

Trivarṣā—the eleventh Veda-Vyāsa.

Br. II. 35. 119.

Trivāha—a group of mountains round Merumūla.

Vā. 35. 7.

Trivikrama—an *avatār* of Viṣṇu who conquered the three worlds with three steps; the lustrous God with sword as weapon;¹ Mahātmyam of; in the *Vāmana Purāṇa*; icon of;² Brahma-Puruṣottama.³

¹ Br. III. 3. 118; IV. 34. 79; M. 176. 59; Vi. V. 5. 17.
² M. 53. 45; 260. 36. ³ Vā. 108. 38.

Triviṣṭa—heard the *Brahmāṇḍa* and *Vāyu Purāṇas* from Śaradvān (Śaradvata) and narrated the former to Antarikṣa.

Br. IV. 4. 61; Vā. 103. 61.

Trivṛt—a Sāma;¹ created from Brahmā's face.²

¹ Vā. 9. 48. ² Br. II. 8. 50.

Trivṛtsoma—from the first face of Brahmā.

Vi. I. 5. 53.

Triśanku—Satyavrata (s.v): the son of Tribandhana and father of Hariścandra; became a Caṇḍāla by the curse of his Guru; three spikes meant for him by Vasiṣṭha. Result of his three sins—displeasing his father, killing the Guru's cow and eating unconsecrated flesh; banished from the kingdom; seeing this Viśvāmitra consoled him and agreed to be his Guru; the latter had him crowned after a purification bath in the river, Karmanāśā near the Vindhya; this enabled him to go to heaven bodily and get a place among