Amṛteśvarī—an attribute of Vārunī.

Br. IV. 35, 29.

Amrtotpādanam (see Amrtam)—suggested by Hari-Aiita to secure immortality for gods. It was to churn the ksīroda with Mandara as stick and Vāsuki as rope. Asuras agreed to aid the gods in securing *Amrta*. Hari took hold at first of the head, and when the Asuras protested, of the tail of Vāsuki. Seeing exhaustion on the part of gods owing to obstacle of Vighnesa, Hari propped up the Mandara hill, assuming the form of a tortoise. With continuous effort, the churning went on. First appeared Hālāhala which was consumed by Siva on an appeal from the Prajapatis and with the permission of Pārvatī. Then came out Kāmadhenu which sages appropriated for agnihotra; Uccaiśśravas, a horse which Bali took; then Airāvata: Kaustubha gem appropriated by Hari, then Pārijāta, Apsaras women and then Srī married to Hari. Then came out Vārunīdevī whom Asuras seized, then Dhanvantari with a pot of Amrta. There was then a rush on both sides to get the Amrta first when Hari assumed the form of Mohini and arrested their attention. Moved by her beauty, both gods and Asuras agreed to let her distribute the Amrta to all of them. She began with the gods and was serving them first. Noticing this Rāhu took the guise of a god. On being pointed out by the sun and moon, Hari cut off his head with his Cakra. The Asuras found that they had been deluded by Hari and set their face against Him. See Amrtam.

Bhā. VIII. 6. 21-25, 31-32. Ib. ch. 7-9 (whole); Ib. 10. 1.

Amrtaughā—R. of Krauñca dvīpa.

Bhā. V. 20. 21.

Amoghākṣī-goddess enshrined at Vipāśa.

M. 13, 35,