

Jvaram—the effulgence of Maheśvara, as divided among created beings.

Vā. 30. 298-305.

Jvara (I)—one of the 11 Rudras.

Vā. 66. 69.

Jvara (II)—2 different kinds of, Vaiṣṇava, Māheśvara.

Vi. V. 33. 14-18.

Jvalanā—the wife of Aneyu (Riveyu-Vā. P.) and a daughter of Takṣaka; mother of Antinara.

M. 49. 6-7; Vā. 99. 128.

Jvālā (I)—(Aṅgāraka) a class of *piśācas*.

Br. III. 7. 377.

Jvālā (II)—after the conquest of the three worlds by Viṣṇu, the Devas, including Brahmā praised him; Brahmā was the creator while Viṣṇu was the creator and destroyer of worlds; during their discussion there was a *jvālā* in the north which spread over all the worlds out of which came Linga which went on growing. To see its beginning and end both agreed to go above and below respectively; they went on for 1000 years; it was beyond reckoning; hence both praised Śiva for light; Śiva said that Brahmā was the right hand and Viṣṇu his left hand and disappeared.

Vā. 55. 17-61.

Jvālāmālinikā—an Akṣara Devi;¹ killed Trikarnika, a commander of Bhaṅḍa.²

¹ Br. IV. 19. 59. ² Ib. 25. 98; 37. 35.

Jvālāmukhī—a mother-goddess.

M. 179. 32, 33.