

Kuṅṅika-s.): XIII, 54, 2837 (*°ām saṅghān*), 2846 (*°ām gaṅāh*).—§ 746 (Ānuçāsānik.): XIII, 62, 3190; 64, 3268 (*°ām loke*), 3282 (*°ām gaṅdhān*); 79b, 3779 (*Gandharvā°ām lokam*); 80, 3789 (*Gandharvā°*); 81, 3832 (*°ām gaṅāh*).—§ 750 (do.): 93, 4411.—§ 752 (do.): XIII, 96, 4647.—§ 757d (Mandākinī): XIII, 102, 4860, 4865 (§ 757f: Nandana).—§ 759 (Ānuçāsānik.): XIII, 106, 5168 (*°ām adhvāse nṛtyagīta-*), 5186; 107, 5216, 5222, 5233, 5292 (*°gaṅasevitām*), 5296, 5305 (*°gaṅāh*), 5315 (do.), 5316, 5328; 109, 5378, 5379.—§ 768b (Umā-Maheçvara-s.): XIII, 140a, 6340 (*°gaṅa-*), 6347 (*pranṛtāpsarasasam sadas*); 142, 6547; 145, 6688; 146c, 6805 (*Gandharvā°*).—§ 772j (Utāthya): XIII, 155, 7368.—§ 773 (Ānuçāsānik.): XIII, 162, 7518 (*Gandharvā°*).—§ 775 (do.): XIII, 166β, 7640 (*°ām gaṅāh*; among the names that are to be recited morning, noon, and evening in order to be freed from sins).—§ 778b (Samv.-Mar.): XIV, 8, 184 (*Gandharvā°*); 10, 282.—§ 782g (Guruçishyas.): XIV, 43θ, 1185 (*strīṅām uttamāh*).—§ 784b (Utaṅka): XIV, 54, 1566.—§ 785 (Anugītāp.): XIV, 88, 2639 (*°ām gaṅāh*).—§ 786e (Agastya): XIV, 92, 2870 (*°ām saṅghāh*).—§ 789 (Putradarç.): XV, 31, 848 (*Gandharvā°*); 32, 883 (*°sām gaṅāh*).—§ 793 (Mausalap.): XVI, 3, 62 (Kṛṣṇa's and Baladeva's standards were taken away by Aps., who day and night called upon the Vṛṣṇis and Andhakas to set out on a pilgrimage to some sacred water); 4θ, 129, 131.—§ 795 (Svargārohaṅap.): XVIII, 3, 104; 5u, 173 (the 16,000 wives of Kṛṣṇa are transformed into Aps.); 6, 217 (§ 795c, Mahābhārata §: mentioned in the Mhbhr.), 235 (*°gaṅā-saikīrṇam*), 242 (*sā°gaṅam*), 248 (*°saṅghāh*), 252.

Apsaras² (mostly sing.), special Apsarases, etc. § 21f (Pramadv.): I, 8, 943, 944, 945, 970 (i.e. Menakā).—§ 76 (Matsya): I, 63, 2396 (*varā°=Adrikā*), 2388 (do.).—§ 135 (Çakuntalop.): I, 74, 3056 (*Menakā Brahmayoni-varāpsarāh*), 3057 (*Menakā°*), 3063 (*Menakā°ām çreṣṭhā*).—§ 150 (Pūruvaṅç.): I, 94, 3698 (*Miçrakeçyām daçāpsarasi sūnavāh Raudrāçvāya*).—§ 162 (Çāntanūp.): I, 97, 3894 (Çāntanu asks Gaṅgā if she is an Aps.).—§ 171 (Vicitravīrya-sutotp.): I, 106, 4297 (*dāsīm Apsaropamām*, i.e. the mother of Vidura).—§ 198 (Çaradvat): I, 130, 5078 (*dṛṣṭvā Gautamo 'psarasam vane*, i.e. *Jānapadīm*).—§ 200 (Droṇa): I, 130, 5103 (*Bharadvāja iti khyātāh . . . dadarçāpsarasam*—C. *°ām . . . Ghṛtācīm*).—§ 217 (Caitrarāthap.): I, 166, 6329 (do.).—§ 250 (Arjunavanavāsap.): I, 216, 7853 (Vargā in Nārītīrthāni).—§ 338 (Indralokābhig.): III, 45, 1801 (*°ām varām Urvāçīm*); 46, 1836 (*°ām vare*, i.e. Urvāçī), 1857 (i.e. Urvāçī).—§ 354 (Nalop.): 78, 3043 (*divi Çakram ivāpsarāh*).—§ 391 (Rçyaçṅga): III, 110, 10002 (*dṛṣṭvāpsarasam Urvāçīm*).—§ 523 (Draupadīhar.): III, 265, 15589 (Kotikāsyā asks Draupadī if she is a D., Y., Dā., or varāpsaras, or a Dai.).—§ 615aa (Çrutāvati): IX, 48, 2826 (*Ghṛtācī*); 51 (§ 615gg: Sārasvata), 2931 (*Alambushā*), 2937 (id.).—§ 712 (Çukotp.): XII, 325, 12188 (*Ghṛtācīm*), 12189, 12191.—§ 721 (Ānuçāsānik.): XIII, 3, 191 (Rambhā).—§ 742 (do.): XIII, 38, 2204 (*Brāhmīm Pañcācūdīm*, discourse between her and Nārada), 2205 (do.), 2208 (*°ottamā=do.*).—§ 745c (Çyavana-Kuṅṅika-s.): XIII, 53, 2816 (*°sopamām*).

Apsaroganaçevita=Çiva (1000 names²).

Apsuhomya, a r̥shi. § 264 (Sabhākriyāp.): II, 4a, 107 (among the r̥shis who were present when Yudhishtira entered his palace).

Apsujātā, a matr. § 615u (Skanda): IX, 46, 2622.

Apta, a serpent. § 47 (Sarpanāmak.): I, 35, 1553.—§ 564 (Mātalīy.): V, 103γ, 3628.

Apūrana. § 47 (Sarpanāmak.): I, 35, 1551.—§ 564 (Mātalīy.): V, 103γ, 3626.

Āraṇeya=Çuka. § 712 (Çukotp.): XII, 325, 12207.—§ 713 (Çukakṛti): XII, 326, 12253.—§ 714 (Çukakṛtya): XII, 328, 12339.

Āraṇeya ("belonging to or named after the firesticks—*araṇī*"), in the enumerations of the parvans of Mhbhr. § 10 (Parvas.): I, 2, 327 (*parva*).—§ 11 (do.): I, 2, 477 (*upākhyānam*)=Āraṇeyaparvan.

[**Āraṇeyaparvan**] ("the section relating to the wood for producing fire by friction," the 51st of the minor parvans of Mhbhr. = ch. III, 311-315). § 548: Asked by Janamejaya, Vaiçampāyana related what the Pāṇḍavas did after having rescued Kṛṣṇā (from Jayadratha). The Pāṇḍavas left Kāmyaka and returned to Dvaitavana with Kṛṣṇā. Once a deer carried off a brahman's *araṇī* and mantha, was pursued by the Pāṇḍavas, and suddenly became invisible. Bhīma repented that he had not slain the *prātīkāmīn*, Arjuna that he had not slain Karṇa, and Sahadeva that he had not slain Çakuni. Nakula, Sahadeva, Arjuna, and Bhīma were successively sent to fetch water, but caused to drop down dead by a Yaksha. At last Yudhishtira himself went, answered thirty-four questions put by the Yaksha, chose that Nakula should be revived, rescued all his brothers, learnt that the Yaksha was his father Dharma (c), was granted the boon that the brahman would recover his *araṇī* and mantha, that the Pāṇḍavas would manage to live the thirteenth year unrecognized in Virāta's kingdom, and that Yudhishtira (who was born of Dharma, as Vidura of a portion of Dharma) should overcome covetousness, etc. The Pāṇḍavas asked permission of the brahman to live the thirteenth year in concealment from the Dhārtarāshṭras, Duryodhana, etc., and Karṇa and Saubala. Dhaumya, etc., consoled Yudhishtira: "Even the gods (Indra, d; Vishṇu, e; Agni, f; Aurva, g; Vivasvat, h) have wandered in disguise for the purpose of overcoming foes." The brahman (yatis, munis) went back to their homes, and the Pāṇḍavas and Dhaumya set out with Kṛṣṇā, and the next day proceeded for a kroça, and then sat down in order to take counsel of each other.

Arāṇi, a son of Viçvāmītra. § 721 (Viçvāmītrop.): XIII, 4β, 257.

Āraṇīparvan=Āraṇeyaparvan. § 4 (Anukram.): I, 1, 89.—§ 795 (Mahābhārata): XVIII, 6ρ, 268 (at its conclusion waterpots full of water should be given away).

Araṇīsuta=Çuka. § 714 (Çukakṛtya): XII, 328, 12342.

Arantuka, a dvārapāla. § 369 (Kuruksheṭra): III, 83, 7078 (*Tarantukārantukayor yad antaram Rāmāhrādānān ca Macakrukasya ca | etat Kuruksheṭrasamantapañcakam Pitāmahasyottaravedir ucyate*).—§ 615kk (Kuruksheṭrakathana): IX, 53, 3032 (= do.). Cf. the reading of B. III, 83, 6022.

***Āraṇyaçāstra**, plur. (*°āṇī*) (the rules for the forest mode of life). § 184 (Pāṇḍu): I, 119, 4627.

Aranyaka¹, the Āraṇyaka or Āraṇyakas, considered as appendices to the Vedas and as containing the rules for the forest mode of life; often called çāstra. § 7 (Anukram.): I, 1, 258 ("better than the Vedas").—§ 18 (Paulomap.): I, 4, 856 (*çāstre cūraṇyake guruḥ*, i.e. Çaunaka).—§ 573 (Ambopākh.): V, 175, 6014 (do., i.e. Çaikhāvatyā).—§ 625 (Rājadh.): XII, 19, 591 (*vedāvādān . . . çāstrāny ā°ca*).—§ 641 (do.): XII, 61, 2328 (*°çāstrāṇī*).—§ 717c (Uparicara): XII, 337, 12762 (no animals were slain in his