

Ājya (I)—good to be seen first after rising from one's bed;¹ as a sacrificial offering.²

¹ Bhā. X. 70. 12; Vā. 29. 30. ² Br. IV. 1. 98; Vā. 100. 103.

Ājya (II)—one of the nine sons of Sāvarni.

Vā. 100. 22.

Ājyas—four kinds of.

Br. IV. 1. 98-100.

Ājyapas—a class of Manes who reside in regions belonging to Kardama Prajāpati, descendants of Pulaha; Virajā, wife of Nahuṣa was their mindborn daughter; largely worshipped by Vaiśyas.

Br. II. 28. 19; III. 10. 93-5; Bhā. IV. 1. 63; M. 102. 21; Vā. 30. 100; 56. 17; 73. 43; 101. 43.

Āṭavī—a Vāyu.

Vā. 61. 25.

Āṭavyas—the people of a southern country.

Br. II. 16. 57; M. 114. 48; Vā. 45. 126.

Āḍambara—Instrument of war music.

M. 137. 29; 138. 3.

Ādi—a son of Asura Andhaka; to wreak vengeance on Śiva for having slain his father, he entered the harem of Śiva in the guise of a snake, and assumed the guise of Umā before him. He could change his form twice as he liked owing to a boon from Brahmā; but the second change would be followed by death. On close examination, Śiva discovered the figure to be the Asura in disguise, threw the Vajra and slew him.

M. 156. 12-37.