

Bhīma in many places, some of these being the forests of gods (*devāranyēṣu punyēṣu*) 1. 143. 25; (2) Some of the places visited by Ambā for bathing while practising severe austerities were the forests of gods (*vyacarat kāśikanyā ... devāranyēṣu caiva ha ... āplāvayata gātrāṇi tīvram āsthāya vai tapaḥ*) 5. 187. 24, 26, 28; (3) In order to show Indra to Indrāṇī, Upaśruti took her to a lake after crossing the forests sacred to gods, mountains and the Himāvant (*devāranyānyatikramya ... himavantam atikramya uttaram pāśvām āgamat*) 5. 14. 5; (4) A crocodile, when delivered from her present condition, told Arjuna that she was an Apsaras, Vargā by name and a favourite of Kubera, who sported in the forests of the gods (*apsarāsmi mahābāho devāranyavicārīṇi / iṣṭā dhana-pater nityam vargā nāma*) 1. 208. 14.

Devikā f. : Name of a river.

A. Location : Listed by Saṁjaya among the rivers of the Bhāratavarṣa; its water used by people for drinking 6. 10. 15, 13. B. Description : Holy (*punyā*) and frequented by divine sages (*devarṣisevitā*) 3. 80. 115; famous in the worlds (*lokaviśrutā*) 3. 80. 110; one of the rivers which are described as best rivers (*saricchreṣṭhāḥ*), most holy (*punyatamāḥ*) and auspicious (*śivāḥ*) 13. 134. 22; all rivers listed by Saṁjaya are described as mothers of the universe and very strong 6. 10. 35 (for citation see *Atikṛṣṇā*). C. Extent : Half a *yojana* wide and five *yojanas* long (*ardha-yojanavistārām pañcayojanam āyatām / etāvad devikām āhuḥ*) 3. 80. 115. D. Holy : Sacred to Triguḷapāṇi (Śiva) 3. 80. 111; by bathing in this river, by worshipping Maheśvara, and by offering a *caru* according

to one's mite one gets the fruit of a sacrifice which fulfils all wishes (*yathāśakti caruṁ tatra nivedya bharatarṣabha / sarvakāma-samṛddhasya yajñasya labhate phalam* ||) 3. 80. 112; one who bathes in Devikā is awakened in a Vimāna while being praised by the Apsarases (*vibodhyate vimānasthaḥ sa 'psarobhir abhiṣṭutaḥ*) 13. 26. 9; one of the rivers which are supposed to have waters of all the *tīrthas* (*sarvatīrthodakair yutāḥ*) 13. 134. 12; also one of the rivers which are called mothers of the fire-hearths, i. e. on the banks of which sacrifices were performed (*etā nadyas tu dhiṣṇyānām mātaro yāḥ prakīrtitāḥ*) 3. 212. 21, 24 (for Nī.'s remark see *Kapilā*); there are many sacred places on it like Kāma, Yajana, Yājana, Brahmavālukā and Puṣpanyāsa 3. 80. 113-114. E. Importance : (1) Descendants in the family of the Brāhmaṇas who hail from the Devikā are famous (*prasūtir yatra viprāṇām śrūyate bharatarṣabha*) 3. 80. 110; (2) Devikā is one of the rivers who wait on Śiva for his bath (*upaspartanahetos tvā samīpasthā upāsate*) 13. 134. 12; these rivers were conversant with the duties of women (*strīdharmakuśalāḥ*) and hence were consulted and honoured by Umā before she expounded *strīdharma* to Śiva 13. 134. 19-20, 14, 25; (3) Finds place in the Daivata-Ṛṣi-Vamśa 13. 151. 14 and in the Tīrthavamśa 13. 26. 3, 9.

Devyās tīrtham nt. : Name of a *tīrtha* (?)

Situated on the confluence of Sarasvatī and Aruṇā; described as world famous (*loka-viśruta*) 3. 81. 131; a pilgrim should visit it after visiting the Madhusravatīrtha 3. 81. 130-131; by fasting there for three nights and by bathing, one is freed of the sin of