*, got the elephant Airāvaṇa, who emerged at the churning of the ocean), 19, 1188 (*Balabhid*)].—§ 33 (Garuḍa): I, 23, 1250 (Garuḍa is identified with *I*).—[§ 37 (cf. Kadrū): *I*. (*Çakra*, v. 1285) was praised by Kadrū with the hymn vv. 1285b–1295.]—[§ 38 (Kadrū): I, 26, 1295 (*Harivāhanaḥ*), 1301 (*Vāsavo*, caused an immense downpour of rain).—§ 44 (Garuḍa): I, 30, 1415 (1422), 1428 (*Vajri*, fought with Garuḍa).—§ 45 (Vālakhilya, pl.): I, 31, 1448, 1449, 1453, 1457, 1468 (had formerly disregarded the Vālakhilyas, who cursed him that there should arise another *I*.; Kaçyapa, however, pacified the Vālakhilyas, who consented that the coming Indra—i.e. Garuḍa—should become the Indra only of the winged creatures).—§ 46 (Garuḍa): I, 33, 1512, 1513 (hurled