

vented the pregnant queen of Bāhu(ka) from committing *sati*,¹⁰ and the posthumous son Sagara brought up in his hermitage to whom he did all *samskaras*. Was visited and revisited by Paraśurāma.¹¹ Phalgutanta took refuge near his hermitage;¹² extinguished the Tālajaṅgha line.¹³ Came to see Parikṣit practising *prāyopaveśa*.¹⁴ A description of his hermitage.¹⁵ A sage of the Svārociṣa epoch, and one of the five Pravaras of Bhārgava gotra.¹⁶

¹⁰ Bhā. IX. 8. 3; Vi. IV. 3. 29-37. ¹¹ Br. III. 21. 35; 25. 81; Vi. IV. 3. 36. ¹² Br. III. 47. 79-87. ¹³ Bhā. IX. 23. 28. ¹⁴ Bhā. I. 19. 10. ¹⁵ Br. III. 50. 34-45. ¹⁶ M. 9. 8; 195. 29.

Aurva (II)—(*Samvartaka*, *Vaḍavāmukha*: s.v.). Hari took this form of fire and drank the waters of the sea;¹ Brahmā fixed him in the *Vaḍavāmukha* ocean; celebrated for *Aurvīmāyā* (s.v).²

¹ Br. II. 18. 80; III. 72. 17; M. 2. 5; Vā. 47. 76. ² M. 121. 77; 175. 18, 58-72.

Aurvaśeya—a son of Purūravas, became king; father of Nahuṣa; he was a *dhārmic* king and the sages performed a great sacrifice; the assembly looked like that of Indra when the Gandharvas sang, the Apsaras danced, the sages entered into debates and delivered sermons of all kinds.

Vā. 2. 23-36.

Aurvī-Māyā—used by Maya to dispel the darkness of *Tāmasāstra*; earned by Hiranyakaśipu from Aurva in the Tārakāmaya war.

M. 175. 20-71.

Auśanasam—a *tīrtham* sacred to Pitrs.

M. 22. 31.

Auśijas—a sage by *garbha*.

Vā. 59. 90, 93.