

mantrapūtena vāriṇā kalaśo mahān 3. 126. 10; *āpas tapasā caiva sambhṛtāḥ* 3. 126. 18); (the waters were meant for the queen and were to cause birth of a son) 3. 126. 8, 12, 14; (2) When Bhṛgu had gone to bathe, a certain Rakṣas approached his āśrama; entering it, he saw there Pulomā, the wife of Bhṛgu; the Rakṣas was received by Pulomā (in the āśrama) with fruits and roots 1. 5. 13-15; the Rakṣas wanted to abduct Pulomā from the āśrama after ascertaining from Agni that Pulomā was really the wife of Bhṛgu 1. 5. 20, 25; (3) When Vītahavya's sons were killed by Pratardana, he (Vītahavya) abandoned his city and fled to the āśrama of Bhṛgu (*prādravan nagaram hitvā bhṛgor āśramam apy uta*) 13. 31. 41; Pratardana followed Vītahavya to Bhṛgu's āśrama; he told Bhṛgu that he wanted to see his pupils living in the āśrama; knowing this, Bhṛgu came out of the āśrama, honoured Pratardana, and was told that there was no Kṣatriya living in the āśrama; all the inmates of the āśrama were twice-born; as a result, Vītahavya became a Brāhmaṇa; Pratardana was happy that he was instrumental in bringing about the change in the *jāti* of Vītahavya (change from *kṣatriya* to *dvija*) 13. 31. 43-51. [See *Cyavanasya āśramah* above p. 528 and *Bhṛgutuṅga* Vol. 1. 5, p. 400]

Bhṛgor āśramah² : The āśrama of Bhṛgu (i. e. of Bhṛguśārdūla (12. 3. 1), viz. Paraśurāma).

A. Location : Near the Mahendra mountain (*jagāma sahasā rāmaṁ mahendraṁ parvatam prati*) 12. 2. 14; (*mahendre parvatottame*) 12. 2. 17; not far from the ocean (*samudrānte ... āśramāntike*) 12. 2.

19. **B. Epic event :** Karṇa, who had approached Rāma for *brahmāstra*, lived in this āśrama; once, while he was wandering on the seashore near the āśrama he inadvertently killed the cow of a Brāhmaṇa (*sa kadācit samudrānte vicarann āśramāntike*) 12. 2. 19; Karṇa, after he received the *brahmāstra*, lived happily in the āśrama of Bhṛgu (i. e. Rāma) (*viditāstras tataḥ karṇo ramamāṇo 'śrame bhṛgoḥ*) 12. 3. 3; once, while Rāma was wandering near his āśrama with Karṇa, he slept placing his head on the lap of Karṇa (*tataḥ kadācit rāmas tu carann āśramam antikāt | karṇena sahito ... suṣvāpa ... karṇasyotsaṅga ādhāya śiraḥ*) 12. 3. 4-5.

Bhogavatī f. : Name of the city of the Nāgas.

A. Location : Towards the south (*dakṣiṇety ucyate 'tha dik* 5. 107. 1; *atra bhogavatī nāma purī*) 5. 107. 19; below the earth, from where Śeṣa, the Nāga, holds the earth on his head (*eṣa śeṣaḥ sthito nāgo yeneyam dhāryate sadā ... mahī*) 5. 101. 2. **B. City of the Nāgas :** It enjoyed the protection of Vāsuki (*iyam bhogavatī nāma purī vāsukipālītā*) 5. 101. 1; along with Vāsuki, it was also protected by Takṣaka and Airāvata (*bhogavatī nāma purī vāsukipālītā | takṣakeṇa ca nāgeṇa tathairāvataṇa ca ||*) 5. 107. 19; here the Nāgas, the sons of Surasā and Kaśyapa, lived without fear (*surasāyāḥ sutā nāgā nivasanti gatavyathāḥ*) 5. 101. 4; (*ete cānye ca bahavaḥ kaśyapasyātmajāḥ smṛtāḥ*) 5. 101. 17; they were of different shapes, very large in number, strong and of fierce nature; very large in size and having large hoods, having three or more heads, even a thousand; marked with gems, *svastikas*,