

Caturdaśamanvantaras—Vaimānika devas, etc., in.

Vā. 7. 17, 19.

Caturdaśamahāratneśa—was Śaśabindu.

Vi. IV. 12. 3.

Caturdaśavidyas—four Vedas, six Angas, Mimāmsa, Nyāya, Dharmaśāstra and Purāṇas.

Vā. 61. 78.

Caturdaśī tithi mayī—a name of Jvālāmālinikā.

Br. IV. 26. 33.

Caturbāhu—a son and commander of Bhaṇḍa.

Br. IV. 21. 80; 26. 47, 72.

Caturmukha—Brahmā (s.v.) as Vedarāśī with Gāyatri and Sāvitrī; acted as Udgāta for Soma's Rājasūya and officiated as priest for Umā's marriage;¹ three *avastas* of: as Brahmā, Kāla and Puruṣa, creating, destroying and as being indifferent; hence three guṇas, three agnis, three Vedas and three worlds.²

¹ M. 4. 7-12; 6. 25; 23. 20; 53. 7; 154. 483. ² Vā. 5. 15-17.

Caturmūrti—a name of Vighneśvara.

Br. IV. 44. 67.

Caturyugam—Kṛtam, Treta, Dvāparam and Kali. The section deals with the differences between them under the heads *yugadharma*, *yugasandhi*, *aṁśaka* and *yugasandhāna*. These are in Bhāratavarṣa;¹ According to the *yugams* the height of men, birds, beasts and plants decreases