

pañcaka; fought with Bhīmasena who killed him with his *gada*; lay in the battlefield with his thigh fractured, along with eleven Akṣauhiṇis.¹³ Built a house of lac to get the Pāṇdavas consumed by flames.¹⁴

¹Bhā. IX. 22. 26; X. 64. [4]; M. 50. 48; Vā. 99. 243; Vi. IV. 20. 39. ²Bhā. X. 86. 3. ³Ib. X. 52. (56. V. 12). ⁴Ib. X. 57. 26; Br. III. 71. 84; Vā. 96. 83. ⁵Bhā. X. 58. 27; 75. 34-39. ⁶Ib. X. 58. 30. ⁷Ib. X. 64. [4]. ⁸Ib. X. 68. (whole); Vi. V. 35. 4-5, 11. ⁹Bhā. X. 74. 53; 75. 2 and 4. ¹⁰Ib. X. 83. 23. ¹¹Ib. X. 75. 31-32. ¹²Ib. I. 7. 14; III. 1. 14-15. ¹³Ib. X. 78 (16 (V) 15, 18-19), 39; 79. 23; 80 [1]; III. 3. 13; M. 103. 3-5. ¹⁴Vi. IV. 13. 70.

Durvasu—a son of Devayāni; cursed by his father for refusing to part with his youth.¹ Viceroy of south-east kingdom;² line of; father of Vanhi; got merged into Puru's line ultimately.³

¹Vi. IV. 10. 6, 13. ²Ib. IV. 10. 31. ³Ib. IV. 16. 2-6.

Durvārksī—(Dūrvākṣī-Br. P.) the queen of Vṛka.

Bhā. IX. 24. 43.

Durvāsa (I)—a son of Atri and an younger brother of Dattātreyā;¹ an *amśa* of Śiva;² appeared before Ambariṣa who was about to break his *dvādasi* fast; agreed to accept his hospitality, went to the river for bath and tarried there; finding the *muhūrta* for *pārāṇa* (break-fast) drawing to a close, the king broke his fast with some water. Coming to know of this on his return, the sage produced a flaming spirit to attack him. But Hari's *cakra* burnt it down and turned towards the sage, who ran for succour to Brahmā, Śiva and Viṣṇu. All of them were unable to help; but Hari advised him to meet Ambariṣa and apologise to him.³ This he did and was set at liberty. After partaking the meals with him, he returned to Brahmāloka;⁴ blessed Pṛtha with secret *mantras* to summon gods.⁵ Through him Duryodhana planned to destroy the Pāṇdavas by inciting him to go to them and ask for a feast. But Kṛṣṇa protected them on the occasion.⁶ In the course of his sojourn he met a Vidyā-