

principal rule in seasons of distress. The five kinds of falsehood that are not sinful. The three sins that cannot be expiated. Acts that are never sinful ("amṛta, if extracted from poison, can be quaffed"). Different kinds of expiation for different kinds of sin (XII, 165).—§ 656: Questioned by *Nakula*, *Bhīshma* related *Khadgotpattikathana* (q.v.) (XII, 166).—§ 657: When *Bhīshma* became silent *Yudhishtira* returned home. *Yudhishtira's* question to *Vidura* and his own brothers about the three things (*trivarga*, i.e. virtue, wealth, and desire). *Vidura* assigned precedence to virtue. *Arjuna* assigned precedence to wealth (or profit). *Nakula* and *Sahadeva* assigned the precedence to both wealth and virtue. *Bhīmasena* assigns precedence to desire ("it is from desire that R. devote themselves to penances"). *Yudhishtira* applauded withdrawal from the three things, recommending emancipation (*moksha*) ("we do not know, however, what emancipation is") or extinction (*nirvāna*), and quoted *Brahmān*.—All of them were filled with delight and applauded *Yudhishtira*, who once more addressed *Bhīshma* (XII, 167).—§ 658: Asked by *Yudhishtira* with whom friendship is delightful, *Bhīshma*, having also stated with whom friendship should be avoided, related an old story that had occurred in the country of the *Mlecchas*, that lies to the north, about an ungrateful person, i.e. *Kṛtaghnopākhyāna* (b). *Bhīshma's* observations on ingratitude (XII, 168-173).

Apagā¹, a river. § 364 (Tirthay.): III, 83, 6038 (*Siddhanishevītā*).

Apagā², a river in the country of the Madras. § 607 (Karnap.): VIII, 44, 2033.

Apagāsuta ("son of the river") = *Bhīshma*, q.v.

Apageya ("son of the river") = *Bhīshma*, q.v.

***Āpah** ("the Waters"). I, †3017 (witness one's actions); III, 147 (= the Sun); III, 16554 (witness one's actions); XII, 11614 (person).

Apakshakshayamkara = *Çiva* (1000 names¹).

Apām garbha, v. *Agni*.

Apām hrada, a tirtha. § 733 (Ānuçāsanik.): XIII, 25, 1701 (the result of bathing there is equal to that of a horse-sacrifice).

Apām nidhi = *Vishṇu* (1000 names).

Apām pati ("the lord of the Waters") = *Varuṇa*. I, 1121; IX, 2723 (*Varuṇam*), 2731, 2737.

Apām prapatana, a tirtha. § 733 (Ānuçāsanik.): XIII, 251, 1715 (*Apām prapatanaṣevī sevayate so 'psarogdñaiḥ*).

***Apāna**¹ ("inhalation"). § 660e (Bṛghu-Bharadv.-s.): XII, 185, 6871: *Apāna*, having recourse to the heat (*pāvakaṃ*) that is in the urethra and the abdominal intestines (*bastimūlam gudaṃ caiva*), moves, engaged in carrying out urine and faeces (cf. *Prāna*).—§ 714 (Çukakṛtya): XII, 329, 12397 ("the senses are dominated over by the *Sādhyas*, etc.; these gave birth to an invincible son named *Samāna*; from *Samāna* sprang a son called *Udāna*; from him *Vyāna*; from *Vyāna* arose *Apāna*; and lastly, from *Apāna* sprang the wind called *Prāna*").

Apāna² = *Çiva* (1000 names¹).

Apāntaratama(s), son of *Sarasvatī*. § 717 (Nārāyaṇīya): XII, 350, 13675 (*Sārasvataḥ*, created by *Nārāyaṇa*, distributed the Vedas in the *Manvantara* of *Manu Svāyambhuva*, and shall do so in each *Manvantara*, and when *Kali-yuga* has set in he shall be reborn as *Vyāsa*, etc.), 13695 (*Sārasvatam ṛṣim Apāntarataman tathā*), 13696, 13704 (*Apāntaratamaç caiva Vedācāryaḥ sa ucyaṭe | Prācinagarbham tam ṛṣim pravadaṅtīha kecana*).

Apara = *Çiva* (1000 names).

Aparājita¹, a serpent. § 47 (*Sarpanāmak.*): I, 35, 1558.—§ 564 (*Mātalīyop.*): V, 103, 3631.

Aparājita², a king, incarnation of the second of the *Kāleyas*. § 130 (*Aṃçāv.*): I, 67, 2685.

Aparājita³, a son of *Dhṛtarāshṭra's*. § 130 (*Aṃçāv.*): I, 67, 2736.—§ 182 (*Dhṛtarāshṭraputranāmak.*): I, 117, 4549.—§ 585 (*Bhīshmaṅ.*): VI, 88, 3901, 3905, 3908 (slain by *Bhīmasena*).

Aparājita⁴ = *Mahāpuruṣa*(^ostave), *Vishṇu* (1000 names).

Aparājitā ("invincible")? III, 14451 (*shashṭhīm yām brāhmaṇāḥ prāhur Lakshmiṃ āsām sukhapradām | Sinivālm Kuhuṅ caiva sadvṛttim aparājitām*).

Aparanandā, a river. § 249 (*Arjunavanavās.*): I, 215, 7818 (visited by *Arjuna*).—§ 390 (*Tirthayātrāp.*): III, 110, 9968 (visited by *Yudhishtira*).—§ 775 (*Ānuçāsanik.*): XIII, 166a, 7654 (among the rivers whose names are to be recited as purifiers of sins).

Aparānta, a people in *Bhāratavarshā*. § 574 (*Jambūkh.*): VI, 9, 355.

Aparaseka, pl. (^oāḥ), a people conquered by *Sahadeva* on his *Digvijaya*. § 281 (*Sahadeva*): II, 31, 1113.

Aparimita, **Aparinirmita**, **Aparinindita**: *Mahāpurushastave*.

Āpastamba, a brahman. § 545 (*Pativratāmāhatmyap.*): III, 298, (16875), (among the brahmans who consoled *Dyumatsena*).—§ 746 (*Ānuçāsanik.*): XIII, 66e, 3320 (among those who have ascended to heaven by having made gifts of sesame seeds).

Āpava = *Vasishṭha*. § 163 (*Bhīshmotp.*): I, 98, 3918 (had cursed the *Vasus*).—§ 164 (*Āpavopākhy.*): I, 99, 3920, 3924 (*Vasishṭho nāma munih*), 3951, 3955 (cf. § 163).—§ 638b (*Rāmop.*): XII, 49, 1756, 1757 (cursed *Arjuna Kārtavīrya*, while *Agni* had burnt his retreat).

Āpavarga: XII, 1673 (*ḥhūtānāmparataḥsthitāḥ*, i.e. *Kṛṣṇa*).

Āpavopākhyāna ("episode relating to *Āpava*, i.e. *Vasishṭha*"). § 164 (cf. *Bhīshmotp.*): *Gāṅgā* fully related to *Çāntanu* the reason why the *Brahmarṣi Vasishṭha* (or *Āpava*), the son of *Varuṇa*, had cursed the *Vasus*. When the *Vasus*, *Pṛthu* (or *Dhara*), etc., were wandering with their wives in the wood near *Vasishṭha's* hermitage, frequented by the *devarṣis*, *Dyaus* was prevailed upon by his wife (assisted by his brothers), in the interest of her friend *Jitavātī*, daughter of *Uçṅnara*, to steal *Vasishṭha's* *homadhenu* [*Nandinī*] (daughter of *Kacyapa* and *Surabhi*, the daughter of *Daksha*), by drinking whose milk one could remain in unchanged youth for 1,000 years. *Vasishṭha*, however, was prevailed upon to let among them *Dyaus* alone (who was to be conversant with all *çāstras*, etc.) dwell on earth for a long time without marrying. Then *Gāṅgā*, taking with her the child (*Gāṅgeya* or *Devavratā*, i.e. *Bhīshma*), went away, and *Çāntanu* returned to his capital—"I shall now recount the virtues of the *Bhārata Çāntanu*, whose splendid story is called the *Mahābhārata*" (I, 99). (For continuation v. *Satyavatilabhop.*)

Āpoda, v. *Āyoda*.

Āpamada = *Çiva* (1000 names¹).

Āpamatta = *Vishṇu* (1000 names).

Āpameya = *Vishṇu* (1000 names), *Skanda*.

Āpameyātman = *Vishṇu* (1000 names).

Āpratarkya: *Mahāpurushastave*.

Āpratirātha = *Vishṇu* (1000 names).

Āpratirūpa = *Çiva* (1000 names¹).

Aprekshya = *Kṛṣṇa*: XII, 1625.