

Asti—Daughter of Jarāsandha and a queen of Kamsa. After her husband's death she went to her father's place and reported the circumstances in which her husband was killed.

Bhā. X. 50. 1-2; Vi. V. 22. 1.

Astras—arranged alphabetically: Asiratnam, Āgneyam, Aindram, Aiṣikāmam, Kampanam, Kāpalam, Kālamudgaram, Kaikaram, Krauñcam, Gāndharvam, Tāpanam, Tvāṣtram, Nandakam, Nārasimham, Nārāyaṇāstram, Pāśupatam, Paiśācam, Pramathanam, Prasthāpanam, Prasvāpanam, Brahmaśiras, Brāhmam, Bhāvanam, Bhairavam, Mathanam, Mahābalaṃ, Māyādharam, Mohanam, Mausalam, Raudram, Vāruṇam, Vikampanam, Vāyavyam, Śātanam, Śāmanam, Śailam, Śośadam, Samvartanam, Sārpam, Sāvitrām, Somāstram, Hayaśiras;¹ used by Hiranyakaśipu against Narasimha; arms used in Bhaṇḍāsura war.²

¹ M. 150. 113, 164, 205; 151. 24, 31; 153. 83, 87, 90, 97; 162. 22-7; 179. 6. ² Br. IV. 29. 62-74.

Astragrāmam—That relating to the use of *astras*. Parasurāma learnt the four aspects from Śiva;¹ learnt by Kṛṣṇa and Rāma.²

¹ Br. III. 21. 79; 25. 39; 32. 59; 34. 34. ² Vi. V. 21. 23.

Astrācārya—the teacher of weapons of warfare: 4 kinds are mentioned; throwing by machines, by hands, thrown simply, and taking back after throwing away.

M. 215. 41.

Asmakas—of the *Dākṣiṇātya* country.

Vā. 45. 127.

Asmakī (1)—the wife of Śūra.

Vā. 96. 143.