

Āgrayaṇam—a Pitṛ ritual; offering of *śyāmāka* and sugar;¹ the first *Soma* libation at the *Agniṣṭoma* sacrifice.²

¹ Br. III. 14. 9; Vā. 78. 8. ² Vā. 75. 6.

Āṅgīrasa—a teacher of Atharva Veda. (*Āṅgīrasa kalpa* Burnouf).

Bhā. XII. 7. 4.

Āṅgīrasam—a sacrifice performed by Brāhmaṇas near Brindāvana.

Bhā. X. 23. 3.

Āṅgīrasī—the wife of Vasu and mother of Viśvakarman.

Bhā. VI. 6. 15.

Ācamanam—the mode and significance of;¹ occasions for performing *Ācamanam*.²

¹ Vā. 79. 42-47. ² Ib. 79. 37-42.

Ācāra—a Gandharva.

Br. III. 7. 11.

Ācāryas—qualifications of; old, selfless, highly learned, humble, well disciplined, truthful, etc.; he who by himself follows the rules of good conduct and thus establishes the *ācāra* and thinks of the truth of the *Śāstra* by *yamas* and *nīyamas*.

Br. II. 32. 30-32; IV. 8. 5; M. 145. 28-29; Vā. 59. 28-30.

Ājagara—a *vrata* followed by R̥ṣabha when he became a mendicant.

Bhā. V. 5. 32.

Ājagara—a sage. Prahlāda saw him one day lying on the bare ground on a cliff of the Sahya hills, and bowed to