

in colour; drink sugar-cane juice and live for 11000 years;² belongs to Niṣadha.³

¹ Bhā. V. 16. 9; 18. 7-14; Vi. II. 2. 13. ² Br. II. 17. 1, 6-9; Vā. 34. 29; 46. 8-10. ³ M. 113. 29; 114. 59, 66 ff.

Harivāhana—a son of Caidyoparicara.

M. 50. 27.

Hariscandra—son of Trisanku and Satyaratā. Concerning him there was a battle between Vasiṣṭha and Viśvāmitra in the disguise of birds for many years. Issueless, and advised by Nārada, he prayed to Varuṇa for a son, promising to offer him in sacrifice to the deity. The son was Rohita. Varuṇa reminded him often about the promised sacrifice, and the king evaded saying that he was not yet fit for it. Knowing this Rohita left for forests and the king had a disease mahodara: when the boy returned to relieve his father, Indra prevented him from going home. Six years passed and Rohita purchased Sunaśśepa, the second son of Ajiganta and returned home. Hariscandra proceeded to offer Sunaśśepa in sacrifice and was relieved of his disease. Sunaśśepa was sold as a sacrificial animal to Rohita.¹ Attained permanent fame;² a samrāṭ by performing Rājasūya³

¹ Bhā. IX. 7. 7-27; 16. 31; M. 12. 38; Vā. 88. 117-9; Vi. IV. 3. 25. ² Bhā. X. 72. 21. ³ Br. III. 63. 115; 66. 66; Vā. 91. 94.

Hariscandram—sacred to Candrikā; sacred to Pitṛs;¹ sacred to Śiva.²

¹ M. 13. 40; 22. 52. ² Ib. 181. 28.

Harīmaśru—a son of Hiranyākṣa.

Bhā. VII. 2. 18.

Harīṣeṇa—a Kinnara with a man's face.

Vā. 69. 35.