

the form of Kūrma, as the embodiment of the Sāṅkhya system.

Bhā. V. 16. 8; 18. 29-33.

Hiraṇmaya (III)—a Dānava.

Br. III. 6. 11; Vā. 68. 11.

Hiraṇmaya(m)varṣam—(Śvetavarṣa); next to Ramya,¹ of Jambūdvīpa.²

¹ Vā. 34. 30. ² Vi. II. 2. 14.

Hiraṇyakamvarṣam—belonging to Śveta.

M. 113. 31.

Hiraṇyakaśipu (I)—a son of Diti and Kaśyapa: reduced to subjection the three worlds with the Lokapālas: secured heaven through his son Prahlāda. His queen was Kayādhu,¹ wanted to avenge his brother Hiraṇyākṣa's death,² the six sons born of his Asura Yoni were carried off by Yogamāyā's effort. They were again born of Devakī and killed by Kamsa,³ lust after more territory,⁴ in his previous birth an attendant of Hari. He was next born as Rāvaṇa and afterwards Caidya. Destroyed the whole world by fire and by sword all friends of Hari for the killing of his brother, consoled his wife and sons pointing to the old saying that to die at the hands of an enemy leads one to heaven and cited the story of Suyajña that it was no use to weep over the dead body. Then Diti set her mind on the truth,⁵ Hiraṇyakaśipu began austere penance in the Mandara hill and the fire of his penance spread far and wide and created fear in the Devas. Brahmā paid a visit and saw Hiraṇyakaśipu covered by an ant hill. Sprinkling divine waters, he woke him up to see the Lord on the Swan, and he praised His glory. He asked that (1) he might not meet with death at the hands of any being