

countries were attached to it by the sons of Sagara who dug into the earth on all sides in search of sacrificial horse. This dvīpa is surrounded by salt sea.¹ Contains many *janapadas*, cities, mountains, rivers, nine *bhuvanas*, salt ocean, six *varṣaparvatas* and two oceans—east and west. Divided into nine parts among the sons of Āgnīdhra;² from the *jambu* tree.³

¹ Bhā. I. 12. 5; V. 1. 32; 16. 5-7; 19. 29-30; 20. 2; M. 83. 32; 113. 7; 122. 2; 284. 2; Vā. 11. 84; 33. 11 and 45; ch. 34. Vi. II. 3. 28.
² Br. II. 17. 24, 30; 15. 8 to the end; 14. 11, 43 and 52; Vi. II. 1. 12; 2. 23-25. ³ Vā. 46. 25.

Jambūdīvīpa—people of, described. See Jambū.

Vā. 46. 25-37.

Jambūnadī—R. of honey, containing gold.

Vā. 35. 29; 47. 66.

Jambūmārga—a *tīrtha* with forest near Citrakūṭa;¹ sacred to Pitṛs,² fit for *śrāddha*,³ here was born Bharata.²

¹ Br. III. 13. 38. ² M. 22. 21. ³ Vā. 77. 38. ⁴ Vi. II. 13. 33.

Jambūrasavati—R. in Ilavṛtam. (perhaps Jambū, s.v.).

Br. II. 17. 22.

Jambha(ka) (I)—father of Kayādhū, and chief of Asuras. Took part in the 6th Devāsura war between Bali and Indra. Fought with Vṛṣā-Kapi. Hearing that Bali had fallen dead Jambha riding on a lion attacked Indra and disabled his elephant. He then turned towards Mātali who brought a chariot to Indra's aid. But his head was cut off by Indra's *vajra*.¹ Led Tāraka's army in a chariot of 100 lions; fought with Yama, Kubera, Janārdana and others but was finally killed.²

¹ Bhā. VI. 18. 12; VIII. 10. 21-32; 11. 13-18; Br. III. 6. 10; 72. 81 and 105; Vā. 97. 103. ² M. 47. 72; 148. 42-54; chh 150-53; 245. 12. Vi. IV. 6. 14; V. 14. 14.