Ālambanam—see Yoga.

Vi. VI. 7. 42.

Ālambā—a daughter of Khaśā, and a Rākṣasī, after whom came the Ālambeya gaṇa.

Br. III. 7. 138; Vā. 69. 170.

Ālambi—a Śrutaṛṣi: the chief author of the Yajurveda of the Eastern recension.

Br. II. 33, 6.

Ālambirādi—of the Prācyas; also trayodaśyādayaḥ.

Vā. 61. 9.

Ālambeyagaņa—a Rākṣasa clan after Ālambā.

Br. III. 7, 140.

Ālambeyas—a cruel Rākṣasa gaṇa from Ālambā.

Vā. 69. 172.

 $\bar{A}layam$ —temple for Iśvara.—(see $\bar{A}yatanam$)¹; or a place of residence.²

¹ Vā. 30. 279; 91. 29; 101. 214. ² Ib. 50. 15, 17, 22 and 35.

Aluki—a Bhārgava gotrakara.

M. 195. 25.

 $\bar{A}loka$ —the lokas which spring from Aloka.¹ $\bar{A}k\bar{a}$ śa that seems to exist to our eyes.²

¹ Br. II. 19. 151-3, 187; 21. 155; M. 123. 47; 124. 93. ² Vā. 49. 145 and 176.

Āvatī—a pupil of Yājñavalkya.

Br. II. 35. 29.

Āvantis—a tribe.

M. 114. 36.