

Ajanābha (c)—the kingdom of Ṛṣabha, later known as Bhārata.

Bhā. V. 4. 3; 7. 3; XI 2. 24.

Ajabasta—a pupil of Kṛta.

Br. II. 35. 52.

Ajabhūh—one of the nine sons of Ugrasena.

M. 44. 75.

Ajamīdha (I)—a son of Hastin. Had three queens of Kuru line; Priyamedhā and other Brāhmins belonged to his family. Father of Kaṇva and Brhadiṣu.¹ By Nalini he had a son Nila.² Ṛkṣa was another son of his.³ Sons born through the grace of Bharadvāja.⁴

¹ Bhā. IX. 21. 21-22; Vā. 99. 166; Vi. IV. 19. 29-30, 33; M. 49. 43-5. ² Bhā. IX. 21-30; Vā. 99. 194; Vi. IV. 19. 56. ³ Bhā. IX. 22. 3; M. 50. 19. Vi. IV. 19. 74. ⁴ Vā. 99. 169.

Ajamīdha (II)—an Angirasa and *mantrakṛt*. A Kṣatriya-dvija.

Br. II. 32. 109; III. 66. 87; M. 145. 103; Vā. 91. 116; 59. 100.

Ajamukhikā—a mindborn mother.

M. 179. 24.

Ajaya—the son of Darbhaka and father of Nandivardhana.

Bhā. XII. 1. 6, 7.

Ajavīthi—on the back of the Śiśumāra (s.v.)¹ the southern course. Here are three kinds of sunrise, one in *mūla* and the other two in two *āśādhās*; on its south was *Pitryāna*: consists of three constellations—*mūla* and *āśādhās*—*pūrva* and *uttara*.²

¹ Bhā. V. 23. 5. ² Br. II. 21. 76 & 159; III. 3. 51; M. 124. 53-8; Vā. 1. 93; 66. 51; Vi. II. 8. 85.