

49. There was an Asurī, daughter of Prajāpati, Vikunṭhā by name. She, desiring a son like Indra, performed very severe austerities^a.

सेकृती hm¹fk, सेकृती r (रकृती S).—सुमहत्तपः hm¹rk, सुमहत्तमः f, सुमहन्तपः b.—The end of the *varga* is here marked by १० in f only. It would have been more natural after the preceding śloka, but the beginning of a story need not coincide with the beginning of a *varga*. By this division the tenth and the eleventh *vargas* contain four ślokas each.

^a Cp. Sarvānukramaṇī: *vikunṭhā nāmāsuriṅdratulyaṃ putram ichantī mahat tapas tepe*.

11. Story of Indra Vaikunṭha.

50. She then obtained from Prajāpati her desires (in the form of) various boons. And Indra himself was born of her^a, as he wished to slay the Daityas and Dānavas.

कामाँक्षेने f, कामाँक्षेने k, कामाँक्षेने m¹, कामां क्षेने hd, कामा क्षेने b, कामं क्षेने r¹r⁴r⁶.—विविधान् वरान् m¹bfk, सुमहत्तपाः A (probably an erroneous repetition of the end of the preceding line).—तस्यां hdm¹rb, तस्याम् fk(S).

^a Cp. Sarvānukramaṇī: *tasyāḥ svayam evendraḥ putro jajñe*.

51. Once he was engaged in battle with the Dānavas. Of them he slew nine nineties^a and seven groups of seven.

एकदा दानवेः hdfk, एकदानवेः m¹, एकस्य दानवेः br¹r⁴r⁶: the reading of hdfk is the more probable, because the one दा would easily drop out before the other (as in m¹), and to write एकस्य would be an obvious way of replacing the lacking syllable.—समसञ्जतः b, समसञ्जते fk, समसञ्जत r, समसञ्जति hdm¹.—तेषां hm¹r, तेषां bfk.—सप्तकां B, सप्तधा Am¹.

^a With *jaghāna teṣāṃ navatir nava*, cp. RV. i. 84. 13: *jaghāna navatir nava*; the latter words recur in Mahābhārata, ii. 24. 19 (see Hopkins, JAOS., xxii, p. 389). Cp. BD. vi. 51, 115.

52. Having shattered with the might of his arm their citadels of gold, silver, and iron, (and) having slain all (of them) in their respective spheres (*yathāsthānam*), as arrayed on earth and in the other (two worlds).

मिन्त्वा r, मिन्त्वा hdm¹b, विन्त्वा fkr²r⁵r⁷.—स्वबाङ्ग° hm¹r, स्वबल° bfk.—हेम-
रौष्यायसी: Bm¹, हेमवत्त्रायसी: r¹r⁴r⁶, हेमशब्दायसी hd.—हत्वा hdrfk, हित्वा b.—
पृथिव्यादिव्यव° hdm¹bfk, पृथिव्यादिव्यव° r. Mr. A. B. Keith suggests the very neat
correction पृथिव्यां दिव्यव° (i. e. diviava°) owing to पृथिव्यां and दिवि in 53. I have,
however, retained the reading given in the text, because no MS. has an anusvāra, because
व्यवस्थित is used in an analogous passage (vi. III, 112), and the distributive sense of यथा
in यथास्मान् is well explained by the आदि in पृथिव्यादि°.—53^{od} is wanting in r¹r⁴r⁶.

53. On earth he exterminated both the Kālakeyas and the
race of Puloma, the archers, and in heaven the notorious (*tān*)
offspring of Prahlāda.

बुत्सादयामास hdm¹, बुच्छा° r, बुत्सादयत्सर्वान् b, बुच्छादयत्सर्वान् r²r⁵r⁷, बुद्दयन्
सर्वान् fk.—प्रह्लाद° fkr, प्रह्लाद° m¹b, प्रह्लाद° hd.—दिवि Am¹, अपि r, अषि b; fk omit
two syllables in the last pāda: प्रह्लादतनयि.— This śloka in B comes after 55, but it is
evidently in the right place here. Owing to this transposition the end of the *varga* is
marked by ११ in bfk after the next śloka (54); it is not marked at all in hdm¹.

12. Story of Indra Vaikuṇṭha (continued).

54. Having obtained sovereignty among the Daityas (and)
puffed up with pride by reason of his might, he began to harass
the gods, being infatuated by the craft of the Asuras.

राज्यं प्राप्य hm¹fk, राज्यं प्राप r, राक्षिष्य b.—This and the following śloka are
omitted in r¹r³r⁴r⁶.

55. Now while they were being harassed by that same Asura
of unlimited power, they fled for succour to Saptagu, most excellent
of seers, in order that (the latter) should admonish him (Indra)^a.

बाध्यमानास्तु hdm¹, बाध्यानास्तु b, बध्यमानास्तु r, बधिमानास्तु f, वेधिमानास्तु k.—
तेनापि bfk, ते सर्व m¹, ते सार्धम् hd.—तत्प्रबोधाय r, तत्प्रबोधाय b, तत्प्रबोधाय fk,
तत्प्रबोधाय hdm¹.

^a Cp. *sa buddhvā caḡtmānam* in 57.

56. Now the seer called Saptagu was a dear friend of his, and
(so) he praised him with the (hymn), 'We have grasped' (*jagr̥bhma*:
x. 47)^a, as he took him by the hand.

स षैनम् hm¹r, स एनम् bk, स एतम् f.

^a Cp. *Sarvānukramaṇī: jagr̥bhma . . saptagur vaikuṇṭham indraṃ tuṣṭāva*.

57. Then he coming to (*buddhvā*) himself (and) rejoiced at the praise of Saptagu, praised himself with the three ^a (hymns) 'I was' (*aham bhuvam* : x. 48-50) ;

ततः स hm¹rb, ततस्तु fkr²r⁶r⁷.—बुद्धा r, बुधा fk, बुधा hdm¹, बुता b.—तुष्टावाहं hm¹bf, तुष्टाव वाहं r²r⁶r⁷, तुष्टाव वाहं k.

^a Cp. Sarvānukramāṇī on RV. x. 47: *sa saptagustutisaṅkṛṣṭa ātmānam uttarais tribhis tuṣṭāva*.

58. proclaiming his deeds, which he performed in days of yore, and how he made king Vyāṃsa of Videha lord of Soma ^a—

यथाकरोच्च Am¹, यथाकरोत्स br, यथाकरोत्स fk.—व्यंसं hdm¹fr, व्यंसं r¹r⁴r⁶, व्यञ्ज k.—सोमपतिं hm¹r, सोमपतिर् r¹r⁴r⁶, सो उपतिं b, सो उपति (वृष) fk, सोमपतिं r⁶.—The end of the *varga* is here marked by १२ in bfk, not in hdm¹.

^a There seems to be no distinct reference to any such myth in these three hymns.

13. Story of Indra Vaikuṅṭha (concluded). Story of Agni and his brothers: RV. x. 51-53.

59. by the curse of Vasiṣṭha he in former days had become king of Videha, and by the favour of Indra he sacrificed with sessions (*sattra*) on the Sarasvatī and others ^a—

वेदेहो hm¹, वेदेहं r³, विदेहो bfrk.—ईजे च Am¹, ईजे स bfrk.—सारस्वतादिभिः hm¹r⁶fk, सास्वतो दितिः b.

^a This stanza gives a parenthetical explanation about Vyāṃsa, the construction running on from 58 to 60. The curse of Vasiṣṭha, it appears, relegated Vyāṃsa to a remote Eastern region (Tirhut) beyond the pale of orthodox Brāhmanism, but the favour of Indra afterwards enabled him to perform sacrifices on the Sarasvatī and so to become a 'lord of Soma,' like himself (*somapati* being an epithet of Indra).

B 60. and (praising) his great power and his injury to foes, and his sovereignty among all men and his lordship in the worlds; but in the (stanza) 'Forth to your great' (*pra vo mahe* : x. 50. 1) his own imperishable might.

शक्तिमत्तां r, शक्तिमत्त्वां b, शक्तिमत्त्वा m¹fk.—ऋपाक्रियाम् b, ऋपाक्रिया f, ऋपाक्रिया m¹, ऋपाक्रियाम् r.—वृषु सर्वेषु Am¹, विष्णुलोकेषु fkr, विष्णुलोके b.—आत्मनो Am¹, आत्मन्वे (वा०) B.—वीर्यमचयम् hm¹r³, वीर्यमचयम् f, वीर्यमचयम् b, वीर्यमचयम् r.