

Āsurī (II)—a pupil of Kapila from whom he learnt *Sāṅkhya*; a *siddha*,¹ did not comprehend Hari's *māyā*;² was invited for the *Rājasūya* of Yudhiṣṭhira.³

¹ Bhā. I. 3. 10; III. 24. 17; VI. 15. 14. ² Bhā. IX. 4. 57.
³ Bhā. X. 74. 9.

Āsurī (III)—the queen Devatājit and mother of Devadyumna. (Asuri-Burnouf).

Bhā. V. 15. 3.

Āsurī (IV)—the chief author of the recension of the *Yajur Veda* of the middle country;¹ a Brahmarṣi.²

¹ Br. II. 35. 12. ² M. 102. 18.

Āsurī (V)—a son of Brahmā.

Vā. 101. 338.

Āsurīvela—part of night when Nanda entered the Yamunā and was carried to Varuṇa by an Asura.

Bhā. X. 28. 2.

Āhavanīya (*Havyavāhana*)—a sacred fire.

Br. III. 72. 25; Vā. 29. 11; 30. 107; 97. 25; 106. 41.

Āhavanīya Padam—in Gayā.

Vā. 111. 51.

Āhārya—an Angirasa and a *mantrakṛt*.¹ Father of Urukṣava.²

¹ Br. II. 32. 109; Vā. 59. 100. ² M. 49. 38.

Āhuka—A son of Punarvasu and father of Devaka and Ugrasena and Dhṛti (*Vā.*);¹ a prince who had thousands of sons.² Hated by Kaiṁsa.³ Consulted by Kṛṣṇa on the eve of attack on Jarāsandha. His defence in the third campaign