INDIA IN 'DZAM-GLING RGYAS-BSHAD

—Lama Sherab Rhabdi

The book ‘Dzam-glimg rGyas-bshad (Geography of the World) occupies an important place in Tibetan literature from the historical and positional points of view of world geography. The major part of the book is about India (‘Phags-Yul); since the most important elements of Tibetan culture, namely, Dharma, and Akhara or Lipi, came from India. The learned author of the book Lama Tsepung was born near the famous mountain called Ame ye ‘rMa-Chen sPom-rin in Amdo. He is known as the pioneer writer on geography of the world in Tibetan literature. The author wrote about 1320 on the world outside Tibet in three chapters. In the first chapter he wrote about that part of the world in which great countries like India were situated. In the second chapter he wrote about the routes to India, the different holy places there, the people of India and their religions and customs. In the third chapter he wrote about the rest of the world in general terms. The whole portion of ‘Dzam-glimg rgyas-bshad has not been translated into English. It is for me a matter of privilege and honour to attempt a translation of the introductory portion on India. I ardently hope that this humble attempt will be appreciated by scholars interested in Tibetan history and I request their advice on improvement in my rendering of the original text into English. I have also kept the notes at a minimum, but I hope to provide adequate annotations, when the entire translation is completed.

My native village sMar-Khlog in Golok (mGo-Log) is about one hundred and ten kilometres south west of Ammye ‘rMa-Chen sPom-rin and I first heard about the learned Lama Tsepung and his great work when I was only twelve. I was greatly impressed by the Lama’s work on geography and I hope this English translation will be appreciated by all scholars interested in Tibetan studies.

The Indians, themselves call (their country) Hindustan. The Europeans (call it) यीन ते वे लांग (Yin Te We Lang) and in China it is known as क्यात थियन ग्रुु को हाम ताइ (Kyat Thyen Gruu Ko Ham Ta), Famous as थियन (Thyen) (Arya) this noble country of India, has the shape of a triangle (Chos ‘byung in Tibet).

It is a vast (country) and in the north extends to the Himalayas or the snow covered ranges. In the other three directions it is mostly bounded by (different) seas and the narrow southern extremity extends far into the ocean. In the centre, between east, west and
south is Mount Vindhyas. In the black mountains of the southern Himalayas there are some (important) regions of India, so the Achariya have said. These countries are also described on the map. (Called Sa Yi Go La in Tibetan.) The country (of India) is plain for the most part and there are only a few mountains with forests, various flowering plants and many fruit-bearing trees.

The Ganges, the Sindhu, the Narmada, the Brahmaputra and the Yamuna commonly called janama and many other rivers, large and small, flow in all the four directions and there are (smaller) rivers in between. In this country in the time of spring and early summer the climate is hot. Some times, in the spring it is very windy but that is for short periods only. In late summer and autumn, due to transition rains, the heat is not excessive. In the winter time, because it is quite warm, the springs do not freeze and snow does not fall. Frost some times occur; but throughout the four seasons the fields (remain) cultivable and very many different kinds of grain are grown. शलुधारा (Shalu) or white rice itself is known as चाकुर दांडी (Chakur bhandi), the food of rich people. It is fragrant, delicious and large-grained. Another variety called बहुधारा (Ponadi), i.e. rice colour is yellow, coloured rice. This thin rice is also fragrant. The rice called कुमारम (Kumar) or सक्र (Sakra) smells of the six medical herbs. The small grained rice called राजस्विधार (Rajasi) when boiled becomes fluffy, delicious and very soft. Thus there are more than a hundred different varieties of rice. The best of the pulses are चन्द (Chanda) or चास (Kas) in Chinese called मुन्न जानी (Lus Duuo) and माध (Mada) called दांडी (Dandi) or शाओ ताय (Shao Tau). Among the common pulses there are five colours of विविधाति (Vitavati), three kinds of जार (Jara) white, black and variegated and mustard called in Chinese शाओ यु (Shao-yu). of two varieties and so on. Thus there are many kinds of pulses. There are different kinds of गाजा, known (in Tibet) as the crop which requires no cultivation of जार (Jara) and शिल्क (Sik) or in Chinese शाओ (Shao) and म्याय (Mya) have more than a hundred varieties. That which गाजा (Darti) or barley is known as म्याय (Mya) in China. There are many varieties, white and black, big and small, good and bad. There is राजा (Bajra) or राज (Baja) called शाओ (Yau-kao) in China and white and black शाओ (Shao) as well. White and black sugar cane, two kinds of cotton plant called उष्ण (Naruma) and उष्ण (Pa Ae) and so on. 1 i.e. covered by forests.
on. The different kinds of crops are beyond counting. The fruit called कताहरी (Katabari) jackfruit is (as big as) a man can carry. The cover is blue green and contains many fruits yellow in colour, in size like a duck’s egg and very sweet. It grows where the trunk joins the branches. The fruit called कच्छा (mango) has twigs with three leaves each and is shaped like an apricot. Different in colour, taste, leaves etc. are mangos of red, yellow, orange, blue, green and many other colours. In size they range between two folded hands pressed together and a hen’s egg. The taste is of many kinds both sweet and sour. The trunk of the केळा (banana) tree is wrapped in leaves. The leaves are twice the span of a man’s arms in length and one span in width. The fruit is shaped like लिंगा (male gender). In width it is between four or five fingers, and the length is a span or more. They grow connected at the stump in groups of two, three, seven eight etc. The taste is very sweet. In Tibet it is known as a monkey’s ear or India’s hand. Other (fruits) are called गुआ (Amrita fala) सुधा (Jambu fala) गुण (Aml) गुर (Guja) शल्क (Anjita) or known in China as शिंधच दा (Au pa Kva) शल्कात (Setafala) or रुमन लुंग (in Chinese) और चक्र (Gus) और नाल (Yalis) धंधर (Tsobara) or बुधाल (Kharu paul) कैला Solo or गुंड Gushi and different varieties of oranges known as नारंगी (Narangi). There are शल्क धंधा (Shamkh Dharya) etc. and नीलो (Naepo) of many varieties. Almonds are known as ग्या-ग्या-स्तार-का (in Tibetan) तेमन्दन नाल (Tentu la fala) or in Tibetans the Amur fruit is known in Amroh as monkey’s ear. There are also grown peaches, apricots, "three year-peaches", pomegranates, green and purple grapes of many varieties, water-melon धाइर (Shin Da) in China and (another melon) called गूंगन (Kalin Ta) or गाला (Ta-gra). The last is not very sweet in flavour but otherwise similar to the former. भगुरु मकन-मलन or called मेरेंगमय (Men Thyen Gya) in China is very sweet. गर (Kacharya) or गाल (Shay-gya) in Chinese is about the size of a fist and white, yellow, blue, green-black or multicoloured. There are many varieties of colour, taste and shape of गूंगन or cucumber in Chinese called धाइर (Shin Hulo). Some are sweet and some are not. They are of different sizes. गुंगन (Go hum Ta) or गूंगन Lvo Gya is orange in colour. Its size varies from the size of a Tibetan water jar to that of a man’s head. The गो होंग ता or दुंग ग्या 2. Indian almond
(in Chinese) is light blue and about the size of a man’s head. खेत (La Au Ka) or खेत खुष्ठ (Hu Tsai) पाहिर निदो or रसा खुष्ठ Yaya Huo Lu, निदो (Ts Tsai Nar) सिम खिड़का or खेत स्रोत geng Gua, खिड़का Karula, खुष्ठ (Kiu Gua), also called खेत लाय गुआ which means petals of the golden flower. खेत (Kata) or खेत चिनी is of several kinds white, blue, golden etc. खुष्ठ (Tunba) or called खुष्ठ (Hula); in Chinese, in Tibet is known as खुष्ठ खुष्ठ (Kawa) and so on. There are many varieties of fruit bearing plants. बुधिर गदौर Sutin Gandhi is called खेत खेत (Xan Yao) in China. सका Gandhi, (Sweet potato) is a root called खेत (Pai Shun) in Chinese and is about as big as a medium sized radish. In flavour like Tibetan ग्रोमा Groma, it has white and red varieties. The root called खेत Purana is not in flavour and about the size of a water jug. The root called खेत (Potato) various in size from about the same as a thumb to that of an earthen vessel and is sweet in taste. Otherwise there is महाराज (Gandhi Ling) or सिकुर तिथि Tshi Kau; खेत खेत (A Kye ya Gandhi) or खेत Pehes. खेत (Salagha) called खेत (Man Kyas) or खेत Fela, खेत Gha Jra called खेत (Huloba); खेत (Rayenula) or खेत Kafa Radish खेत (Laphug) in Tibetan and various kinds of edible roots खेत (Non Yi) खेत (Bathuba), खेत खेत (Chandu-bathuba) and खेत (Bosti) and so on many kinds of vegetables. mKhal-ma Dzo-sha3 (in Tibetan) called खेत Shima, there are large and small, white and black etc. various kinds. Likewise there are some varieties of खेत Churba or in Chinese called खेत (Kyang Hua), खेत Prepur and खेत (Mithi) or खेत Shomura etc.; many kinds of pulse can be prepared as vegetables. There are many edible flowers and roots which grow in water: white lotus, common pink lotus, खेत (Kumud) (water lily), red and blue खेत खुष्ठ or Utala (a lotus) etc and खेत (Champaka) in Tibetan flower or called in Chinese खेत (Yos Thang) खेत (Kipata) or खेत (Ling Tso) खेत (Kalampa), सेत (Sala), खेत (Kalabra) or खेत खेत (Dzum Chau Mix) खेत (Kulmental) or खेत (Tchittova) खेत (Kalafo) or खेत (Yos Chin Sang) खेत (Bhul) or खेत (Chinyangbing) खेत (Chandel) or खेत (Monito) and खेत (Mokara) खेत (Kalpa) or खेत खेत (Mit-khaba).

3. mKhal-ma Dzo-sha is said to be kind of fruit of two species used in kidney disease.
Among the animals, the Garj Raj is three to four times as large as the common elephant. It is the Sutra it is referred to as सर्वराशि 4 Ba-glant (in Tibetan). The elephants which flourish on Mount Malaya भेष्य are much larger than other elephants and are known as immense elephants. The elephant known as ख्याति (Khaun) has no tusks; in colour and form it is unpleasant and it is very fierce. The elephant which comes from the land of भाग (Magh) is tame, small of stature with proper gait etc. The horse which can travel on the surface of the water is known as the finest horse. The horse called चारा चोर (Tachi Ghora) has a splendid body and having long legs like those of an antelope, travels by leaps and bounds. The horse called तुर्कि चोर (Turuki Ghora) (Thurky) is large bodied. These days many come from यलि (Yili). Apart from these, there are many kinds of horses called गोम्बहिं (Gomshita), इरिम (pony) and बांसक (Kana Kye) etc. of small size. There are many kinds of cattle, including the cow which, while never giving birth, continually produces milk, known as wish fulfilling (cow). There are buffaloes; the one humped camel called बॉल्टि (Sangti); the two humped दी (Llih); mules; donkeys; goats; sheep and many other kinds of animals.

There are four varieties of Vajra Ratna. गुणादि (Gauṇād) is of the same material as पद्मार्घ (Padma Rág), but white in colour.

4. Ba-glant is called Gaja in Sanskrit.
The jewel called पुंप वर्ण (Puncha Rau) is of the same material as above but yellow in colour. Also पुंप (Padma Raag), नाथ (Nal), भूषण (Thunka) or greenish blue and तुलू (Vaidurya) in colours: white, golden and blue respectively. There are five kinds of pearls and four corals. There is gold, पुंग (in Tibetan), silver, पुरलेण (Conches which turn to the right; शलघ्रता (Shalgram) etc. There are many kinds of jewels. The many varieties of silk include पलोश (Parasposa), पलवाश (Kren Khab), लक्ष (Sarpapa), चूपाश (Dhotamah) etc. There are many kinds of cotton, the best of which, costing hundreds of thousands (are known as) शालाम (Sri Shaba), चूश (Aruna), and लक (Kaj) etc. Apart from these, there are many kinds of clothing such as लोटा (Lotus), सूर सल (Banasa), etc. There are very many kinds of wealth including gold, silver and copper coins etc. The animals of the forest: wild elephants, rhinoceros, forest buffaloes, wild horses, wild cattle, wild men and द्रौपदी (Krishnasar) black antelope and many other kinds of deer.

There are birds of many kinds whose song is very pleasant and who are replete with feathers of (many) colours such as peacock, parrot, cuckoo, कोयला and गुलाफ (Gurling) etc. There are many kinds of wonderful birds such as the गुलाफ (Garuda), blue necked bird (i.e. Neel-kanth) and the bird called ब्या वुला (Bhula) whose beak is one cubit in length. There are various kinds of carnivora: Tigens, Lions, Bears, Dreed Mong, Leopards, भ कु (Gung), Jackals, Shabezi, (लोहिया) Shariba (Sariba) etc. The dangerous and venomous snake called शिष्य कु (Aijgar) is capable of swallowing a bull alive. The very venomous snake called शुष्ट (Chitrappara) travels beneath the surface of the earth. The one called रेत (Kreta) has thickness of a pillar and as
long as seven or eight times a man's length, as it travels it emits a hissing sound. The (snake) called शिक्षर (Ghoriṣṭa) is like the fore-going in size etc., it stays in trees called around them. There are many varieties of large snakes; one has one horn and sounds like a horse. There is a (snake) like an animal called भेष (Bhoom.) with edible flesh. So I have heard. Apart from these, there are snakes of various sizes, from more than half the span (of a man's arm) to the span of a man's hand. There is a snake white in colour. The skin on its head has the shape of an umbrella, and inside its brain is the jewel called ग्रुट्णु (Sawamuni) with this jewel at night it appears that the make travels with a lamp. When it moves, it has the power to go as swiftly as an arrow. It is extremely poisonous, and called in Indian language, गोमि (Ghomwana). There is a snake called विश्रान (Maho Rak) is colour either blue or red with many heads. It can take life with just a glance. The snake called विश्रान (Punyiyia) is green in colour like a peacocks throat and is small in size. It is very poisonous. The one called ग्रुट्णु (Shamini) has a head at either end. Also there is a seven step snake10. The one called son of the wrathful one, is variegated or red in colour and is extremely venomous.

There are many kinds of poisonous small creatures, such as the insect ब्रक्ष्णर (Alim Kar), the scorpion, the जाता बल, and leeches of two kind, those which live in water and those which live on dry land.

There are many kinds of honey bees called र (Bhamras), ली (Dhati) र (Bhringi) etc., ants houseflies; and harmful insects of very many kinds in lakes and rivers. There are रात्रिं (Rohita) and (other) fish which are edible. There are inedible and interesting fish of many other kinds. There are many harmful crocodiles; कुलियदार (Kumbihar), one crocodile: the killer of babies. गाय (Gha Yatra) (Gaya), गुरु (Suni), etc. There are many interesting (or wonderful) creatures such as snails making couches, turtles, oysters, cowries, crabs, water-snakes, mermaids, sea-horses, water-sheep, water-caste, etc. So I have heard.

In divisions of the country are villages, cities and towns. There are innumerable holy places of the leader of those who conduct "others to freedom", the King of the Sakya, as well u of those Buddhas

10. Seven step snake - after the bite the victim goes only seven steps before collapsing.
who came before him. There are thrones where they sat (and taught),
monuments reminding us of their activities and stupas containing their
relics in their interior. There are many holy places and monuments
where the highly attained Bodhisattvas (of the past) took whatever
form was appropriate to convert beings (such as) kings, ministers, mer-
chants, householders, teachers, brahmans, rishis, birds and animals etc.

There are many wonderful holy places where the Bodhis-
attvas gave in charity their entire bodies, limbs or parts of them, their
sons, wives, kingdoms, and so on.

There are many holy places where Srvakas and Arhants were
born, the houses where they lived and stupas (which preserve) the
relics of those who passed beyond suffering and without leaving any
remains etc.

There are the staying places and viharas of the highly attained
Pandits such as Sri Natha Arya Nagajuna, the individual meditation
caves of राज्य (Saraha), शुल्का (Layigs), राष्ट्र (Guarakhana)
etc. and of the eighty four Mahasiddhas and the places where
various signs of accomplishment were shown by them. There are foot
prints of Mahadeva and many other such gods; as also the places where
many Asuras were subdued and specially the Dwarf or भावन
(Bhawon), i.e. Vaman Avatar, said to be the incarnation of Vaisravana,
the birth places of नरसिंह (Narsingha) or Miyl Seng ge (in Tibetan)
गरुडा (Garudas) or dGa’ Byed sGra sTa Chan (in Tibetan),
राजा (Rama) and कृष्ण (Krishna) or black Brahmin.
There are also many (other) places where demons, Asuras, Yakshas
etc. were subdued. Moreover there are the places of origin of many
Kishas such as Kapila, Vyasa, महर्षि (Argya), भारद्वा (Bhar-
dvaja), Gautam etc., and places where various amazing things arose
from miracles and from the power of curses were witnessed. The won-
derful holy places of many Dakinis, both worldly and those passed
beyond the world11 who are openly dwelling or wandering (inside
our world) is beyond counting. How can one describe them com-
pletely?

11. Passed beyond the world, i.e. having attained Wisdom.
Glossary

Note: Some of the names given can be identified. They are given below. Some, however, have not been identified.

Rivers.
1. गंगा (Ganga) - Ganga
2. सिंधु (Sindhu) - Sindhu
3. नर्मदा (Narmada) - Narmada
4. ब्रह्मपुत्र (Brahmaputra) - Brahmaputra
5. यमुना (Yamuna) - Yamuna or Jumuna

Grains, Cereals
1. सापू (Sapu) संस्कृत: सापति - a kind of fine fragrant rice
2. ठक्कर भोज (Thakkhar Bhos) - the food of rich people
3. रोणाक (Ronnak) - yellow colour rice, the thin is fragrant
4. सुखपादी - this rice smells of the six medical herbs
5. राजस्थान (Rajastha) - when boiled becomes fluffy delicious and very soft, etc.

Pulses
6. चिवा (Chiva) - pulse
7. कुसुम (Kusum) - a kind of pulse
8. लोह (Looh) - a kind of kidney bean
9. मार्ग (Marc) - a kind of pulse
10. धनिया - there are five in colours

Nuts
11. चिता (Chita) - pea
12. मल (Marl) - maize
13. बीज - not identified
14. केळी (Keli) - a kind of coca
15. अश्व - not identified
16. भीर (Bhera) - a mullet
17. लकड़ी - not identified
18. ग्री - cotton

Fruits and vegetables.
1. जारा (Jarla) - jackfruit
2. मंगो (Mango) - mango
3. भैंस (Bansi) - plantain, banana
4. ज्वान (Jvna) - a bunch of grape or pear
5. बादाम (Badam) - black plum
6. धनिष्ठ (वीरस्त) - amla
7. कुशर (सुरु) - a wild fig tree
8. नेशापुष्प - fruit of custard apple tree
9. गुवाह (सक्रिय) - guava
10. वालिस - not identified
11. शापुक्पिता - seed of the poppy plant
12. सपोर - not identified
13. गुलिन -
14. नारियल (सांभेश) - orange
15. श्रेष्ठदाय - not identified
16. नैसा -
17. बृजन (बर्जन) - almond
18. दिसप्प्रोस एंब्रिओपरिस, a tree of average size like ebony
19. (तकुसुन) तकुसुन - water-melon
20. भलिनित (भलिनित) - water-melon
21. वापन (वापन) - musk-melon
22. कव्य (कव्या) -
23. बालाह (बालाह) - cucumber
24. बलालाहिः - not identified
25. मारो (मारो) - gourd
26. मारो - not identified
27. बलानित (बलानित) - snake-gourd
28. पुढ़ - not identified
29. कव्यन - bitter gourd
30. कव्यन - not identified
31. तुम्बु -
32. तुम्बुस्मृतिः -
33. तुम्बुस्मृतिः - sweet-potato
34. पुढ़न - not identified
35. धनु (धनु) - potato
36. प्रीयाकारिता (प्रीयाकारिता) - the priyangu creeper
37. नासिक - not identified
38. वतगिता -
39. वतगिता -
40. पाल्पा (पार्जर) - carrot
41. रक्तमुख - not identified
42. दानुष (दानुष) - radish
43. शूंतिक - not identified
44. कुष्ठ (कुष्ठ) - the nont herb Chenopodium album
45. बर्मा बनारस (बर्मा बनारस) - a kind of herb
46. कोष (कोष) - poppy
47. कुमाराशिर - not identified
48. "
49. तिलिन (तिलिन) - a small plant, the leaves of which are used as vegetable, fenugreek
50. सेमुख - not identified

Flowers:
1. कूत्तु (कूत्तु) - water lily
2. दानुष (दानुष) - the blue lotus
3. चंपक - the champak
4. " - not identified
5. चकु (चकु) - the kadamba flower; the tree Nuclea cadamba, a tree with orange-coloured fragrant blossoms
6. पेऊ - not identified
7. "
8. "
9. "
10. शेर (शेर) - jasmine flower
11. शेरिक (शेरिक) - jasmine
12. शेरर - not identified
13. "
14. "
15. "
16. "
17. "
18. विवाह (विवाह) - Bel fruit
19. " - not identified
20. "
21. वृक्ष (वृक्ष) - the tree Bassia lalifolia bearing sweet flowers which are used in the preparation of a spirituous liquor.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Translation</th>
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<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>नाम,</td>
<td>betel.</td>
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<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>केच,</td>
<td>cane.</td>
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<td>24</td>
<td>निग्न</td>
<td>- not identified</td>
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<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>गाय</td>
<td>- seems Sali</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>पाल (साल)</td>
<td>&quot; Sugen</td>
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<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>गलिया (सालगी)</td>
<td>shalmali or a silk tree</td>
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<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>बट</td>
<td>- buyan tree</td>
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**Animals.**

1. कन्नूर्त (कन्नूर्त) - a big elephant
2. तृणी - a kind of elephant and has no tusks.
3. ताजूलिश - a kind of horse, from Tadzik
4. तुहां (तुहां) - a kind of horse, has a splendid body; of Turki stud
5. तियोह - a kind of horse
6. लक्ष्य - not identified
7. गाहट | " |
8. ठंड (ठंड, ठटु) - pony
9. शाति - the one humped camel
10. गुहट (गुहट) - camel
11. फिर - deer
12. क्रोण - the spotted antelope, a kind of black antelope which is said to possess the heart of a Bodhisattva.
13. बाहु - not identified
14. नील - a mythical deer with eight legs. A leopard.

**Gems.**

1. सोमरी - pearl
2. जुगा - coral
3. सोल - gold
4. वादी - silver
5. मोल (मोल) - a gem or precious stone brought from the Himalayas and the Indus, described as being of four sorts, white, pale-yellow, red and dark blue.
6. जुजूर - ruby
7. जुजूर - topaz
8. गहनीय - sapphire
9. मणि (मन्दाकन) - emerald (green)
10. ग्रह - not identified
11. दोमक "
12. शिबसुर (शिबसुर) - Vishnu's symbol in black stone.

Clothsings:
1. पोशाक - not identified
2. नवाब - a brocade
3. कपड़ा - not identified
4. कपड़ा (मोनो) ""
5. विवाही ""
6. नवाब ""
7. नवाब ""
8. विवाह ""
9. तोत ""
10. तस ""
11. तस ""
12. कपड़ा - a broadcloth.

Birds
1. कोबरा - a cuckoo
2. मूलांक - not identified
3. स्त्रृष्टि (स्त्रुष्टि) - a bagula?

Insects
1. गोविन्द (गोविन्द) - i.e. python
2. नाशावर्त - a very venomous snake
3. गोविन्द - these are different kinds of snakes
4. गोविन्द ""
5. गोविन्द ""
6. सिंहाव - the jewel of the snake.
7. शतक - different kinds of snakes
8. शतक ""
9. शतक ""
10. शतक ""
11. शतक ""
12. शतक not identified
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Sanskrit (Pāṇini)</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
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<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>स्फिंच (स्फिंचिण)</td>
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<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>गोष्ठ - conch</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>कृतुर - turtles</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>सौरी - oyster</td>
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<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>कैवरी - oyster</td>
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<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>केंकर - crab</td>
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<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>water-snake</td>
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<tr>
<td>21</td>
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<td>water-sheep</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>water-cattle</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Fish**

1. रासिर - a kind of fish
2. कृत्रिम - a kind of crocodile.
3. प्रहर - seems a kind of crocodile
4. प्रहर - a crocodile
5. प्रहर - not identified

**Saints.**

1. द्रवाना - Saraha
2. शिविरा - Luipa
3. गौर - Gaurakshas

**Epic heros**

1. श्रीराम - Vaman Avatar
2. अरुप - Narasingha
3. नर्मदनाथ - Parashurama
4. राम (राम) - Rama
5. कृष्ण - Krishna
6. गौर - Arga
7. भरत - Bharadvaja
8. कपिल - Kapila
9. यज्ञ - Yyasa
10. गौतम - Gautama