astādaša—astānga

Bengali expression chatriś-jāti, '36 castes'. See Ep. Ind., Vol. XXX, p. 115.

astādaša-prajā (CITD), same as astādaša-jāti, astādašapraktti.

astādaša-prakrti, cf. s-āstādaša-prakrty=opeta (EI 2); all classes of tenants; tenants belonging to all cummunities.

(IA 17), 'the eighteen (i.e. all) officials (i.e. classes of officials)'.

așța-diggaja (EI 33), eight poets at king Kṛṣṇadevarāya's court at Vijayanagara.

asta-giri (IA 22), the mythical Sun-set mountain.

āsţ-āhikā (EI 8), Jain festival; same as asţ-āhnika (q. v.).
asţ-āhnika, asţ-āhnikā (EI 8, 33), Jain festival held in the months of Phālguna, Āṣāḍha and Kārttika; also called asţ-āhnika-parvan; same as aţţhāi-mahotsava. See the Halsi plates of Kadamba Ravivarman (c. 490-538 A.D.) in Ind. Ant., Vol. VI, pp. 25-26. Cf The Successors of the Sātavāhanas, p. 271; Ep. Ind., Vol. XXXIII, p. 47 and note; cf. p. xvi.

asiaka (EI 7), same as ba-di 8; worship of the manes with oblations to them.

Cf. a!!agam (SII 13), division of land, and a!!agattär (SII 13), share-holders in a land. See dvādaśaka.

așța-kula, cf. Tamil $\bar{u}r$ -ěțțu (SITI); the committee of eight members of the village assembly $(\bar{u}r)$; taxes payable for the expenses of the committee (cf. en-per-āyam which may also refer to the eight major items of revenue). See $a\tilde{n}jasța-sabh\bar{a}$.

Cf. $astakul-\bar{a}dhikarana$ (IE 8-3; EI 31), an administrative board (like the $Pa\tilde{n}c\bar{a}yat$) consisting of eight (or more) members representing various classes or communities of people; cf. $gr\bar{a}m-\bar{a}sta-kul-\bar{a}dhikarana;$ mahattar- $\bar{a}dy$ - $astakul-\bar{a}dhikarana$.

așțamī-pakșa (CII 1), used to indicate pakș-āșțamī, i.e. the eighth *tithi* of each fortnight.

astamba, cf. samudaya-bāhy-ādy-astamba (EI 23), 'land originally devoid of vegetation which does not yield any revenue to the State'.

astamikā, same as satamāna (q. v.).

astānga (CITD), the eight constituents of yoga consisting of (1) niyama (restraint of the mind), (2) āsana (a particular posture or mode of sitting), (3) prāņāyāma (restraining or suspending the breath during the mental recitation of the names