

Aśtimaṇḍalaśatam—8000 *maṇḍalas* traversed by the sun in a year. Its own *maṇḍala* in one day.

Vā. 52. 46.

Aśūnyaśayanavratam—offering worship to Hari sleeping with His consort in the milk ocean, on the black half of the *Śrāvaṇa* month, second day, with ritual, dancing and music. Gifts of bed, food, lights, etc., conduce to happiness in married life and the attainment of *Viṣṇuloka*.

M. 71. 5-20.

Aśoka—a *kulaparvata* of the *Ketumāla*.

Vā. 44. 4.

Aśokavanam—In *Tripuram*. Here *Yayāti* built a house for *Śarmisthā*, servant maid of his queen *Devayānī*.

M. 31. 2 & 10; 130. 16; Vā. 38. 68.

Aśoka(*vardhana*)—son of *Bindusāra* (*Vārisāra-Bhā.*)¹ The Maurya king who ruled for 36 years; 26 years (*Vā. P.*). Father of *Suyaśas*.²

¹Bhā. XII. 1. 13-14; Vi. IV. 24. 30. ²Br. III. 74, 145; Vā. 99. 332; Vi. IV. 24. 30.

Aśmaka—a *Kṣetraja* son of *Kalmāśapāda* (*Mitrasaha-Vi.*) born of *Madayantī*, queen of *Saudāsa*, to *Vasiṣṭha*, with the king's assent. The period of pregnancy lasted for seven years when *Vasiṣṭha* hit the queen's stomach with a stone. Father of *Mūlaka*.

Bhā. IX. 9. 39-40; Br. III. 63. 177; Vā. 88. 177; Vi. IV. 4. 72-3.

Aśmakas—the people of a southern kingdom.

Br. II. 16. 58; M. 272. 16.

Aśmakī—the mother of *Śūra*.

Br. III. 71. 145 & 189.