

the Hamsakūṭa, he lived as an ascetic on the Śatasīṅga mountain 1. 110. 45; the lake was situated beyond the mountain Himavant (mentioned in 3. 191. 4), the dwelling place of the long-lived crane called Nādījaṅgha 3. 191. 9-10; a tortoise, Akūpāra by name and older than Prākārakarṇa, also lived in this lake 3. 191. 14, 18. **B. Origin :** Akūpāra told his visitors on the bank of this lake (3. 191. 16) that the lake was created by the treading of the cows given as gifts by the king Indradyumna in the sacrifices performed by him at that place (*sarāś cedam asya dakṣiṇādattābhir gobhir atikramamāṇābhiḥ kṛtam*) 3. 191. 18.

**Indraparvata m. :** Name of a mountain.

When Bhīma was in the country of the Videhas, he conquered the seven chiefs of the Kirātas in the neighbourhood of the Indraparvata mountain (*indraparvatam antikāt*) 2. 27. 13.

**Indramārga m. :** Name of a *tīrtha*.

Benefits of visiting this *tīrtha* : (1) One who is on a pilgrimage (*tīrthasevī*), if he fasts for a day and night at the Indramārga he is glorified in the Śakraloka (*śakraloke mahīyate*) 3. 81. 158; (2) By bathing at Indramārga one is awakened in a *vimāna*, praised by the Apsarases (*vibodhyate vimānasthaḥ so 'psarobhir abhiṣṭutaḥ*) 13. 26. 9; (3) If one gives offerings to manes at this *tīrtha* (*indramārge ca tarpayan*) he enjoys *sudhā* in his next life (*sudhām vai labhate bhoktum yo naro jāyate punaḥ*) 13. 26. 15.

**Indrasya prasravaṇam nt. :** Name of a cascade.

**A. Location :** Located on an excellent, auspicious mountain which was visited by persons of friendly and upright disposition

(*maitrāṇām rjubuddhīnām ayaṁ girivaraḥ śubhaḥ*) 3. 125. 21. **B. Description :** Holy (*puṇya*) 3. 125. 20. **C. Mythological event :** Here Dhātṛ, Vidhātṛ and Varuṇa became composed and lived a highly virtuous life; from here they ascended to heaven (?) (*yatra dhātā vidhātā ca varuṇaś cordhvam āgatāḥ / iha te nyavasan rājan kṣāntāḥ paramadharmināḥ*) 3. 125. 20-21.

**Irāmā f. :** Name of a river.

One of the rivers seen by Mārkaṇḍeya in the belly of the child (Bāla 3. 186. 83 i. e. Nārāyaṇa 3. 187. 3) 3. 186. 95.

**Irāvati f. :** Name of a river.

**A. Location :** Enumerated among the rivers of the Bhāratavarṣa whose water was used by people for drinking 6. 10. 15, 5, 13; the country where the five rivers, among which one is Irāvati, with the Sindhu as the sixth flow that is known as the Āraṭṭas (*āraṭṭā nāma te deśāḥ*) 8. 30. 35-36; the Bāhlika country lies beyond the rivers Śatadruka and the Irāvati rivers 8. 30. 21.

**B. Description :** Excellent river (*sarid-varāḥ* 13. 134. 14; *saritām varāḥ*) 13. 134. 19. **C. Characteristics :** (1) There are forests of Pīlu trees on this river (*yatra pīluvanāny api*) 8. 30. 35-36; (2) Irāvati and other rivers contain water of all the *tīrthas* (*sarvatīrthodakair yutāḥ*) 13. 134. 12; (3) Meeting the ocean (*sāgaragamāḥ*) 13. 134. 14. **D. Importance :** (1) One of the rivers which wait upon Śiva for his bath (*upaspārśanahetos tvā samīpasthā upāsate*) 13. 134. 12; (2) These rivers, Sarasvatī, Irāvati and others, were expert in what constitutes the duties of women (*strīdharmakuśalāḥ*); therefore Umā wanted to consult them on *strīdharma* before expounding it to Śiva (*taṁ (strīdharmam)*