

Āśramas (*āśramadharmā*)—four, *Brahmacarya*, *gṛhastha*, *vānaprastha* and *bhikṣuka*; duties:—*Brahmacarya*: study by service to *guru* and begging food; *gṛhastha*: the source and strength of all *āśramas*; those celibate do penance, sacrifice, give birth to sons, perform *śrāddha*, learn the Vedas and give gifts of food; *dārāgni*, guests, sacrifice and *śrāddha*; become *devapitr*s; *vānaprastha*: bathe in morning and evening and on ceremonials; eating of fruits and roots, non-theft, purity, sympathy and non-injury—ten kinds of *dharma*; *Bhikṣu*: *daṇḍi*, *mekhali*, and lying in ground floor.¹ A reference to the fifth *āśrama*,² will be lost at the end of Kaliyuga when anarchy prevails.³

¹ Bhā. VII. 12. 1-31; 13. 1-10; 14. to the end; M. 141. 61-2; 248. 16; Vā. 8. 177-88; 23. 82; 33. 27; 56. 68; 61. 167; Vi. III. 8. 20; ch. 9 (whole). ² Br. II. 16. 15; III. 15. 37-8. ³ M. 47. 257.

Āśrāyaṇis—a group of sages of Kaśyapa gotra.

M. 199. 2.

Āśleṣā—on the left hind foot of the *Śiśumāra*.¹ Its importance for *śrāddha*,² the seventh *nakṣatra*.³

¹ Bhā. V. 23. 6; Br. II. 24. 135. ² Br. III. 18. 5. ³ Vā. 82. 5.

Āśvalāyana—a son of Sahiṣṇu *avatār* of the Lord.

Vā. 23. 213.

Āśvalāyani—a *pravara* of Aṅgiras.

M. 196. 13.

Āśvalāyanins—Kaśyapagotrakaras.

M. 199. 6.

Āśvāyani—a Pañcārṣeya (Bhārgavas).

M. 195. 34.

Āṣāḍha (*daśami*)—a manvantara for *śrāddha*.

M. 17. 7-8.