

Jāmbavān (*Ṛkṣa*)—the son of Rākṣā and Prajāpati (also *Jāmbavat*)—The Lord of Ṛkṣas who celebrated Vāmana's victory over Bali.¹ The same person is said to have been an ally of Rāma.² Killed the lion that killed Prasena (s.v.) and took the *Syamantaka* (s.v.) to his child. Kṛṣṇa and his citizens traced the footsteps of Prasena, which led them to the cave of Jāmbavān. Kṛṣṇa fought with the latter for twenty-eight days Jāmbavān acknowledged his defeat and praised Hari. He bestowed his daughter Jāmbavati and the jewel on Kṛṣṇa.³ Attained salvation by *satsanga*;⁴ present at Rāma's *abhiṣeka*.⁵

¹ Bhā. VIII. 21. 8; Br. III. 7. 300-4; Vi. IV. 13. 32-58. ² Bhā. IX. 10. 19 and 44. ³ Bhā. X. 56. 14-32; Br. III. 71. 35; M. 45. 7-8, 12-6; Vā. 96. 34. ⁴ Bhā. XI. 12. 6. ⁵ Vi. IV. 4. 100.

Jāmbūnadām—gold formed from the earth on the banks of the river Jambū largely used by celestials.

Bhā. V. 16. 20-21; Br. II. 17. 30-31; Vi. II. 2. 23.

Jāmbūnadī—a R. in Jambūdvīpa famous for gold.

Vi. II. 2. 21.

Jāradgavāvīthi—consists of Jyeṣṭha, Viśākha and Anurādhā in the middle path.

Br. III. 3. 50; Vā. 66. 50.

Jāladhi—a Bhārgavagotrakara.

M. 195. 22.

Jālamdh(a)ra—a *tīrtham* sacred to Lalitā;¹ sacred to Viśvamukhī and the Pitṛs.²

¹ Br. IV. 44. 95. ² M. 13. 46; 22. 64.

Jālamdharam Pīṭham—in the breasts of the personified Veda.

Vā. 104. 80.