

'nyathā //) 3. 129. 8-10; (according to the *prāñcaḥ*, whose view is cited by Nī. on Bom. Ed. 3. 129. 9, one could stay at Raupyā even after staying at Acyutasthala if he had performed the prescribed *prāyaścitta* viz. the *prājāpatya vrata*; according to these *prāñcaḥ*, Acyutasthala was the village where people born of mixed marriages lived (*acyutasthalākhye saṁkarajānām grāme*); according to others, however, who understood the word in good light, Acyutasthala meant the subtle body (*līṅgaśarīra*) and *uṣitvā* meant by being near the *sūtrātman* (*sūtrātmanānam upāsya*)).

Antākhī (?) f. : Name of a city.

A city outside the Bhāratavarṣa; Saha-deva brought it under control just by sending messengers and made its people pay tribute for the Rājasūya of Yudhiṣṭhira (*antākhīm caiva romām ca ... dū'tair eva vaśe cakre karaṁ cainān adāpayat*) 2. 28. 49. [See F. Edgerton JAOS 58. 264-265, 1938]

Aparaparyāta nt. : Name of a city.

In the west; one of the cities brought under control (*vaśe cakre*) by Nakula in his expedition before the Rājasūya 2. 29. 10.

Abhisārī f. : Name of a city.

Situated in the north-west near the Trigartas; described as attractive (*ramyā*); Arjuna conquered it in his expedition to the north-west and north before the Rājasūya 2. 24. 18, 17.

Amarāvati, Amarāvati (m. c. 3. 170. 25) f. : Name of Indra's city.

A. City of Indra (*śakrasya purīm ... amarāvatiṁ*) 3. 43. 38; (*śakrasya dayi-*

tām purīm) 3. 44. 7; 1. 168. 20; 13. 31. 18; (*devarājasya ... amarāvatiṁ*) 5. 101. 1; (*śakrasya bhavanam ... amarāvatiṁ*) 3. 164. 42; (*mahendrabhavana*) 7. 10. 22; (*purandarapura*) 3. 169. 27. B. Description : Pleasing (*ramyā*) 3. 44. 1; (*purīm ramyām*) 3. 164. 51; excellent city (*purī varyā*) 5. 101. 1; adorned with jewels (*ratnais ca samalākṛtām*) 3. 164. 42; beautified with holy trees blossoming in all seasons (*sarvartukusumaiḥ puṇyaiḥ pādapair upaśobhitām*) 3. 44. 1; adorned with celestial trees giving the desired fruits (*divyaiḥ kāmaphalavṛkṣaiḥ ... samalākṛtām*) 3. 164. 42; cold and holy winds carrying the fragrance of flowers blew there (*pāṇḍavaḥ / puṣpagandhavahaiḥ puṇyair vāyubhiḥ cānuvījitaḥ*) 3. 44. 9; (*śītas tatra vavau vāyuh sugandho jīvanaḥ śuciḥ*) 3. 164. 47; resorted to by Siddhas and Cāraṇas (*siddhacāraṇasevitā*) 3. 44. 1; Gandharvas and Apsarases present there 3. 44. 9; for the description of Śakra's residence (*śakrasya bhavanam amarāvatiṁ, suraveśman*) see also 3. 164. 43-48.

C. Characteristics : (1) *vimānas* of gods, moving at will, in very large numbers, standing and going around (*tatra deva-vimānāni kāmāgāni sahasraśaḥ / saṁsthitāny abhiyātāni dadarśayutaśas tadā*) 3. 44. 8; (2) Not easy to obtain : Maheśvara told Umā that a Dīkṣita who, while living in the company of deer, lives only on grass that falls down from the mouth of deer, will go to Amarāvati (*śaṣpam mṛgamukhotśṛṣṭam yo mṛgaiḥ saha sevate / dīkṣito vai mudā yuktaḥ sa gacchaty amarāvatiṁ*) 13. 130. 40; also see section G below.

D. Epic events : (1) Arjuna saw Amarāvati in the Devaloka 3. 43. 14; 3. 164. 42. (2) Arjuna, when