

Āmravanam—between Viśākha and Pataṅga hills.

Vā. 38. 18-22.

Āmrātakesvaram—a *tīrtham* on the Narmadā sacred to Pitṛs, and to Śiva.

M. 22. 51; 181. 28; 190. 5.

Āya—a Tuṣita god.

Br. II. 36. 11.

Āyatanam of Deva—called *divyam* by the Veda, at the end of *Nirāloka* and of *ākāśa* or ether: Inaccessible to gods.¹ Temples as places for *śrāddha*; construction of: description shows the *Vaiṣṇava* and *Śaiva* shrines in the same compound.² Shrines where *Purāṇas* were read.³

¹ Br. II. 19. 168-9; III. 11. 34. ² M. 17. 11; 58. 2; 83. 3; 105. 15; 268. 35; 270. 34. ³ Vā. 4. 7; 30. 150; 38. 31, 48, 58; 54. 3; 77. 63; 92. 52.

Āyatāyana—A Trayārṣeya.

M. 198. 3.

Āyati (I)—a daughter of Meru and Dharani, wife of Dhātṛ (Vidhātṛ-Vā. P.) and mother of Mr̥kaṇḍa;¹ mother of Prāṇa also.²

¹ Bhā. IV. 1. 43-44; Vā. 28. 4; 30. 34; Vi. I. 10. 3. ² Br. II. 11. 5-6; 13. 37.

Āyati (II)—a son of Nahuṣa.

Bhā. IX. 18. 1; Br. III. 68. 12; Vā. 93. 13; Vi. IV. 10. 1.

Āyasampātram—the iron vessel sacred to Asuras.

Br. II. 36. 210; M. 10. 20.

Āyāpya—a *mantrakṛt* and of Aṅgīrasa branch.

Vā. 59. 101.