

its forms are the different sorts of punishment; ib. e, its eight mysterious names, Asi, etc.; 6203 foll., etc.

Asiknī (a river in Bhāratav.). § 574 (Jambūkh.). VI, 9A, 330.

Asiloman (a Dānava). § 92 (Amṣāvat.). I, 65, 2531.

Asipatravana ("the forest where the leaves of the trees are like swords," a locality in hell). § 710 (Mokshadh.): XII, 322, 12075.—§ 795 (Svargāroh.): XVIII, 2, 49.

Asita¹ or **Asita Devala** (very often *A^o D^o aṣ caiva*) or **Devala**, a ṛshi. § 4 (Anukram.): I, 1, 106 (A.D.).—§ 59 (Sarpasattra): I, 53a, 2048 (A.D.).—§ 68 (Āstika): I, 58, 2188 (*Asitam cārtimantā ca Sumītham cāpi yaḥ smarati*, a mantra?).—§ 116 (Amṣāvat.): I, 66, 2590 (*Pratyūshasya viduḥ putram ṛshin nāmnā 'tha Devalam*; the same?).—§ 165 (Satyavatī.): I, 100, 4045 (*devarshih*; the same?).—§ 230 (Dhaumya-puroh.): I, 183, 6914 (D., the elder brother of Dhaumya).—§ 264 (Sabhākriyāp.): II, 4a, 105 (A.D.).—§ 270 (Brahmasabhāv.): II, 11a, 441.—§ 296 (Dyūtap.): II, 53, 1917 (A.D.; sprinkled Yudhishtira with sacred water).—§ 298b (Dyūtap.): II, 59, 2038: A.D. ("who always perambulates these doors of the worlds") has said that gambling is sinful, as is all deceitfulness.—§ 301 (Dyūtap.): II, 72, 2420 (D.).—§ 317 (Arjunābhigam.): III, 12, 510 (A.D.).—§ 376 (Tīrthay.): III, 85, 8263 (A.D.; among the ṛshis who expected Yudhishtira at the tīrthas).—§ 576 (Bhagavadgītāp.): VI, 34, 1217 (A.D.).—§ 581 (Bhishmav.): VI, 68p, 3042 (D.).—§ 599 (Jayadrathav.): VII, 94e, 3453 (Droṇa invoked A.D., etc., when casing Duryodhana in invulnerable armour).—§ 615 (Baladevatīrth.): IX, 49, 2852 (A.D. obtained great yoga powers in Ādityatīrtha); 50, 2854 (A.D.), 2859 (*D^o aṣyāgrame*), 2861 (D.), 2862 (D.), 2863 (D.), 2864 (D.), 2865 (D.), 2868 (D.), 2870 (A.), 2875 (A.D.), 2878 (D.), 2880 (A.D.), 2887 (D.), 2889 (D.), 2891 (D.), 2892 (D.), 2893 (A.), 2894 (A.), 2895 (A.), 2896 (A.), 2897 (D.), 2898 (A.), 2900 (D.), 2902 (A.D.), 2903 (D.), 2905 (D.), 2906 (D.), 2907 (D.), 2908 (D.), 2912 (D.), 2914 (D.), 2916 (D.), 2917 (D.), 2920 (A.) (B.; C. has *yoshitam*), 2922 (A.): In *Ādityatīrtha* R. A.D. lived in days of yore, observant of the duties of a householder (description); he always practised the vow of *brahmacharya*. Once the ascetic mendicant (*bhikshukah*) *Jaigīshavya*, devoted to *yoga*, came to *Devala's* hermitage and attained to success (*siddhim*). *Devala* always kept his eyes on him. After a long time, *Devala* on one occasion lost sight of *Jaigīshavya*; at the hour of dinner, however, as he approached *Devala* in order to solicit alms, and *D.* worshipped him, after the rites laid down by R., for many years; but *Jaigīshavya* never spoke a single word to him. *D.* proceeded to the shore of the ocean, journeying through the welkin and bearing his earthen jug with him; there he saw *Jaigīshavya* who had arrived there before him, at which M.-r. A. wondered much. Having finished his ablutions and silent prayers, *D.* returned to his hermitage, bearing with him his earthen vessel filled with water. Entering his own hermitage, he saw *Jaigīshavya* seated there. *D.* then soared aloft into the sky in order to ascertain who *Jaigīshavya* really was. He saw crowds of sky-ranging Si. rapt in meditation, and he saw *Jaigīshavya*, reverentially worshipped by them, and he became filled with wonder at the sight. He saw *Jaigīshavya* set out for the *Pitṛloka* > *Yāmyaloka*, etc. (μ). At last he was seen to pass into the regions of the *brahmasattvins*, then through three other regions to those of chaste women and such as are devoted to their husbands. At this point A. lost sight of him, and

enquiring of the foremost of Si. in the regions of the *brahmasattvins*, he was told that *Jaigīshavya* had gone to the eternal region (*loka*) of *Brahman*. A. endeavoured to soar aloft; but he soon fell down, and the Si. declared that he was not worthy to proceed thither. *D.* came down, descending from one region to another in due order, to his hermitage, where he again beheld *Jaigīshavya*, who taught him the religion of Emancipation (*moksha*) and the ordinances of *yoga*, etc., and performed all the acts according to the rites for that end. Then all creatures with P. began to weep, saying, "Who will henceforth give us food?" *D.* then thought of renouncing the religion of *moksha*; then all kinds of fruits and roots, etc., began to weep, saying, "The wicked-hearted *D.* will once more pluck and eat us, having once assured all creatures of his perfect harmlessness." Then *D.* abandoned the religion of a householder and adopted that of *moksha*, and obtained the highest success (*siddhi*) and the highest *yoga*. *D.* with Brh. applauded *Jaigīshavya*; only *Nārada* contradicted.—§ 621 (Rājadh.): XII, 1, 34 (D.).—§ 637 (do.): XII, 47, 1594 (A.).—§ 664 (Mokshadh.): XII, 207β, 7521 (A.D.).—§ 675 (do.): XII, 230, 8431 (A.), 8432 (A.D.), (8433) (D.), 8436 (D.), 8439 (D.).—§ 688 (do.): XII, 276, 9874 (A.D.), 9875 (D.), (9877) (A.).—§ 702 (do.): XII, 293a, 10761 (A.D.).—§ 707 (do.): XII, 319, 11742 (D.); β, 11782 (A.D.).—§ 730 (Ānuśāsan.): XIII, 18cc, 1313 (A.D.).—§ 746 (do.): XIII, 66g, 3332 (A.D.).—§ 768 (do.): XIII, 139a, 6298 (D.).—§ 775 (do.): XIII, 166g, 7671 (D.).—§ 777 (Svargārohanika p.): XIII, 168, 7718 (A.D.); 169β, 7778 (A.).—§ 783 (Anugītāp.): XIV, 52a, 1492 (D.).—§ 786 (do.): XIV, 91a, 2843 (A.).—§ 787 (Açramavāsap.): XV, 20ββ, 538 (D.).—§ 789 (Putradarçanap.): XV, 29a, 774 (D.).—§ 795 (Mahābhārata): XVIII, 5c, 199 (*A^o D^o aḥ Pitṛn aṣṛāṇayati*).

Asita², a king conquered by Māndhātṛ. § 595 (Māndhātṛ): VII, 62a, 2282.—§ 632b (Shoḍaçarājop., Māndhātṛ): XII, 29, 981.

Asita³ = Kṛṣṇa: IX, 3351.

Asita⁴, a mountain. § 377 (Dhaumyatīrthak.): III, 89, 8364.

Asitadhvaḥ. § 191 (Arjuna): I, 123, 4830 (a Vainateya present at the birth of Arjuna).

Asnehana = Īva (1000 names²).

***Asta**, the place (mountain) in the west where the sun sets: I, 717 (*acala*), 1270 (*girim*), 1894 (= do.), 4143 (= do.), 4697 (= do.), 6058 (*prag A^o gamanād. raveḥ*); III, 11834 (*girivaraçreṣṭham*), 11850 (*parvataraçjanam*), 11870, 16730, 17330, 17331; IV, 1731; V, 7162, 7216, 7246; VI, 2398 (*girim çreṣṭham*); 2401, 3831a, b (only in B.), 4231 (*Suryāstamanavelāyām*); VII, 1452 (*girim*), 1969 (*parvatam*), 2800, 3666 (*çikhaçam*); 5530, 6058, 6059, 6221, 6257 (*mahādharaçreṣṭham*), 6291, 6410 (*girim*), 8614, 9261 (*girim*): VIII, 704, 1241 (*girim*), 4664, 4705, 4809; IX, 1651, 1654; X, 24 (*parvataçreṣṭham*), 650; XII, 743 (*girim*), [1576 (*astam ite Bhāshmo*)], 2119 (*upaiti Savitā hy astam*), [11735 (*astam evābhyavartata*)], [12518], 12519; XV, 867 (*girivaram*).

Āstika(h). § 3 (Anukr.): I, 1, 52: "Some read the Mahābhārata beginning with A."—§ 25 (Paulomap.): I, 11, 1013: "The deliverance of the Serpents by the brahman A.; mighty in spiritual energy (*tapovīrya-balopetād*) and having mastered the Vedas and the Vedāngas (*Veda-Vedāngapāragāt*). I, 12, 1015 (v. Sahasrapād), 1016 (*ocaritam*).—§§ 26-89, cf. Āstikaparvan.—§ 26: I, 13, 1021, 1024 (*Āstikasya purāṇarshor brahmanasya*). 1028 (his father was