At this time there was neither decrepitude nor famine, etc., nobody had any fear from reptiles and thieves, etc.; when he proceeded to the sea, the waters used to be solidified, the mountains granted him passage, etc. He drew from the earth as a milker from a cow seventeen kinds of crops for the Y., Ra., and N., etc. He caused all creatures to regard righteousness as the foremost of all things; he was called rajan (etymology) and kehatriya (etymology), etymology of the name Prthivi. Vishnu confirmed his power and entered his body in consequence of his penances; for this reason the entire universe bows to the king as to a god. At this time a gold lotus was born from Vishnu's brow, from that lotus was born the goddess Cri, who became the spouse of Dharma ("righteousness"); their son was Artha ("profit"); all the three were established in sovereignty. The king is really a portion of Vishnu on earth. He who once beheld his (P.'s?) amiable face became (becomes?) obedient to him: XII, 59, 2234 (Vainyah).—§ 656f (Khadgotpattik.): It was Prthu Vainya who first created the bow; he also milked the earth for very many [sorts of] grain (casyani) and protected the earth virtuously as before: XII, 166, 6205 .-§ 673b (Bali-Vāsavasamv.): XII, 227, 8261 (among the ancient rulers of the earth).—§ 761 (Anuçasanik.): XIII, 1158, 5667 (did not eat meat during the month of Karttika). - § 770 (do.): XIII, 161 μ, 7125 (Vainyam nrpavaram Prthvi yasyabhavat suta | Prajapatim sarvabhaumam).-§ 795 (do.): XIII, 166n, 7680 (adirājah Pour Vainyah). Cf. Prajāpati, Vainya.

Prthucravas', one or more ancient kings. § 156 (Püruvamc.): I, 95, ††3774 (father of Kama, the wife of Ayutanāyin).—§ 267 (Yamasabhāv.): II, 8, 323 (in the

palace of Yama).

Prthugravas, a brahman. § 324 (Dvaitavanapraveça): III, 26a, 985 (worshipped Yudhishthira).

Prthucravas, a warrior of Skanda. § 615u (Skanda):

IX, **45**η, 2564. Prthuçravas', a serpent. § 793 (Mausalap.): XVI,

4η, †119.

Prthudaka, a tirtha on the Sarasvati. § 366 (Tirthayatrap.): III, 83, 7012.- § 367 (do.): They say that Kurukshetra is holy, that Sarasvati is holier than Kurukshetra, that the (united) tirthas are holier than Sarasvati, and P. holier than the (united) tirthas. It has been sung by Sanatkumāra and Vyāsa that he who, reciting prayer (japyaparah), gives up his body in P. shall not die (B. has: "him death to-morrow will not afflict"). Even the sinful attain to heaven by bathing in P.: III, 83, 7016, 7017, 7018, 7020. __ § 6151 (Rushangu): IX, 39, 2275, 2279 (Rushangu bathed in P. and uttered a benediction on it (v. 2279, cf. III, 7016b-7017a)).-- § 652b (Indrota-Pärikshitiya): XII, 152a, 5645 (= III, 7015b-7016a).

Prthuhara = Civa: XIV, 210 (C. Prtha°).

Prthulāçva, an ancient king. § 267 (Yamasabhāv.): II, 8, 333 (in the palace of Yama).

Prthulāksha, an ancient king. § 267 (Yamasabhāv.): II, 8, 320 (in the palace of Yama).

Prthuvaktrā, a mātr. § 615u (Skanda): IX, 460,

Prthuvega, an ancient king. § 267 (Yamasabhav.): II, 8.

323 (in the palace of Yama).

*Prthvi = Prthivi (the Earth): XIII, 2129 (samvādam Vāsudevasya Povyāç ca, C. by error othyāo), 7125 (daughter of Prthu Vainya).

Pucchandaka, a serpent. § 64 (Sarpasattra): I, 57, 2149 (of Takshaka's race).

Pudgala = Civa (1000 names 1).

Pūjanī, name of a bird. § 647b (Brahmadatta-Pūjanīsamv.): XII, 139, 5136 (°yā saha samvādam Brahmadattasya bhūpateh), 5137 (cakunik), 5140, 5146, 5147, 5152, 5155, 5156, (5157). 5168, (5169), (5171), (5175), 5186, (5187), (5209), 5246 (discourse between Brahmadatta and P., the child of the latter having been killed by the son of Brahmadatte)

Pukkaça or Pukkasa (B. Pulkasa), name of a caste: XII, 6727, 10868, 11245 (trailokye . . . sa-P°se); XIII, 1552 (°sānam, read °sānām), 1901, 1902, 2586 (P°sañ cāpi kharāçvagajabhojinam mṛtacailapraticchannam bhinnabhujanabho-

jinam), 6705 (cvapāka-Posādinām).

Pulaha, a rshi, one of the mind-born sons of Brahman. § 86 (Amçavat.): I, 65, 2518 (the fifth of Brahman's six mind-born sons). - § 109 (do.): I, 66, 2568 (do., one of the six maharshis).- § 113 (do.): I, 66, 2572 (his offspring were the calabhas, the lions, the Kimpurushas, the tigers, the Yakshas (PCR. 'bears', rkshā(k) being the original reading), and the wolves).—§ 191 (Arjuna): I, 123a, 4808 (present at the birth of Arjuna). _ \$ 228 (Aurvop.): I, 181, 6873 (came to the sacrifice of Paraçara to save the Rakshasas).-§ 266 (Çakrasabhāv.); II, 7, 298 (in the palace of Indra). -§ 270 (Brahmasabhav.): II, 11, 436 (in the palace of Brahmán).- § 421 (Gandhamādanapr.): III, 142, 10904 (among the rshis who sang samans on the Ganga).—§ 615u (Skanda): IX, 45γ, 2511 (came to the investiture of Skanda).- § 637 (Rājadh.): XII, 47, 1596 (among the rshis who surrounded Bhīshma).—§ 656 (Khadgotpattik.): XII, 166a, 6135 (fourth son of Brahmán). - § 664 (Mokshadh.): XII, 2078, 7534 (the fifth of Brahman's seven mind-born sons).—§ 665 (do.): XII, 208a, 7570 (the fifth of Brahmán's seven sons—brahmānah).—§ 717b (Nārāyanīya): XII, 335a, 12685 (among the twenty-one Prajāpatis). -§ 717σ (Uparicara): XII, 336β, 12724 (one of the seven rshis (Citracikhandins)).—§ 717b (Nārāyanīya): XII, 341, 13040 (one of the eight prakrtis), 13075 (one of the seven Tshia).—§ 730 (Ānuçāsanik.): XIII, 14ββ, 990.—§ 734 (do.): XIII, 26a, 1761 (among the rshis who came to see Bhīshma).—§ 749 (do.): XIII, 928, 4392.

Pulastya, a rshi, one of the mind-born sons of Brahman. § 86 (Amçavat.): I, 65, 2518 (the fourth of Brahman's siz mind-born sons).-- § 109 (do.): I, 66, 2568 (do., one of the six maharshis).—§ 112 (do.): I, 66, 2571 (his offspring were the Rakshasas, the monkeys, the Kinnaras, and the Yakshas).—§ 191 (Arjuna): I, 123a, 4808 (present at the birth of Arjuna).—§ 228 (Aurvop.): I, 181, 6873, 6874, 6885 (prevailed upon Paracara to make an end to his Rakshasa sacrifice).—§ 266 (Çakrasabhāv.): II, 7, 298 (in the palace of Indra).- § 270 (Brahmasabhāv.): II, 11, 437 (in the palace of Brahmán).—§§ 356-376 (Tīrthayātrāp.): III, 81, 4032, 4036 (rehisattamam); 82, (4043), (4050); 83, (5071); 84, (7079); 85, (8143), 8255 (rehik), 8256 (P. enumerated to Bhishma the various tirthas and the merits of visiting them).- § 525 (Rāmopākhyānap.): III, 274, 15883 (mindborn son of Brahmán, father of Kubera).—§ 526 (do.): III, 275, 15889 (v. Viçravas).—§ 565 (Gālavacarita): V, 117, 3970 (reme . . . Poh Sandhyaya yatha), 3975 (reme . . . Poc ca Pratioyaya).- § 615u (Skanda): IX, 45γ, 2511 (came to the investiture of Skanda). - § 637 (Rājadh.): XII, 47η, 1597 (among the rshis who surrounded Bhishma).— § 656 (Khadgotpattik.): XII, 166a, 6135 (third son of