

designations, viz. *Purapāla* and *Uparika*. With *Purapāla*, cf. *Purapati*, etc.

*Purapati* (EI 25), mayor of a town; cf. *Pura-pradhāna*, *Puraśreṣṭhin*, *Nagara-śreṣṭhin*, *Purillaka*, etc.

*Pura-pradhāna* (CII 4), mayor of a city; cf. *Purapati*, *Puraśreṣṭhin*, *Nagara-śreṣṭhin*, *Purillaka*, etc.

*Pura-śreṣṭhin* (EI 25), official designation; same as *Nagara-śreṣṭhin*, *Pura-pradhāna*, *Purapati*, etc.

*puratobhadra* (EI 9), probably, a building with only one gate in the front side.

*Purillaka* (EI 29; CII 4), explained as 'the mayor of a town.' Cf. *rāja-sāmanta-viṣayapati-grāmabhogika-purillaka-cāṭa-bhaṭa-sevak-ādin* (*Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XXIX, pp. 114-15); also *Deṣillaka* and *Pura-pati*, *Pura-pradhāna*, *Pura-śreṣṭhin*, *Vithillaka*, etc.

*pūrṇa* (IE 7-1-2), 'cypher'.

*pūrṇaghaṭaka-paṭṭa* (LL), slab bearing the representation of a flower-vase.

*pūrṇimānta* (CII 3, etc.), the technical name for the scheme of the lunar months in Northern India, according to which the months end with the full-moon day, and the dark fortnights precede the bright; Fleet states that in astronomical works, it is always the *amānta* arrangement that is actually taken for calculations though, even in Southern India, the *pūrṇimānta* arrangement was used with the Śaka years, for the civil reckoning, up to between 804 and 866 A. D.; on the other hand, according to him, even in Northern India, it was not used with the Newar era in Nepal, though it was adopted there when the Newar era was followed by the Vikrama era in its northern variety.

*Puroga* (EI 23), prominent among a particular class of people; sometimes wrongly taken to be the same as *Purohita*.

*Purohita* (CII 4; SII 1; BL; ASLV; HD), a priest; a family priest; the royal priest; occurs in the list of functionaries in records like those of the Gāhaḍavālas (*Ep. Ind.*, Vol. IX, p. 305) and Senas (*ibid.*, Vol. XII, p. 9). See *Hist. Dharm.*, Vol. III, pp. 111-12, 117.

*Puro-nāyaka* (IE 8-3; EI 28), the chief *Nāyaka*; probably the same as *Paṭṭa-nāyaka* or *Puro-Parikṣaka*; cf. *Nāyaka*. *Puro* may really be the modification of a Dravidian word (cf. Tamil *Porru*).

*Puro-parikṣa* (EI 28, 31), probably, the same as *Paṭṭa-*