

*Ahas* (*sitā, rātri*)—of Brahmā) one cycle of a thousand *caturyugas*; at the end, when *dāhakāla* sets in *Vaimānika* devas come into existence, as also stars, asterisms, sun and moon, etc.;<sup>1</sup> duration of in ordinary years;<sup>2</sup> enters the waters in the evening;<sup>3</sup> created with the Devas;<sup>4</sup> of the Pitrs is *Kṛṣṇapakṣa*.<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Vā. 3. 14; 7. 14-16; 24. 2; 61. 42; 100. 224-6; M. 231. 2;  
<sup>2</sup> Vā. 100. 131; Br. II. 6. 57f. <sup>3</sup> Vā. 53. 14-15. <sup>4</sup> Br. II. 7. 19;  
 8. 11; 13. 14. <sup>5</sup> Vā. 57. 9.

*Ahas-Parameśvara*—is *sr̥ṣṭi* or creation; at the end of this day occurs *pralaya*.

Vā. 5. 1-6.

*Ahita*—an Yakṣa—a son of Devajāni and Maṇvara.

Br. III. 7. 129.

*Ahimukhya*—to be worshipped in housebuilding.

M. 253. 26.

*Ahimūrcha*—Varuṇa as presiding deity.

Vā. 86. 61.

*Ahīnak(g)a*—the son of Devānika<sup>1</sup> and the father of Ruru.<sup>2</sup> (*Pāripātra-Va.*)

<sup>1</sup> Vā. 88. 202. <sup>2</sup> Vi. IV. 4. 106.

*Ahimsā*—one aspect of *Sanātana dharma*, largely observed in *Tretāyuga*,<sup>1</sup> non-injury in thought, speech and action towards all beings prescribed for ascetics.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Br. II. 29. 69; 30. 35; III. 23. 51, 68 and 72. <sup>2</sup> Vā. 18. 15-16; M. 61. 15; 106. 48; 143. 12-13 and 30.

*Ahimsāvratam*—the performer becomes a king; consists in abstention from meat for a year and the gift of a cow at the end.

M. 101. 35.