

the Rathantarakalpa, Kṛṣṇamāhātmya, and Brahmavarāha; narrated to Nārada by Sāvarni; he who gives it on the Full Moon day of the Māgha month reaches Brahmaloḥa.

Bhā. XII. 7. 24; 13. 6; M. 53. 34-6; Vā. 104 4. Vi. III. 6. 22.

Brahmavratam—the observance of this vow leads to *nirvāṇam*.

M. 101. 48.

Brahmaśiras—an *astra* applied by Aśvatthāma against Arjuna;¹ used in the Tāraka war.²

¹ Bhā. I. 7. 19 and 27; 8. 15; 12. 1. ² Br. III. 65. 33.

Brahmaśilā—the stone between the Kūrmaśilā and the Piṇḍika of an image.

M. 266. 5.

Brahmaśirṣam—a deadly weapon discharged by Rudra against Soma.

M. 23. 43.

Brahmasatra—Brahmā honoured in this *Yajña*;¹ in Janaloka.²

¹ Vā. 30. 119. ² Bhā. X. 87. 9.

Brahmasatram—White, eternal, never failing, all pervading (Vedānta);¹ enjoyed by Devarṣis.²

¹ Vā. 101. 86. ² Br. IV. 2. 84.

Brahmasadana—Here Gangā divides into four branches: the abode of Brahmā.

Bhā. V. 17. 4-5; Br. IV. 9. 20.

Brahmasaras—a *tīrtha* sacred to the Piṭrs, and fit for śrāddha.

M. 22. 12; Vā. 77. 51.