

Jamadagni (III)—a son of Ūru and of Bhṛgu gotra;¹
Jamadagni Bhārgava, one of the seven sages.²

¹ Vā. 64. 25. ² Ib. 100. 10.

Jamkāriṇi—a Śakti.

Br. IV. 44. 87.

Jamba—a Sudharmāna God.

Br. IV. 1. 60.

Jambu—the tree at Ilāvṛtam in the Himālayas.

Br. II. 17. 12; 19. 29; III. 22. 37; 27. 17; IV. 43. 17.

Jambuka—a son of Āpa.

Vā. 69. 30.

Jambukākṣa—a commander of Bhaṇḍa to aid Viṣaṅga;
was killed by Nilapatakā.

Br. IV. 21. 80; 25. 29, 98.

Jambulā—a R. of the Bhāratavarṣa.

Vā. 45. 100.

Jambū—(Jāmbūnadā) a river of juice of celestial
roseapple tree flowing from the top of Merumandara into
Ilāvṛta. The earth on its two banks yields fine gold jāmbū-
nada from which jewels are made in heaven; source of
jambu;¹ R. from Candraprabha² in colour like a butterfly.³

¹ Bhā. V. 16. 19-20; Vā. 35. 26-30. ² Br. II. 18. 69. ³ Vā.
46. 30.

Jambū (*Jambūdīvīpa*)—occupies the central position of
the globe in the form of a lotus leaf, in extent a 100,000
yojanas. There are nine continents demarcated by moun-
tain ranges. In the middle is situated Ilāvṛta, at whose
middle portion stands Meru. Some say that eight extra