



Plate 1. The blackbuck or Indian antelope (*Antelope cervicapra*). Diorama of the Field Museum for Natural History, Chicago. Photograph: A. van der Geer, courtesy The Field Museum, Chicago



Plate 2. A mother-goddess dancing on a blackbuck. Mukteshvara temple, Bhubaneswar, Orissa, 10th century. She might be somehow linked to the martial goddesses of victory Korravai (Tamil Nadu) and Karni Mata (Rajasthan). Photograph: courtesy Rita Willaert



Plate 3. A hunting scene below the ceiling of the upper storey. Rani Nur Cave, Udayagiri Hill, Bhubaneswar, Orissa, 2nd century, granite. The escaping animal to the right resembles a winged blackbuck. Photograph: courtesy Rita Willaert



Plate 4. Heramba, a five-headed manifestation of the elephant-headed god Ganesha standing on two rats. Funeral ghats of Bhaktapur, Nepal. Photograph: courtesy Ron Layters



Plate 5. Ganesha and his rat bflanked by two fly-whisk bearers. Green Gate (Ganesha Pol), Jaipur City Palace, Rajasthan, 18th century, marble. Photograph: courtesy J. Kamphorst



Plate 6. Rats are protected and taken care of as the vehicles of souls of Charan devotees. Karni Mata temple, Deshnok, Rajasthan. Photograph: courtesy Paul Veltman and Antje Brunt



Plate 7. Common house rats running along a plinth as sculpted on the same Karni Mata temple at Deshnok, early 20th century, white marble. Photograph: courtesy Edvar van Daalen



Plate 8. Giant monolithic statue of Nandi, the bull mount of the Hindu god Shiva. Chamundi Hills, Mysore, Karnataka, 1659-1672, granite. Photograph: courtesy Paul Billinger



Plate 9. Yama, the god of death, with his buffalo standing in one of the numerous niches of the Chandella temples at Khajuraho, Madhya Pradesh, 10th-11th century, sandstone. Photograph: courtesy Dingeman Steijn



Plate 10. Durga rides towards the buffalo-headed demon. Cave 16 or Kailashanatha temple, Ellora, Maharashtra, 8th-9th century, basalt. Photograph: courtesy Arup Kumar Datta

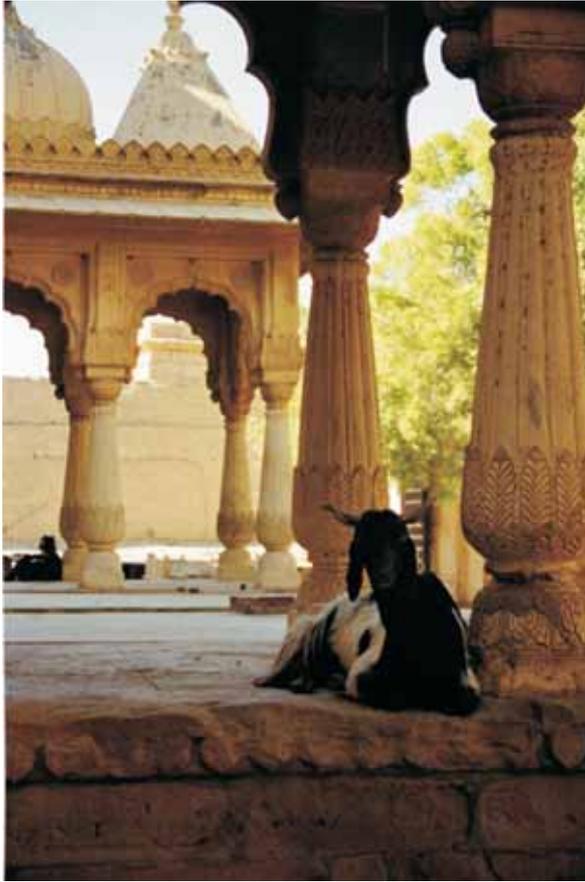


Plate 11. Domestic goats are found all over South Asia, but especially so in the north. Female long-haired goat with mixed colours taking advantage of the shadow of a complex of buildings around a desert well, Jaisalmer, Rajasthan. Photograph: courtesy J. Kamphorst



Plate 12. Pair of goats with riders at the junction of the central architrave with the vertical post. Gateway to the Great Stupa, Sanchi, Madhya Pradesh, c. 50-25 BCE, sandstone. Photograph: courtesy Manu Narayan



Plate 13. Body-grasping war elephants amidst erotic scenes on several plinths of the Chandella temples at Khajuraho, Madhya Pradesh, 10th-11th century, sandstone.
Photograph: courtesy Dingeman Steijn.



Plate 14. Fighting elephant bulls as decoration on the walls of Udaipur Palace, Rajasthan, late 16th century, greyish-white marble. Photograph: courtesy Dingeman Steijn



Plate 15. An elephant and a mythical water monster (*makara*) as balustrade decoration of the steps towards the Airavateshvara temple at Darasuram, Tamil Nadu, mid-12th century. Photograph: courtesy Antje Brunt and Paul Veltman



Plate 16. Elephant 'caryatids' at the Karni Mata temple at Deshnok, Rajasthan, early 20th century, marble. Photograph: courtesy Edvar van Daalen



Plate 17. A pair of elephant-attacking lions (*gajasimhas*) on the Sun Temple at Konarak, Orissa, 11th century, khondalite. Photograph: courtesy Rita Willaert

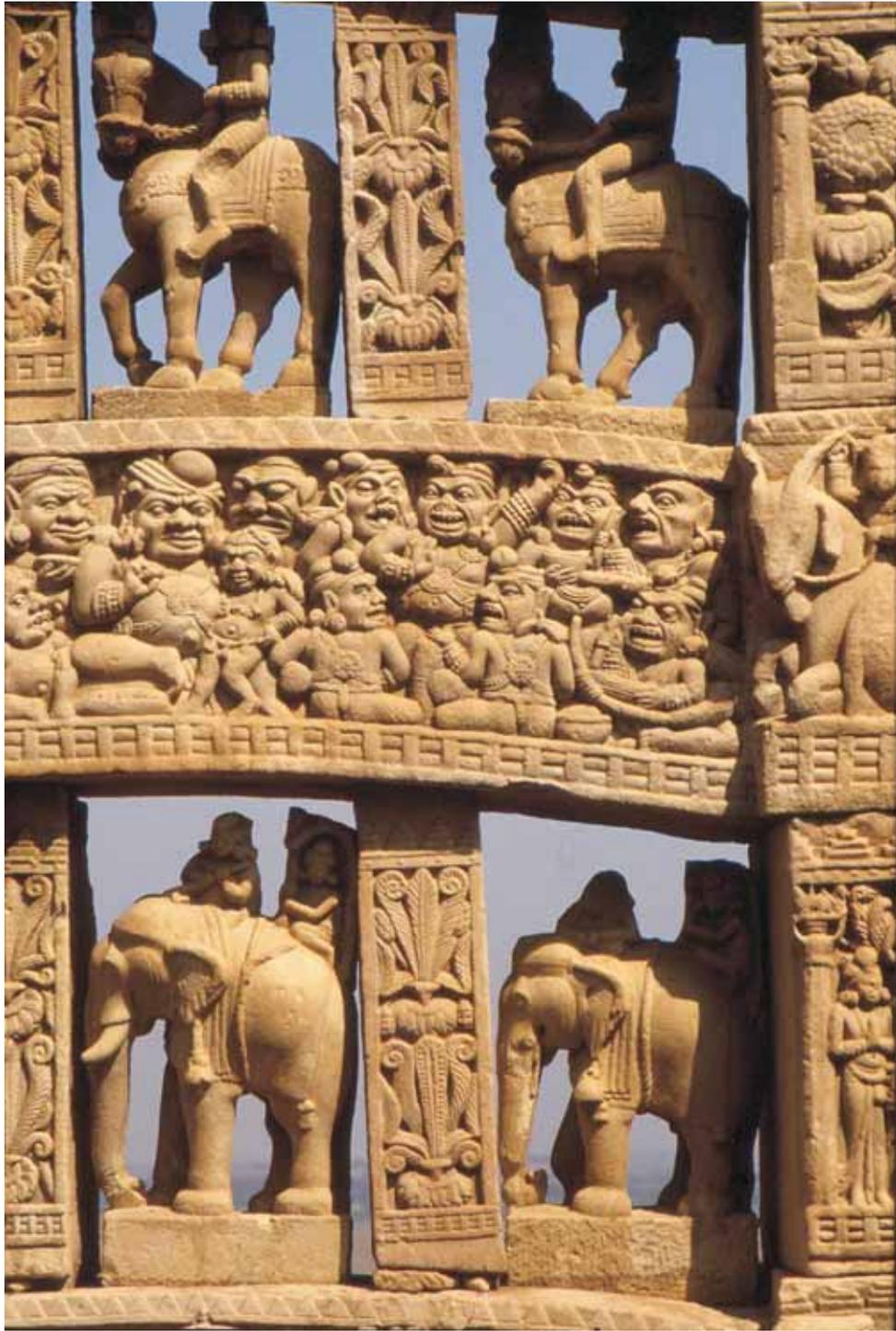


Plate 18. Riding an elephant. Northern gateway of the Great Stupa, Sanchi, Madhya Pradesh, c. 50-25 BCE, sandstone. Photograph: courtesy A. Kamphorst

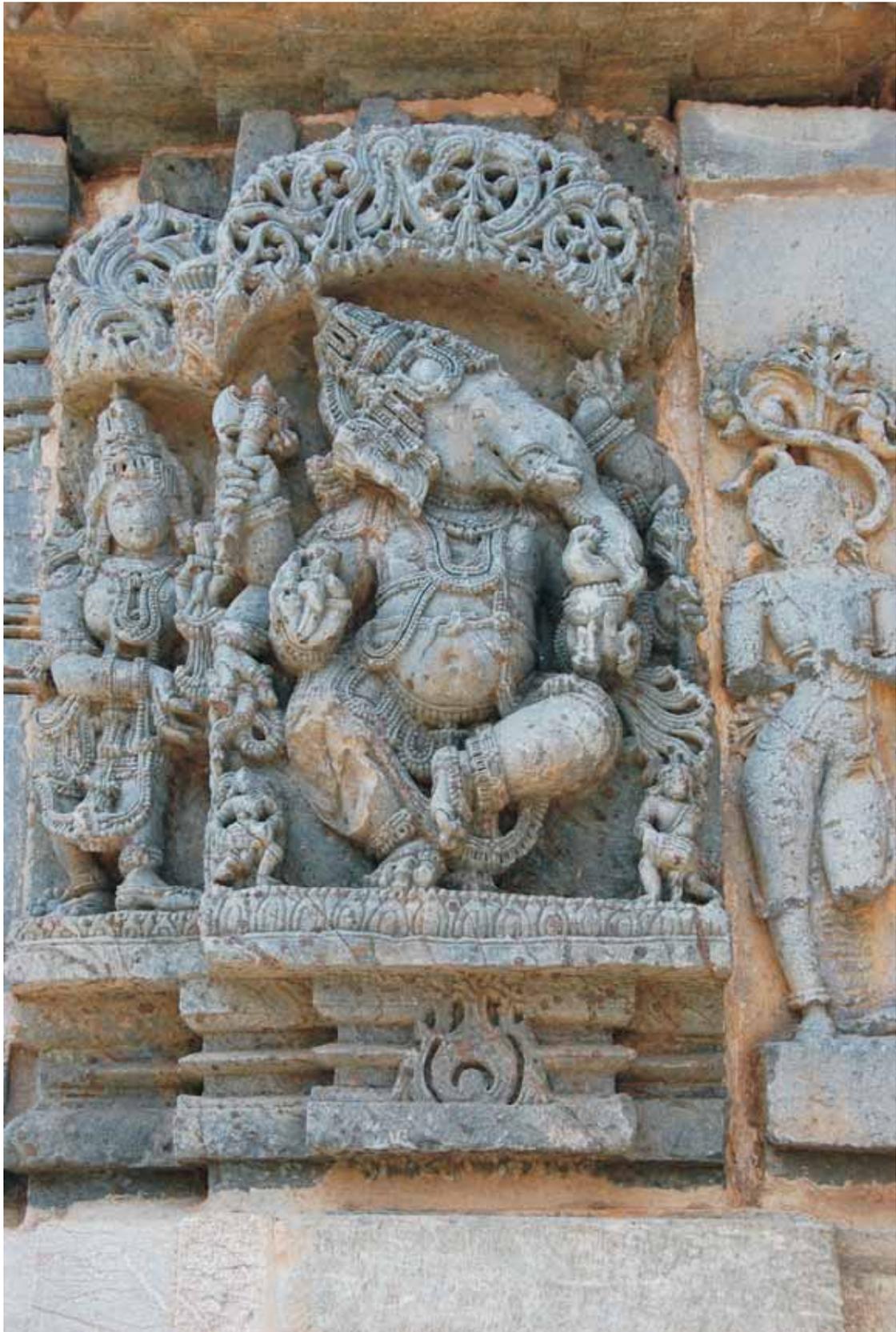


Plate 19. Dancing Ganesha on the Chennakeshava temple at Belur, Karnataka, 12th century, soapstone. Photograph: courtesy Sriram Lakshminarayanan



Plate 20. Shiva Killing the Elephant Demon at Belur, Karnataka, 12th century, soapstone.
Photograph: courtesy Sriram Lakshminarayanan



Plate 21. Indra and Sachi on their elephant are fighting for Parijata. Western hall of the Lakshminarasimha temple at Nuggihalla, Karnataka, c. 1246, soapstone. Photograph: courtesy Sriram Lakshminarayanan



Plate 22. An elephant sprays water over its back. Railing medallion of the northeast quadrant, Small Stupa or Stupa 2, Sanchi, Madhya Pradesh, c. 100 BCE, sandstone. Photograph: courtesy Patrik M. Loeff

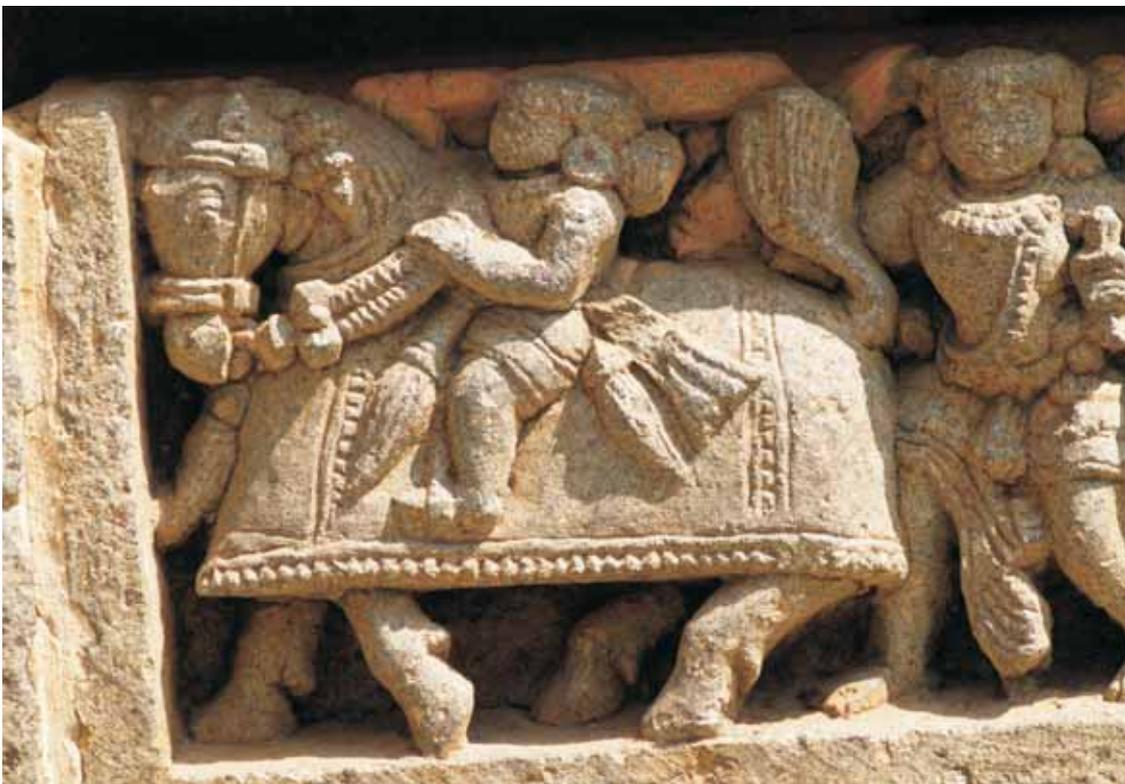


Plate 23. Relief of a horse-rider on the Keshava temple at Somnathpur, Karnataka, c. 1268. Photograph: courtesy Matthew Logelin



Plate 24. Hero stones, scattered through the Thar desert of Rajasthan and dedicated to folk-heroes like Devanarayan, Rupnath and Pabuji, sandstone, 17th-18th century.
Photograph: courtesy A. Kamphorst



Plate 25. Hero stones dedicated to Pabuji in a small shrine at Kolu, Rajasthan, on the occasion of Navaratri, 17th-18th century, yellow sandstone and white marble. Photograph: courtesy J. Kamphorst



Plate 26. Unassociated hero stones dedicated to Pabuji at Malunga, Rajasthan, 16th-18th century, sandstone. Photograph: courtesy J. Kamphorst



Plate 27. Great Departure of the Buddha. Greater Gandhara, northern Pakistan, 2nd-3rd century, schist. Linden Museum, SA 38184, Stuttgart, Germany. Photograph: A. van der Geer, courtesy Linden Museum, Stuttgart, Germany



Plate 28. A small group of Indian khurs or wild asses (*Equus hemionus*), close relatives of the domestic horse. Little Rann of Kutch, Gujarat. Photograph: courtesy A. Kamphorst



Plate 29. The five-striped Indian palm squirrel (*Funambulus pennanti*), Jodhpur, Rajasthan. Photograph: courtesy Paul Billinger



Plate 30. Panel with so-called foreign delegation with a giraffe on the platform of the *jagamohana*, south side, upper series. Sun Temple, Konarak, Orissa, c. 1238-1258. The strange, long-necked animal to the right is, however, best explained as a young dromedary. Dromedaries were exotic animals at that period in south-eastern India. Photograph: courtesy JamesThomas Allen



Plate 31. Portrait of an Indian lion (*Panthera leo*), showing the rosette pattern of its coat. Nandankanan Zoo, Orissa. Photograph: courtesy Arup Datta



Plate 32. A pair of winged lions on the vertical post of the western gateway. Great Stupa, Sanchi, Madhya Pradesh, c. 50-25 BCE, sandstone. Photograph: Patrik M. Loeff



Plate 33. Lion capitals as decoration of the southern gateway of the Great Stupa at Sanchi, Madhya Pradesh. General outer view, c. 50-25 BCE, sandstone. Photograph: courtesy A. Kamphorst



Plate 34. Panel with a depiction of a stupa with surrounding railing, gateway and pillars with lion capitals. Amaravati, Andhra Pradesh, 3rd-4th century, limestone. Government Museum, Chennai. Photograph: courtesy Soham Pablo



Plate 35. The lion of Dionysus in a Bacchanalian scene from Greater Gandhara, Pakistan, 2nd-3rd century, schist. Linden Museum, SA.31527, Stuttgart. Photograph: A. van der Geer, courtesy Linden Museum, Stuttgart

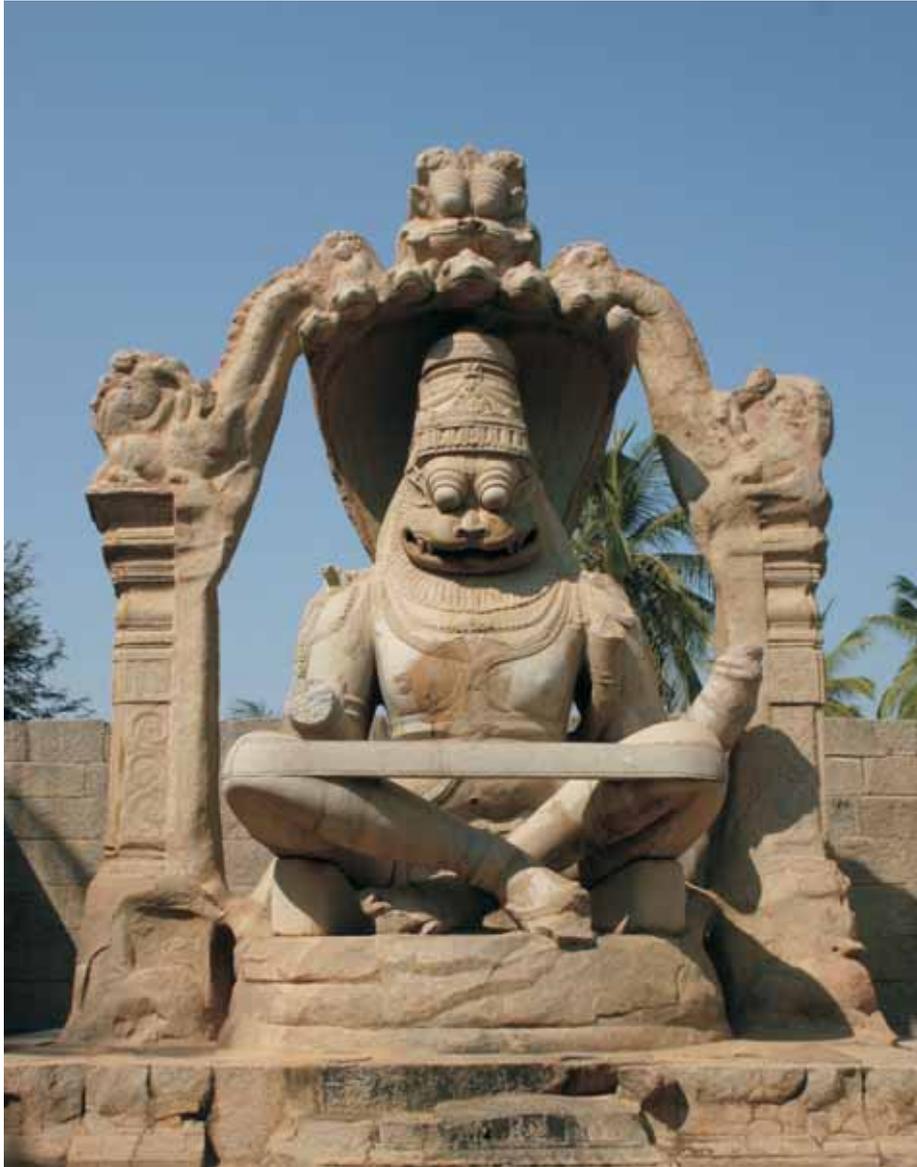


Plate 36. Statue of Vishnu's Man-Lion incarnation (Lakshmi-Narasimha or Ugra-Narasimha) wearing a yogic belt around his knees. Hampi, Karnataka, c. 1528, granite. Photograph: courtesy Paul Veltman and Antje Brunt



Plate 37. Statue of a sleeping lion outside the Karni Mata temple at Deshnok, Rajasthan, early 20th century, white marble. Photograph: courtesy Steve Brown



Plate 38. Sala fighting the lion. Paired doorway statue at the Keshava temple, Belur, Karnataka, c. 1117, soapstone. Photograph: courtesy Anita Moorjani



Plate 39. The great Indian one-horned rhinoceros (*Rhinoceros unicornis*). Amersfoort Zoo, the Netherlands. Photograph: courtesy Arjan Haverkamp



Plate 40. Pairs of animals (sloth bears, human-faced lions, rhinoceroses, horses and guardians with dogs) flanking the steps leading towards the brick podium of the Nyata Poul or Siddhi Lakshmi temple at Bhaktapur, Nepal, 17th century. Photograph: courtesy Ron Layters



Plate 41. A family group of common langurs or Hanuman monkeys (*Semnopithecus entellus*) at Mandor, Rajasthan. Photograph: courtesy Antje Brunt and Paul Veltman



Plate 42. A *Ramayana* episode: Hanuman goes to Lanka. Hampi, Karnataka, 16th century, granite. Photograph: courtesy Brad Herman



Plate 43. Rural steles in honour of Hanuman in a small shrine at Sajjangerh, Maharashtra, unknown date, painted stone. Only the long tail reveals that this is the monkey god Hanuman.
Photograph: courtesy Maitreya Borayin Larios



Plate 44. Rural stele with Hanuman along the road at Dholpur, Rajasthan. Photograph: courtesy Ed Sentner



Plate 45. A family group of wild boars searching for food on the coast of Daman, north-western India. Photograph: courtesy Skot!



Plate 46. Vishnu in his Boar Incarnation Rescuing the Earth. Mamallapuram, Tamil Nadu, 7th-mid 8th century, granite. Photograph: courtesy Gunther Groenewege



Plate 47. Vishnu in his Boar Incarnation Rescuing the Earth. Stele at Khajuraho, Madhya Pradesh, 11th century, beige sandstone. Photograph: courtesy Dingeman Steijn



Plate 48. Vishnu and His Avatars, Eastern India, 11th century, black schist. Brooklyn Museum of Art, 1991.244, Gift of Dr. David R. Nalin, New York. Photograph: A. van der Geer, courtesy The Brooklyn Museum of Art, New York



Plate 49. Stele of the boar-headed Buddhist goddess of dawn Marichi or Vajravarahi on her boar chariot from West Bengal or Bangladesh, 11th century, chlorit-graphit schist. Staatliches Museum für Völkerkunde, L115, Munich. Above: detail of the pedestal, showing the boars. Below: overview. Photographs: A. van der Geer

