

Agnīsomayama—*Āpyāyanam* offered to Agni, Soma and Yama in the *śrāddha*; the *pitṛsthānam* of places prescribed.

M. 15. 32; 16. 33.

Agnīśomavidhijñā—an attribute of Śiva, Agniśoman representing Brahman.

Br. III. 72. 188; IV. 43. 76.

Agnyādhānakriyā—Vedic rituals which are to begin on *Parvasandhis*.

M. 141. 32.

Agryam—a region of the *Pātāla*; the soil with the gold colour.

Vi. II. 5. 2 and 3.

Agha—an asura; friend of Kamsa. Appeared in the guise of a boa-constrictor in order to devour Kṛṣṇa, his playmates and cattle in Br̥ndāvana. Thinking it to be a part of the landscape of the Br̥ndāvana, Kṛṣṇa's playmates and cattle entered his wide-open mouth. Kṛṣṇa understood the situation, and after a little hesitation, he also went in and killed him by choking his throat. Agha, however, attained salvation.

Bhā. X. 12. 13-38; 13. 4; 14. 60.

Aghamarṣaṇa (I)—a *tīrtha* at the foot of the Vindhya. Here Dakṣa performed *tapas* and praised Hari with the *Hamsaguḥya*.

Bhā. VI. 4. 21 & 35.

Aghamarṣaṇa (II)—a Kauśika and a sage.¹ Not to have matrimonial alliance with Viśvāmitra and others.²

¹ Br. II. 32. 117; M. 145. 112. ² M. 198. 12.