

Anādhṛṣṭi—a son of Śūra and Bhojā.

Br. III. 71. 149 and 189; M. 46. 3.

Anāyu—a daughter of Dakṣa: a consort of Kaśyapa, and a mother goddess. Fond of eating.

Br. III. 3. 56; 7. 468; M. 171. 29.

Anāyuṣā—Had Araru and other four sons;¹ mother of diseases.²

¹ Br. III. 6. 30. ² M. 171. 59.

Anāśakaphalam—a bath in the prescribed manner for a month in the Pryāga; attained by (oneness with god-head).

M. 108. 2 & 14.

Anāhitāgni—those who do not perform *yajñas*, as opposed to *agnihotrins*.

Vā. 30. 6.

Aniruddha (I)—One of the four forms of Hari.¹ Invoked as a principal divinity. Source of all sounds (*śabda-yoni*); presiding over the mind as fourth in order.² The supreme ruler of all senses.³ Created specially in the battle of Lalitā with Bhaṇḍa.⁴

¹ Bhā. 1. 5. 37; Vi. 16. 18; X. 16. 45; 40. 21; XII. 11. 21. M. 276. 9. ² Bhā. III. 1. 34. ³ Ib. III. 26. 28; IV. 24. 36. ⁴ Br. IV. 29. 128.

Aniruddha (II)—the son of Pradyumna and Rukmavati; carried away by air by Citralekhā, to the harem of the daughter of Baṇā at her instance. For him Bāṇa had his arms reduced from thousand to two. Married Rocanā, grand-daughter of Rukmin at Bhojakata to which Kṛṣṇa, Balarāma and others went. Came back to Dvārakā with his newly wedded wife.¹ Seen in a dream by Uṣā. Picture of him drawn by Citralekhā, who made him enjoy Uṣā's

¹ Bhā. X. 61. 18. 23[9], 25-26 & 40.