

Ocean.—§ 548g (Āraṇeyap.): III, 315, 17465 (the office that *A.* at one time performed for the gods, concealed in his mother's thigh).—§ 747 (Suvārotp.): XIII, 85<sub>η</sub>, 4145 (the fourth of *Bhṛgu's* seven sons).—§ 772g (Pavanārjunas.): XIII, 154, 7223 (*Vāyu* said: "The mighty *kshatriya* *Tāla*jangha was destroyed by the single [brahman] *A.*").—Cf. *Bhārgava*, *Bhṛgunandana*.

**Aurva Akhyāna** ("the story relating to Aurva"). § 11 (Parvas.): I, 1, 387, i.e. *Aurvopākhyāna*.

**Aurvopākhyāna(m)** ("the episode relating to Aurva"). § 227 (Parāçara): King *Kṛtavīrya*, the *yājña* of the *Bhṛgus*, at the end of the *Soma* sacrifice gratified the *brahmins* with large offerings. After he had ascended to heaven, it came to happen that his descendants were in want of wealth. Knowing that the *Bhṛgus* were rich, they went to them and begged. Some amongst the *Bhṛgus* buried their wealth under the earth, some gave it away to *brahmins*, and some duly gave it to the *kshatriyas*. Some *kshatriyas*, while digging at the house of a *Bhārgava*, came upon a large treasure. The *kshatriyas* then began to kill the *Bhṛgus* with their arrows all over the earth, even the embryos. A *Bhṛgu* woman fled to *Himavat*, holding an embryo in one of her thighs ("for 100 years," v. 6822). From fear a *brahman* woman reported this to the *kshatriyas*. The *kshatriyas* then went to destroy that embryo, which, however, came out, tearing open the thigh and dazzling the eyes of the *kshatriyas* so that they lost their sight. They asked the woman that they might be restored to sight, promising to abstain from their sinful practice (I, 178). She told them to ask the child, which they did, and regaining their eyesights they went away. The child (*viprarshi*) was named *Aurva*, because he had been born after tearing open his mother's thigh (*ūru*). *Aurva* devoted himself to the austere of penances with the object of destroying the whole world to gratify his ancestors. The *Pitṛs* then all came from *Pitṛloka*, and said: "Be propitious towards the three worlds. Having grown weary with the long periods of life allotted to us, we desired our own destruction through the *kshatriyas*. Such as commit suicide never attain to regions that are blessed, therefore we abstained from self-destruction" (I, 179). When *Aurva* replied that his vow must not be in vain, the *Pitṛs* prevailed upon him to throw his wrath into the waters of the ocean, the whole universe being made of water. It became a large horse-head, which, emitting fire from its mouth, consumes the waters of the ocean (I, 180).—§ 228: Hearing this the *viprarshi* *Parāçara* controlled his wrath from destroying the worlds. But he performed a great *rākshasa* sacrifice and began to burn the *rākshasas* in it, and *Vasishtha* did not restrain him. Desirous of ending that sacrifice the *rshi Atri* came to that place, and also *Pulastya* and *Pulaha* and *Kratu*, desiring to save the *rākshasas*. Seeing that many *rākshasas* had already been slain, *Pulastya* said: "That which befell thy father was brought about by his own curse! No *rākshasa* was capable of devouring *Çakti*; he himself provided for his own death! *Viçvāmītra* was only a blind instrument in that matter. Both *Çakti* and *Kalmāshapāda* have ascended to heaven, and are enjoying great happiness, as also the other sons of *Vasishtha*. Abandon this sacrifice of thine." *Parāçara* then brought his sacrifice to an end, and threw the fire into the woods on the north of the *Himavat*, where it may be seen to this day consuming *rākshasas* and trees and stones in all seasons (*parvāni parvāni*) (I, 181).

**Aushadaçvi.** § 149 (Yayāti): I, 93, †3664 (*Varuṇān*), †3688.

**Aushadha**—*Vishnu* (1000 names).

\***Aushadhi** (pl. °*ayaḥ*, the herbs, personif.): IX, 2518 (cf. *aushadhibhiḥ*, XIII, 454; *oshadhi*?).

**Aushija** (B. *Auç°*) (= *Kākshivat*): XII, 7593 (*K°*); XII, 7108 (*K°*; printed *Aushija* in C.); XIII, 7663.

**Autanka** (adj.): XIV, 1627 (*guruvṛttim*).

**Autānapāda**: XIII, 195 (*Dhruvasya*).

**Avācīna.** § 156 (Pūrv.): I, 95, ††3770, ††377.

**Avāça** = *Çiva* (1000 names<sup>2</sup>).

**Avāçavartin**: *Mahāpurushastave*.

**Avāçirāḥ** (pl.). § 515 (Karnadigvij.): III, 254, 15244 (a people of the East conquered by *Karṇa*).

**Avaha.** § 754 (Çukakṛtya): XII, 328g, 12401: The second wind called *Ā.* blows with a great noise; it is this wind that causes *Soma* and the other luminaries to rise and appear. Within the body that wind is called *Udāna* by the wise.

**Avākīrṇa** (a tīrtha, only in B.). § 615 (Baladevatīrtuay.): IX, 41, 2318

**Avanti** (a town, i.e. *Ujjayinī*, v. VP.). § 347 (Nalop.): III, 61, 2317.

**Avanti**, pl. (°*ayaḥ*, the people of Avanti). § 377 (*Dhaumaya-tīrthak*): III, 89, 8354 (B. *Anarteshu*) (*Āshu pratīçyām vai*).—§ 549 (*Pāṇḍavapraveçap*): IV, 1a, 12 (*Surāshṭrāvantayas tathā*).—§ 594 (*Jambūkh*): VI, 9<sub>μ</sub>, 350 (*Kuntayo 'vantayaç ca*, in *Bharatavarsha*).

**Avantya** (inhabitant or king of Avanti).—*a* sg.: § 296 (*Dyūtap*): II, 53, 1915 (*Ā°āḥ tv abhishekārtham apo—V. apo—bahuvīdhās tathā*).—§ 561 (*Yānasandhip*): V, 55<sub>v</sub>, 2206 (*Avantyo, 'tha Jayadrathak*); 62<sub>ββ</sub>, †2426 (*Avantya-Kālinga-Jayadratheshu*).—§ 576 (*Bhagavadgītāp*): VI, 16a, 622 (*Avantyo, 'tha Jayadrathak, Vindānuwindau . . .*).—§ 582 (*Bhīshmavadhap*): VI, 71<sub>δ</sub>, 3138.—§ 585 (do.): VI, 92<sub>χ</sub>, 4118, 4135.—§ 599 (*Jayadrathav*): VII, 95, 3535.—§ 609 (*Çalyap*): IX, 2<sub>ç</sub>, 72 (*Ā°o, 'tha Jayadrathak*).—§ 619 (*Strīvil*): XI, 22, 617 (slain by *Bhīma*), 620.—*β* Dual in the phrase *Vindānuwindāv Avantyaū* (brothers): § 281 (*Sahadeva*): II, 31<sub>β</sub>, 1114.—§ 290 (*Çiçupālavadhap*): II, 44a, 1539.—§ 561 (*Yānasandhip*): V, 66<sub>ee</sub>, 2503.—§ 572 (*Rathātīrath*): V, 166, 5753.—§ 573 (*Ambop*): V, 195<sub>δ</sub>, 7607.—§ 576 (*Bhagavadgītāp*): VI, 17<sub>γ</sub>, 673.—§ 578 (*Bhīshmavadhap*): VI, 45<sup>21</sup>, 1740; 51<sub>φ</sub>, 2107.—§ 580 (do.): VI, 56<sub>γ</sub>, 2408.—§ 584 (do.): VI, 81a, 2533, *a*<sup>1</sup>, 3557; 86<sup>2</sup>, 3823.—§ 586 (do.): VI, 102<sub>e</sub>, 4666.—§ 587 (*Bhīshmav*): VI, 108<sub>δ</sub>, 5051; 113<sub>e</sub>, 5240, 5245, 5261.—§ 592 (*Samçaptakav*): VII, 20<sub>e</sub>, 801; 25, 1083; 32, 1410.—§ 596 (*Pratijñāp*): VII, 74, 2629.—§ 599 (*Jayadrathav*): VII, 95, 3526, 3533.—§ 604 (*Karnap*): VIII, 5<sub>ç</sub>, 99 (*Vindānuwindāv Avantyaū rājaputrau mahārathau*, have been slain).—§ 608 (do.): VIII, 72, 3612.—§ 619 (*Strīvil*): XI, 25, 733 (slain).—*γ* Dual *Avantyaū* (no doubt = *β*): § 555 (*Sainyodyogap*): V, 19<sub>δ</sub>, 593 (*Avantyaū ca mahīpālau mahābalau susamvṛtau | pṛthag akshauhīnībhyaṃ tāv abhyātav Suyodhanam*).—§ 584 (*Bhīshmavadhap*): VI, 83, 3650 (*Avantyaū tu maheshvāsau*), 3657 (*Avantyaū rathinām varau*).—§ 584 (*Bhīshmav*): VI, 86<sup>2</sup>, 3826.—§ 585 (*Bhīshmav*): VI, 94<sub>ω</sub>, 4195 (*Avantyaū ca maheshvāsau Kauravaṃ paryāvārayan*).—§ 586 (do.): VI, 99<sub>γ</sub>, 4504 (*Avantyaū tu mahārathau*).—§ 587 (*Jayadrathavadhap*): VI, 114, 5293 (*Avantyaū mahārathau*), 5309 (do.).—§ 599 (*Jayadrathav*): VII, 99, 3682 (*Avantyaū bhṛtārau*).—§ 609 (*Çalyap*): IX, 2<sub>ç</sub>, 93.—*δ* pl. (°*āḥ*): § 515 (Karnadigvijap.): III, 254,