$N\bar{a}ga$  (II)—as the Yajñopavīta of Śiva, as a source of Mūrchana (Music).

Br. III. 32. 19; 61. 53.

Nāgas (1)—creatures born with human forms above the naval and of snakes below; born of Kaśyapa and Kadru; their capital was Bhogavatī; their chief was Ananta;¹ came to Dvārakā with the gods;² attacked the chariot of the Lord;³ residents of the Naiṣadha Hill, of all talams and especially Pātalam; capital Māhiṣmatī, renowned for Karkotaka sabhā; worship Pitṛs;⁴ Vāsuki, as their overlord;⁵ when milking the cow-earth Takṣaka was the calf; celebrated the marriage of Śiva and Umā;⁵ to be worshipped in Palace buildings.8

<sup>1</sup> Bhā. I. 11. 11; II. 6. 13; III. 20. 48; XI. 16. 19; 24. 13; M. 261. 47-50. <sup>2</sup> Bhā. XI. 6. 3; 12. 3; 14. 6. <sup>3</sup> Ib. XII. 11. 48. <sup>4</sup> Br. II. 16. 9, 21; 17. 34; 20. 45; III. 69. 26; IV. 2. 26; 6. 72; 9. 72; Vi. II. 5. 4. <sup>5</sup> M. 8. 7. <sup>6</sup> Ib. 10. 19-20. <sup>7</sup> Ib. 154. 462. <sup>8</sup> Ib. 266. 46; 268. 17; 273. 71.

Nāgas (11)—sons of Kaṇḍu;¹ country of the.²
¹ Vā. 30. 311; 69. 68; 94. 26. ² Vā. 48. 18; 101. 28.

 $N\bar{a}gas$  (III)—nine in number ruled from Campāvatī (Padmāvatī-Vi. P.) seven ruled from Mathurā for 383 years the territory surrounding the Gangā and Prayāga. Sāketa and Magadha were under their control.

Br. II. 74, 194-5, 267; Vā. 99, 453; Vi. IV. 24, 63.

Nāgas (IV)—elephants; created for use in the Devāsura wars; other names are Dvirada, Hasti, Kari, Vāraṇa, Danti, Gaja, Kuñjara, Mātanga, Dvīpa, Sāmaja: turning of the tongue due to the curse of Agni and two tusks and enormous strength by curse of the Gods; see also dignāgas.

Br. III. 7. 34, 334-5,