

Tripathagā(minī)—Gangā (s.v.) descended at the Gaura hill;¹ fell on Śiva's head;² originating from the foot of Soma;³ came to be divided into seven streams; flows in Antarikṣa, Divam and Bhūmi; Śiva prevented her course by yoga, when she grew angry and on account of which drops of water fell on the ground and collected themselves into a lake, Bindusaras; she resisted this and wanted to enter the Pātāla when Brahmā consoled her and let her flow in seven directions, three to the east, three to the west and the seventh to the south; the last one is Bhāgīrathī.⁴ Stopped in the sky above Mānasa.⁵

¹ Br. II. 18. 27, 29, 30. ² Ib. III. 13. 118; 25. 11. ³ M. 102. 8; 106. 51; 121. 28-9; 183. 7. ⁴ Vā. 47. 26-41. ⁵ Ib. 77. 111.

Tripundram—a mark on the forehead.

Br. IV. 38. 22.

Tripura (I)—a city built by Māyā, of gold, silver and iron fortifications for the sake of Asuras.¹ Really three towns under Tāraka, Maya and Vidyunmālī; city described. Battle of Tripuram; march of Śiva's army. First battle at Tārakākhyapuram; non-combatants visiting it; fight between Nandi and Vidyunmālī; Tāraka's fight with the Gaṇas; actual battle on the shores of the western sea, described; battle in the air and under water; Tāraka slain by Nandi, as also Vidyunmālī; burning the city including women and children by Śiva.²

¹ Bhā. IV. 17. 13; V. 24. 28; VII. 10. 54 and 68. VIII. 6. 31; XI. 16. 20; Br. III. 72. 82. Vā. 97. 82. ² M. Chh. 129-130; Chh. 135-140; 187. 8, 14-6; 188. 9-10.

Tripura (II)—an Asura having his city in the third Talam.

Br. II. 20. 27; III. 38. 4.

Tripurabhairavī—the second charioteer of Lalitā.

Br. IV. 20. 91.