

(*mahābalāḥ*) and the mothers of the universe (*viśvasya mātaraḥ*) 6. 10. 35.

Antargiri m. : Name (?) of a mountain.

Situated in the north, it was conquered by Arjuna 2. 24. 2, 1.

Andhakāra(ka) m. : Name of a mountain.

Andhakāraka is situated in the Krauñcadvīpa, beyond the mountain Vāmana(ka); beyond Andhakāra is the mountain Maināka 6. 13. 17-18.

Aparanandā f. : Name of a river.

A. Description : Destroying sin and danger (*pāpabhayāpahā*) 3. 109. 1.

B. Epic connections : (1) Arjuna, during his exile in the forest, saw it (1. 207. 7) while proceeding to the east (*prācīm diśam abhiprepsuḥ*) 1. 207. 5; after visiting these holy places Arjuna purified himself and gave wealth to Brāhmaṇas 1. 207. 8; (2) Yudhiṣṭhira reached it (3. 109. 1) from the Agastyāśrama (3. 94. 1). C. Importance : Finds mention in the Daivata-Ṛṣi-Vamśa 13. 151. 23, 2.

Aparānta m. : Name of a mountain.

Brave Ketumant killed prince Sudarśana at the mountain pass of the Aparānta (*aparāntagiridvāre*) 7. 9. 40.

Apām hradaḥ m. : Name of a tīrtha.

Angiras told Bhīṣma that one who practises chastity, has controlled his anger, is devoted to truth and does not cause injury to others (*brahmacārī jitakrodhaḥ satya-saṁdhas tv ahimsakaḥ*) bathes (*upaspr̥śya*) at this tīrtha, he obtains the merit of performing a Vājapeya sacrifice 13. 26. 13.

Amarāṇām brahṇa m. : Name of a tīrtha.

By bathing at this tīrtha one obtains the prowess of gods and is glorified among them in heaven (*amarāṇām hrade snātva amareṣu narādhipa / amarāṇām prabhāvena svargaloke mahīyate*) 3. 81. 89.

Ambuśāya nt. : Name of a sacred place.

The tīrthas sacred to Kośeśvara (Kubera?) are located there (*tato 'mbuśāyam dhar-majña samāsādyā yathākramam / kośeśvarasya tīrtheṣu*); by bathing in these tīrthas one is freed of all diseases and is glorified in the Brahmaloḥka 3. 81. 46.

Ambuvāhinī f. : Name of a river.

Listed by Saṁjaya among the rivers of the Bhāratavarṣa 6. 10. 26, 5; its water used for drinking by people 6. 10. 13; all these rivers are described as very strong (*mahā-balāḥ*) and mothers of the universe (*viśvasya mātaraḥ*) 6. 10. 35; finds place in the Daivata-Ṛṣi-Vamśa 13. 151. 15, 2.

Aranyā f. : Name of a river.

Listed by Saṁjaya among the rivers of the Bhāratavarṣa 6. 10. 33, 5; its water used by people for drinking 6. 10. 13; all these rivers are described as very strong (*mahā-balāḥ*) and the mothers of the universe (*viśvasya mātaraḥ*) 6. 10. 35.

Arantukasya tīrtham nt. : Name of a tīrtha.

This tīrtha sacred to Arantuka, lord of the Yakṣas, was situated on the river Sarasvatī (*tato gaccheta rājendra dvārapālam arantukam / tasya tīrtham sarasvatyaṁ yakṣendrasya mahātmanaḥ*); by bathing there one obtains the fruit of performing an Agniṣṭoma sacrifice 3. 81. 42.