

looked upon as the joint between the Tretā and the Dvāpara Yugas 3. 121. 18-19; (6) Finds mention in the Daivata-R̥ṣi-Vam̐śa 13. 151. 15, 2. F. Hollness : (1) By giving offerings to manes and gods on the river Narmadā one gets the fruit of an Agni-ṣṭoma sacrifice 3. 80. 71; (2) By bathing (*upaspr̥ṣya*) at the source of the Narmadā (*narmadāyās ca prabhavē*) one gets the fruit of performing a horse sacrifice 3. 83. 9; (3) One who bathes (*avatīrya*) in the Narmadā obtains the worlds of gods and (meritorious) kings (*devānām eti kaunteya tathā rājñām salokatām*) 3. 121. 18; (4) By bathing (*upaspr̥ṣya*) in the Narmadā and by fasting there for a fortnight one becomes a prince (in the next birth?) (*ekapakṣam nirāhāro rājaputro vidhīyate*) 13. 26. 47; G. Simile: The army of the Pāṇḍavas moving in two parts compared with the river Narmadā flowing in two streams (see *Rkṣavant*) 12. 52. 32.

Nalinī<sup>1</sup> f. : Name of a river.

One of the seven streams into which the Gaṅgā was divided at the lake Bindusaras where the river was first established after her fall from the Brahmaloka (*tatra tripathagā devī ... saptadhā pratipadyate* 6. 7. 41, 44) is called Nalinī 6. 7. 45; one of the rivers seen by the sage Mārkaṇḍeya in the belly of the Bāla (3. 186. 83=Nārāyaṇa 6. 187. 3) 3. 186. 94.

Nalinī<sup>2</sup> f. : Name (?) of the lotus pond of Kubera.

A. Location : In the north (*udīcyām diśi*) 7. 57. 23; on the summit of the Kailāsa, in an auspicious and beautiful forest (*kailāsaśikhare ramye dadarśa śubhakānane*) 3. 151. 1; near the residence

of Kubera (*kuberabhavanābhyāśe*) 3. 151. 2; in the sporting place of Kubera (*kuberasya vihāre*) 7. 57. 23; it could be seen from the Badarī, the place of residence of Nārāyaṇa 3. 174. 8-9. B. Description : Auspicious (*śubhā*) and purifying the world (*pavitrabhūtām lokasya*) 3. 151. 3; its water was auspicious (*śubha*) and holy (*śiva*) 3. 151. 4; heavenly (*divyā*) 3. 151. 3, 8; (*divyam saraḥ*) 3. 151. 9; pleasing, very pleasing (*ramyā*) 3. 151. 1, 5; 3. 152. 10; (*suramyā*) 3. 151. 2; (*sumanoharā*) 3. 153. 23; of wonderful appearance (*adbhutadarśanā*) 3. 151. 3; its ample water was cool, light and clear (*śītaṁ vimalaṁ toyam ... bahu*) 3. 151. 4; its water was like nectar (*amṛtakalpam ambhaḥ*) 3. 152. 22; or was nectar itself (*amṛta-rasam*) 3. 151. 4; covered with trees and creepers of different kinds, hence offering ample shade (*vipulacchāyām nānādrumalatā-vṛtām*) 3. 151. 2; covered with yellow and golden lotuses (*hariḥāmbujasaṁcchannām... kanakapuṣkarām*) 3. 151. 3; full of golden Saugandhika lotus flowers of excellent fragrance which had variegated and charming stalks of excellent Valḍūrya (*padma-saugandhikāyutām | jātārūpamayaiḥ padma-śi channām paramagandhibhiḥ || vaiḍūryavarānālaiḥ ca bahucitrair manoharaiḥ*) 3. 151. 5-6; full of lotuses, decorated by lotuses (*padminī*) 13. 20. 8; (*puṣkarinī*) 3. 152. 18, 21; (*praphullapaṅkajavatī*) 3. 153. 23; (*padmabhūṣitā*) 7. 57. 23; sporting ground of Kubera, the king of the Yakṣas (*ākriḍam yakṣarājasya kuberasya*) 3. 151. 7; loved by Kubera (*kuberakāntā*) 3. 174. 9; highly honoured by the Gandharvas, the Apsarases, and gods (*gandharvair apsarobhiḥ ca devaiḥ ca paramārcitām*) 3. 151. 7; loved