

So the king broke his fast with only water and waited food expecting the sage's arrival. The sage on his return found that the king had broken his fast, and grew angry and created a flaming goddess to attack him. Hari's *Cakra* burnt her, turned towards the sage who ran everywhere and to the *Trimūrtis* in vain.¹ Advised by Hari, the sage apologised to the king who prayed to the *Cakra* and set the sage at liberty. The king who had not taken food requested him to accept his hospitality which *Durvāsas* gladly did. Blessing the king, the sage went back to *Brahmaloka*. Later the king bestowed his kingdom on his sons and retired to the forest for a life of penance and prayer.² Had three sons *Virūpa* and others.³ A *mantrakṛt* who made the 16 great gifts.⁴

¹ Bhā. IX. 4. 13-71; II. 7. 44; Br. III. 34. 39; Vā. 88. 171.

² Bhā. IX. 5 (whole). ³ Bhā. IX. 6. 1; Br. III. 63. 6, 170-172; Vi. IV. 2. 6, 7; 4. 36. ⁴ M. 12. 20, 45; 145. 102; 274. 11.

Ambarīṣa (II)—a son of *Māndhātṛ* and *Bindumati*. Adopted by his grandfather. Father of *Yuvanāśva*. (not the *Yuvanāśva*, father of *Māndhātṛ*).

Bhā. IX. 6. 38; 7. 1; Br. III. 63. 72; Vā. 88. 72; Vi. IV. 2. 67; 3. 2.

Ambarīṣa (III)—an *Āngirasa* and *mantrakṛt*.

Br. II. 32. 108; Vā. 59. 99.

Ambarīṣa (IV)—a *kādraveya nāga*.

Br. III. 7. 36; Vā. 69. 73.

Ambarīṣa (V)—a son of *Pulaha* and *Kṣamā*.

Vā. 28. 26.

Ambaṣṭha (I)—the name of the mahout of *Kuvalayā-piḍa* killed by *Kṛṣṇa* for leading it against him.

Bhā. X. 43. 2 and 14.