

worship of the different manifestations of Viṣṇu—Anantaśayana, Pradyumna, Samkarṣaṇa, Aniruddha, Vāsudeva; the giver enjoys in heaven with the heavenly damsels.

M. 274. 7.

Brahmāpeta—the Rākṣasa presiding over the month of Īṣa; a son of Brahmadāna.

Bhā. XII. 11. 43; Br. II. 23. 22; III. 7. 98.

Brahmāvarta (I)—(c) a kingdom;¹ the land of Parīkṣit where *dharma* and *satya* were practised and *yajñas* performed;² residence of Svāyambhuva Manu, to which he returned after the marriage of his daughter;³ the land of Manus as also of Pṛthu; the place where the R. Sarasvatī flows eastward;⁴ visited by Ṛṣabha.⁵

¹ Bhā. I. 10. 34. ² Ib. I. 17. 33. ³ Ib. III. 21. 25; 22. 26.
⁴ Ib. IV. 19. 1. ⁵ Ib. V. 4. 19; 5. 28.

Brahmāvarta (II)—a son of Ṛṣabha and Jayantī.

Bhā. V. 4. 10.

Brahmāvarta (III)—a *tīrtha* sacred to the Pitṛs; near the Dhārātīrtha on the Narmadā; here Brahmā resides always.

M. 22. 69; 190. 7-8; 191. 70.

Brahmāsanam—Paraśurāma was sitting in this posture while performing penance.

Br. III. 57. 6.

Brahmāstram—in Janaloka; given to Paraśurāma by Śiva;¹ employed by Aśvatthāma against Parīkṣit in his mother's womb.²

¹ Br. III. 32. 57. ² Vi. IV. 20. 52.

Brahmiṣṭha (I)—a son of Mudgala.

Br. 50. 6.

Brahmiṣṭha (II)—a son of Asita.

Vā. 70. 27.