

Nakṣatralakṣa—the author and a master of Atharva-samhitā;¹ a portion of Atharva Veda.²

¹ Bhā. XII. 7. 4; Vā. 61. 54. • ² Br. II. 35. 61. Vi. III. 6. 13.

Nakṣatrapuruṣam—a vow in honour of Nārāyaṇa—detailed.

M. 54. 7-30.

Nakṣatramandalam—one lac of Yojanas from the moon;¹ the orbit of lunar constellation above the moon; above that at a distance of 2 lacs of Yojanas is Budha.²

¹ Vā. 19. 22; 53. 96; 101. 130. ² Vi. II. 7. 6-7.

Nakṣatras—stars as sons of Dākṣāyaṇī¹ do not shine in Ilāvṛta; living by them (astrology) leads one to hell;³ the mandalam of, 10,000 Yojanas from the moon;⁴ 27 daughters of Dakṣa married to Soma;⁵ lord of;⁶ ety.⁷

¹ Br. II. 24. 91; M. 2. 7; Vā. 1. 101; 7. 16; 24. 77; 30. 146; 107. 45. ² Br. II. 17. 10. ³ Ib. IV. 2. 163; Vā. 101. 161. ⁴ Br. IV. 2. 130. ⁵ M. 4. 55; 8. 3; 171. 31; Vā. 66. 37, 53; 90. 21. ⁶ Ib. 34. 90; 53. 29. ⁷ Ib. 53. 50.

Nakhavān—the king after Candrāmśu; the second king of Vidiśa.

Br. III. 74. 181; Vā. 99. 367.

Naga (I)—(Vāsiṣṭha) a sage of the epoch of III Sāvṛṇa Manu.

Br. IV. 1. 79.

Naga (II)—a Mt. surrounding the back portion of the Śilā at Gayā; here the Pitrs give bali to Yamarāja and Dharmaraja.

Vā. 108. 28.