

## APPENDIX IV

Flora and Fauna in the MP.

The origin of the plant- and animal-kingdoms belong to the domain of mythology. Irā and Mārīca Kaśyapa are said to be the progenitors of the plant-kingdom (6.46), whereas Tāmra and Mārīca Kaśyapa are those of the animal-kingdom (6.30). The progeny of Irā is comprised of tr̥ṇa, vr̥kṣa, latā and gulma (6.46). The descendants of Tāmra and Mārīca Kaśyapa are given in 6.30 ff. This consists of different birds and animals. The moon is said to be the overlord of vr̥kṣa, gulma and latā (8.2-3). In some places over and above these terms, the terms vīrudh and vallī also<sup>are</sup> mentioned (227.36,92,108). The ośadhis are classified into two categories (1) kṛṣṭa i.e. which grow after ploughing and (2) svayamjāta i.e. which grow by themselves (227.39). A broad classification of the flower-kingdom is suggested when they are spoken of as jalaja and sthalaja (154.304). Some times trees and creepers (latā) are spoken of as having flowers

(161.58,55) which may, possibly, suggest that some trees and creepers did not put forth flowers.

Incidentally it may be mentioned that the trunk of the demon Kālanemi is compared to a tree without branches (viśākha).(178.47).

The MP also gives a classification of the animal-kingdom as follows :

1. āraṇya (undomesticated),
2. grāmya (domesticated),
3. jalodbhava (aquatic), and
4. sthalaja (non-aquatic)<sup>1</sup>

In 1.31 the following classification is given.

1. svedaja,
2. andaja,
3. udbhija, and
4. jarāyuja.

The MS (1.43-46) also gives the same fourfold classification of the creature-kingdom. Elsewhere in the MP (39.112) a broad classification of the animals into bipeds and quadrupeds is also met with.

The appendix is divided into two sections. In Section I, the information regarding the plant-

---

1. MP. 237.1-2, missing in gha.

kingdom as found in the MP is collected and in Section II, the information regarding the animal-kingdom is collected. The information is arranged in an alphabetical order in both the sections.<sup>2</sup>

- 
2. Dr. D. R. Patil has collected the information on the flora and fauna of the VP. Vide *ibid*, pp. 107ff. He has also collected the information from other sources (*ibid*, pp. 230 ff). and hence the information from other sources is not recorded here to avoid repetition and duplication. En passant it may be mentioned that Chapter 218 of the MP mentions many antidotes against poison. This includes some plants and herbs.

## SECTION I

## PLANT KINGDOM

Abdaka : It grows on the Himalayas (118.6) It is Nāgaramothā (R.Tri,ibid,1.272).

Abhaya : It is recommended for being stored in a fort; it belongs to the kaśāya group (217.75).

Ādityamustaka : It grows on the Himalayas (118.17).

Aguru (druma) : It figures in ritual (95.23; 266.13). It appears also in the description of the Himalayas (118.20) as well as in that of the garden in Banaras (180.34). It is recommended for being stored in a fort; it belongs to the tikta group. (217.72).

Aguru (nīla) : The beauty of the assembly hall of Hiranyakaśāpu was enhanced by this (161.63).

Agastiphala : It appears in ritual (96.9).

Agnimanya : It is recommended for being stored in a fort and belongs to the kaśāya group (217.79).

Aila : It is recommended for being stored in a fort and belongs to the kaṭu group (217.66).

Ailāka : It appears in the ritual (96.7).

Airandaka : It is recommended for being stored in a fort (217.46).

Ajāji : It appears in ritual (62.9). s.v. Iksu.

Ajamodā : It is recommended for being stored in a fort and belongs to the kaṭu group (217.63). It is said to grow on the Himalayas (118.40).

Ākalla : It appears in the description of the Himalayas (118.11). It is akarakarā. (R.Tri., ibid., p.272).

Aksota : It is recommended for being stored in a fort. This belongs to the madhuragana (217.53). It also appears in the description of the Himalayas (118.6).

Alābu : It appears in the description of the Himalayas (118.27). It is kadda (R.Tri., ibid., p. 273).

A(Ā)malaka : It appears in the description of the Himalayas (118.4,7 etc.) as well in ritual (96.7). It is recommended for being stored in a fort and belongs to the amla group (217.57) and also to kaṣāya group (217.75).

Āmalakī : The beauty of the assembly hall of Hiranyakaśipu was enhanced by this (161.61). It is recommended for being stored in a fort (217.43).

Amāmsī : It appears in the description of the Himalayas. (118.38).

Ambuja : It appears in ritual (62.24). A red  
 Jalaja : lotus is referred to in 154.552. An  
 Padma : utpala is also many times referred to (60.38  
 Puṇḍarikā : etc). A kathāra also finds a mention in  
 Kamala : the MP (70.3; 118.44 etc.). The river  
 Kuvalaya : Haimatī<sup>va</sup> had its eyes in the form of blue lotuses  
 (116.11). It also appears in the description of  
 the garden in Banaras (180.26) and also that of  
 the Himalayas (118.40). It also enhanced the  
 beauty of the assembly-hall of Hiranyakaśipu  
 (161.52). The 12 **takes** in Kuru are said to  
 abound in lotuses and fish (121.70). The Padma-  
 bīja is recommended for being stored in a fort  
 (217.50). An utpala is also recommended for being  
 stored in a fort and belongs to the kaśāya group  
 (217.78). The house having this is believed to  
 attain prosperity and beauty (255.24). A kumuda  
 is also recommended for being stored in a fort and  
 belongs to the kaśāya group (217.78). Its use is  
 also recommended in ritual (67.7 etc.).

Amlāna : It appears in ritual (60.38; 81.38).

Amlavetasa : It is recommended for being stored in a fort and belongs to the amla group (217.55).

Āmra : It appears in ritual (96.11). It is said that a lady <sup>who</sup> gives āmra, amala, kapittha, badara, kadamba, āśoka, punnāga, asvattha, pippala, kadālī, vaṭa, dādima, picumanda and madhūka in gift in a vow adumbrated by Nārada to Anaupamyā has her breasts resembling a wood-apple and thighs resembling a plaintain tree (187.29). It is to be avoided for building purposes (257.8).

Āmrātaka : (v.l. Āmrāmrātaka - ka, kha, 96.5). It appears in the ritual (96.5) and belongs to the amla group (~~217.55, 56~~). It is recommended for being stored in a fort ~~(118.8)~~ (217.55, 56). It also appears in the description of the Himalayas (118.8).

Amrtā : It is recommended for being stored in a fort and belongs to the kaṭu group (217.65).

Anantā : It is recommended for being stored in a fort and belongs to the kaṣāya group (217.76).

Andīra : It is recommended for being stored in a fort and belongs to the kaṭu group (217.65).

Añjana : It is recommended for being stored in a fort and belongs to the kaṣāya group (217.77). It also appears in the description of the Himalayas (118.12).

Aṅkurāspṛhoṭā : It is recommended for being stored in a fort and belongs to the tikta group (217.73).

Apamārga : It appears in ritual (93.27; 215.31).

Ariṣṭaka (Ariṣṭa) : It is recommended for being stored in a fort. This belongs to the madhura group (217.53). Amongst other things this is also said to enhance the beauty of the Himalayas (118.7,24).

Arjuna : It is recommended for being stored in a fort and belongs to the kaṣāya group (217.76). The beauty of the assembly hall of Hiranyakaśipu (161.56) and of the Himalayas (118.6) was enhanced<sup>by it</sup>. It is said to grow on the Kapilā which flows to the right of the Narmadā (186.40). It is believed to be auspicious for building purposes when used alone (257.11).

Arka : Its use is noted in ritual (68.18; 93.27; 62.24).



Arvinda : It appears in the description of the <sup>Siva's</sup> garden in Vārāṇasī (180.41).

Āsana : It is recommended for being stored in a fort~~ly~~ belongs to the kaṣāya group (217.76). It is believed to be harmful to the wife and progeny if it is near the house (255.21). It is recommended for building purposes also (257.8). It also appears in the description of the Himalayas (118.13).

Āśoka : Its colour is said to resemble that of a saffron (180.41). The raktāśoka is referred to in (180.43). It appears in ritual (60.38; 62.24). Amongst many other things it is said to enhance the beauty of the Himalayas (118.11 ) and also the beloved garden of Śiva in Banaras (180.35). The beauty of the assembly-hall of Hiranyakaśipu was enhanced by this (161.56,66). The houses of demons in Tripura had Āśoka trees, cuckoos, etc.(138.29). It is recommended for being stored in a fort and belongs to the kaṣāya group (217.80). It is also recommended for building purposes (257.8). It is believed to be auspicious if situated near the house (255.23).

Āśmantaka : It is said to enhance the beauty of the Himalayas (118.23).

Aśvarodhaka : It is recommended for being stored in a fort (217.48).

Aśvattha : It appears in ritual (56.7; 58.10; 187.31; 265.31). It is recommended for being stored in a fort and belongs to the kaṣāya group (217.78). The beauty of the assembly-hall of Hiranyakaśipu was enhanced by this (161.60). Amongst other things it also enhanced the beauty of the Himalayas (118.3).

Atasī : The complexion of Kātyāyanī is Atasī-like. (260.57). Viṣṇu's complexion is said to be Atasī like (266.35). It appears in the description of the Himalayas (118.41).

Ātaruṣaka : It is recommended for being stored in a fort (217.43). It also appears in the description of the Himalayas (118.11).

Aticchatra(ā) : It is recommended for being stored in a fort (217.47). It appears in the description of the Himalayas (118.31).

Atimuktaka : It appears in the description of the Himalayas (118.26).

Atisukra : It is recommended for being stored in a fort (217.47).

Ativiṣa : It is recommended for being stored in a fort and belongs to the kaṭu group (217.66). It appears in the description of the Himalayas (118.38).

Ativiṣā : It is recommended for being stored in a fort and belongs to the tikta group (217.69).

Ātmaguptā : It is recommended for being stored in a fort (217.49).

Atumbara : It appears in the description of the Himalayas (118.14).

Audumbara : It appears in ritual (93.27 etc.).

Avicāraka : It appears in the description of the Himalayas (118.11).

Badara : It appears in ritual (96.6). Amongst many other things it is said to enhance the beauty of the Himalayas (118.17). The Badarī is believed to be highly auspicious for ladies (187.33).

Baka : It is recommended for being stored in a fort and belongs to the kāṣāya group (217.79).

Bakula : It is believed to be auspicious if it is situated near the house (255.23). Amongst many other things this is <sup>said to enhance</sup> the beauty of the assembly—

hall of Hiraṇyakasipu (161.56) and the beloved garden of Śiva in Banaras (180.25). It also figures in the description of the Himalayas (118.16).

Balā : It is recommended for being stored in a fort (217.44).

Bāṇa : It appears in ritual (60.38; 81.28). It also appears in the description of the Himalayas and it is a tree (118.4).

Bandhujīva : Its use appears in the ritual (62.22).

Bandhuka : It figures in the description of the Himalayas (118.18).

Bhr̥ṅgarāja : It is recommended for being stored in a fort and belongs to the tikta group (217.71).

Bibhītaka : It is recommended for being stored in a fort and belongs to the kaṣāya group (217.75). It also figures in the description of the Himalayas (118.4).

Bījapūra(k) : It figures in the description of the Himalayas (118.20). The beauty of the assembly-hall of the Hiraṇyakasipu was enhanced by this (161.64). It is recommended for being stored in a fort and belongs to amla group (217.56).

Bilva : Its use is noted in ritual (56.16; 60.34; 62.24; 93.144,145 etc.). It is recommended for being stored in a fort and belongs to the kaṣāya group (217.52,79). Amongst many other things it is said to enhance the beauty of the Himalayas (118.6) as well as the assembly-hall of Hiranyakaśipu. (161.64).

Bilvāṭakā : (v.l. Bilvāḍhaki) It is an antidote against poison (218.2).

Bhadrādāru : The beauty of the assembly-hall of Hiranyakaśipu was enhanced by this (161.61).

Bhallāta : It is recommended for being stored in a fort and belongs to the kaṭu group (217.62). It is also said to grow on the Himalayas (118.23).

Bhāṇḍīra : It figures in the description of the Himalayas (118.30).

Bhāradvāja : It figures in the description of the Himalayas (118.55).

Bhūṁpuṣpa : It figures in the description of the Himalayas (118.39). It is the Jambīra flower (R.Tri., ibid, p.273)

Bhūrja : It appears in the description of the Himalayas (118.4). The bhūrjapatra is recommended for being stored in a fort and belongs to the kaṣāya group (217.39,77).

Bhūstr̥ṇa : It is recommended for being stored in a fort and belongs to the kaṭu group (217.64). It figures in the description of the Himalayas (118.39).

Bhūtumbī : It is recommended for being stored in a fort and belongs to the tikta group (217.69).

Bimba : It figures in the description of the Himalayas. (118.20).

Brhatī : Its use is noticed ritual (96.8). It is recommended for being stored in a fort (217.44). It also figures in the description of the Himalayas (118.28).

Cakramardana : It appears in the description of the Himalayas (118.21).

Campaka : It is believed to be auspicious if it is situated near the house (255.23). The beauty of the assembly-hall of Hirāṇyakasipu (161.57) as well as that of the Himalayas was enhanced by this. (118.14,18).

Candana : It appears in ritual (64.16,21; 266.13). The beauty of the assembly-hall of Hiranyakaśipu (161.60) as well as that of the Himalayas was enhanced by this (118.6). It is recommended for being stored in a fort and belongs to the tikta group (217.68). It is also recommended for building purposes (257.9).

Caturāṅgalā : It is recommended for being stored in a fort and belongs to the tikta group (217.72).

Cavya : It is recommended for being stored in a fort and belongs to the kaṭu group (217.62).

Cavyaka : It is a favourite of the lovers and grows on the Himalayas (118.15).

Chatra : It is recommended for being stored in a fort (217.47).

Cirbhīṭa : It appears in ritual, <sup>(96.16).</sup> This also figures in the description of the Himalayas (118.28).

Ciribilva : It appears in the description of the Himalayas (118.22).

Citraka : It is recommended for being stored in a fort and belongs to the kaṭu group (217.62). It is dark like collyrium. The beauty of the assembly

hall of Hiranyakaśipu was enhanced by this (161.59).

Citravallīphala : It appears in ritual (96.10).

Cukraphala : It is recommended for being stored in a fort and belongs to the amla group (217.57).

Cūta : The beauty of the assembly-hall of Hiranyakaśipu was enhanced by this (161.56).

Dāḍima : It figures in ritual (96.6) and in the description of the Himalayas. It is white<sup>0118.180</sup>. The beauty of the assembly-hall of Hiranyakaśipu was enhanced by this (161.64). It is recommended for being stored in a fort. This belongs to the amla group (217.55). The parrots in the pleasure-house of Śiva and Pārvatī mistook the emeralds for promegranates (154.520).

Dāḍimā : It is believed to be auspicious if it is near the house (255.23).

Dantaśaṭha : It is recommended for being stored in a fort and belongs to the amla group (217.57).

Dantikā : It is recommended for being stored in a fort and it belongs to the tikta group (217.71).



Dantitvak P It is recommended for being stored in a fort and belongs to the tikta group (217.69).

Darbhareṇukā : It is recommended for being stored in a fort (217.75).

Dārvikā : It is recommended for being stored in a fort (217.49).

Devadārū : They are said to grow on the Himalayas (117.19; 118.5). It also appears in ritual (274.32).

Dhanaka : It figures in the description of the Himalayas (118.7).

Dhanvana : It is recommended for being stored in a fort (217.46).

Dhānyāka : It is recommended for being stored in a fort (217.50).

Dhānyaka : It is recommended for being stored in a fort and belongs to the kaṭu group and also to the kaṣāya group (217.63; 217.80). It figures in ritual also (62.9). Vide s.v. Ikṣu.

Dhātakī(puṣpa) : It is recommended for being stored in a fort and belongs to the kaṣāya group (217.76). It also figures in the description of the Himalayas. (118.22).

Dhattūṛaka : It figures in ritual (95.24).

Dhava : The beauty of the assembly-hall of Hiranya-  
kaśipu was enhanced by this (161.56). It also  
figures in the description of the Himalayas (118.8).

Drākṣā : Its use is noted in ritual (96.8) and also  
figures in the description of the Himalayas (118.24).

Drukāla : The beauty of the assembly-hall of Hiranya-  
kaśipu was enhanced by this (161.62).

Duḥsparsā : It is recommended for being stored in a  
fort and belongs to the tikta group (217.72).

Dūrvā : It is recommended for being stored in a fort  
and belongs to the tikta group (217.69) and its use in  
ritual is also seen (93.27).

Elāvati : It figures in the description of the Hima-  
layas (118.9).

Eraṇḍaka : It is recommended for being stored in a fort  
and belongs to the kaṭu group (217.65).

Gairikā : It is recommended for being stored in a  
fort and belongs to the kaṣāya group (217.77).

Gandhanākulī : It is recommended for being stored in a  
fort and belongs to the tikta group (217.72).

Gandhapāṭala : Its use is seen in ritual (62.24).

Ghana : It is recommended for being stored in a fort and belongs to the kaṣāya group (217.79).

Godhūma : It figures in ritual (266.12).

Govallī : It is recommended for being stored in a fort (217.50).

Guḍūcī : It is recommended for being stored in a fort and belongs to the tikta group (217.74).

Guggulavṛkṣa : It figures in the description of the Himalayas (118.21).

Guḍjātaka : It is recommended for being stored in a fort (217.51). It figures also in the description of the Himalayas (118.44).

Hañjikā : It is recommended for being stored in a fort and belongs to the kaṭu group (217.65).

Haricandana : Its ritual use is seen (92.6).

Haridrā : It is recommended for being stored in a fort and belongs to the tikta group (217.68).

Haridraka figures in the description of the Himalayas (118.16). The beauty of the assembly-hall of Hiranyakaśipu was enhanced by Haridraka (161.57).

Haridrava : It is recommended for building purposes.  
(257.9).

Haridrūma : It figures in the description of the  
Himalayas (118.5).

Harītaka : It figures in the description of the Hima-  
layas (118.4). It is recommended for being stored  
in a fort and belongs to the kaṭu group (217.66).

Haritāla : It is recommended for being stored in a  
fort and belongs to the kaṭu group (217.64)

Hareṇukā : It is recommended for being stored in a  
fort and belongs to the tikta group (217.73).

Hareṇumāṃsī : It is an antidote against poison (218.11).

Himavara : It figures in the description of the Hima-  
layas (118.19).

Hingu : It is recommended for being stored in a fort  
and belongs to the kaṭu group (217.63). The  
beauty of the assembly-hall of Hiraṇyakaśipu was  
enhanced by this (161.62).

Hingupatrikā : It is recommended for being stored in  
a fort and belongs to the kaṭu group (217.66).

Hintāla : It figures in the description of the Himalayas (118.21).

Hribera : It is recommended for being stored in a fort and belongs to the tikta group (217.68).

Iksu : It figures in ritual (62.28). The Iksu, Nispāva, Ajāji, Dhānyaka, Kusumbha, Kuṅkuma are the constituents of the Saubhāgya octad, the other two being the milk of a cow and salt (60.8-9). It is recommended for being stored in a fort (217.47). Its white colour is referred to in (118.21). It is said that there <sup>are</sup> beautiful bowers of the sugar canes on the Himalayas (118.36). A Havenot Brahmin traveller stealing two sugar canes is not <sup>considered</sup> ~~looked~~ a culprit (227.10).

Indrayava : It figures in the description of the Himalayas (118.23).

Inguda : It figures in the description of the Himalayas (118.8).

Ingudī : It figures in ritual (274.32).

Irāpuspa : It figures in the description of the Himalayas (118.38).

Jambava : It is recommended for being stored in a fort and belongs to the amla group. (217.58)

Jambīra : This is said to be auspicious for a house if it is in its precincts (255.24). It figures in the description of the Himalayas (118.23). Its ritual use is also seen (96.6).

Jambū : There is also <sup>a reference to a</sup> nṛpajambū. This may have big fruits (cf. R. Trip., *ibid.*, p.272). It figures in the description of the Himalayas (118.19).

The beauty of the assembly-hall of Hiranya-kaśipu was enhanced by this (161.61). Its ritual use is also seen (96.7). Vide §.V. Aśvatha.

Japā : It is red in colour (148.88) and its use in ritual is also seen (60.39)

Jāti : The house having this attains prosperity and beauty (255.24). It figures in the description of the Himalayas (118.14, 36).

Jātiphala: It figures in the description of the Himalayas (118.9).

Jayā : (v.l. japā-ña). It is recommended for being stored in a fort, and belongs to the katu group (217.65).

Jīraka: It figures in ritual (60.27).

Jīvaka : It is recommended for being stored in a fort (217.43).

Jīvita : (v.l. Jīvaka, mp). It is recommended for being stored in a fort and belongs to the tikta group. (217.74).

Kadalī : The house having this attains prosperity and beauty (255.24). It figures in the description of the Himalayas (118.37) as well as in that of the beloved garden of Śiva in Banaras (180.36). It is also used in ritual (96.6).  
Vide *S.V.* Rambhā

Kadamba (ka) : It is used in ritual (62.24; 95.24 etc.). It is recommended for being stored in a fort and belongs to Kaśāya group (217.80) and also to the tikta group (217.68). Amongst many other things it is said to enhance the beauty of the Himalayas (118.16), the beloved garden of Śiva in Banaras (180.27) and also the assembly-hall of Hiranyakaśipu (161.56, 64).

Kākajihvā : It is recommended for being stored in a fort (217.51).

Kakodumbarikā : It is recommended for being stored in a fort and belongs to the tikta group (217.70).

Kākola : It is recommended for being stored in a fort (217.43).

Kākoli : The Ksīrakākoli is also mentioned. Amongst many other things it is said to enhance the beauty of the Himalayas (118.31).

Kāla : It figures in the description of the Himalayas (118.23).

Kalamālikā : It is recommended for being stored in a fort and belongs to the Katu group. (217.63).

Kālaśāka : It is recommended for being stored in a fort (217.50) and figures in the description of the Himalayas (118.22).

Kālayakadrūna : It figures in the description of the Himalayas (118.5).

Kaliṅga : It figures in ritual (96.5) and also in the description of the Himalayas (118.12).

Kālīyaka : The beauty of the assembly-hall of Hiranyakaśipu was enhanced by this (161.62).



Kalpadruma : The Śaravaṇa forest abounded in the Kalpadrumas(11.44). It is also found on the Kailāsa mountain (121.1). It is also used in ritual (92.5).

Kāmā : It is recommended for being stored in a fort and belongs to the tikta group (217.72).

Kanakabhadra : It is mentioned in connection with ritual (83.20).

Kanakāhva : It is mentioned in connection with ritual (96.20).

Kāṇḍaka : It figures in the description of the Himalayas (118.31).

Kaṇḍala : It figures in the description of the Himalayas (118.31).

Kaṇḍurā : It is recommended for being stored in a fort and belongs to the amla group (217.56).

Kaṅkola(ka) : It is recommended for being stored in a fort and belongs to the Kaśāya group (217.80). It also figures in the description of the Himalayas (118.25). Its use is also prescribed in some rites (96.7).

Kaṇṭakārikā : It is recommended for being stored in a fort (217.44).

Kapittha : It is recommended for being kept in a fort and belongs to the amla group (217.5). It is an antidote against poison (218.5). It figures in ritual (96.5) and also in the description of the Himalayas (118.6).

Karakṛṣṇā : It is recommended for being stored in a fort and belongs to the tikta group (217.74).

Karam<sup>a</sup>rda(ka) : It is recommended for being stored in a fort and belongs to the amla group (217.55). It figures in the description of the Himalayas (118.24) as well as in ritual (96.7).

Kāravī : It is recommended for being stored in a fort and belongs to the kaṭu group (217.63).

Karavīra(ka) : Its use is recommended in ritual (60.38; 75.3 etc.) and also figures in the description of the Himalayas (118.19, 21).

Karaṭa : It figures in the description of the Himalayas (118.44).

Karīra : It is recommended for being stored in a fort and belongs to the Kaśāya group (217.80). It figures in ritual also (96.7).

Karkandhu : It is recommended for being stored in a fort and belongs to the amla group (217.55).

Karkaṭi : This is believed to be inauspicious to ladies for making a gift (187.33).

Karkotakī : This figures in the description of the Himalayas (118.28).

Karnikāra : It figures in the description of the beloved garden of Śiva in Banaras (180.25) and that of the Himalayas (118.3).

Kārpāsa : It is recommended for being stored in a fort and belongs to the Kaśāya group (217.77). It figures also in the description of the Himalayas (118.36).

Karūṣa(ka) : It is recommended for being stored in a fort and belongs to the amla group (217.55,58).

Kāśa : The river Haimavatī appeared beautiful with the Kāśa flowers (116.4). It is said to be as

white as the lunar rays (116.22; 118.35). It also figures in the description of the Himalayas (118.35). <sup>Himalaya</sup> It is said to be as white as the Kāśa flower (154.300). Agastya's complexion is said to be Kāśa-like (61.50).

Kāśmāra : (v.l. Karmāra - ga, ca; Kardama-gha).

It figures in ritual (96.6).

Kāśmarī : It is recommended for being stores in a fort (217.47).

Kāśmīrī : It is recommended for being stored in a fort (217.52) and figures also in the description of the Himalayas (118.8.).

Kāśamāra : It figures in the description of the Himalayas (118.24).

Kāśamarāḍī : It figures in the description of the Himalayas (118.31).

Kāśārī : It is recommended for being stored in a fort and belongs to the kaśāya group (217.79).

Kaserukā : It is recommended for being stored in a fort (217.52).

Kāśmaryaphala : Its use figures in ritual (96.9).

Kaṭaphala : It is recommended for being stored in a fort and belongs to the Kaśāya group (217.49, 76). It figures in the description of the Himalayas (118.9, 17).

Kaṭuka : It is recommended for being stored in a fort (217.46).

Kāyasthā : It is recommended for being stored in a fort and belongs to the kaṭu group (217.64).

Kesara : It is recommended for being stored in a fort (217.52). Amongst many other things it is said to enhance the beauty of the Himalayas (118.24).

Ketaka : It is white and figures in the description of the Himalayas (118.12). It figures in ritual also (57.16).

Ketakī : The house having this attains prosperity and beauty (255.24). Its use is also recommended in ritual (81.28) The beauty of the assembly-hall of Hiranyakaśipu was enhanced by this (161.56).

Khadira : It is recommended for being stored in a fort and belongs to the kaśāya group (217.80). Its use is also recommended in ritual (69.29; 93.27 etc.).

Kharjūra : It figures in the description of the  
Himalayas (118.8).

Kharjūrī : The beauty of the assembly-hall of  
Hiranyakaśipu was enhanced by this (161.62).

Kharjūrayastikā : It is recommended for being  
stored in a fort (217.46).

Kīcaka : It figures in the description of the  
Himalayas (118.35).

Kimsuka : It is recommended for being stored in  
a fort and belongs to the Kaśāya group (217.78).  
Amongst many other things it is said to enhance  
the beauty of the Himalayas (118.9).

Kiṇihī : It is recommended for being stored in a  
fort and belongs to the kaṭu group (217.63).

Kiṇjalka : Its colour is tawny. The braided hair  
of Vīraka is compared to this (154.230).

Kiṅkirāta : It figures in the description of the  
Himalayas (118.12).

Kirāta : It is recommended for being stored in a fort and belongs to the tikta group (217.69). It figures also in the description of the Himalayas (118.12).

Kolaka : It is recommended for being stored in a fort and belongs to the amla group (217.56).

Kovidāra : It figures in the description of the Himalayas (118.7, 9).

Kṛtamālaka : It is recommended for being stored in a fort and belongs to the tikta group (217.68)

Kṣīr<sup>a</sup>kasāka : It figures in the description of the Himalayas (118.32).

Kṣīrikādruma : It figures in the description of the Himalayas (118.22).

Kuberaka : (v.l. Kutheraka - ga, gha) : It is recommended for being stored in a fort and belongs to the kaṭu group (217.62) and figures in the description of the Himalayas (118.40).

Kubjaka : (v.l. Kuhuka 60.38) : Its use is recommended in ritual (60.38; 81.28 etc.).

Kulikāṅgākṣī : It is recommended for being stored in a fort (217. 51).

Kumbhikā : It is recommended for being stored in a fort and belongs to the kaṣāya group (217.78).

Kuñcikā : It is recommended for being stored in a fort, and belongs to the kaṭu group. (217.63).

Kunda : The beauty of the assembly-hall of Hiranyakaśipu was enhanced by this (161.63). It figures in ritual (62.23) and in the description of the Himalayas (118.11).

Kuñkuma : It is recommended for being stored in a fort and belongs to the kaṭu group (217.65). Its use is recommended in ritual (60.38; 81.28) and figures in the description of the Himalayas (118.38). Its colour is tawny. The braided hair of Vīraka is compared to this ((154.230).

Kurabaka : It figures in the description of the Himalayas (118.19).

Kuraṇṭaka : It is red. The beauty of the assembly-hall of Hiranyakaśipu was enhanced by this (161.63). It is said to be yellow also (62.23). Its use is also recommended in ritual (62.23).



Kuśā : Its use is recommended in ritual (93.27)  
and it figures also in the description of the  
Himalayas (118.36).

Kuśeśaya : It figures in the description of the  
Himalayas (118.15).

Kūṣmāṇḍa : Its use is recommended in ritual (96.5).  
It figures also in the description of the  
Himalayas (118.27).

Kusumāṃśuka : It figures in the description of the  
Himalayas (118.9).

Kuṣṭha : It is recommended for being stored in a  
fort and belongs to the kaṭu group (217.63).  
It is an antidote against poison (218.9).

Kusumbha : The use is recommended in ritual (60.9,  
39 etc.).

Kūṭaphala : The use is recommended in ritual (96.10).

Kūṭaja : It is also mentioned as girikūtaja (118.16).  
It figures in the description of the Himalayas  
(118.16). The beauty of the assembly-hall of  
Hiraṇyakāśipu was enhanced by this (161.63).  
It also figures in ritual (96.7).

Lakṣamaṇā : Its use is noted in ritual (266.14).

Lakta : The beauty of the assembly-hall of Hiranya-  
kaśipu was enhanced with it (161.63).

Lakuca : The beauty of the assembly-hall of Hiranya-  
kaśipu was enhanced with it. (161.61). It figures  
in the description of the Himalayas (118.15).  
It is recommended for being stored in a fort  
and belongs to the amla group (217.55).

Laśuna : It is recommended for being stored in a fort  
and belongs to the kaṭu group (217.64).

Lāva : It figures in the description of the  
Himalayas (118.53).

Lavaṅga : It figures in the description of the  
Himalayas (118.25).

Loca : It figures in the description of the  
Himalayas (118.15).

Lodhra : The beauty of the assembly-hall of Hiranya-  
kaśipu was enhanced with it (161.61). It also  
figures in the description of the Himalayas (118.22).

Lodhrapuṣpī : It is recommended for being stored in  
a fort and belongs to the tikta group (217.73).

Lohapr̥sthā : It figures in the description of the  
Himalayas (118.52).

Lomaka : It is recommended for being stored in a  
fort and belongs to the kaṣāya group (217.77).

Madhūka : It is recommended for being stored in a  
fort (217.49). It is recommended for building  
purposes (257.8). The beauty of the assembly-  
hall of Hiranyakaśipu was enhanced with this  
(161.65). Its use in ritual is also seen (187.32).

Madhūlikā : It is recommended for being stored in  
a fort (217.48).

Madhuparnī : It is recommended for being stored in  
a fort (217.45).

Madhuvallikā : (v.l. Madhuyaṣṭikā - ga). It is  
recommended for being stored in a fort (217.50).

Mahādantaśaṭha : It is an antidote against poison  
(218.15).

Mahākṣīrā : (v.l. Mahādrākṣā - ga, Mahākṣaudrā, -  
gha, ṇa). It is recommended for being stored  
in a fort (217.45).

Mahānimba : It figures in the description of the Himalayas (118.5).

Mahātāpas : It is recommended for being stored in a fort (217.45).

Mālatī : It is also used in ritual (60.39; 62.24; 95.24). Sāmba is said to have put on the crest-garland of the Mālatī flowers (70.4). It is recommended for being stored in a fort and belongs to the amla group (217.56) and to the tikta group (217.74).

Mallikā : The house having this attains prosperity and beauty (255.24). The beauty of the assembly-hall of Hiranyakaśipu was enhanced with this (161.61). It is also used in ritual (60.38; 62.24).

Mamsī : It is recommended for being stored in a fort and belongs to the tikta group (217.70).

Mandāra : It figures in ritual (60.34; 62.24 etc.). The beauty of the assembly-hall of Hiranyakaśipu was enhanced by this (161.62). It is also mentioned in the description of the Himalayas (118.9). When the sages went to Śiva on their noble mission

of arranging the marriage between Pārvatī and Śiva, there was a wreath of the Mandāra flowers in the latter's hand (154.381).

Mañjiṣṭhā : It is recommended for being stored in a fort and belongs to the tikta group (217.72). It is an antidote against poison (218.6).

Marīca : It figures in the description of the Himalayas (118.26).

Marika : (v.l. marica - ga, ca ). It is recommended for being stored in a fort and belongs to the kaṭu group (217.62).

Māṣaṇḍā : It is recommended for being stored in a fort (217.44).

Mātāmra : It figures in the description of the Himalayas (118.6).

Mātuliṅga : (v.l. Mātuluṅga - ka). It is used in ritual (96.5).

Meda : It is recommended for being stored in a fort (217.44).

Moca(ākhyā) : It is recommended for being stored in a fort and belongs to the kaṣāya group (217.76).

**Mrdvīkā :** It is recommended for being stored in a fort (217.46). It also figures in the description of the Himalayas (118.26).

**Mṛtasañjīvanī :** This grows on the Droṇa mountain (122.56).

**Mucukunda :** This figures in the description of the Himalayas (118.11).

**Mudga :** It figures in the ritual also (96.11).

**Mudgaparṇī :** It is recommended for being stored in a fort (217.43).

**Mūla(ka) :** It is recommended for being stored in a fort and belongs to the kaśāya group (217.77). The Mūlaka belongs to the kaṭu group and is also recommended for being stored in a fort (217.63). It is also used in ritual (96.7).

**Muñjaka :** It also figures in the description of the Himalayas (118.4).

**Mūrvā :** It is an antidote against poison (218.4).

**Mustā :** It is recommended for being stored in a fort and belongs to the tika group (217.68).

Nāgakesara : It figures in the description of the  
Himalayas (118.24).

Nāgara : It is recommended for being stored in a  
fort and belongs to the katu group (217.62).

Nāgaraka : It belongs to the amla group and is  
recommended for being stored in a fort (217.57).

Nāgavallī : It figures in the description of the  
Himalayas (118.25).

Naiyagōdhyā : It is used in ritual (69.29).

Naktamāla : It is recommended for being stored in  
a fort and belongs to the tikta group (217.68).

Nalada : It is recommended for being stored in a  
fort and belongs to the tikta group (217.68).

Nalina : This is one of the things in the lake  
situated in the palace of (in the assembly-hall)  
of Hiranyakaśipu (161.52).

Nārikela : The house having this is said to attain  
prosperity and beauty (255.24). This also figures  
in the description of the Himalayas (118.8). The

beauty of the assembly-hall of Hiranyakaśipu was also enhanced with this (161.62). It is also used in ritual (96.8).

Navamallikā : It also figures in the description of the Himalayas (118.26).

Nicula : It is one of the trees growing in the beloved garden of Śiva in Banaras (180.31).

Nikotaka : It figures in the description of the Himalayas (118.12).

Nimba : The beauty of the assembly-hall of Hiranyakaśipu (161.66), and that of the Himalayas (118.5) was enhanced by this also. It is to be avoided for building purposes (257.7).

Nīpa : The beauty of the assembly-hall of Hiranyakaśipu was enhanced by this (161.56,60). It also figures in the description of the Himalayas (118.17). It is recommended for being stored in a fort and belongs to the madhura group (217.53). It is to be avoided for building purposes (257.7).



Nirgundī : It figures in the description of the  
Himalayas (118.5).

Niṣpāva : It figures in ritual (62.28; 96.11).

Nivāra : It figures in ritual (266.16 etc.) and in  
the description of the Himalayas (118.45).

Nyagrodha : It is recommended for being stored in  
a fort and belongs to the kaṣāya group (217.78).  
It figures in the description of the Himalayas  
(118.3).

Padmaka : It is recommended for being stored in a  
fort and belongs to the kaṣāya group (217.79).  
It is auspicious for building purposes, when  
used alone (257.11). It also figures in the  
description of the Himalayas (118.6). It is  
Padmākha (R. Tri., op.cit. p. 603).

Palāśa : It figures in ritual (93.27; 143; 265.31 etc.);  
vide also s.v. Āśvattha.

Pālī : It is red in colour and figures in the des-  
cription of the Himalayas (118.8.).

Panasa : It figures in ritual (96.5 etc.). The house having this attains prosperity and beauty (255.24). It is auspicious for building purposes when used alone. (257.11). It is one of the trees in the beloved garden of Śiva in Banaras (180.38). It also figures in the description of the Himalayas (118.7). The beauty of the assembly-hall of Hiranyakaśipu was enhanced by this and other things (161.60).

Pārāvata : It belongs to the amla group and is recommended for being kept in a fort (217.57).

Pāribhadra : It figures in the description of the Himalayas (118.16). It is also used in ritual (277.8).

Pārijāta : The beauty of the assembly-hall of Hiranyakaśipu was enhanced by this (161.61). It figures in the description of the Himalayas (118.25). It is also used in ritual (92.5).

Paripelava : It is recommended for being stored in a fort and belongs to the tikta group (217.71).

Parnāśa : It figures in the description of the Himalayas (118.10).

Parpata : It is recommended for being stored in a fort, and belongs to the tikta group (217.71).

Parūsaka : It figures in the description of the Himalayas (118.11).

Parvata (?) : It is recommended for being stored in a fort. It figures along with the other plants (217.51).

Pāṭalā : It is an antidote against poison (218.2).

The house having this is believed to attain prosperity and beauty (255.24). The beauty of the assembly-hall of Hiraṇyakaśipu was also enhanced with the Pāṭalā (161.57). It figures in the description of the Himalayas (118.19). Pārvatī lived on this also when she practised penance (154.309). It also figures in ritual (95.24 etc.).

Pāṭalāpatra : It is recommended for being stored in a fort and belongs to the kaṣāya group (217.77).

Pataṅgī : It is recommended for being stored in a fort and belongs to the tikta group (217.71).

Patolaka : Its use is seen in ritual (96.11).

Patolaka(-tī) : It is recommended for being stored in a fort and belongs to the tikta group (217.69). The patolī figures in the description of the Himalayas (118.23).

Phanijhaka : It is recommended for being stored in a fort and belongs to the kaṭu group (217.64).

Picumanda : It is used in ritual (187.31).

Phanita : It is recommended for being stored in a fort (217.47).

Pīlu : It figures in the description of the Himalayas (118.22). It is recommended for being stored in a fort and belongs to the kaśāya group (217.79).

Pindāra : It is mentioned as an article or gift in ritual (96.9).

Pippala : (v.l. priyāla - ga, na, ca). It is recommended for being stored in a fort (217.49). It is believed to be auspicious if situated to the west of the house (255.20, missing in gha). It is also used in ritual (93.27).

<sup>b</sup>  
<sub>h</sub> Pipalī : (-mūla) : It is recommended for being stored in a fort and belongs to kaṭu group (217.62). It is believed to be auspicious if situated near the house (255.23). It also figures in the description of the Himalayas (118.25).

Plakṣa : It is recommended for being stored in a fort and belongs to the kaṣāya group (217.79); vide also s.v. Aśvattha. It is the overlord of the vegetable kingdom (8.8.). It is believed to be auspicious if situated to the north of the house (255.21, missing in gha).

Pracīnārūka : It is recommended for being kept in a fort and belongs to the amla group (217.57).

Prasthapuṣpa : The beauty of the assembly-hall of Hiranyakaśipu was enhanced by this (161.56).

Pratibimba : It figures in the description of the Himalayas (118.20).

Priyaka : It is recommended for being stored in a fort and belongs to the kaṣāya group (217.80).

Priyakāñcana : It is used for constructing pillars in the Tulāpuruṣamahādāna (274.32).

Priyālā(ka) : It figures in the description of the Himalayas (118.8, 40). It is recommended for being stored in a fort and belongs to the kaśāya group (217.79).

Priyaṅgu : It is recommended for being stored in a fort and belongs to the kaśāya group (217.76). It is also an antidote against poison (218.6). The beauty of the assembly-hall of Hiranyakaśipu was enhanced by this (161.57). This also finds a mention in the description of the beloved garden of Śiva in Banaras (180.24, 39). It is also used in ritual (267.16).

Prsniparnī : It is recommended for being stored in a fort (217.43).

Pūga : This leads to the prosperity and beauty of the house when it has this (255.24). The Pūgaphala figures in the description of the Himalayas (118.9).

Punarnavā : It is recommended for being stored in a fort (217.51).

Punnāga : It is believed to be auspicious if situated near the house (255.22). The assembly-hall of Hiranyakasipu was enhanced by this (161.56). It is also mentioned in the description of the beloved garden of Śiva in Banaras (180.25, 43).

Puspahansa : It is recommended for being stored in a fort (217.48).

Putrajivaka : It figures in the description of the Himalayas (118.24).

Rājādana : It is recommended for being stored in a fort and belongs to the kasāya group (217.80).

Rājadanta : It is used in ritual (67.7).

Rājajambūka : It figures in the description of the Himalayas (118.30).

Rājasarsapa : It is recommended for being stored in a fort (217.50).

Rājasīrsakī : It is recommended for being stored in a fort (217.49).

Raktālukandaka : Its use is in ritual (96.10).

Rambhā : It is recommended for being stored in a fort and belongs to the tikta group (217.43).

Rasāñjana : It is recommended for being stored in a fort and belongs to the tikta group (217.71).

Ristaka : It figures in the description of the Himalayas (118.6).

Rohiṣa : It is recommended for being stored in a fort and belongs to the kaṭu group (217.65).

Rṣabha : It is recommended for being stored in a fort (217.43).

Rṣyaprokta : It is recommended for being stored in a fort (217.50).

Rudantī : It is recommended for being stored in a fort and belongs to the kaṭu group (217.65).

Rudrākṣa : It occurs in the description of the Himalayas (118.24).

Ruruṭa : It occurs in the description of the Himalayas (118.29).



Sadgranthā : (v.l. Sadgandhā-ga). It is recommended for being stored in a fort and belongs to the tikta group (217.71).

Sahadeva : It is recommended for being stored in a fort (217.46).

Sahadevī : It is recommended for being stored in a fort (217.48). It is also used in ritual (266.14).

Sahakāra : It figures in the description of the Himalayas (118.3) as well as that of the beloved garden of Śiva in Banaras (180.28).

Ś(S)āla : It is recommended for building purposes (257.8). It figures in the description of the Himalayas (154.576). The beauty of the assembly-hall of Hiranyakaśipu was enhanced by this (161.57).

Śālaparnī : It is recommended for being stored in a fort (217.43).

Sallakī : It is recommended for being stored in a fort<sup>(217.65)</sup> and belongs to the kaṭu group. It is an antidote against poison (218.2).

**Sālmālī** : The beauty of the assembly-hall of  
Hiranyakaśipu was enhanced by this (161.57).  
It also figures in ritual (96.10).

**Sālūka** : It is recommended for being stored in a  
fort (217.52).

**Samadhūcchiṣṭa** : It is recommended for being stored  
in a fort and belongs to the kaśāya group (217.78).

**Sāmala** : This occurs in the description of the  
Himalayas (118.3).

**Samāṅgā** : It is recommended for being stored in a  
fort and belongs to the kaśāya group (217.77).  
It is an antidote against poison (218.5)

**Samarātaka** : It is mentioned in the description of  
the Himalayas (118.7).

**Samī** : It is believed to be auspicious if situated  
near the house (255.23). It is one of those  
things with which the beauty of the Himalayas  
is enhanced (118.10). It also figures in  
ritual (93.27).

**Samīdh** : It figures in ritual (93.27).

Samīdhānya : It is recommended for being stored in a fort (217.52).

Saṅkha<sup>1</sup>puspī : It figures in ritual (267.15).

Sana : It is recommended for being stored in a fort (217.39).

Santāna : It figures in ritual (92.6 etc.).

Saptaparna : It is recommended for being stored in a fort and belongs to the tikta group (217.70).  
The beauty of the assembly-hall of Hiranyakaśipu was enhanced by this (161.<sup>64-</sup>65). It also enhanced the beauty of the Himalayas (118.4).

Sara : It figures in the description of the Himalayas (118.35).

Sarala : It is auspicious for building purposes when used alone (257.11). The beauty of the assembly-hall of Hiranyakaśipu was enhanced by this (161.56).

Sarja(rasa) : It is recommended for being stored in a fort (217.39).

Sarsapa : It is recommended for being stored in a fort and belongs to the kaṭu group (217.62). It also

figures in the description of the Himalayas  
(118.30) as well as in ritual (266.12).

Śārivā : It is recommended for being stored in a  
fort (217.44).

Sataparnī : It is recommended for being stored in  
a fort (217.46). It also figures in ritual  
(95.25).

Satapuspā : It is recommended for being stored in  
a fort (217.48).

Satāvarī : It is recommended for being stored in a  
fort (217.49).

Sauvīra : It is recommended for being stored in a  
fort and belongs to the amla group (217.58).

Siddhārthaka : It is considered to be auspicious at  
the time of starting (on an expedition etc.)  
(243.18).

Sigru : It is recommended for being stored in a fort  
and belongs to the katu group (217.62).

Silāpatra : It is recommended for being stored in a  
fort and belongs to the kaṣāya group (217.77).

Śimbī : It occurs in the description of the Himalayas (118.32).

Sinihī : It is recommended for being stored in a fort (217.48). It also figures in ritual (267.15).

Śimsapadruma : It figures in the description of the Himalayas (118.3).

Śimsapā : It is recommended for being stored in a fort and belongs to the kaṣāya group (217.78). It is auspicious for building purposes when used alone (257.10).

Sindhuvāra : It figures in ritual (60.38 etc.).

Sīrapāda : It figures in the description of the Himalayas (118.54).

Sirīṣa : It figures in the description of the Himalayas (118.3) and in ritual also (56.6).

Śītapākī : It is recommended for being stored in a fort (217.51).

Śleṣmātaka : It is to be avoided for building purposes (257.8). It also figures in the description of the Himalayas (118.4).

Sobhā : It figures in the description of the Himalayas (118.12).

Somabānaka : It is recommended for being stored in a fort and belongs to the madhura group (217.53).

Śrīparṇī : It is auspicious for building purposes when used alone (257.10). It is also used in ritual (274.32).

Śrīngī : It is recommended for being stored in a fort (217.45).

Śrīngātakī : It is recommended for being stored in a fort (217.45).

Śrīngavera : It figures in the description of the Himalayas (118.40).

Strī : It is recommended for being stored in a fort and belongs to the kaṣāya group (217.76).

Śukra : It is recommended for being stored in a fort (217.47).

Śukadhānya : It is recommended for being stored in a fort (217.52).

Sumukhā : It is recommended for being stored in a fort and belongs to the kaṭu group (217.63).

Suradāru : It is recommended for building purposes  
(257.9).

Surāgada : It figures in the description of the  
Himalayas (118.38).

Sūranakandaka : It figures in ritual (96.9).

Suvarcalā : It figures in ritual (267.15), and in  
the description of the Himalayas (118.30).

Svādukantaka : It figures in the description of the  
Himalayas (118.29).

Svasantī : It is recommended for being stored in a  
fort (217.44).

Svetakadruma : It figures in the description of the  
Himalayas (118.23).

Syāmāka : It is recommended for being stored in a fort  
and belongs to the kaṣāya group (217.79) and tikta  
group (217.72). It is also used in ritual (266.12).

Syandana : It is auspicious for building purposes  
when used alone (257.11).

Syonāka : It is recommended for being stored in a fort  
and belongs to the kaṣāya group (217.76).

Tagara : It is recommended for being stored in a fort and belongs to the tikta group (217.70). It also figures in the description of the Himalayas (118.38).

Tāla : It is recommended for being stored in a fort (217.49). It figures in the description of the Himalayas (118.3). *The beauty of the assembly-hall of Hiranyakāśipu was enhanced by this (161.57, 59). Its fruit is also used in ritual (96.9)*

Tālāsphoṭa : It is recommended for being stored in a fort and belongs to the tikta group (217.73).

Tālisapatra : It is recommended for being stored in a fort and belongs to the tikta group (217.70).

Tamāla : The beauty of the assembly-hall of Hiranyakāśipu was enhanced by this (161.57, 65). It occurs in the description of the Himalayas (118.3) as well as in that of the beloved garden of Śiva in Banaras (180.25).

Tantumāla : It figures in the description of the Himalayas (118.8).

Tilaka : It is believed to be auspicious if situated near the house (255.23). The beauty of the



assembly-hall of Hiranyakaśipu (161.56) and of the beloved garden of Śiva in Banaras (180.35) was also enhanced by this.

Tilapūṣpa : It figures in the description of the Himalayas (118.15).

Tinduka : The beauty of the assembly-hall of Hiranyakaśipu was enhanced by this (161.60).

Tindukī : It is auspicious for building purposes when used alone (257.10).

Tintidī : It figures in ritual (96.7).

Tintidīka : It is recommended for being stored in a fort and belongs to the amla group (217.55). It also figures in the description of the Himalayas (118.22).

Tivṛtā : It is recommended for being stored in a fort and belongs to the kaśāya group (217.77).

Trapus(s)a : It is recommended for being stored in a fort (217.51). A poor Brahmin traveller stealing these is not <sup>considered</sup> a culprit (227.111). It also figures in the description of the Himalayas (118.27).

Tumbara : It figures in the description of the  
Himalayas (118.14).

Tumbī : It is recommended for being stored in a  
fort and belongs to the tikta group (217.73).

Tundīra : It is mentioned in connection with  
ritual (96.7).

Tusaparnī : It is recommended for being stored in  
a fort and belongs to the tikta group (217.72).

Tuvarikā : (v.l. Punarnāmā) : It is recommended for  
being stored in a fort and belongs to the  
kaśāya group (217.76).

Tvagdruma : It figures in the description of the  
Himalayas (118.25).

Udumbara : It is recommended for being stored in  
a fort and belongs to the kaśāya group (217.78).  
It is believed to be auspicious if situated to  
the south of the house (255.20, missing in gha).  
It is also used in ritual (265.31); vide 8.v.  
Aśvattha.

Urūspikā : (v.l. Urupatrikā) : It is recommended  
for being stored in a fort (217.51).

Urvāruka : A poor Brahmin traveller stealing them  
is not reckoned a culprit (227.111).

Uśīra : It is recommended for being stored in a  
fort and belongs to the tikta group (217.69).  
It is also used in ritual (266.13 etc.).

Utkatā : It is recommended for being stored in  
a fort (217.50).

Vacā : It figures in ritual (267.14).

Vaiṣṇavī : It figures in ritual (266.14).

Valguja : It figures in the description of the  
Himalayas (118.23).

Vāluka : It figures in the description of the  
Himalayas (118.30) and also in ritual (96.5).

Varīṣṭaka : It figures in the description of the  
Himalayas (118.24).

Varsābhū : It is recommended for being stored in  
a fort (217.45).

Vārtāka : It figures in ritual (96.5) and also in the description of the Himalayas (118.28).

Varuna : (v.l. Varāṇa-(ṇa) ): The beauty of the assembly-hall of Hiranyakaśipu was enhanced by this (161.60).

Vata : It is believed to fulfil all the desires if it is situated to the east of the house (255.20, missing in gha). It is also used in ritual (96.11); vide s.v. Aśvattha.

Vātāma : It is recommended for being stored in a fort and belongs to the madhura group (217.53).

Vatsanābha : The beauty of the assembly-hall of Hiranyakaśipu was enhanced by this (161.60).

Vayahsthā : It is recommended for being stored in a fort and belongs to the kaṭu group (217.64).

Venu(latā) : It appears in the description of the Himalayas (118.35).

Vatasa : It is recommended for being stored in a fort and belongs to the tikta group (217.73). It appears in the description of the Himalayas (118.10).

Vibhīṭaka : The beauty of the assembly-hall of  
Hiranyakaśipu was enhanced by this (161.62).  
It is to be avoided for building purposes  
(257.7).

Vidāṅga : It grows on the Himalayas (118.22)

Vidārī : It figures in the description of the  
Himalayas (118.29).

Vidāryā : It is recommended for being stored in  
a fort (217.45).

Vidrūma : It is recommended for being stored in  
a fort and belongs to the kaśāya group (217.78).

Vidūsāra : It figures in the description of the  
Himalayas (118.30).

Vīrā : (v.l. Vārā, ka, kha) : It is recommended for  
being stored in a fort (217.44).

Vīraṇa : It is recommended for being stored in a  
fort (217.47).

Viśā : It is recommended for being stored in a fort  
and belongs to the tikta group (217.69).

Viśalyakarī : This grows on the Drona mountain  
(122.56).

Viśānī : It is recommended for being stored in a  
fort and belongs to the tikta group (217.73).

Viśvadeva : It is recommended for being stored in  
a fort (217.49).

Vṛsyā : It is recommended for being stored in a  
fort (217.44).

Vyāghranakha : It is recommended for being stored  
in a fort and belongs to the tikta group (217.72).

Vyāghrī : It is mentioned in connection with the  
ritual (267.14).

Yājyā : It is recommended to a king for being stored  
in a fort and belongs to the kaṭu group (217.63).

Yavāsa : (v.l. Javāsa, -ga) : It figures in the  
description of the Himalayas (118.10).

Yūthikā : It is white as well as yellow and appears  
in the description of the Himalayas (118.14).

## SECTION II

## ANIMAL KINGDOM

Aja : ~~It is~~ The paśumūrti of the gods (145.17). It is  
born of Surabhi (171.41).

Ali : In a simile it is said that the swarms of  
bees are said to destroy corn (131.50).

Anaduh : A gift of this obtained by theft does not  
lead the donor to heaven (109.23).

Asva : The overlord of horses is Uccaiḥśravas (8.8).  
It is also recommended as an article of gift in  
ceremonies (93.61). It is also said that if a  
horse obtained by theft is given in gift, it  
does not bear fruit to the donor (109.23). It  
is the paśumūrti of the gods (145.17). The horse  
of Aratta country are said to be the best (48.7).

Babhru : Its hair stands erect at the sight of poison  
(219.21).

Baka : It figures in the description of The Himalayas (118.51)

Baliivarda : A person making a pilgrimage by riding  
 Vrsabha : on this has to suffer a lot after death,  
 (106.4). It is the overlord of the cows (8.2). It  
 also figures in the description of the Himalayas  
 (118.58).

Barhina : It is said that its tail was tied to an  
 arrow (153.116). It gladdens at the sight of  
 poison (219.22).

Bheka : A tree cut down for building purposes, <sup>if</sup> found  
 red like a madder, indicates the fear from frogs  
 (257.13).

Bhramara : It is mentioned in connection with the  
 story of the churning of the ocean, and it is  
 said that it emerged when it was churned (250.11).  
 The sinister soul is born as a bee etc. (39.6, 19).  
 It is also mentioned in connection with the des-  
 cription of the assembly-hall of Hiranyakasipu  
 (161.63).

Bhrngarāja : It hums at the sight of poison (219.18).

Bhujāṅga(ma) : Indra dragged Varāṅgī by her legs by  
 assuming the form of a serpent (146.65).



**Bhūliṅga :** It is a kind of bird dwelling in the ground and is mentioned in the description of the Himalayas (118.54).

**Camara :** It is one of the animals which Satyavat and Sāvitrī saw in the forest (209.27). It is also mentioned in the description of the Himalayas (118.58).

**Camarī :** It is one of the animals which were seen by Satyavat and Sāvitrī in the forest (209.2).

**Cāmikara :** It moves hither and thither at the sight of poison (219.20).

**Cakora :** Its eyes roll at the sight of poison (219.18). The beauty of the assembly-hall of Hiranyakaśipu was enhanced by this (161.67).

**Cakravāka :** The seven sons of Kauśika who ate the flesh of a cow of their preceptor were born as Cakravākas on the Mānasa (20.17). It is also mentioned in the description of the beloved garden of Śiva in Banaras (180.27), that of the Himalayas (118.51) and the assembly-hall of Hiranyakaśipu (161.53 etc.).

Cāsa : It is mentioned in the description of the  
Himalayas (118.55).

Cātaka : They are said to quench their thirst by  
the waters of the clouds (154.388).

Chāga : It figures in ritual (93.62).

Damśa : It is mentioned in connection with the  
story of the churning of the ocean, and it  
emerged when it was churned (250.11).

Dantīn : Hastin etc. : It is mentioned in connection  
with the description of the Himalayas (117.12),  
the beloved garden of Śiva at Banaras (180.32).  
It is said that if it is obtained by theft and  
then given in gift, it does not lead the donor  
to heaven (109.23). Airāvata is the overlord  
of the elephants (8.7). They are said to haunt  
the river Haimavatī (116.25). The position of an  
elephant becomes precarious when it slips in mud  
(152.16).

Dātyūha : It is mentioned in connection with the  
description of the Himalayas (118.55).

**Dhārtarāstra :** It is a variety of swan; its body is white and the beak black (R. Tri., ibid., p. 274). It is mentioned in connection with the description of the Himalayas (118.51) as well as that of the assembly-hall of Hiranyakaśipu (161.53).

**Dhenu :** It is recommended as an article of gift  
**Go etc. :** in ritual (53.13 etc.). Its worship is recommended to a person having ātmagūṇas (52.18 ff). The cow is highly exalted (105.20 ff). It is the paśumūrti of the gods (145.17). It is born of Surabhi (171.40). The gocarman is referred to in 118.52).

**Dindīma :** It is mentioned in connection with the description of the Himalayas (118.54).

**Dundubha :** It is mentioned in connection with the story of the churning of the ocean and is said to emerge when the ocean was churned (250.10).

**Gavaya :** It is mentioned in connection with the description of the Himalayas (118.58).

Godhā : It is a kind of lizard. A tree cut down for building purposes and found extremely yellow is surmised to indicate the fear from lizards(257.12).

Gokṣvedaka : It is mentioned in connection with the description of the Himalayas (118.51).

Golāṅgula : It is mentioned in connection with the description of the Himalayas (118.57).

Gomāyu : Indra polluted the hermitage of Varāṅgī by assuming the form of a gomāyu (146.66).

Gonasa : It is mentioned in connection with the story of the churning of the ocean and is said to emerge when the ocean was churned (250.11).

Grāha : s.v. graha.

Graha : Maya is said to have showered on his enemies graha, grāha, serpents, lions, tigers, trees, śarabhas etc. (135.65).

Grdhra(Vulture): Vultures, peacocks and other birds are believed to prick those who are

degraded to the Bhauma hell (39.6). It is also the vehicle of the Saturn (94.6).

Hamsa : (Swan) : It figures also as a standard of comparison for gait (11.51). It is born of Surabhi (171.41). It is mentioned in connection with the description of the Himalayas (118.50), the beloved garden of Śiva at Banaras (180.35) and the assembly-hall of Hiraṇyakaśipu (161.54). It falters in gait at the sight of poison (219.18). They are white (116.4). The river Haimavatī is said to have its row on its bank (116.4).

Hari : s.v. graha.

Harina : It is mentioned in connection with the description of the beloved garden of Śiva at Banaras (180.25).

Haritaka : The beauty of the assembly-hall of Hiraṇyakaśipu was enhanced by this (161.62).

Īhāmrga : Some demons are said to have a face similar to that of a wolf (163.1)

Jīvajīvaka : It is a kind of bird, <sup>on</sup> seeing which the effect of poison is nullified (118.52).  
 (R.Tri., ibid., p. 274, fn 1). The beauty of the assembly-hall of Hiranyakasipu was enhanced by this (161.67). It feels dejected at the sight of poison (219.21).

Kāka : Its cohabitation portends death of a king or a down-fall of a country (237.10).

Kakudmin : It is recommended as an article of gift in ritual (93.60).

Kālakūṭa : It is mentioned in connection with the description of the Himalayas (118.50).

Kālapuccha : It is mentioned in connection with the description of the Himalayas (118.60).

Kalaviṅka : It is mentioned in connection with the description of the Himalayas (118.49, 54).

Kaṅka : In the Bhauma hell, herons, foxes and demons devour those who are degraded there (39.4).  
 It is said that its tail was tied to an arrow (153.176).

Kapiñjala : It is mentioned in connection with the description of the Himalayas (118.54).

Kapota : Its entry in a house is believed to foretell the death of the lord of the house (237.6).

Karāla : It is mentioned in connection with the description of the Himalayas (118.60).

Kāraṇḍava : It dies at the sight of poison (219.20).  
It is mentioned in connection with the description of the assembly-hall of Hiraṇyakaśipu (161.53) and the beloved garden of Śiva at Banaras (180.27).

Karnaśailya : It is mentioned in connection with the story of the churning of the ocean; it emerged when it was churned (250.12).

Kaṭuka : It produces hourse sound (R.Tri.,ibid,p.274).  
It is mentioned in connection with the description of the Himalayas (118.51).

Khadga : It is mentioned in connection with the description of the Himalayas (118.61).

Khañjarīṭaka : It is mentioned in connection with the description of the Himalayas (118.50).

Khara : It is mentioned in connection with the description of the Himalayas (118.58).

Khatvāṅga : It is mentioned in connection with the description of the Himalayas (118.50).

Kokila : Its voice is deformed at the sight of poison (219.18). Its cooing in the hemanta season portends fear (237.5). The assembly-hall of Hiraṇyakaśipu (161.67) and the Himalayas were enhanced by this (118.49).

Koyaṣṭi : It is mentioned in connection with the description of the Himalayas (118.50).

Krauñca : It is mentioned in the description of the Himalayas (118.60). It feels intoxicated at the sight of poison (219.18).

Kravyāda : Its perching on the head is believed to foretell the death of the lord of the house. Its swoop at a portal etc. also portends the death of a king (237.6, 7).

Krkatāsa : It is mentioned in connection with the story of the churning of the ocean. It emerged when it was churned (250.12).



Kṛkavāku : It weeps at the sight of poison (219.19).

Kukkūṭa : A cock with a red crest and one with a golden crest are referred (118.53). A cock which could assume any form at its will was presented as a toy to Skanda (159.10). Its crowing in the evening portends fear (237.5). There is also a recommendation that it should also be kept in a stable (217.21).

Kūkura : It is mentioned in connection with the description of the Himalayas (118.59).

Kunkumācūda : It is a bird having a saffron-like crest (R. Tri., *ibid.*, p. 274). It is mentioned in the description of the Himalayas (118.74).

Kūrara : This is mentioned in connection with the description of the assembly-hall of Hiraṇyakaśipu (161.53) and the Himalayas (118.50).

Mahisa : It is one of the animals seen by Satyavat and Sāvitrī in the forest (209.24). It is also mentioned in the description of the Himalayas (118.58).

- Makṣikā :** The collecting of honey by the bees is believed to foretell the death of the lord of the house (237.6). It is mentioned in connection with the story of the churning of the ocean, it emerged when it was churned (250.11).
- Mārjāra :** It figures in the description of the Himalayas (118.57).
- Markaṭa :** Indra is said to have assumed the form of a monkey when he troubled Varāṅgī (146.63). There is a recommendation that a monkey be kept in a stable (217.21). It passes water at the sight of poison (219.21).
- Masaka :** It is mentioned in connection with the story of the churning of the ocean, it is said to emerge when the ocean was churned (250.11).
- Meṣa :** Indra is said to have assumed the form of a meṣa when he troubled Varāṅgī (146.63).
- Mrga :** The seven sons of Kauśika were born as deer on the Kālāñjara (219). It is mentioned in the description of the Himalayas (118.56) and the beloved garden of Śiva at Banaras (180.40).
- Mrgamātrka :** It is one of the animals mentioned in the description of the Himalayas (118.59).
- Mūṣaka :** Its excess foretells a famine (237.9). A tree cut down for building purposes, if found brownish, indicates the fear from mice (257.14). It also figures in the description of the Himalayas (118.58).

Nāga : The son of Karkotaka is said to be a Nāga, who being conquered by Kārtavīrya Arjuna, was established in Māhiṣmatī (43.29). The Dhṛtarāṣṭra Nāgas were made the ornaments of Śiva when he marched against Tripura (133.25).

Nakula : It is mentioned in the description of the Himalayas (118.58).

Pannaga : Dakṣa is credited with the creation of  
Sarpa : the pannagas at the instance of Svayambhū (5.4). Vāsuki is the overlord of the Nāgas and Takṣaka of the sarpas.<sup>(8.7)</sup> Some serpents are said to be fourheaded, five headed, seven headed and even thousand headed. They are said to inhabit the nether regions (163.55,59). Elsewhere it is said to have five faces (pañcāśya)(177.41). Those sarpas born in the family of Vāsuki and in the dynasty of Raivata became the arrows for the bow of Śiva when he marched against Tripura (133.26). A sarpa is black in colour, it is mentioned in connection with the story of the churning of the ocean; and is said to emerge when the ocean was churned. It is also red in

colour. It lives in air, and has~~9~~ jaws (250.10).

A tree cut down for building purposes, if it is found dark-blue, indicates fear from serpents (257.13):

Pipīlaka : Brahmadata who was proficient in all sciences could understand the love-quarrel of an ant-couple (Ch.20). Worms in general, ants and other beasts who die in Avimukta are said to enjoy pleasures in Śiva's abode (181.20).

Prsata : It weeps at the sight of poison (219.21).

Putrapriya : It figures in the description of the Himalayas (118.52).

Raktavartma : It figures in the description of the Himalayas (118.53).

Rāmasarabha : It figures in the description of the Himalayas (118.60).

Rkṣā : It figures in the description of the Himalayas (118.57).

Rohi : It is one of the animals seen by Satyavat and Sāvitrī in the forest (209.26).

Salabha : It gets destroyed by fire (153.8).

Alcalamity from them was warded off by the Vaiṣṇa-  
viśānti (228.7). Their excess portends a famine  
(237.9).

Sālāvṛka : Dānavas cut Kaca to pieces as they were  
jealous of Brhaspati and ~~also were~~<sup>being</sup> motivated by  
the urge of self-protection ~~and~~<sup>they</sup> offered him to  
hyenas (25.32).

Sambara : It figures in the description of the Hima-  
layas (118.60).

Śarabhā : It is an eight footed animal (135.66). It  
figures also in the description of the Himalayas  
(118.56). It is mentioned in connection with the  
story of the churning of the ocean; it is said that  
it emerged when it was churned (250.11).

Sāraṅga : It figures in the description of the Himalayas  
(118.59) and the beloved garden of Śiva at Banaras  
(180.37).

Sārasa : The river <sup>a</sup>Himavatī was decked by its ~~row~~ (116.10).  
It figures in the description of the beloved garden  
of Śiva at Banaras (180.26) and the assembly hall  
of Hiranyakāśipu (161.53-54).

**Sarata :** A tree cut down for building purposes<sup>y</sup> found ruddy or light brown, indicates the fear from lizards (257.13).

**Sārikā :** It vomits at the sight of poison (219.20). It figures in the description of the Himalayas (118.52) and the assembly hall of Hiranyakaśipu (161.67).

**Sasaka (I) :** This is one of the animal, seen by Satyavat and Sāvitrī in the forest (209.21).

**Simha :** It is the overlord of the beasts (8.8). It is the vehicle of Budha (94.4). The elephants on the Himalayas are said to grunt on hearing the roars of a lion (117.13).

**Siva :** Its weeping with the face towards the sun at the sun-rise portends fear (237.5).

**Sṛmara :** It figures in the description of the Himalayas (118.58).

**Suka :** It screams at the sight of poison (219.20). It figures in the description of the Himalayas (118.39, 51). A tree cut down for building purposes, if it is found of pearl-hue, indicates the fear from parrots (257.13).

**Syena :** The use of its bones is recommended in the Navagraha-homaśānti (93.151).

**Taraksu :** It figures in the description of the Himalayas (118.57).

**Timi :** It is an aquatic creature (133.70).

**Timiṅgala :** It is an aquatic creature (133.70).

**Ṭittibha :** It figures in the description of the Himalayas (118.51).

**Torana :** It is mentioned in the description of the Himalayas (118.60).

**Ulūka :** Its shouting at the gate of a house-royal or otherwise-foretells the death of a king etc. and destruction of wealth etc. (237.12). In the ominous dreams which Maya had, he saw a naked lady riding on an ulūka as well as an ass (131.29).

**Urabhra :** It is mentioned in connection with the description of the Himalayas (118.59).

**Varāha :** It figures in the description of the Himalayas (118.61).

Varāhī : It is one of the animals seen by Satyavat and  
Sāvitṛī in the forest (209.23).

Vārtāka : It figures in the description of the Himalayas  
(118.53).

Vartaka : It figures in the description of the Himalayas  
(118.53).

Vyāghra : It figures in the description of the Himalayas  
(118.56).