

Cf. Adolf Holtzmann, "Agni nach den Vorstellungen des Mahābhārata," Strassburg, 1878. See also Āngirasa.

**Agniçiras**, a tīrtha. § 377 (Dhaumya-tīrthakathana): III, 85, 8376.

**Agnidhārā**, a tīrtha. § 370 (Tīrthayātrāp.): III, 84, 8124.

**Agnijvāla** = Çiva (1000 names).

**Agnikanyāpura**, a tīrtha (?). § 733 (Ānucāsānik.): XIII, 25, 1729 (cf. Agni).

**Agnimat**, an Agni. § 490 (Āngirasa): III, 221, 14207 (*Agnaye*).

[**Agniparābhava(h)**] ("the defeat of Agni"), a part of Khāṇḍavadāhanaparvan. § 255: I, 223, 8094-8156. Questioned by Janamejaya why Agni desired to consume the forest of Khāṇḍava, Vaiçampāyana related: It has been heard in the Purāṇa that King Çvetaki performed sacrifices so incessantly that his ṛtvijes left him, their eyes being afflicted with the continued smoke; he then had his sacrifice completed by other ṛtvijes. He then desired to perform another sacrifice, which should extend over 100 years. But he could not obtain any priests to assist him; they told him to apply to Rudra. He then went to Kailāsa, and by observing the most rigid austerities he prevailed upon Rudra that his sacrifice should be completed, on the condition that he could for twelve years without intermission pour libations of clarified butter into the fire, himself leading all the while the life of a brahmācārin. When this had been done Rudra said that he would not himself assist at the sacrifice, which properly belonged to the brahmins; but he caused Durvāsas (b) to complete it. [When the time came Çvetaki ascended to heaven (Svarga) with the ṛtvijes and sadasyas who had helped him in life, B.] But Agni became sick, because he had drunk clarified butter for twelve years, and applied to Brahmān. Brahmān told him to consume the forest of Khāṇḍava, that abode of the enemies of the gods, which he had of old once burnt to ashes at the request of the gods, together with its living population; then he would regain his own nature. Seven times Agni, assisted by Vāyu, set the forest on fire; but the inhabitants extinguished the fire (the elephants bringing water in their trunks, and the Nāgas in their hoods, etc.) (I, 223).—§ 256a: I, 224, 8157-8165a. Agni again applied to Brahmān, who told him to solicit the old deities Nara and Nārāyaṇa (now Arjuna and Kṛṣṇa) to aid him.

**Agniputra** = Skanda: IX, 2550-4.

**Agnī-Shomau** (Agni and Soma): II, 302.

**Agnishoma** ("belonging to Agni and Soma"). § 753 (Ānucāsānik., Dānadharma): XIII, 97, 4660 (*Agnī-Shoman Vaiçvadēvam Dhānavantaryam anantaram | Prajānām pataye caiva prthak homo vidhīyate*).

**Agnishomiya** (do.). § 717 (Nārāyaṇiya): XII, 343; XIV, ††13223 (*brāhma*).

**Agnisuta** = Skanda: VII, 6821 (*Krauñcam Agnisuto yathā*).

**Agnisvattāh**. § 267 (Yama-sabhā-v.): II, 8, 341 (*pitarah*, a kind of Pitṛs in the palace of Yama).—§ 270 (Brahma-sabhā-v.): II, 11, 482 (Brahmān).

**Agnitīrtha**, a tīrtha on the Sarasvatī. § 615b+w (Baladevatīrthay.): IX, 47, 2740, 2747 (A., frightened with the curse of Bhṛgu, disappeared, concealing himself in the Çami-wood; D. with I. searched and found him, with Bṛh. at their head; A., from Bhṛgu's curse, became an eater of everything).

**Agniveça**, the teacher of Droṇa in arms. § 200 (Droṇa): I, 130, 5107.—§ 202 (do.): 131, 5172 (*maharshir*).—§ 210 (Sambhavap.): I, 139, 5525.—Cf. Agniveça.

**Agniveça** = Agniveça. § 221 (Caitrarathap.): I, 170, 6465.—§ 599 (Jayadrathavadhap.): VII, 94, 3476-7.

**Āgniveça**. § 785 (Anugitāp.): XIV, 64, 1903 (i.e. Dhaumya, Nil.).

**Agniyonayah**. § 656 (Khaḍgotp.): XII, 166, 6144 (*rshayo*).

**Agrāhya**<sup>1</sup>, the Great Spirit. § 717 (Mokshadh.): XII, 339, 12864 (Mahāpurushastave).

**Agrāhya**<sup>2</sup> = Vishṇu (1000 names).

**Agraja** = Vishṇu (1000 names).

**Agrani** = Vishṇu (1000 names).

**Agratīrtha(h)**, a king incarnated from the Krodhavaça Gaṇa. § 130 (Amçāvat.): I, 67, 2701.

**Agravana** = Çiva (1000 names<sup>2</sup>).

**Āgrayana**, an Agni. § 490 (Āngirasa): III, 221, 14189 (*Agnir*).

**Aha(h)** = Vishṇu (1000 names).

**Ahaçcara** = Çiva (1000 names<sup>2</sup>).

**Ahalyā**, the wife of the Rshi Gautama. § 370 (Tīrthayātrāp.): III, 84, 8087 (*Ahalyāya hrade*).—§ 555d (Sainyodyogap.): V, 12, 373 (*rshipatni*): "A., of spotless form, the wife of a rshi, was outraged by Indra while her husband was alive."—§ 717 (Nārāyaṇiya): XII, 343, II, ††13205 (violated by Indra).—§ 784d (Utāṅka): XIV, 56 ff. (has brought to her Madayanti's earrings by Utāṅka), (1652), (1654), (1659), 1706.

**Ahamkāra**: XII, 11575, 11578 (*Parameshthi*), 11601 (*bhūtātma Prajāpati*), 13037, etc.; XIII, 7230 (= Brahmān?).

**Ahamyāti**, a king, son of Samyāti and father of Sārvabhauma. § 156 (Pūruvamç.): I, 95, 3767-8.

\***Ahar** ("Day"). § 116 (Amçāvat.): I, 66 (one of the eight Vasus), 2582, 2584 (son of Batā), 2587 (his sons).—§ 615u (Skanda): IX, 45, 2517 (*Rābryahanī*, present at the investiture of Skanda).

**Ahas**<sup>1</sup> = Çiva (1000 names<sup>2</sup>).

**Ahas**<sup>2</sup> = Vishṇu (1000 names).

**Ahi(r) bradhna**, v. Ahirbradhna.

**Ahicchatrā**. § 209 (Drupadaçāsana): I, 138, 5516 (the town which Droṇa took from Drupada).

**Ahicchatra**. § 555 (Sainyodyogap.): V, 19, 599 (among the localities covered by the troops of the Kaurava army).

**Ahikshattra**. § 515 (Karnadigvijaya): III, 254, 15244 (conquered by Karṇa).

**Ahindaka**. § 744 (Ānucāsānik.): XIII, 48, 2589 (the offspring of a Nishāda with a woman of the Vaidehī caste).

**Ahirbradhna**, one of the eleven Rudras. § 191 (Arjuna): I, 123a, 4826 (came to the birth of Arjuna).—§ 565 (Gālavacar.): V, 114, 3899 (v. Ajaikapād).—§ 665 (Mokshadh.): XII, 208, 7585 (cf. Ajaikapād).—§ 770 (Ānucāsānik.): XIII, 151b, 7090 (v. Ajaikapād).

**Ahirbudhnya**. § 108 (Amçāvat.): I, 66, 2566 (one of the eleven Rudras, sons of Sthānu); XIII, 1216 = Çiva (1000 names<sup>2</sup>).

**Ahorātra** = Çiva: XII, 10439 (1000 names<sup>1</sup>); XIII, 1226 (1000 names<sup>2</sup>).

**Ahovīrya**. § 677 (Mokshadh.): XII, 245b, 8900 (among the brahmins who have adopted the duties of the fourth mode of life, i.e. renunciation).

**Āhuka**<sup>1</sup>, a Yādava prince. § 262 (Bhagavadyanap.): II, 2, 55 (called the father of Kṛṣṇa?).—§ 264 (Sabhākriyāp.): II, 4b, 125 (among the kings present when Yudhishthira entered his palace).—§ 273 (Rājasūyārambhap.): II, 14, 597 (*çutām*, bestowed upon Akṛūra by Kṛṣṇa), 621 (has