

Kadamba etc. are listed in 13. 14. 29-30); adorned by trees and fruits to be enjoyed by birds (*nānāśakuniśambhojyaiḥ phalair vṛkṣair alamkṛtam*) 13. 14. 32; having attractive trees, always full of flowers and fruits, covered with flowers of all seasons, having glossy leaves and large branches (*paśya vṛkṣān manoramyān sadā puṣpa-phalānvitān | sarvartukusumair yuktān snigdhapatrān suśākhināḥ*) 13. 14. 199; thick with flowering thickets and creepers and adorned with clusters of *kadalī* trees (*puṣpa-gulmalatākīrṇam kadalīśaṇḍasobhitam*) 13. 14. 31; adorned with rows of trees placed in their proper order (*yathāsthānavinikṣiptair bhūṣitam vanarājibhiḥ*) 13. 14. 32; it was full of different kinds of animals like Ruru antelopes, elephants, lions, tigers, leopards, peacocks, cats, serpents, buffaloes and bears 13. 14. 33; one special feature of the *āśrama* was that due to the prowess of the austerities (of its ascetics) ichneumons played with serpents, and tigers with deer, like friends (*kriḍanti sarpaḥ nakulā mṛgair vyāghrāś ca mitravat | prabhāvād dīptatapasah*) 13. 14. 42; wind, mixed with the pollen of various flowers and carrying with it the scent of the rut of the elephants and thick with songs of heavenly women blew there (*nānāpuṣparajomiśro gajadānādhivāsitaḥ | divyastriḡitabahulo māruto 'tra sukham vavau ||*) 13. 14. 34; one could also hear other sounds as those of waterfalls, of birds, of trumpeting, of elephants, of songs of Kinnaras and of Sāman-singers 13. 14. 35. C. Presence of Śiva : As a boon Upamanyu asked Śiva to be always near him in his *āśrama*; that boon was granted by Śiva (*āśrame ca sadā mahyaṁ sāmni-dhyaṁ param astu te | ... sāmni-dhyam*

āśrame nityaṁ kariṣyāmi dvijottama) 13. 14. 189, 194.

Uraśā f. : Name of a city.

Arjuna in his expedition to the north defeated Rocamāna living at Uraśā in the north-west (*uraśāvāsinam caiva rocamānam rane 'jayat*) 2. 24. 18.

Ulūkāśrama m. : Name of an *āśrama*.

Established by the sage Ulūka; described as auspicious (*śubha*) 5. 187. 25; the Kāśī princess Ambā, while practising austerities for the death of Bhīṣma, visited many holy places, one of them being Ulūkāśrama; she bathed at these holy places day and night and practised austerities (*tatra punyeṣu deṣeṣu sāplutāṅgī divāniśam | vyavacarat kāsikanyā sā ... || ... tatolūkāśrame śubhe*) 5. 187. 24-25; (*eteṣu tīrtheṣu tadā kāsikanyā ... āplāvayata gātrāṇi tīvram āsthāya vai tapaḥ*) 5. 187. 28.

Rśyaśṛṅgasya āśramah m. : Name of the hermitage of Rśyaśṛṅga.

Situated near the lake Mahāhrada; described as holy (*puṇya*) and beautifying the lake (*mahāhradam śobhayan*) 3. 113. 25. [See **Kāśyapāśrama**]

Ekacakrā f. : Name of a town.

A. Description : Delightful (*ramya*) 1. 156. 3; (*ramaṇīya*) 1. 144. 11; wholesome (*nirāmaya*) 1. 144. 11; many pleasing forests and gardens around Ekacakrā (*yānīha ramaṇīyāni vanāny upavanāni ca*) 1. 156. 4. B. Epic events : (1) Vyāsa advised the Pāṇḍavas to live in the town Ekacakrā concealing their identity (*vasateha praticchannāḥ*); Vyāsa then went with them to Ekacakrā and put Kuntī and her sons in the house of a Brāhmaṇa 1.