

thira's Aśvamedhayajña. (Aśvamedha Parva, Chapter 88, Verse 6).

(97) During one of those days Babhruvāhana visited Bhīma, who sent the former back loaded with money and foodgrains. (Aśvamedha Parva, Chapter 88, Verse 6).

(98) It was Bhīma who held the umbrella to Śrī Kṛṣṇa in the chariot on his way back from the company of the Pāṇḍavas to Dvārakā. (Aśvamedha Parva, Southern Text, Chapter 92).

(99) Bhīma opposed Dhṛtarāṣṭra's demand for money to perform the rituals of those who had died in war. (Āśramavāsika Parva, Chapter 11, Verse 7).

(100) After Dhṛtarāṣṭra, Kuntī and Gāndhārī retired into the forest Bhīma visited them once. (Āśramavāsika Parva, Chapter 23).

8) *Bhīma's conceit put down.* While, after the great war, the Pāṇḍavas and Śrī Kṛṣṇa were discussing several matters all the Pāṇḍavas except Bhīma said they owed their success in war to Kṛṣṇa. But, Bhīma, in all haughtiness claimed the credit for victory to his personal prowess. With the object of putting down this conceit on the part of Bhīma, Śrī Kṛṣṇa, with Bhīma seated along with him on Garuḍa, set out on a journey to the south. After crossing the sea and Mount Subela Śrī Kṛṣṇa, pointing out to Bhīma a lake twelve yojanas wide and lying near Laṅkā, asked him to find out the source of the lake and return with the information. Though Bhīma walked some distance he could not find out its source. Not only that, all the warriors there jointly attacked Bhīma, and finding himself impotent to counter the attack he ran back to Śrī Kṛṣṇa for refuge. Then Śrī Kṛṣṇa with his ring clipped and threw away the lake, and said to Bhīma as follows:—"This is the skull of Kumbhakarṇa killed by Śrī Rāma in the Rāma-Rāvaṇa war. The warriors who attacked you are the asuras called 'Sarogeyas'." These words of the lord put down Bhīma's conceit, and he apologised to Kṛṣṇa. (Skanda Purāṇa, 1.2.66).

9) *Death.* After entrusting matters of administration of the country to Parīkṣit the Pāṇḍavas set out on their great journey. Yudhiṣṭhira walking in the front, they started for Kailāsa. During the course of their journey Pāṅcālī, Sahadeva, Nakula and Arjuna one after the other fell down dead. Bhīma asked Yudhiṣṭhira the reason for the deaths and he was given suitable answers by the latter. At last when Bhīma too was about to fall down and die he asked the reason thereof, and Yudhiṣṭhira replied that Bhīma's over-eating was the reason. Afterwards when Dharmaputra entered Heaven he found his brothers had already their seats there. (See Arjuna, Para 31).

10) *Other information.* (1) Bhīma had a son named Sutasoma by Pāṅcālī. (Ādi Parva, Chapter 95, Verse 75).

2) A son called Sarvaga was born to Bhīma of Balandharā, daughter of the King of Kāśī. (Ādi Parva, Chapter 95, Verse 97).

3) The following names are found used in the Mahābhārata as synonyms for Bhīma. Acyutānuja, Anilāt-maja, Arjunāgraja, Arjunapūrvaja, Vallava, Bhīmadhanvā, Jaya, Kaunteya, Kaurava, Kuśaśārdūla, Mārutāt-maja, Māruti, Pāṇḍava, Pārtha, Pavanāt-maja, Prabhāṅjanasuta, Rākṣasakaṅṭhaka, Samiraṅsasuta, Vāyuputra, Vāyusuta, Vṛkodāra.

BHĪMA II. The Mahābhārata makes mention of another

Bhīma, son of King Parīkṣit and brother of Janamejaya. (Ādi Parva, Chapter 3, Verse 1). It was this Bhīma who, at the yajña conducted at Kurukṣetra attacked, without reason, the son of Saramā, a dog of the Devas.

BHĪMA III. A Deva gandharva delivered by Munī, the wife of Kaśyapa prajāpati. (Ādi Parva, Chapter 65, Verse 42). He took part in the birthday celebrations of Arjuna. (Ādi parva, Chapter 122, Verse 55).

BHĪMA IV. Yet another Bhīma, grandson of King Avikṣit of the Lunar dynasty and son of Parīkṣit is mentioned in Chapters 94 and 95 of Ādi Parva. His mother was Suyaśā. He married Kumārī, daughter of Kekaya Rāja and they had a son called Pratiśravas.

BHĪMA V. Father of Divodāsa, king of Kāśī. (Udyogaparva, Chapter 117, Verse 1).

BHĪMA VI. A Śūdra who attained Svarga as on his head fell water with which the feet of a brahmin were washed. The following story about him occurs on page 619 of the Padmapurāṇa.

In the dvāpara yuga there lived a Śūdra called Bhīma, who engaged himself in the profession of Vaiśyas. An outcaste from practices pertaining to Śūdras he enjoyed life with a Vaiśya woman. He was a terrible fellow, who had killed many brahmins, and also enjoyed the wives of many elderly people including his teachers. He was a robber as well. Once he went to a brahmin house, and with the object of robbing his wealth spoke to him in a pathetic tone as follows:—"Respected sire, you will please listen to my grievance. You appear to be kind-hearted. Please give me some rice, or else I will die this very moment."

Brahmin:—"Oh hungry guest! There is no one here to cook food. I shall give you daily some rice, which you may cook yourself. I have neither father, mother, son, brothers, wife nor any other relatives. All of them are dead and gone. The unfortunate fellow that I am, I am staying here alone. No servants or others here." Bhīma:—"Oh revered brahmin! I too am a lonely person. I shall live here for ever serving you. I am a Śūdra."

These words of Bhīma pleased the brahmin so much that he cooked some food quickly and served the Śūdra with it. He stayed with the brahmin from that day onwards. His idea was to rob the brahmin of his wealth at some convenient time and get away. But, since he used to pour on his head everyday the water with which the brahmin's feet were washed he got redemption from all his sins.

One night a thief got into the brahmin's room to steal his earnings. Seeing the thief Bhīma rushed at him to give him a good thrashing. But, the thief, in the twinkling of an eye, cut off Bhīma's head and escaped from the scene. At once there came down the attendants of Lord Viṣṇu to lead Bhīma to Vaikuṅṭha. A divine chariot drawn by Rājahamsas (swans) also came down. Bhīma got into the chariot and reached the abode of Viṣṇu.

BHĪMA VII. Father of Damayantī. (See Damayantī).

BHĪMA VIII. One of the hundred sons of Dhṛtarāṣṭra. He was killed by Bhīma, one of the Pāṇḍavas. (Bhīṣma Parva, Chapter 64, Verse 86).

BHĪMA IX. Verse 17, Chapter 94 of Ādi Parva, Mentions about one Bhīma born to King Īlin of his wife Rathan-dharī. This Bhīma had four brothers, viz., Duṣyanta, Śūra, Pravasū and Vasu.