

Gandharva Viśvāvasu informed Rāma about the mountain Rṣyamūka : by its side lay the lake Pampā; Sugrīva, with his four counsellors, lived on that mountain 3. 263. 40–41; Hanūmant also told Bhīma that he lived for a long time on the Rṣyamūka mountain with Sugrīva after the latter was offended by Vālin 3. 147. 27; Rāma and Lakṣmaṇa saw the five monkey chiefs seated on the summit of this mountain 3. 264. 9; 3. 147. 31; the sage Mārkaṇḍeya saw Rāma and Lakṣmaṇa on the peak of the Rṣyamūka 3. 26. 8.

Rṣabha¹ m. : Name of a mountain.

A. Location : Situated in the Pāṇḍya country (*pāṇḍyeṣu*) 3. 83. 19, close to the ocean (*sāgarorasi*) 5. 110. 22. B. Description : Worshipped by gods (*surapūjita*) 3. 83. 19. C. Importance : A visit to the mountain Rṣabha secures for the visitor the fruit of the Vājapeya sacrifice and he (after death) rejoices in the heaven (*nāka-prṣṭhe ca modate*) 3. 83. 19. D. Mythological event : Suparṇa told Gālava that after eating and resting on the Rṣabha mountain they would go back from the mountain 5. 110. 22; when the two of them reached the summit of the mountain they saw there the Brāhmaṇī Śāṇḍilī engaged in austerities 5. 111. 1.

Rṣabha² m. : Name of a tirtha.

Situated in Kośalā; by visiting the tirtha and by fasting there for three nights (*trirātro-poṣitaḥ*) one gets the fruit of the Vājapeya sacrifice 3. 83. 10.

Rṣabhakūṭa m. : Name of a mountain.

An ascetic by name Rṣabha, hundreds of years old, lived there (which probably explains the name) 3. 109. 7. [See Hemakūṭa]

Rṣabhadvīpa m. : Name of a holy island (a tirtha).

A. Location : On the river Sarasvatī 3. 82. 139; Sarasvatī is known as Suveṇu near Rṣabhadvīpa where Sarasvatī arrived for king Kuru who was offering a sacrifice at Kurukṣetra (*suveṇur ṛṣabhadvīpe*) 9. 37. 24. B. Description : Holy (*punya*) and visited by royal sages (*rājaraṣisevita*) 9. 37. 24; fit to be resorted to (*sevyā*) 3. 82. 139; the killer of Krauñcas (?) (*krauñcaniśūdana*) 3. 82. 139. C. Importance : If one bathes in Sarasvatī at this island he shines in a *vimāna* (*vimānastho virājate*) 3. 82. 139.

Rṣikulyā¹ f. : Name of a tirtha.

If one bathes in the Rṣikulyā and if one lives there for a month subsisting only on vegetables (*śākāhāraḥ*) he reaches the world of the Rṣis (*ṛṣilokaṁ prapadyate*) 3. 82. 44, 43.

Rṣikulyā² f. : Name of a river.

Listed by Saṁjaya among the rivers of the Bhāratavarṣa; people use its water for drinking purposes 6. 10. 34, 13; all the rivers listed here are described as mothers of the universe and very strong 6. 10. 35 (for citation see *Atikṛṣṇā*); finds mention in the Daivata-Rṣi-Vamśa 13. 151. 21, 2; [*ṛṣikulyāḥ* (pl.) 2. 25. 4 : probably not a proper name; when Arjuna went beyond the Śveta mountain and ran over the Hāṭaka country, he saw the lake Mānasa and many small rivers of the Rṣis (*ṛṣikulyāś ca tāḥ sarvā dadarśa ...*)].

Rṣigiri m. : Name of a mountain.

One of the five mountains surrounding the city Girivraja in the Magadha country; the mountains came together as though for protecting the city (*rakṣantīvābhisamhatya ... girivrajam*) 2. 19. 3; all the five moun-