

Vol. I, Section 1.5

p. 300. 2 after the entry **Rkṣavant**, add the following entry :

Rcikaputrasya vedī f. : The altar of the son of Rciḥka (i. e. of Jamadagni).

A. Location : One of the holy *tīrthas* in the south (*dakṣiṇasyām tu puṇyāni śṛṇu tīrthāni*) 3. 86. 1; situated near the *tīrtha* called *Śūrpāraka* (*vedī śūrpārake tāta jamadagner mahātmanah*) 3. 86. 9; in the famous forest near the *Śūrpārakatīrtha*, not far from the western ocean (*śūrpārakam dadarśa / tatrodadheḥ kamcid atītya deśam ... vanam āsasāda / ... sa tatra tām ... vedīm dadarśa ... rciḥkaputrasya*) 3. 118. 8-10.

B. Description : Surrounded by hosts of ascetics (*tapasvisamṅhaiḥ samāvṛtām*) and fit to be worshipped by pious persons (*puṇyākṛdarcanīyāni*) 3. 118. 10. **C. Epic event** : Yudhiṣṭhira saw it when he reached the holy forest 3. 118. 9-10.

p. 323. 1. 14 add 5. 48. 17 before 5. 51. 9.

p. 323. 1. 20 add 5. 48. 17 before 5. 51. 9.

p. 355. 1 after the entry **Janakasya kūpaḥ** add the following entry :

Jamadagner vedī f. : The Vedī of the high-souled Jamadagni. [see **Rcikaputrasya Vedī** above]

p. 361. 2 after the entry **Dardura** add the following entry :

Darbhitīrtha : See **Avatīrṇa**.

p. 437. 2 after the entry **Vadhūsarā** add the following entries :

Vana¹ nt. : A forest, not named.

A. Description : Large forest (*mahāranya*) 1. 63. 19; many *yojanas* in extent (*bahuyojanam āyatam*) 1. 63. 13; dense (*gahana*) 1. 63. 1; uneven due to level lands and hills (*viśamam parvataprasthaiḥ*) 1. 63. 13; covered over with rocks (*āsmabhiḥ ca samāvṛtam*) 1. 63. 13; full of Bilva, Arka, Khadira, Kapittha, and Dhava trees (*bilvārkkahadirākīrṇam kapitthadhavasamkulam*) 1. 63. 12; devoid of water (*nirjala*) and men (*nirmanuṣya*) 1. 63. 13; frequented by flocks of deer and other fierce forest animals (*mṛgasamṅhair vṛtam ghorair anyaiḥ cāpi vanecaraiḥ*) 1. 63. 13; similar to Nandana forest (*nandanapratima*) 1. 63. 12. **B. Past event** : King Duḥṣanta entered it for hunting (*vanam jagāma gahanam*) 1. 63. 1; (*niryayau ... vanam mṛgajighām-sayā*) 1. 63. 9; he killed different kinds of deer and many tigers (*tad vanam ... loḍayām āsa duḥṣantaḥ sūdayan vividhān mṛgān // ... vyāghragāṇān bahūn pātayām āsa duḥṣantaḥ*) 1. 63. 14-15; (*tato mṛgasahasrāṇi hatvā*) 1. 64. 1; he killed also some antelopes with *śakti* (*kāmś cid eṇān nirjaghne śaktyā*) 1. 63. 17, and forest birds (*cacāra sa vinighnan vai vanyāms tatra mṛgadvijān*) 1. 63. 18. **C. Result of hunting on the forest** : Many big deer deserted the forest (*rājñā ... loḍyamānam mahāranyaṁ tatyajus ca mahāmṛgāḥ*) 1. 63. 19; herds of deer, with their leaders killed, cried in anxiety (*hatayūthapatīni ca mṛgayūthāny atha autsukyāc chabdam cakrus tatas tataḥ*) 1. 63. 20; to quench their thirst they went in vain to a dry river and fell down unconscious due to fatigue (*śuṣkām cāpi nadīm gtvā jalaatrāśyakarṣitāḥ / vyāyāma-*