

the stream desirous of performing his sacrificial rites before the fire, he was drawn away to the bottom of the water by *Ulāpi*, the daughter of the *Nāga* king *Kāuravya* of the lineage of *Airāvata*, urged by the god of desire. There he saw a sacrificial fire, where he performed his sacrificial rites, by which *Agni* was much gratified. *Ulāpi* persuaded him that it was a greater merit to give himself up to her than to keep the vow of a *brahmacārin*, and having spent the night there, he in the morning, accompanied by *Ulāpi*, came back to *Gaṅgādvāra*. *Ulāpi*, taking leave of him there, said that he would be invincible in water (I, 214).—§ 249: Then he set out towards the *Himavat* and came to *Agastyavaṭa* and the mountain of *Vaiśiṣṭha*; in *Bhṛgutuṅga* he bestowed many thousands of kine, etc., on *brahmanas* and visited many *tīrthas* (especially all those in *Anga*, *Vaṅga*, and *Kaliṅga*). At the gate of the kingdom of *Kaliṅga* the *brahmanas* desisted from following him further; he crossed *Kaliṅga*, beheld the *Mahendra* mountain adorned with the ascetics, and went to *Manipūra*, proceeding slowly along the seashore. There he married *Citrāṅgadā*, the daughter of king *Citravāhana* (b), and dwelt there for three years. When *Citrāṅgadā* had given birth to a son, *Arjuna* set out on his wanderings again (I, 215).—§ 250: Then *Arjuna* went to the *tīrthas* at the southern ocean. There five *tīrthas* were shunned on account of five crocodiles that seized the devotees: *Agastyatīrtha*, *Saubhadra*, *Pauloma*, *Kārandhama* (giving the results of a horse-sacrifice), and *Bhāradvāja's tīrtha*. *Arjuna* plunged into the *Saubhadra* (so called after a *maharshi*), and was seized by a crocodile, which he dragged to the shore. It then became the *apsaras Vargā*, the friend of *Dhanapati* (*Kubera*). When she with her four companions (*Saurabhayī*, *Samīcī*, *Vudvudā*, and *Lata*), going to the abode of *Kubera*, had in vain tempted an ascetic *brahman*, that *brahman* had cursed them, saying that they should become crocodiles for 100 years (I, 216). *Vargā* said: "As we asked the *rshi* to grant us pardon, he said: '100 and 100,000 are all indicative of eternity; but the words 100 as employed by me is to be understood as a limited period; you will be delivered by an exalted individual, and those waters shall become sacred and purifying under the name of *Nārtīrthāni*.' The *devarshi Nārada* directed us to these lakes, and said that *Dhanaijaya* (i.e. *Arjuna*) would soon deliver us." *Arjuna* then also delivered the other four *apsarasas*. Then he proceeded to *Manipūra* to see *Citrāṅgadā*; with her he had begotten king *Babhruvāhana*. Then he proceeded towards *Gokarna* (I, 217).—§ 251: Then *Arjuna* visited the *tīrthas* on the shores of the western ocean, and arrived at *Prabhāsa*. There *Madhvasūdana* (= *Kṛṣṇa*) visited him, and he and *Arjuna*, who were the *rshis Nara* and *Nārdayana*, sported there for some time. Then they went to the *Raivataka* mountain, after *Kṛṣṇa* had caused this mountain to be well adorned by many artifices; there he saw the performances of the actors and the dancers. The next morning they set out for *Dvārakā*, welcomed by the *Bhōjas*, *Vṛshnis*, and *Andhakas*. There he dwelt in the mansion of *Kṛṣṇa* for many days (I, 218).

**Arjunāvāra** (VII, 1550, "inferior to Arjuna," sc. *Arjunir*, i.e. *Abhimanyu*); but B. has *Arjunād varāḥ* ("better than Arjuna").

**Arjuni**<sup>1</sup> = *Abhimanyu*: I, 8027; VI, 1824, 2365, 2373, 2460, 2730, 3223, 3436, 3559, 4560, 4584, 4613, 4747, 5158, 5406; VII, 546, 548, 556, 1509, †1550 (cf. *Arjunavarāḥ*), 1553, 1557, 1564, 1579, 1597, 1623, 1626, 1630, 1636, 1659,

1725, 1736, 1768, 1783, 1786, 1803, 1818, 1821, 1840, 1852, 1855, 1856, 1874, 1897, 1898, 1909, 1920, 1963; XIV, 1958.

**Arjuni**<sup>2</sup> = *Ṣrutakīrti*: III, 14731 (*Ṣrutakarmā*); VII, 1095 (*Ṣrutakīrtin tu Draupadeyaṃ*), 4059.

**Arjuni**<sup>3</sup> = *Irāvāt*: VII, 1738.

**\*Arka**<sup>1</sup> = *Sūrya* (the Sun): I, 42, 2771, 4388; III, 146 (*Dhaumya's* enumeration of the 108 names of the Sun), 192 (*Yudhisṭhira's* hymn to the Sun); XII, 11744 (has given the *Yajurveda* to *Yājñavalkya*).

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

**Arka**<sup>3</sup>, an ancient king. § 6 (*Anukram.*): I, 1, 230 (belonging to the past).

**Arka**<sup>4</sup>. § 130 (*Aṃṣāvāt.*): I, 67, 2668 (a *Dānava* incarnated as the *rājarshi Rshika*).

**Arkaja**. § 562 (*Bhagavadyān.*): V, 74<sub>γ</sub>, 2730 (born among the *Balihas*).

**Arkaparna**. § 101 (*Aṃṣāvāt.*): I, 65, 2551 (one of the sixteen *Devagandharvāḥ* *Mauneyāḥ*).

**Arkaputra** = *Karna*: I, †7026.

**Arnavālaya** = *Ṣiva* (1000 names<sup>1</sup>).

**Ārohana** = *Ṣiva* (1000 names<sup>2</sup>).

**\*Ārsha**, adj. ("belonging to or named after the *rshis*"): XII, 349 (*vidhīḥ*).

**Ārshabha**. § 596 (*Pratijñāp.*): VII, 79, 2813 (practically like the note *Rshabha*).

**Ārshṭiṣheṇa**<sup>1</sup>, a *rshi*. § 11 (*Parvas.*): I, 2, 456 (*°āgrame*).

—§ 22 (*Pramadvarā*): I, 8a, 962.—§ 434 (*Saugandhikāh.*):

III, 156, 11445 (*°āgrame*).—§ 436 (*Yakshay.*): III, 158,

11626 (*°sya rājarsher āgramaṃ*), 11627; 159, (11643).—

§ 437 (*Yakshay.*): III, 160, 11661 (*°āgrame*; here the

*Pāṇḍavas* dwelt for some time), 11666, 11672 (*°āgrame*).—

§ 438. (do.): III, 161, 11741 (the *Pāṇḍavas* entrusted

*Draupadī* to him); 162, 11812 (*°sya rājarshēḥ* . . .

*āgramaṃ*).—§ 439 (do.): III, 163, 11841, 11842.—§ 448

(*Ājagarap.*): III, 176, †12338.—§ 615 (*Baladevatīrth.*):

IX, 39, 2270 (had formerly undergone austere penances

and acquired *Brahmanhood* at a certain *tīrtha*), 2281;

40, 2285, 2287, 2293 (§ 615m). In the *Kṛta* age *Ā.*

(*dvijottamaḥ*), though residing for a long time in his

preceptor's house, and attending to his lessons every day,

could not master any branch of knowledge or the *Vedas*. By

austere penances he then acquired the mastery of the *Vedas*

and great learning and became perfect (*siddhaḥ*) in that *tīrtha*,

and bestowed three boons on it: (1) from this day a person

who bathes in this *tīrtha*, shall obtain the benefit of a horse-

sacrifice; (2) from this day no fear from snakes and wild

beasts will be in this *tīrtha*; (3) small exertions in this place

will lead to great results. Then the *muni* proceeded to

heaven.—§ 707 (*Mokshadh.*): XII, 319<sub>β</sub>, 11783.—§ 733

(*Ānuṣāsanik.*): XIII, 25, 1741 (by touching water in his

hermitage one is cleansed from all sins).

**Ārshṭiṣheṇa**<sup>2</sup>, a *rshi* in the palace of *Yama*. § 267

(*Yamasabhāv.*): II, 8, 325.

**Ārshyaçṛṅga** (B. *°im*): VI, 4019 (= *Alambusha*).

**Ārshyaçṛṅgi**: VI, 4039 (kills *Irāvāt*), 4552 (= *Alambusha*),

4570, 4585 (*Alambushaḥ*), 4593, 4595 (do.), 4601, 5052

(*rākshasaṃ*), 5140; VII, 3980, 4067 (*Alambushaṃ*); IX, 76

(v. *Alambusha*), 95 (do.).—Cf. *°ga*.

**Ārtāyani** = *Çalya*.

**Artha** (profit). § 641 (*Rājadh.*): XII, 59, 2253 (son of

*Dharma* and *Ṣrī*), 2254; XII, 10407 (= *Ṣiva*, 1000 names<sup>1</sup>);

XIII, 1166 (do., 1000 names<sup>2</sup>); XIII, 6995 (= *Vishṇu*,

1000 names).