

5. 182. 16; 5. 183. 26; 6. 51. 40, 43; 6. 82. 41; 6. 90. 46 (*sūryāstamanavelā* for *sūryāstamayanaavelā*?); 7. 31. 77; 7. 48. 41; 7. 56. 22; 7. 121. 45; 7. 128. 10; 8. 21. 35; 9. 28. 62, 82; 10. 1. 24; 12. 58. 28; 12. 306. 12; 12. 318. 7; 15. 39. 24; the sun always sets only at the proper time (*bhānuḥ ... nākālato 'stam girim abhyupaiti*) 12. 26. 12; the sun having reached the Asta mountain and going beyond the dusk repairs to the north; then going round the mountain Meru he moves towards the east (*astam prāpya tataḥ saṁdhyāṁ atikramya divākaraḥ / udīcīm bhajate kāṣṭhām dīpam eṣa vibhāvasuḥ || sa merum ānuvṛttaḥ san punar gacchati pāṇḍava / prāṇmukhaḥ savitā devaḥ*) 3. 160. 25-26; the answer to the question : "who leads the sun to the Asta?", the reply is : "Dharma leads the sun to the Asta and there it rests in truth" (*kaś cainam astam nayati ... dharmaś cāstam nayati satye ca pratitiṣṭhati*) 3. 297. 26-27; (*satyena pratitiṣṭhati*) 3. 160. 10; (2) with dusk : the latter twilight (dusk) proceeds from it (*asto nāma yataḥ saṁdhyā paścimā pratisarpati*) 5. 108. 6; (3) with nights : they go to the Asta mountain (*astam gacchanti rātrayaḥ*) 12. 318. 8; (4) with the luminaries : they return to the Asta mountain at the end of the night 7. 171. 4; (5) with clouds : Asta, together with Udaya, receives a large number of big clouds (*pratyagrṇṇāt ... mahāmeghān iva bahuṇ śailāv astodayāv ubhau*) 9. 15. 31. C. Importance : King Varuṇa lives on the Asta mountain and in the great ocean and from there protects the beings (*astam parvatarājānaṁ samudraṁ ca mahodadhīm / āvasan varuṇo rājā bhūtāni parirakṣati*) 3. 160. 11. D. Similes : (1) Falling down of the head of Daṇḍa, red-coloured,

when cut off by Arjuna, compared with the falling down of the sun to the west from the Asta mountain 8. 13. 19; (2) Falling down of the excellent, bright diadem of Arjuna, compared with the burning sun falling down from the Asta mountain 8. 66. 16; (3) Karṇa, circled by the network of the arrows shot from his bow, appeared like the sun, having the circle of red rays, proceeding toward the Asta mountain 8. 66. 40; (4) Duryodhana and Śalya received the warriors rushing at them as do the Asta and the Udaya mountains the clouds 9. 15. 31; (5) the arrows shot at Bhīma by Aśvatthāman proceeded towards him like the luminaries proceeding towards the Asta mountain at the end of the night 7. 171. 4; (6) Bhīṣma's downfall, after he had tormented the enemies with the heat of his weapons, compared with the setting of the sun (*narasūryo 'stam abhyeti sūryo 'stam iva keśava*) 11. 23. 16; (7) (i) Vicitravīrya's going to the abode of Yama (his death) compared with the sun's going to the Asta (*jagāmāstam ivādityaḥ kauravyo yamasādanīm*) 1. 96. 58; (ii) Vyūṣitāśva's death compared with the sun's going to the Asta (*jagāmāstam ivāṁśumān*) 1. 112. 17. E. Use of the expression *astam* i or *gam* to mean 'die' : *astam ite bhīṣme* 12. 46. 23; (*vyūṣitāśvaḥ*) *jagāmāstam* 1. 112. 17.

Ahar nt. : Name of a *tīrtha*.

Difficult to reach (*sudurlabha*) 3. 81. 84; by bathing there one goes to the world of the sun (*sūryalokaṁ avāpnuyāt*) 3. 81. 84.

Ahalyāyāh hradaḥ m. : Name of a sacred lake.

Situated in the forest of Gautama 3. 82. 93; having bathed in the lake of Ahalyā