

KṚṢṆAKARṆĪ. A female attendant of Skandadeva. (Śalya Parva, Chapter 46, Verse 24).

KṚṢṆAKEŚA. A warrior of Skandadeva. (Śalya Parva, Chapter 45, Verse 61).

KṚṢṆĀNANDA. A Sanskrit poet who lived in the 13th century A.D. He is the author of Sahṛdayānanda Kāvya which contains fifteen cantos. The theme is the story of Nala.

KṚṢṆĀNJANA. Capital city of Nirṛti, one of the eight Guardians of the quarters. (Devī Bhāgavata, 8th Skandha).

KṚṢṆĀNUBHĀUTIKA. A great sage. He visited Bhīṣma on his bed of arrows. (Śānti Parva, Chapter 47, Verse 11).

KṚṢṆĀPARVATA. A mountain in Kuśa island very dear to Viṣṇu. (Bhīṣma Parva, Chapter 12, Verse 4).

KṚṢṆĀTREYA. A great sage of ancient India. It is said that this sage grasped the whole of Āyurveda and practised it by the strength of his penance (M.B. Śānti Parva, Chapter 210, Verse 21).

KṚṢṆĀVARTMAN. Another name for Agni. Agni was addressed by this word at the serpent yajña by Āstika. (M.B. Chapter 55, Verse 10).

KṚṢṆĀVENĪ. A sacred river in South India. A bath in the Devakaṇḍa in this river (Jātismarahrada) will kindle in one remembrance about previous life. (Sabhā Parva, Chapter 9, Verse 20). Agni is supposed to originate from this hrada. (Vana Parva, Chapter 222, Verse 26).

KṚTA. I. A King of Janaka's dynasty. He was the son of Vijaya and father of Śunaka. (Bhāgavata, 9th Skandha). Kṛta had seven beautiful daughters who, because of a sense of non-attachment and renunciation, forsook their father's home for the cremation ground even while they were mere children. They lay down there declaring that they had left their bodies as food for the birds; and birds and wild beasts ate up their beautiful bodies. Because of this life of renunciation, they attained salvation. (Kathāsaritsāgara, Madana-mānjūkālambaka, Taraṅga 2).

KṚTA II. A Viśvadeva (Universal Deva). (Anuśāsana Parva, Chapter 91, Verse 31).

KṚTACETAS. A great sage of ancient days. (Vana Parva, Chapter 26, Verse 22).

KṚTADHVĀJA. A King of Janaka's dynasty. (See under Vamśāvali).

KṚTADYUTI. Queen of King Citraketu. Though the King had many wives he had no children. He pleased Aṅgiras by means of his austerities and due to the latter's blessing Kṛtadyuti delivered a son. But, her co-wives poisoned the child to death at which both Citraketu and Kṛtadyuti fell down unconscious. Though Aṅgiras and Nārada appeared on the scene and tried their best to console the King and the queen they refused to be comforted. Then Aṅgiras returned to them the soul of the dead child. The soul saluted them and spoke as follows:— "Oh elders, during various births I had been the son of various parents. And, you please point out to me the particular parent as whose son I am to live just now." Nobody had any answer to this question, and the child went on its own way.

Afterwards Citraketu and Kṛtadyuti went round the earth as great devotees of the Almighty, and during this perambulation Citraketu came to the presence of Śiva on whose thigh Pārvatī was sitting then. Citraketu

felt ashamed at the sight and questioned Pārvatī about her action whereupon she cursed and turned Citraketu into an Asura. The well known Vṛtrāsura was Citraketu thus reborn. Kṛtadyuti ended her life following the curse upon her husband. (Bhāgavata, 6th Skandha).

KṚTAGHNA. See under Dhanaśarman.

KṚTĀGNI. A King of the Yadu dynasty. Descended from Yadu thus: Sahasrajit—Śatajit—Hehaya—Dharma—Kunti—Bhadrāsena—Dhanaka—Kṛtāgni. Kṛtāgni was the brother of Kṛtavīrya, who was the father of Kārtavīryārjuna. Kṛtavīrya had three brothers called Kṛtāgni, Kṛtavarman and Kṛtaujas. (Kṛtāyus).

KṚTAKṢANA. A King of Videha, who was a member in Yudhiṣṭhira's court. He made a present of fourteen thousand horses to Yudhiṣṭhira. (Sabhā Parva).

KṚTAMĀLĀ. The river in which Mahāviṣṇu first appeared as fish. (See under Matsyāvātara).

KṚTAPARVĀ. A King of the Yādava dynasty. (See under Yādava Vamśa).

KṚTĀSAUCAM. A holy centre in Kurukṣetra. He who bathes here will derive the benefits of conducting a Puṇḍarīka Yajña. (Vana Parva, Chapter 83, Verse 21).

KṚTĀŚRAMA. A great sage, who had distinguished himself in the court of Yudhiṣṭhira. He lived a life of renunciation as a Vānaprastha and attained heaven. (Śānti Parva, Chapter 244, Verse 18).

KṚTĀŚVA. A great sage of ancient days. He was the son-in-law of Dakṣaprajāpati. Dakṣa had sixty daughters by his wife Virāṇī, thirteen of whom were wedded to Kaśyapa, ten to Dharma, twenty-seven to Candra, two to Bhṛgu, four to Ariṣṭanemi, two to Kṛtāśva and two to Aṅgiras. (Devī Bhāgavata, 7th Skandha).

KṚTAUJAS. See under KṚTĀGNI.

KṚTAVĀK. A great sage, who was an admirer of Yudhiṣṭhira. (Vana Parva, Chapter 26, Verse 24).

KṚTAVARMĀ. A King of the Vṛṣṇi dynasty. In the previous generation of Vṛṣṇi also a Kṛtavarman is noticed. The genealogy of both is given below.

1) *Genealogy.* Descended from Viṣṇu thus : Brahmā Atri—Candra—Budha—Purūravas—Āyus—Nahuṣa—Yayāti—Yadu—Sahasrajit—Śatajit—Hehaya—Dharma Kunti—Sadājit—Dhanaka.

Dhanaka had four sons called Kṛtavīrya, Kṛtāgni, Kṛtavarman and Kṛtaujas, and one of the four was the first Kṛtavarman.

The dynasty continues again from Kṛtavīrya—Kṛtavīrya—Kārtavīryārjuna—Madhu—Vṛṣṇi—Yudhājit—Śini—Satyaka—Sātyaki (Yuyudhāna)—Jaya—Kaṇi—Anamitra—Prṣni—Citraratha—Viḍūratha—Śūra—Śini—Bhoja—Hṛdika—Kṛtavarman.

Hṛdika had four sons, viz. Devavāha, Gadāadhanvan, Kṛtavarman and Śūra. And, Śūra begot of his wife, Māriṣā ten sons, i.e. Vasu, Devabhāga, Devāśravas, Ānaka, Srñjaya, Kākānika, Śyāmaka, Vatsa, Kavūka and Vasudeva. Śrī Kṛṣṇa was the son of Vasudeva. The Kṛtavarman referred to below was the brother of Kṛṣṇa's grand-father.

2) *Kṛtavarman and Syamantaka.* King Satrājit had in his possession the famous gem called Syamantaka. The King's brother Prasena, went for hunting with this jewel on him. A lion killed Prasena, and Jāmbavān killed the lion and got the gem. A scandal was circulated to the effect that Śrī Kṛṣṇa had stolen the gem. But, Kṛṣṇa got back the gem from Jāmbavān and handed it over