

15253 (*Ādām ca vāgo kṛtvā*).—§ 585 (Jayadrathav.): VI, 87, 3852.—§ 589 (Dronābhishhek.): VII, 11 ν , 397.—§ 599 (Jayadrathav.): VII, 113, 4408 (*sainyani Āvāntyānām*).—§ 604 (Karnap.): VIII, 8, 235.—§ 611 (Galyap.): IX, 24 ν , 1298 (have been slain).

Āvara = Čiva (1000 names²).

Āvarna = Čiva (1000 names¹).

Āvartana = Vishṇu (1000 names).

Āvasathya. § 490 (Āngirasa): III, 221, 14181 (a Fire, son of Tapas).

Āvatata = Čiva (1000 names¹).

Āveča = Čiva (1000 names²).

Āvedanīya = Čiva (1000 names²).

Āvijñātagati. § 116 (Vasu, pl.): I, 66, 2589 ("whose ways cannot be explored," son of Anila and Čivā).

Āvijñātr = Vishṇu (1000 names).

Āvijñeyā : Mahāpurushastavē.

Āvikalpana (B. and PCR. $^{\circ}mp^o$). § 717 δ (Nārāyanīya): XII, 349, VI) 13593 (a king).

Āvikshit¹. § 6 (Anukram.): I, 1, 231 (belongs to the past).—§ 154 (Pūruvāmp.): I, 94, 3740, 3741 (son of Kuru and father of Parikshit).

Āvikshit². § 778 ϵ (Samvartta-Mar.): XIV, 4, 82: King A. Kārandhama, son of Suvarcas, lived at the beginning of the Tretā age, and was equal to Indra, Bṛhaspati, and Himavat; all kings were under his control; he was given to sacrifices, he performed hundreds of horse-sacrifices, and Angiras himself served as his priest; 5, 104 (father of Marutta).

Āvikshita: VII, 2170 (*Āvikshitām Maruttam*), 2177 (*rājarshash*); XII, 613 (*Marutta*), 910 (id.), 914; XIV, 136, 149, 163, 176, 256, 275.

Āvimūḍhāh (pl.), a kind of rāhis. § 246 (Sundopasundop.): I, 211, 7683.

Āvimukta. § 370 (Tirthay.): III, 84, 8057 (a tirtha, where by the sight of Devadeva one is purified even after having slain a brahman, and by renouncing one's life there one obtains emancipation—*moksha*).

Āvindhya. § 532 (Sītāśāntvana): III, 280, 16148 (a Rākshasa who had spoken of Rāma, etc.).—§ 534 (Hanūmatpratyāgam.): III, 282, 16263.—§ 541 (Indrajid-vadha): III, 289, 16492, 16496.—§ 543 (Rāmābhisheka): III, 291, 16536 (after the slaughter of Rāvāna, A. came to Rāma with Sītā).

Āvisthala (a village). § 562 (Bhagavadyānap.): V, 72 β , 2595; 82 ζ , 2877 (among the five villages, for which Yudh. asks Dury.).

Āvr̥haka (PCR. *Vṛhaka*). § 191 (Arjuna): I, 123a, 4813 (a Deva-Gandharva?).

Āvṛtta (*Vṛtta*?). § 584 (Mataliyop.): V, 103 γ , 3630 (in an enumeration of the principal Snakes).

Āvyakta¹ = Kṛṣṇa: XII, 1640, 13285; do.², Mahāpurushastave (read *Āvyaktamadhyā*); do.³ = Vishṇu (1000 names); do.⁴ = Čiva (1000 names²).

Āvyaktanidhana : Mahāpurushastavē.

Āvyaktarūpa¹ = Čiva: XIV, 193; do.² = Vishṇu (1000 names).

Āvyaktayoni = Čiva: XIII, 589.

Āvyanga = Vishṇu (1000 names).

***Āvyaya**¹ ("imperishable") : XII, 1437 (*devo* = Brahman), 1607 (= Kṛṣṇa), 7604 (id.), 9218 (*deveçam* = Brahman), 10682 (= Brahman), 11229 (*jyotir āvyayam*), 11602 (*Çambhuḥ Prajāpalih . . . jyotir Āvyayah*), 12875 (*devānām adīk*,

i.e. Vishṇu), 12879 (*Vīçvamūrttiḥ* = id.), 13192; XIII, 716 (= Čiva), 1185 (= do., 1000 names²), 1262 (*prasāñnam prabhavo vyayah* = Čiva, 1000 names²), 6951 (= Vishṇu, 1000 names), 6953 (do.), 6995 (*vācam* ? = do.), 7045 (do.); XIV, 206 (= Čiva).—Do.², a serpent : I, 57, 2157.

Āyahcaṅku. § 130 (Amçāvat.): I, 67, 2646 (among the great Asuras who were born among the Kekayas).

Āyahçiras. § 92 (Amçāvat.): I, 65, 2531 ("Danor vanje," a Dānava).—§ 130 (do.): I, 67, 2646 (cf. Ayahcaṅku).

Āyana(m) = Skanda: III, †14639 ("the half year").

Āyati. § 136 (Yayātyup.): I, 75, 3155 (brother of Yayāti).

Āyāti. § 136 (Yayātyup.): I, 75, 3155 (brother of Yayāti).

Āyobāhu. § 130 (Āmcāvat.): I, 67, 2733 (among the sons of Dhṛtarāshṭra).—§ 182 (Dhṛtarāshṭraputranāmak.): I, 117, 4545 (do.).

Āyoda-Dhaumya(h) (B. Apoda[h] Dhaumya[h]) = Āyoda(h) Dhaumya(h) (q.v.). § 15: I, 3, 697: *āthāparah cishyas tasyaiv Āyodadhaumyasyopamanyur* (B. $^{\circ}$ podasya Dhaumyasyo o) nāma.—§ 16: I, 3, 740: *āthāparah cishyas tasyaiv Āyodadhaumyasya* (B. Apodasya Dhaumyarya) *Vedo nāma*.—Ā^o's teeth were of iron (§ 15: I, 3, 737).

Āyoda(h) Dhaumya(h) (B. Āpoda Dh^o), a Rshi. § 14: About the time of king Janamejaya, son of Parikshit, there was a Rshi named Ā. Dh. (I, 3, 21 = 684: *rshir Dhaumyo nāma Āyodāh*) with three disciples: Upamānyu, Āruṇi Pāñcalya, and Veda. I, 3, 689: *Āyodo Dhaumyah*.—Cf. Āyoda-Dhaumya(h).

Āyodhyā (a city, i.e. Oude, v. VP.). § 225 (Vāsiṣṭha): I, 177, 6780 (*khyātām purim imām lokeshv Ādām*), 6783 (*Āvāsinō janāh*), 6784.—§ 280 (Bhimasena): II, 29, 1076 (here Bhīm. vanquished Dirghayajña).—§ 346 (Nalop.): III, 60, 2295.—§ 348 (do.): III, 66, 2628 (*nagarīm ramyām*; the city of Rtuparna).—§ 351 (do.): III, 70, 2745, 2761, 2766 (*^{\circ}vāsinām nrpm Rtuparnām*); 71, 2795 (*Āādhīpatih*).—§ 353 (do.): III, 74, 2906.—§ 383 (Paraçū-Rāma): III, 99, 8657 (*Āyām jātam Dācarathīm*), 8659.—§ 425 (Hanūmad-Bhīmas.): III, 148, 11215 (the capital of Rāma Dācarathi).—§ 461 (Vāmadevacarita): III, 192, †13145 (king Parikshit of the Ikshvāku race).—§ 475 (Dhundhumārop.): III, 202, 13515 (kings Ikshvāku, Çāçāda, etc.).—§ 534 (Hanūmatpratyāgam.): III, 282, 16231 (at the return of Hanūmat, Rāma again hopes to rule at A.).—§ 543 (Rāmābhisheka): III, 291, 16567 (*purim ramyām*), 16568, 16590.—§ 565 (Gālavacarita): V, 115, 3934 (king Haryaçva Ikshvāku).

Āyodhyādhipati ("the king of Ayodhyā") = Rāma Dācarathi: XII, 954.

Āyoga (pl. $^{\circ}dh$), a caste: XII, 297 γ , 10869 (among the castes who spring from the original four castes by intermixture).

Āyogava (f. $^{\circ}i$) (son [daughter] of a çūdra with a vaiçya woman): XIII, 2574 (*çūdrād Āyogavaç cāpi vaiçyāyām grāmyadharmaṇāh*), 2582 (*vāhyānām anujāyante Sairindhryām Māgadheshu ca | prasādhanopacārajñānam adāsam dāsajīvaṇām | atāc oāyogavām sūte vāgurībandhajīvanām*), 2587 (*Āyogavīshu jāyante hinavarṇās tu te trayāḥ*—sc. one by a Vaidehaka, the Madrānābha by a Nishāda, and the Pukkasa by a Cāñḍāla?).

Āyonija = Vishṇu: XII, 13488; XIII, 7010 (1000 names).

Āyu(s) (gen. $^{\circ}oh$ and $^{\circ}ushah$)¹ (son of Purūravas and Urvaçī, and father of Nahusha, etc.): § 141 (Purūravas): I, 75, 3149, 3150.—§ 156 (Pūruvāmp.): I, 95, †3760 (*Āyuso Nahusho*, etc.).—§ 450 (*Ājagarap.*): III, 179, 12408 (*Nahusho Āyor vāñçadharah sutah*).—§ 599e