Nārasimha (I)—(also Narasimha and Nṛsimha) the fourteenth among the avatārs of Viṣṇu; the first among the twelve avatārs; vanquished the Asura king with the help of Omkāra bearing him like a mat-maker tearing the reeds.

Bhā. I. 3. 18; Br. I. 1. 128; III. 72, 73 and 76; M. 22. 17; 47. 42, 46; 161. 37; Vā. I. 151; Vi. IV. 14. 47; 15. 4.

Nārasimha (11)—the image of; with eight hands, with the Asura below vomitting blood.

M. 259. 2; 260. 31.

Nārasimha (III)—the 16th kalpa.

M. 290. 7.

Nārasimham (1)—a tīrtham sacred to the Pitrs.

M. 22. 43.

 $N\bar{a}rasimham$ (II)—the $Upapur\bar{a}na$ of 18,000 verses belonging to the Pādmam.

M. 53, 60,

Nārasimhī—a mind-born mother:

M. 197. 11.

Nārāyana (I)—an avatār with Nara; as the Supreme Being; as Puruṣa and Mahāpuruṣa; Protector of the prānas; is Kṛṣṇa;¹ identified with Veda;² reincarnated as Aditī's son;³ mantra sacred to;⁴ the sage of sages;⁵ the āśrama of;⁶ born of Dharma in the Cākṣuṣa epoch.¹ The Lord without birth; same as Viṣṇu, brother of Indra; the last resort of the sages.³ The one who came out of the darkness of mahāpralaya and created the world in its different aspects; his serpent couch on the dark waters described; approach of Brahmā into Nārāyaṇa's stomach, and coming out by way of the lotus;⁰ permeates the whole universe and pervades the three worlds;¹⁰ approached by Śiva to redeem the sin of