

Toṣa—a son of Dakṣiṇā and a Tuṣita God.

Bhā. IV. 1. 7-8.

Tauleya—an Ārṣeya pravara of Angiras.

M. 196. 6.

Tyāga—is to look on the useful and the useless equally; renunciation from affection, desire and difficulty; giving up of all Karmas and having an equal eye on good and evil;¹ result of Jñāna or knowledge; gives the result of Karma, but difficult to achieve;² leads to Vairāgya.³

¹ Vā. 59. 53. ² Br. IV. 3. 45. ³ Vā. 102. 66.

Tyājya—a son of Bhṛgu.

M. 195. 13.

Traya—group of three: varṇa loka, etc.

Vā. 97. 33.

Trayambaka (1)—Śiva;¹ his riding animal *Vṛṣabha*,² followed by the Nairṛta clan of Rākṣasas;³ one of the eleven Rudras; the eighth of twelve incarnations who slew Asuras in the battle of Andhaka;⁴ sacrifice to, by Puroḍāśa made in Kapālas; Gāyatrī, Triṣṭub and Jagati are present as three means of the Puroḍāśa;⁵ with ten arms in Śivapura; his weapons are Paṭṭiśa, bow, trident, and sword; Gandharva leaders entertain him with music; the bull is there, and Skanda and others form the sabhā; sculptures of Dig Devas in the columns of the palace.⁶ Ambakas are the yonis of Vanaspati, king of trees;⁷ curse of Dakṣa to be born as Prācetas in the Cākṣuṣa Manu epoch.⁸

¹ Br. II. 27. 69; Vi. I. 15. 122. ² Br. III. 72. 82; 74. 51.

³ Ib. III. 7. 141. ⁴ M. 5. 29; 47. 50; 191. 120. ⁵ Vā. 31. 46-8; 40. 20. ⁶ Ib. 101. 255. 292, 323. ⁷ Br. II. 9. 4. ⁸ Ib. II. 13. 41, 144.