

Tāmra (III)—a son of Satyabhāmā and Kṛṣṇa.

M. 47. 17; Br. III. 71. 247.

Tāmratapta—a son of Kṛṣṇa and Rohiṇī.

Bhā. X. 61. 18.

Tāmrapakṣa—a son of Rohiṇī and Kṛṣṇa.

Vi. V. 32. 2.

Tāmraparna (I)—the elephant of the sāmā fold.

Br. III. 7. 337.

Tāmraparna (II)—one of the nine divisions of Bhārata-varṣa.

M. 114. 8; Vi. II. 3. 6.

Tāmraparnī (I)—a R. of the Kulācala hill in Bhārata-varṣa,¹ and in Drāviḍa.² Visited by Balarāma;³ from the Malaya Hills flowing through sandal wood regions; famous for pearls and conch; fit for śrāddha offerings;⁴ sacred to Pitṛs;⁵ flows towards the southern ocean; at its confluence with the ocean are produced conches, shells and pearls.⁶

¹ Bhā. IV. 28. 35; V. 19. 18. ² Ib. XI. 5. 39. ³ Ib. X. 79. 16.
⁴ Br. II. 16. 36; III. 13. 24-7; IV. 33. 52; Vi. II. 3. 13. ⁵ M. 22. 49; 114. 30. ⁶ Vā. 77. 24-5.

Tāmraparnī (II)—a daughter of Satyabhāmā.

Br. III. 71. 248; Vā. 96. 240.

Tāmrapātram—(Tāmram) copper vessel for ceremonial purposes; fit for gifts.

M. 7. 12; 58. 13; 59. 8; 61. 45; 206. 15; 279. 7; 288. 11;
Vā. 74. 1.