

Akṣara (I)—Father of Suyajña.

Br. III. 70. 23.

Akṣara (II)—an epithet of Hari—(ety.)¹ is Brahma.²

¹ M. 248. 39. ² Vā. 32. 1.

Akṣara (III)—rises out of the neck of Brahmā in the contemplation of creation.¹ A system of letters formed by Brahmā.²

¹ Vā. 26. 14. ² Bhā. XII. 6. 43-44.

Akṣara (IV)—a term for mahān.

Vā. 102. 21.

Akṣarī—the highest yogi.

Vā. 19. 43; 20, 4.

Akṣasūtra—given to Vāmana by Pulaha: adorns Agastya, (also *Akṣamālā*) (s.v.).

M. 61. 36; 245. 87.

Akṣayavaṭa—in Gayā¹; the fruits of *anna śrāddha* at.²

¹ Vā. 105. 45; 109. 16. ² Vā. 111. 79 & 83.

Akṣayā—a Brahmarākṣasi.

Vā. 69. 134.

Akṣayāśva—one of the two sons of Samhatāśva.

Vā. 88. 63.

Akṣayaṭṛtīyā (*vratam*)—the third day of Śuklapakṣa of the month Vaiśākha. It is all the more important if Kṛtikā happens to be the nakṣatra of that day. A prayer to Janārdana on that day accompanied by fasting is equal to performing the Rājasūya.

M. 65. 1-7.