

Trigaṅga nt. : Name of a *tīrtha*.

By giving offerings here to gods and manes according to the rites one is glorified in the world obtained by pious men (*punya-loke mahīyate*) 3. 82. 25; if one gives here offerings (to gods and manes) he enjoys *sudhā* when he is born again (in the world of the pious?) (*sudhām vai labhate bhoktum yo naro jāyate punaḥ*) 13. 26. 15.

Tridivā f. : Name of a river.

Listed by Samjaya twice among the rivers of the Bhāratavarṣa; its water used by people for drinking 6. 10. 16, 17, 13; all the rivers listed here are said to be mothers of the universe and very strong (for citation See Atikṛṣṇā); finds mention in the Daivata-Rsi-Vaṁśa 13. 151. 22, 2.

Trivṛṣṭapa nt. : Name of a *tīrtha*.

Described as famous in the three worlds (*triṣu lokeṣu viśrutam*) 3. 81. 70; situated near the holy river Vaitaraṇī 3. 81. 70; by bathing in this *tīrtha* and by worshipping god Śulapāṇi Vṛṣadhvaṇa (Śiva), one's self is cleansed of all evils and one attains the highest state (after death) (*sarvāpāpaviśuddhātmā gaccheta paramām gatim*) 3. 81. 71.

Trisūlakhāta nt. : Name of a *tīrtha*.

Situated near the rivers (?) Sugandhā, Satakumbhā and Pañcayajñā; by bathing there (*tatrābhīṣekaṁ kurvita*) and by being devoted to the worship of gods and manes, one obtains without doubt the status of a Gaṇapati after death (*pitṛdevārcane rataḥ / gāṇaptyaṁ sa labhate dehaṁ tyaktvā na samīśayaḥ*) 3. 82. 9-10.

Trisūlapāṇeḥ sthānam nt. : Name of a sacred place.

Situated near the river Devikā; described as famous in the three worlds (*triṣu lokeṣu viśrutam*) 3. 80. 111; by bathing in Devikā and by worshipping Mahēśvara (Śiva) there and by offering a *caru* according to one's ability (*yathāśakti caruṁ tatra nivedya*), one obtains the reward of a sacrifice that grants all wishes (*sarvakāmasamṛddhasya yajñasya labhate phalam*) 3. 80. 112.

Trisṛṅga m. : Name of a mountain.

Described as an excellent mountain (*parvatottama*) 8. 11. 8; Aśvatthāman with the three arrows shot at him by Bhīma and stuck in the forehead looked like the Trisṛṅga in the rainy season 8. 11. 7-8; (the three holy peaks (*śṛṅgāni triṇi puṇyāṇi*) on the Ārcika mountain, pointed out by Lomaśa, identical with the Trisṛṅga? Yudhiṣṭhira was advised by Lomaśa to go around them and bathe in the three streams flowing there) (*sarvāṇy anuparikramya yathākāmaṁ upasprṣṭa*) 3. 125. 15; (Nī., however, on Bom. Ed. 3. 125. 18 : *triṇi śṛṅgāṇi prāgyā-khyātāṇi* (cf. his comm. on 3. 82. 38) *trikoṇam vārāṇasikṣetram* /). [See *Trikūṭa*, *Trikūṭavant*]

***Dakṣiṇasindhu m. :** Name of a river, the Sindhu of the south.

One should visit the Dakṣiṇasindhu after visiting Narmadā, and from there proceed to Carmaṇvatī 3. 80. 71-73; One who observes chastity and has controlled his senses obtains, by visiting the southern Sindhu, the fruit of an Agniṣṭoma and rides in a *vimāna* (*dakṣiṇam sindhum āsādyā ... vimānaṁ cādhirohati*) 3. 80. 72.

Daṇḍaka (m. ?), Daṇḍakāranya nt. : Name of a forest and a *tīrtha*.