

Nārāyaṇakalas—sought by those who seek Mokṣa.

Bhā. I. 2. 26.

Nārāyaṇapuram—see Viṣṇuloka.

M. 277. 21; 284. 20; 291. 32.

Nārāyaṇasaras—a sacred lake situated at the place where the Sindhu joins the sea; Haryaśvas and Śabalāśvas performed tapas at this place.

Bhā. VI. 5. 3 and 25.

Nārāyaṇāśrama—the place sacred to Hari where He lives for the welfare of the world;¹ visited by Nārada (s.v.) after cursing the sons of Kubera;² the sages of Kalāpagrāma also lived there.³

¹ Bhā. VII. 14. 32; X. 87. 5-6. ² Ib. X. 10. 23; 87. 5-6. ³ Ib. X. 87. 7.

Nārāyaṇi—a Pravara.

M. 196. 31.

Nārāyaṇī—a name of Yogamāyā; Lalitā;¹ the goddess enshrined at Supārśva.²

¹ Bhā. X. 2. 12; Br. IV. 13. 3. ² M. 13. 36.

Nārī—a daughter of Meru and queen of Kuru.

Bhā. V. 2. 23.

Nārīkavaca—is Mūlaka.

Bhā. IX. 9. 40; Vi. IV. 4. 74.

Nālikā (1) (*Pādikas*)—reckoned from four perforated golden māṣas of four inches each;¹ reckoned from the movement of the moon.²

¹ Vā. 100. 220. ² Ib. 66. 45.