

Ānhikakrama—the daily routine of duties.

Vā. 53. 39; Vi. V. 18. 34.

Āpa (I)—a *vyāpaka. ety.* of; came out of Agni, when the latter was lost in the earth.

Br. I. 5. 131-5; II. 6. 56-7; 20. 1 and 5; Vā. 6. 1.

Āpa (II)—a Rākṣasa with the *Śarat* sun.

Br. II. 23. 15; Vā. 52. 15.

Āpa (III)—a son of Vasīṣṭha, and a Prajāpati of the Svārociṣa epoch.

M. 9. 9.

Āpa (IV)—is Bhava; hence do not commit nuisance in waters; nor bathe naked, nor have sexual intercourse in water; forsake colourless, tasteless and small waters; their source is the ocean and hence they must not be stopped in their progress to it.

Vā. 27. 21-7.

Āpakas—certain *grahas* which cause fear to children.

Vā. 69. 191.

Āpana (c)—a kingdom to which Puramjana went by the entrance *Mukhyā*; allegorically *Vyavahāra*.

Bhā. IV. 25. 49; 29. 12.

Āpanāpa—a pupil of Bāṣkali.

Br. II. 35. 6.

Āpava (*Vasiṣṭha*) (I)—a sage of the time of second Sāvarna Manu.¹ Finding his hermit destroyed by Kārta-vīrya's fire, cursed that he would be slain by Paraśurāma.² Resident of Hematālvanam.³

¹ Br. IV. 1. 70. ² Ib. III. 69. 44-5; M. 44. 1. 12-14. ³ M. 43. 41.
P. 21