

- VII, 190<sup>v</sup>, 8728.—§ 630 (Rājadh.): XII, 26<sup>a</sup>, 774 (C. by error *Pr̥a*<sup>o</sup>).—§ 656 (Khaḍgotpattik.): XII, 166<sup>β</sup>, 6144 (do.).
- Pr̥ṇigarbha** = Kṛṣṇa (Vishṇu): XII, 1504, 13173 (etymology), 13174, 13175.
- Pr̥ṇigarbhapravṛtta** = Mahāpuruṣa (Mahāpuruṣa-stava (not in C.)).
- Pr̥shadaçva**, an ancient king. § 267 (Yamasabhāv.): II, 8, 323 (in the palace of Yama).—§ 656 (Khaḍgotpattik.): XII, 166<sup>δ</sup>, 6200 (received the sword from Aṣṭaka, from P. it passed over to Bharadvāja).
- Pr̥shaddhra**, an ancient king. § 775 (Ānuçāsanik.): XIII, 166<sup>η</sup>, 7683. Cf. next.
- Pr̥shadhra**, one or more ancient kings. § 139 (Manu Vaivasvata): I, 75, 3141 (ninth son of Manu Vaivasvata).—§ 787 (Āçramavāṣap.): XV, 20, 548 (*Vajradhāropama*h, ascended to heaven). Cf. the prec.
- Pr̥shadhru** (B. <sup>o</sup>a), a Pāṇḍava warrior. § 600 (Ghaṭotkaca-vadhap.): VII, 156<sup>v</sup>, 6912 (slain by Açvatthāman).
- Pr̥shata**, king of the Pāṇḍavas, father of Drupada).—§ 201<sup>b</sup> (Drupada): I, 130, 5109 (friend of Bharadvāja), 5111 (father of Drupada).—§ 217 (Caitrarathap.): I, 166, 6333 (friend of Bharadvāja (C. *Bhā*<sup>o</sup>) and father of Drupada), 6335 (succeeded by Drupada).
- Pr̥shatātma**jā ("the son of Pr̥shata") = Drupada: V, 7415.
- Pr̥shatī** = Pārshatī: I, 6390.
- Pr̥shatja**, a son or form of Skanda. § 116 (Vasu, pl.): I, 66, 2688 (cf. Naigameya).
- Pr̥thā** = Kuntī (q.v.): I, 175, 589, 612, 2764, 2783, †3811, †3835, 4382, 4412, 4671, 4675, 4860, 5026, 5363, 5381, 5409, 5941, 6110, 6113, 6239, †7083, †7084, 7129, †7131, 7350, 7453, 7522, 7540, 7982; II, 22, 976, 1616, 2564, 2584, 2593; III, 1871, 14689, 17007, 17009, 17019, 17024, 17025, 17039, 17046, 17051, 17058, 17069, 17126, 17147, 17148, 17167; V, 3128, 3130, 3220, 3236, 4885, 4912, 4930, 4955; VIII, 3382, †3389 (so B.), †3400; XI, 414, 415, 419; XII, 26, 27, 31, 35, 36, 38, 42, 1446; XIII, 7714; XIV, 388, 1505, 1507, 1839, 1859, 1893, 1940, 1962, 1965, 1973, 2604, 2672; XV, 497, 525, 578, 596, 606, 643, 646, 845, 1017, 1027, 1041, 1045, 1054, 1063, 1072, 1090, 1095.
- Pr̥thāçva**, an ancient king. § 267 (Yamasabhāv.): II, 8, 330 (in the palace of Yama).
- Pr̥thātma**jā, pl. (<sup>o</sup>āḥ) ("the sons of Pr̥thā [i.e. Kuntī]") = Pārtha, pl. <sup>o</sup>v: VIII, †4521.
- \***Pr̥thivī** ("Earth," personified): II, 458; III, 147 (identified with Sūrya (the sun)), 481 (identified with Kṛṣṇa), (10939); VII, 1283; IX, 2514; XI, 214, 217; XII, 421 (*devīm*), 1788, (1790), 1808, 2238, 13424 (*mātaraṃ*); XIII, 369 (*pr̥ṇāti mātaraṃ yena P<sup>o</sup>i tona pūjita*), 1540, (1541), 1545, (2131), 4096 (*devī . . . Vasumatī*), 4350 (*Vaiṣṇavī Kāçyapī*), 4652 (*Vāsudevasya saṃvādaṃ P<sup>o</sup>yāç caiva*), 4653, (4655), 7235, 7238 (*Kāçyapī*). Cf. Pr̥thvī.
- Pr̥thivīñjaya** = Uttara: IV, 2167, 2220. Cf. Bhūmīñjaya.
- Pr̥thivīpati** = Mahāpuruṣa (Mahāpuruṣa-stava).
- Pr̥thivītīrtha**, a tīrtha. § 362 (Tīrthayātrāp.): III, 83, 5083.
- Pr̥thu**<sup>1</sup>, name of a Vasu. § 164 (Āpavop.): I, 99, 3930 (<sup>o</sup>vādyā *Vasavaḥ*), 3945 (<sup>o</sup>vādyair *bhrātṛbhiḥ . . . Dyauḥ*). Cf. Dhara.
- Pr̥thu**<sup>2</sup>, a Vṛṣṇi. § 232 (Svayamvarap.): I, 186, 6998 (came to the svayamvara of Draupadī).—§ 252 (Subhadrā-

haranap.): I, 219, 7915.—§ 589 (Dronābhishekap.): VII, 115, 409.

**Pr̥thu**<sup>3</sup>, a king of Ayodhyā. § 475 (Dhundhumārop.): III, 202, 13516 (son of Anenaa), 13517 (father of Viçvagaçva).

**Pr̥thu**<sup>4</sup>, = Çiva: XIV, 210.—Do.<sup>5</sup> = Vishṇu (1000 names; only B., C. has *Prathu*).

**Pr̥thu Vainya** (C. sometimes Vainya), a mythical king. § 11 (Parvasaṅgr.): I, 2, 466 (<sup>o</sup>or *Vainyasya yatiroktaṃ akhyānaṃ paramar̥hiṇā* (i.e. Mārkaṇḍeya); in the third book of Mbhr., however, the narrative alluded to is not found).—§ 296 (Dyūtap.): II, 53, 1929 (*Vainyāḥ*).—§ 574 (Jambūkh.): VI, 9<sup>aa</sup>, 314 (*Vainyasya*).—§ 595 (Shoḍaçarāj.): King *Pr̥thu Vainya* in his rājasūya was installed by M.-r. as emperor (*sāmrajyo*); (etymology of *Pr̥thu*, *kshatriya*, and *rājan*). During his time the earth yielded crops in sufficiency, etc.; the *kuça* blades were all of gold, etc.; when king P. went to the sea, the waves became solid; the very mountains used to open before him that he might pass through them. Once the trees, the mountains, the gods, the Asuras, the men, the Urugas, the seven ṛṣhis, the Yakshas, the Apsarasas, and the Pitṛs came to P. and calling him their emperor (*samraj*), etc., asked boons from him. Taking his *Ājagava* bow, P. caused them to milk the Earth (whom he made his daughter) by means of a calf (A), a milker (B), and vessels (C) for various kinds of milk (D): (1) [the trees]: the çāla-tree (A), the fig-tree (*plakṣhaḥ*) (B), a vessel of udumbara wood (C), torn buds (*chinnaṃ prarohanaṃ*) (D). (2) [The mountains]: the eastern hill (*Udayaḥ parvataḥ*) (A), Meru (B), a stone (*açmamayaṃ*) vessel (C), gems and herbs (D). (3) [The gods]: a god (Indra?) (B), things capable of bestowing strength (D). (4) The Asuras: *Virocana* (A), *Dvimārdhan* (B), an unbaked pot (C), wine (*madyaṃ*) (D). (5) Men: *Manu Svāyambhuva* (A), *Pr̥thu* (B), cultivation and crops (D). (6) The serpents: *Takṣaka* (A), *Dhṛtarāṣṭra* (B), a gourd (C), poison (D). (7) The seven ṛṣhis: *Soma* (A), *Bṛhaspati* (B), *chandasa* (C), the Vedas (D). (8) The Yakshas: *Vṛṣadhva* (A), *Vaiçravaṇa* (i.e. Kubera) (B), an unbaked pot (C), the power of disappearing at will (*antarādhānaṃ*) (D). (9) The Gandharvas and the Apsarasas: *Citraratha* (A), *Viçvaruci* (B), a lotus (C), perfumes (D). (10) The Pitṛs: *Yama Vaivasvata* (A), *Antaka* (B), silver vessels (C), *svadhā* (D). "To this day the creatures exist in the same way." P. caused golden images to be made of every article on earth and bestowed them all on the brahmins at his great horse-sacrifice, also 66,000 elephants of gold; also the whole world (VII, 69): VII, 69, 2394 (*Vainyaṃ*), 2395, 2396 (*Vainyaṃ*), 2406 (*Vainyāḥ*), 2408, 2414, 2421 (*Vainyāḥ*).—§ 632<sup>b</sup> (Shoḍaçarāj., cf. § 595): XII, 29, 1030 (*Vainyaṃ*), 1031, 1032 (*Vainyaṃ*, repetition from § 595).—§ 641<sup>f</sup> (cf. Vena). When P. had sprung from the right hand of Vena, the M.-r., R., and the gods told him to observe righteousness and punish the wicked, etc. Çukra became his priest, the *Valakhilyas* his counsellors, the *Sārasvatas* his companions (*Sārasvatyo gaṇas tathā*), the M.-r. Garga became his astrologer (*sāmvatsaraḥ*); *Sāta* and *Māgadha* (who came into existence before P.) became his panegyrist, he gave to *Sāta* the land lying on the sea-coast (*Anūpadeçaṃ*), to *Māgadha* *Magadha*. P. made the earth even (in every manvantara the earth becomes uneven), removing the rocks lying around with the horn of his bow; by this means the hills and the mountains became enlarged. Then *Vishṇu*, etc. (3) crowned P. and gave him rich gifts; steeds, chariots, etc., came into existence as soon as P. thought of them.