

by gods and the Siddhas (*surasiddhajaṣṭā*) 3. 174. 9; frequented by sages (*sevitām ṛṣibhiḥ*) 3. 151. 8; guarded by Rākṣasas called the Krodhavaśas under instruction from their king (Kubera) (*rākṣasair abhirakṣitām*) 3. 151. 1; 13. 20. 8; (*tac ca krodhavaśā nāma rākṣasā rājaśāsanaṭ / rakṣanti*) 3. 151. 10; guarded by the Yakṣas, Kimpuruṣas, Rākṣasas, Kinnaras and by Vaiśravaṇa (Kubera) himself (*yakṣaiḥ kimpuruṣaiḥ tathā / rākṣasaiḥ kinnaraiḥ caiva guptām vaiśravaṇena ca*) 3. 151. 8. C. Epic events : (1) Bhīma, in search of the divine Saugandhika flowers (3. 146. 6-14) saw the Nalinī on the summit of the Kailāsa and was very happy to see the lake 3. 151. 1, 9; he invaded the lake for the flowers and, in the encounter that followed, killed over a hundred Rākṣasas near the lotus lake 3. 152. 18; he entered the lake and plucked the Saugandhika flowers 3. 152. 21-22; when the Rākṣasas returned to the lake, after reporting the incident to Kubera, they saw Bhīma sporting in the Nalinī 3. 152. 25; Yudhiṣṭhira and others, helped by Ghaṭotkaca and his Rākṣasas, proceeded towards Kubera's Nalinī 3. 153. 21-22; after meeting Bhīma, they all sported in the Nalinī 3. 153. 28; (reference to Bhīma's invading Kubera's Nalinī for the Mandāra flowers is found in 1. 2. 112); (2) When the Pāṇḍavas, on their return journey, saw the Nalinī they became free from grief (*naliniṁ viśokāḥ sampaśyamānāḥ*) 3. 174. 9; (*tām cātha drṣṭvā nalinim viśokāḥ*) 3. 174. 10; (3) Arjuna, while proceeding at night to propitiate Śiva to get from him his Pāśupata missile, saw on his way the Nalinī in the sporting ground of Kubera 7. 57. 23. D. Past event : Aṣṭāvakra saw the Nalinī of Dhanada (Kubera)

near the Kailāsa summit of the mountain Himālaya 13. 20. 7. E. Simile : The Pāṇḍavas sported near the Nalinī as do the Brahmanical seers after reaching the Nandana forest 3. 174. 10.

Nāgadhanvan m. : Name of a tīrtha.

Balarāma went along the south bank of the Sarasvatī and reached the Nāgadhanvan tīrtha which was not very far from the Dvaitavana (*tataḥ prāyād balo rājan dakṣiṇena sarasvatīm // gatvā caiva ... nātidūram ... / dharmātmā nāgadhanvanānam tīrtham āgamad acyutaḥ //*) 9. 36. 28-29; Vāsuki, the king of the Pannagas, has his abode there and he lives there with many Pannagas (*yatra pannagarājasya vāsukeḥ saṁniveśanam / ... bahubhiḥ pannagair vṛtam //*); gods once assembled there to consecrate, according to the rites (*yathā-vidhī*), Vāsuki as the king of all Pannagas 9. 36. 30-31; one need have no fear from the serpents there (*pannagebhyo bhayaṁ tatra vidyate na sma kaurava*) 9. 36. 31; there also live perfected sages numbering fourteen thousand 9. 36. 30 (*ṛṣayaḥ siddhāḥ sahasrāṇi caturdaśa*); Balarāma gave there to the Brāhmaṇas, according to the rites (*vidhivat*), heaps of gems (*ratnasamcayān*) and from there he proceeded towards the east 9. 36. 32.

Nāgasabha m. : Name of a mountain.

Pāṇḍu, on his way to the Śataśṛṅga mountain with his two wives, first reached the mountain Nāgasabha 1. 110. 42.

Nāgodbheda m. : Name of a tīrtha.

One of the three tīrthas (the other two being the Camasodbheda and the Śivodbheda) where the river Sarasvatī reappears after disappearing at the Vinaśana; by bathing at