

nāma mahāñ jambūvrkṣaḥ sanātanaḥ) 6. 8. 18; to the south of the Nīla mountain and to the north of the Niṣadha also lies the mountain Mālyavant 6. 7. 7. B. Description : Excellent (*nagottama*) 6. 7. 3; all the six mountains are frequented by the Siddhas and the Cāraṇas (*siddhacāraṇasevitāḥ*) 6. 7. 4. C. Characteristics : All the six mountains are full of jewels (*ṣaḍ ete ratnaparvatāḥ*) 6. 7. 2; the serpents and the Nāgas live on the Niṣadha (*sarpā nāgāś ca niṣadhe*) 6. 7. 48; also the Gandharvas live there (*gandharvā niṣadhe śaile*) 6. 7. 49. D. Past event : One of the mountains seen by Mārkaṇḍeya in the belly of the Bāla (3. 186. 83 = Nārāyaṇa 3. 187. 3) 3. 186. 102. E. Importance : Finds place in the Daivata-Ṛṣi-Vamśa 13. 151. 26, 2.

Niṣkūṭa m. : Name of a mountain (?)

A mountain range of the Himālayas (?); Arjuna, in his expedition to the north, conquered it along with the mountain Himavant; from there he went to the Śveta mountain (*sa vinirjitya saṁgrāme himavantaṁ saniskūṭam / śvetaparvatam āśādyā nyavasat puruṣarsabhaḥ* ||) 2. 24. 27 (Nī. on Bom. Ed. 2. 27. 29 : *niṣkūṭam śailaviśeṣam*).

Nīla m. : Name of a mountain.

A. Location : Listed among the six mountains lying to the north of the Bhārata-varṣa (6. 7. 6) and which extend from the west to the east and are submerged in the eastern and the western oceans at the two ends 6. 7. 2 (for citation see Niṣadha); these six mountains lie at a distance of hundreds of *yojanas* from one another 6. 7. 4; to the south of the Nīla and to the north of the Niṣadha there is the big, eternal Jambū tree named Sudarśana 6. 8. 18; the Śvetavarṣa lies

beyond the Nīla mountain 6. 7. 35; the Ramanakavarṣa lies to the south of the Śvetavarṣa and to the north of the Nīla 6. 9. 2; to south of the Nīla and to the north of the Meru lie the Uttarakurus 6. 8. 2; to the south of the Nīla and to the north of the Niṣadha lies the mountain Mālyavant 6. 7. 7. B. Description : Big (*mahāgiri*) 3. 186. 103; reckoned by Brahman among the kings of mountains (*ete parvatarājānaḥ*) 14. 43. 5; all the six mountains are frequented by the Siddhas and the Cāraṇas (*siddhacāraṇasevitāḥ*) 6. 7. 4. C. Characteristics : All the six mountains are full of jewels (*ṣaḍ ete ratnaparvatāḥ*) 6. 7. 2; the Nīla is full of the cat's eye gems (*vaiḍūryamaya*) 6. 7. 3; the Brahmanical seers live there (*nīle brahmarṣayo nṛpa*) 6. 7. 49; listed by Brahman among the mountains which are characterized by the middle quality i. e. the quality of *rajas* (*madhyamo guṇaḥ* 14. 43. 1; (Nī. on Bom. Ed. 14. 43. 1 : *madhyamo guṇaḥ rajoguṇapradhānaḥ*) 14. 43. 4. D. Past event : One of the mountains seen by Mārkaṇḍeya in the belly of the Bāla (3. 186. 83 = Nārāyaṇa 3. 187. 3) 3. 186. 103; E. Importance : Finds place in the Daivata-Ṛṣi-Vamśa 13. 151. 26, 2.

Nīlikā f. : Name of a river.

Mentioned in the Daivata-Ṛṣi-Vamśa 13. 151. 22, 2.

Nemiparvata m. : Name of a mountain.

One who bathes on the Nemi mountain washes off his sin and goes to heaven 13. 26. 12.

Naimiṣa¹ nt., Naimiṣakuñja, Naimiṣeyah kuñjaḥ m. : Name of a tirtha.