

(for citation see Atikṛṣṇā); also listed by Mārkaṇḍeya among the rivers which are famous as mothers of sacrificial hearths, i. e. on the banks of which sacrifices were performed (*etā nadyas tu dhiṣṇyānām mātaro yāḥ prakīrtitāḥ*) 3. 212. 23-24 (for Nī. see Kapilā).

Tarantuka nt. : Perhaps also a *tīrtha* named after the gate-keeper Yakṣa of that name.

Situated on the river Sarasvatī; sacred to Arantuka, the chief of the Yakṣas 3. 81. 42; by living there for one night one gets the fruit of giving a thousand cows (*tato gaccheta dharmajña dvārapālaṁ tarantukaṁ | tatroṣya rajanīm ekām agniṣṭoma-phalaṁ labhet //*) 3. 81. 13; by bathing there one gets the fruit of an Agniṣṭoma sacrifice 3. 81. 42; along with the Arantuka *tīrtha* and other *tīrthas* it forms the boundary of the Kurukṣetra-Samantapañcaka (*tarantukārantukayor yad antaram ... etat kurukṣetrasamantapañcakam*) 3. 81. 178 = 9. 52. 20.

Tamraparṇī f. : Name of a river.

Situated in the south 3. 86. 1; gods practised austerities there in an *āśrama* wishing something great for themselves (*yatra devais tapas taptam mahad icchadbhir āśrame*) 3. 86. 11-12.

Tāmra f. : Name of a river.

Listed by Samjaya among the rivers of the Bhāratavarṣa; its water used by people for drinking 6. 10. 27, 13; all the rivers listed here are described as mothers of the universe and very strong 6. 10. 35 (for citation see Atikṛṣṇā); listed also by Mārkaṇḍeya among the rivers seen by him in the belly of the Bāla (3. 186. 83 =

Nārāyaṇa 3. 187. 3) 3. 186. 95; finds place in the Daivata-Ṛṣi-Vamśa 13. 151. 16.

Tāmraṛuṇa nt. : Name of a *tīrtha*.

One who has practised chastity and is composed (*brahmacārī samāhitāḥ*) he, by visiting this *tīrtha*, obtained the reward of a horse sacrifice and went to the world of Śakra (Indra) 3. 82. 133.

Tāmraṇatī f. : Name of a river.

Listed by Mārkaṇḍeya among the rivers which are proclaimed as mothers of fire-hearths i. e. on the banks of which sacrifices were offered (*etā nadyas tu dhiṣṇyānām mātaro yāḥ prakīrtitāḥ*) 3. 212. 22 (for Nī. see Kupilā).

Tīrthakoṭi f. : Name of a *tīrtha*.

Situated near the Maheśvarapada (*tatra koṭis tu tīrthānām*) 3. 82. 103-104; described as famous (*viśrutā*) 3. 82. 104; they were carried away by a wicked demon in the form of a tortoise, but were brought back by powerful Viṣṇu 3. 82. 104; by bathing there (*tatrābhiṣekaṁ kurvāṇas tīrthakoṭyām*) one obtained the fruit of a Puṇḍarīka sacrifice and went to the world of Viṣṇu 3. 82. 105. [See Kotitīrtha]

Tuṅgaka nt. : Name of a forest.

A. Past events : (1) The sage Sārasvata, the son of Angiras, formerly taught there the lost Vedas while he was sitting on the upper garments of the great sages; when his pupils pronounced properly the syllable 'om' whatever each one of them had learnt before came back to him (*tuṅgakāraṇyam āsādyā brahmacārī juteṇḍriyaḥ | vedān adhyāpayat tatra ṛṣiḥ sārasvataḥ purā //* *tatra vedān pranaṣṭāms tu muner aṅgirasas sutaḥ | upaviṣṭo maharṣiṇām uttarīyeṣu bhārata //* *omkāreṇa yathānyāyaṁ*