

of earth or water or other substance.⁴ *Upāsana* of, a means to concentration on the Absolute.⁵ Worship may be offered on the ground, fire, sun, waters, Brāhmaṇa or any other thing. Image of eight kinds including stone, wood and metal; may be moveable or immoveable. The mode in worship. Subsidiary worship to the ornaments, implements and attendants on Hari. Founding a shrine, flower-garden and instituting festivals form part of the worship.⁶ Only people of little *tapas* are engaged in *arcā*, this being regarded inferior to worshipping Brahman.⁷

⁴ Ib. IV. 8. 56. ⁵ Ib. XI. 20. 24. ⁶ Ib. XI. 27. 9-43,
⁷ Ib. X. 84. 10; 86. 55.

Arcāsthāpana—founding of shrines is a form of *bhakti* to Hari.

Bhā. XI. 11. 38.

Arcis (I)—the female child born from the arms of Vena, churned by the sages. An *amśa* of Lakṣmī, and a queen of Pṛthu.¹ Follows Pṛthu to the forest and at his death performs *sati*, evoking praise from goddesses.²

¹ Bhā. IV. 15. 5-6. ² Ib. IV. 23. 19-28.

Arcis (II)—Wife of Krśāśva and mother of Dhūmrakeśa.

Bhā. VI. 6. 20.

Arciṣmatī—a daughter of Sāraṇa.

Br. III. 71. 168; Vā. 96. 166.

Arciṣmān—a *sutapa* god.

Br. IV. 1. 15; Vā. 100. 15.

Arcisaṇa—a *mantrakāra* and Ātreya.

Vā. 59. 104.