

cāpi divasād amāvāsyā bhaviṣyati); (2) Kṛṣṇa too, with the Pāṇḍavas, started towards Kuru(kṣetra) when Rauhīṇya (Balarāma) went away on the day which was presided over by Puṣya (*puṣyeṇa*) 9. 34. 14; 9. 34. 9; (3) When the Mārgaśīrṣī (full moon day of the month Mārgaśīrṣa) had passed and the Puṣya had set in, the Pāṇḍavas, together with Dhaumya and other ascetics, started from the Kāmyaka forest towards the east (3. 91. 28) to visit the *tīrthas* (*mārgaśīrṣyām atītāyām puṣyeṇa prayayus tadā*) 3. 91. 25; (4) Balarāma started for his *tīrthayātrā* under the Puṣya and returned to Kurukṣetra under the Śravaṇa; he was out for 42 days (*catvāriṃśad ahāny adya dve ca me niḥsṛtasya vai / puṣyeṇa sam-prayāto 'smi śravaṇe punar āgataḥ*) 9. 33. 5 (see Editor's note on the stanza, Cr. Ed. Vol. 11, p. 489); 9. 34. 14; (5) Drupada asked his Purohita, whom he sent as his messenger to the Kauravas, to start when the moon was in conjunction with the Puṣya so that he might achieve the objective of Yudhiṣṭhira (*sa bhavān puṣyayogena...kauraveyān prayātv āśu kaunteyasārthasiddhaye*) 5. 6. 17; (6) Daśaratha asked his Purohita to make the necessary preparations in connection with the consecration of Rāma as hair-apparent since on that night Puṣya was to enter into the auspicious conjunction (with the moon) (*adya puṣyo niśi brahman puṇyam yogam upaiṣyati*) 3. 261. 15. C. Advent of the Kṛta Yuga : When the moon, the sun, the Tīṣya and the Bṛhaspati will come in one *rāśi*, the Kṛta Yuga will commence (*yadā candraś ca sūryaś ca tathā tiṣya-bṛhaspatī / ekarāśau sameṣyanti prapat-syati tadā kṛtam //*) 3. 188. 87 (Nī., however, on Bom. Ed. 3. 190. 90 : *gurusūrya-*

candrāḥ yadā yugapat puṣyanakṣatram eṣyanti tadā kṛtayugapravṛttir ity arthaḥ). D. Religious rites : (1) Gifts under this *nakṣatra* : Nārada told Devakī (13. 63. 2-4) that by giving gold, whether wrought or unwrought, as gift under Puṣya (*puṣye*) one shone like Soma (i. e. moon?) in the worlds which have no (other) light (*anālo-keṣu lokeṣu somavat sa virājate*) 13. 63. 10 (Nī. on Bom. Ed. 13. 64. 10 : *anālokeṣu ālokāntaravarjiteṣu svayāṃprakāṣeṣu ity arthaḥ*); (2) *śrāddha* : Yama told Śaśabindu (13. 89. 1) that one who desired prosperity should think of offering a *kāmya śrāddha* under the Puṣya *nakṣatra* (*puṣṭikāmo 'tha puṣyeṇa śrāddham iṭeta mānavah*) 13. 89. 4. E. Bad omen : Among the bad omens for the Kauravas, pointed out by Vyāsa to Dhṛtarāṣṭra, one was related to a fierce comet (Rāhu?) that had taken hold of Puṣya (*dhūmaketur mahāghoraḥ puṣyam ākrāmya tiṣṭhati*) 6. 3. 12. [See Dhūmaketu, Pausya]

Puṣya² m. : See Kaliyuga.

Pūrvā Proṣṭhapadā f. : See Pūrvā Bhādrapadā.

Pūrvā Phalgunī f. (du., pl.) : Name of a double *nakṣatra* distinguished as Pūrvā and Uttarā. [Referred to also simply as Phalgunī 13. 89. 6].

A. Epic event : Arjuna was born on mountain Himavant under the junction of the two constellations Pūrvā Phalgunī and Uttarā Phalgunī and hence he was called Phalguna (*uttarābhyām ca pūrvābhyām phalgunībhyām aham divā / jāto...tena mām phalgunam viduḥ*) 4. 39. 14 (Nī., who reads (Bom. Ed. 4. 44. 16) *uttarābhyām phalgunībhyām nakṣatrābhyām* explains it as *nakṣatrābhyām tārābhyām tatra sthite*