

the gums of various trees and herbs mingled with the waters of the Ocean, and the milky water produced clarified butter, but even then the Amṛta did not appear. The gods were tired and repaired to Brahmán, who prevailed upon Nārāyaṇa to grant the gods new strength to churn afresh. After a while the Moon, Çrī, Surādevī (wine), Ucchaiḥ-gravas, and Kaustubha came forth on the side of the gods; then Dhanvantari with a white vessel of Amṛta in his hand; then Airāvaṇa, and at last the poison Kālakūṭa, that Çiva, solicited by Brahmán, swallowed for the safety of the creation; from that time Çiva is called Nilakaṇṭha ('Blue-neck'). The Asuras preparing to rob the gods of Çrī and the Amṛta, Nārāyaṇa, assisted by his *māyā* ('illusion'), assumed a ravishing female form; the Dānavas and Daityas were infatuated, and placed the Amṛta in her hands (I, 18). While the Daityas and Dānavas pursued the gods, Vishṇu with Nara let the gods drink of the Amṛta; the Dānava Rāhu also drank of it in the disguise of a god, but was discovered by Sūrya (i.e. the Sun) and Soma (i.e. the Moon); then Nārāyaṇa instantly seized his discus and cut off his head, which to this day swallows Sūrya and Soma. In a dreadful battle on the shores of the salt-water sea the gods, headed by Nārāyaṇa with his discus Sudarçana and Nara with his celestial bow, discomfited the Asuras, who entered the bowels of the earth or plunged into the sea of salt waters. The gods replaced Mandara on its own base, and, headed by Indra, they entrusted the keeping of the vessel of Amṛta to Kirīṭin (i.e. Nara), (I, 19).

Amṛtāṃcūdbhava = Vishṇu (1000 names).

Amṛtapa¹, a Dānava. § 93 (Amṛtāvat.): I, 65, 2537 (*Danuputra*).

Amṛtapa² = Vishṇu (1000 names).

Amṛtapā = Çiva (1000 names¹).

Amṛtavapus = Vishṇu (1000 names).

Amṛteçaya: XII, 12864 (Mahāpurushastava).

Amṛtyu = Vishṇu (1000 names).

Amukha = Çiva (1000 names¹).

Amukhya = Çiva (1000 names²).

Amūrtarayas, an ancient king. § 381 (Gaya): III, 95, 8528 (*oḥ puṭro Gayo*).

Amūrtarayasa, an ancient king. § 656 (Khadgotp.): XII, 1668, 6194 (among those to whom the sword successively passed).

Amūrtarayasa = Gaya.

Amūrti = Vishṇu (1000 names).

Amūrtimat = Vishṇu (1000 names).

Anabhijñeya = Kṛṣṇa.

Anaçvan. § 156 (Pūruvaṃç.): I, 95, 3793, 3794 (cf. Amṛtā).

Anādhrshṭi¹. § 150 (Pūruvaṃç.): I, 94, 3702 (seems to be the same as Rceyu).

Anādhrshṭi². § 253 (Haraṇāharaṇap.): I, 221, 7990 (a companion of Kṛṣṇa).—§ 273 (Rājasūyārambhap.): II, 14, 623 (a mahāratha among the Vṛṣṇis).—§ 553 (Vaiṇāhikap.): IV, 71, 2357 (a follower of Kṛṣṇa).—§ 572 (Sainyaniryāṇap.): V, 151ç, 5164 (surrounds Kṛṣṇa and Arjuna).

Anādhrshṭi³, son of Dhṛtarāshṭra (apparently = Anādhrshya). § 585 (Bhishmavadhap.): VI, 96, 4349 (among the sons of Dhṛtarāshṭra who were killed by Bhimasena).

Anādhrshṭisuta. § 150 (Pūruvaṃç.): I, 94, 3703 (*A° to asid rājasūyāçvamedhakṛt Matināra iti khyāto rājā paramadharmikāḥ*).

Anādhrshya, a son of Dhṛtarāshṭra (cf. Anādhrshṭi). § 130 (Amṛtāvat.): I, 67, 2739.—§ 182 (Dhṛtarāshṭraputranāmak.): I, 117, 4552.

Anādi¹ = Kṛṣṇa.

Anādi² = Vishṇu (1000 names).

Anādi³: XII, 12864 (Mahāpurushastava).

Anādi-madhya-nidhana = Vishṇu.

Anādi-madhya-paryanta = Kṛṣṇa.

Anādi-nidhana = Brahmán, Kṛṣṇa, Purushottama, Vishṇu.

Anādyā = Kṛṣṇa.

Anagha¹. § 6 (Anukram.): I, 1, 228 (belongs to the past).

Anagha², a Deva-Gandharva. § 191 (Arjuna): I, 123, 4811 (among the Deva-Gandharvas who sang at the birth of Arjuna).

Anagha³ = Çiva (1000 names², etc.).

Anagha⁴ = Vishṇu (1000 names).

Anagha⁵ = Skanda.

Anagha⁶, a Suparṇa, son of Garuḍa. § 564 (Mātaliyop.): V, 101, 3597.

Ānakadundubhi = Vasudeva.

Anala¹ ("Fire"), one of the eight Vasus (§ 116), son of Prajāpati (?) or Dharma (?) and Çāṇḍīli, and father of Skanda. See Agni, Vishṇu, Kṛṣṇa, Çiva.

Anala², a Suparṇa, son of Garuḍa. § 564 (Mātaliyop.): V, 101, 3594.

Analā. § 127 (Amṛtāvat.): I, 66, 2632, 2633 (one of the Krodhavaçāḥ).

Analaputra = Skanda.

Analasūnu = Skanda.

Analātmaja = Skanda.

Anāmaya = Vishṇu (1000 names), Skanda.

Ananda¹, one of the warriors of Skanda. § 615u (Skanda): IX, 45ḡ, 2567.

Ananda² = Vishṇu (1000 names).

Anaṅga¹, son of Kardama. § 641 (Rājadh.): XII, 59, 2212, 2213 (a protector of creatures; fully conversant with the science of chastisement).

Anaṅga² = Kāma, Çiva.

Anaṅgāṅghara = Çiva.

Ananta¹ ("infinite"), the prince of Snakes. § 28 (Amṛtamanthana): I, 17, 1107 (? *kalpanā*); 18, 1118, 1119.—§ 43 (Çesha): I, 36, 1587 (the same as Çesha), 1588 (Pitāmaha gave him Suparṇa as a friend).—§ 100 (Amṛtāvat.): I, 65, 2549 (a Kādraveya).—§ 576 (Bhadavadgītāp.): VI, 34, 1233 (*oḥsmi Nāgānām*, says Kṛṣṇa about himself).—§ 581 (Bhishmavadhap.): VI, 67, 3023 (*Çesham devam*).—§ 585 (do.): VI, 90, 4044 (*iva vegavān*).—§ 730 (Ānuçāsanik., Meghavāhanop.): XIII, 14, 915 (*bhujageshu*, i.e. Çiva).—§ 770 (Ānuçāsanik.): XIII, 151a, 7088 (*mahoragāya*), 7119 ("Dharma, Kāma, Kāla, Vasu, Vāsuki, Ananta, and Kapila are the seven upholders of Earth, *dharanīdharāḥ*").—§ 795 (Svargārohaṇap.): XVIII, 5μ, 169 (incarnate as Balarāma, gone to Rasātala). Cf. Çesha.

Ananta², a warrior of Skanda's. § 615u (Skanda): IX, 45ḡ, 2559.

Ananta³ = Kṛṣṇa, Vishṇu, Çiva, Mahāpurusha, Nārāyaṇa, the Sun (Sūrya).

Anantā, a Mādhava princess, wife of Pūru's son Janamejaya. § 156 (Pūruvaṃç.): I, 95, †† 3765 (*Mādhaviṃ*).

Anantabhoga ("with infinite serpent body"). § 552 (Goharaṇap.): IV, 55, 1719 (*anantabhogo bhujagaḥ kṛidann iva mahārṇave*; presumably allusion to Ananta). See also Mahāpurusha.