

Nalinī (iv)—digging of lakes at the auspicious hour; the same prescription as for the excavation of *tadāga*; is also Puṣkarāṇi.

M. 58. 1, 51.

Nalinī (v)—a name for the Ganges;¹ a stream of the Gangā, flows east through the countries of Tomara, Hamsamārga, Haihaya, Karṇaprāvaraṇa, Aśvamukha, Śikatāparvatamaru, Vidyādhara, and Nāgamaṇḍala and reaches the salt ocean;² one of the seven streams, and one of the three going towards the western direction.³

¹ M. 102. 6. ² Br. II. 18. 40, 58-61; Vā. 47. 38 and 56. ³ M. 121. 40.

Nalva—a measurement in connection with the chariot of Maya;¹ the seat of Hiranyakaśipu in his sabhā was 10 nalvas in measurement;² a furlong in distance; 300 dhanus.³

¹ M. 173. 2; Br. IV. 2. 125; 36. 49. ² M. 161. 71. ³ Vā. 83. 49; 101. 125.

Nava (I)—a son of Svārociṣa Maru.

Br. II. 36. 19.

Nava (II)—a son of Navā and Uśinara; chief of Navarāṣṭra.

Br. III. 74. 19 and 21; M. 48. 18 and 21; Vā. 99. 20, 22. Vi. IV. 18. 9.

Navagrahamakha—see Ayutahoma: the nine planets are the Sun, Moon, Aṅgāraka, Budha, Śanaīścara, Śukra, Guru, Rāhu and Ketu: Íśvara, Umā, Śkanda, Hari, Brahmā, Indra, Yama, Kāla, and Citragupta are *Adhidevatas*; Agni, Waters, Earth, Viṣṇu, Indra, Aindri, Prajāpati, Nāgas and Brahmanas are *Pratyadhdevatas*.

M. 93. 6, 10-16.