

*padmatārake*) 12. 160. 31; having forests of big Śāla trees (*mahāśālavana*) 1. 106. 8; having forests of flowering trees (*puṣpita-drumakānana*) 12. 160. 32; full of many trees and creepers (*nānādrumalatāyuta*) 3. 155. 16; full of many kinds of fruits and flowers (*nānāpuṣpaphalopeta*) 3. 39. 13; (*nānāpuṣpasamākula*) 13. 127. 3; seasons shower all kinds of highly wonderful flowers on it (*ṛtavaḥ sarvapūṣpaiś ca vyakiranta mahādbhutaiḥ*) 13. 127. 15; full of divine herbs (*divyauśadhisamanvita*) 13. 151. 25; having different kinds of herbs (*nānauśadhiyuta*) 13. 127. 3; 13. 127. 35; different kinds of birds on it 12. 314. 5; honoured by gods (*amarārcita*) 9. 43. 9; resorted to by Siddhas and Cāraṇas (*śiḍḍhacāraṇasevita*) 3. 39. 13; 6. 7. 4; 12. 314. 3; 13. 20. 2; 13. 26. 57; 13. 127. 2; by hosts of Brahmanical sages (*brahmarṣigaṇasevita*) 3. 88. 18; illustrious sages and Siddhas observing chastity had assembled on Himavānt (to pay respect to Śiva) (*munayaś ca mahābhāgāḥ śiḍḍhāś caivordhvaretasaḥ* /... *tatraivāsan samāgatāḥ*) 13. 127. 13-14; thronged by hosts of Apsarases (*apsarogaṇasamākīrṇa*) 13. 127. 3; (*apsarogaṇākīrṇa*) 12. 314. 4; Gandharvas and sages live there (*gandharvāṇāṃ ṛṣiṇāṃ ca ye ca śailanivāsinaḥ*) 12. 320. 12; along with them gods also live there 12. 315. 15; adorned by Gandharvas, Yakṣas, Rākṣasas and Apsarases (*gandharvayakṣarākṣobhir apsarobhiś ca śobhitam*) 3. 88. 17; offers sporting ground to gods, Gandharvas and Apsarases (*ākṛiḍabhūtān devānāṃ gandhārvāpsarasāṃ tathā*) 1. 111. 6; crowded by Yakṣas and Rākṣasas (*yakṣarākṣasasamākula*) 3. 176. 30; gives shelter to Kīrātās and Kīrnaras (*kīrātakīrnarāvāsa*) 3. 88. 17; filled with groups of Kīrnarīs and

Bhṛṅgarājas (*kiṇnarīṇāṃ samūhais ca bhṛṅgarājais tathaiṣa ca (ākīrṇam)*) 12. 314. 4; resorted to by hosts of Bhūtas (*bhūta-saṃghaniṣevita*) 13. 127. 3; resounding with songs of (Apsarases) (*gītasvananinādita*) 12. 314. 4; resounding with the sound of the recitation of Vedic texts (*brahmaghoṣa*) 12. 315. 12-13, (*vedadhvani*) 12. 315. 14; resounding with the sound of Vedic recitations of Brāhṃṇas engaged in their studies and with the humming of bees (*svādhyāyaparamair viprair brahmaghoṣair vināditaḥ* / *ṣaṭpadair upagītaiś ca*) 13. 127. 11; the forest on it is resorted to by many kinds of birds (*nānāpakṣiṇiṣevita*) and is full of many kinds of animals (*nānāmṛgagaṇākīrṇa*) 3. 39. 13; for the description of Himavānt covered with clouds, adorned with groves on its rivers and lotus ponds, full of various birds, for lions and tigers living in the caves, for elephants scratching the trunks of the trees, for poisonous serpents, for its jewels, for its appearance here like gold, there like silver, and at another place like black collyrium, for the Kīrnaras, Apsarases and Vidyādharaṣ resorting to it see 3. 107. 6-12; 3. 175. 6-10 (where mention is made also of Devadāru trees, which act like nets to catch clouds, and of Haricandana and tall Kālīyaka trees *vanāni devadārūṇāṃ meghānāṃ iva vāgurāḥ* / *haricandanamiśrāṇi tuṅga-kāliyakāṇy api* //); the fierce and thorny forest on it devoid of human beings (*vanam kṛtākitaṃ ghoram ... mānuṣavarjitam*) 3. 39. 12. 14. C. Characteristics : (i) Mythological : (i) Gods assemble on Himavānt (*vidyate hi giriśreṣṭhe tridaśānāṃ samāgamah*) 3. 40. 30; (ii) Four Lokapālas, gods and sages always come there for the benefit of the world (*cātvarō lokapālāś ca devāḥ sarṣigaṇāś tathā* / *yatra nityam samāyānti*