

him. Prahlāda asked the sage how he who had no comforts was able to maintain a sound body. The sage replied that he had renounced all desires, learning renunciation from the bee and contentment from the serpent, while his mind was ever absorbed in Hari.

Bhā. VII. 13. 11-18, 20-45.

Ājagava—the bow of Pṛthu;¹ of Śiva.²

¹ Br. II. 36. 148; Vā. 62. 127; Vi. I. 13. 40 and 69. ² Br. III. 65. 32.

Ājana—a nephew of Hiranyakaśipu.

M. 6. 27.

Ājapāla—a son of Aja and father of Daśaratha.

M. 12. 49.

Ājāneya—the country noted for horses.

Br. IV. 16. 17.

Ājigarta—Śunaḥśepa, the son of Ajigarta—(see *Ajigarta*, s.v.).

Bhā. IX. 16. 30; IX. 7. 20-21.

Ājihāyanahāstikas—Kaśyapagotrakāras.

M. 199. 9.

Ājīvaka—a heretic sect.

Br. III. 14. 39.

Ājñā—a name of Lalitā.

Br. IV. 17. 19.