

(ii) Purūravas got six sons of Urvaśī named Āyus, Dhīmān, Amāvasu, Dṛḍhāyus, Vanāyus and Śatāyus.

(iii) Once he asked Vāyu the wind-god about the origin of the four castes and the superiority of the brahmins over other castes. (Śloka 3, Chapter 72, Śānti Parva).

(iv) At another time he discussed about yajñapurohitas with Kaśyapa. (Chapter 73, Śānti Parva).

(v) Ikṣvāku gave Purūravas a sword which in his old age he gave to his son Āyus. (Chapter 166, Śānti Parva).

(vi) He once declared that one can attain svarga by the blessings of brahmins. (Śloka 31, Chapter 6, Anuśāsana Parva).

(vii) Purūravas was famous as a donor of cows. (Śloka 26, Chapter 76, Anuśāsana Parva).

(viii) Purūravas never ate meat. (Śloka 65, Chapter 111, Anuśāsana Parva).

PURŪRAVAS II. A king of the race of Dīptākṣa. (Śloka 15, Chapter 74, Udyoga Parva).

PURUṢA. See under Prakṛti.

PURUṢĀDAKA. An ancient place. (Chapter 57, Sabhā Parva).

PURUṢANTI. A maharṣi well-praised in the R̥gveda. The Aśvinīdevas once saved the following from trouble viz. Tṛvīti, Dabhīti, Dhvasanti and Puruṣanti. (Sūkta 113, Anuvāka 16, Maṇḍala 7, R̥gveda).

PURUṢOTTAMA. Śrī Kṛṣṇa. He got this name because of his Pūraṇa (filling) and Sadana (sitting) (Chapter 70, Udyoga Parva).

PURUYAŚAS. A king of Pāñcāla. He was the son of Bhūriyaśas. The King became more and more prosperous observing 'Vaisākhadharmā' following the instructions of the King's preceptors Yāja and Upayāja. (Chapter 2, Skanda Purāṇa).

PŪRVĀBHIRĀMĀ. A river of Purāṇic fame. (Śloka 22, Chapter 9, Bhīṣma Parva).

PŪRVACITTI. A celebrated celestial maiden. She belongs to the group of six celebrated nymphs named Urvaśī, Pūrvacitti, Sahajanyā, Ghṛtācī, Viśvācī and Menakā. (Śloka 68, Chapter 74, Ādi Parva). Pūrvacitti was present for the Janmotsava of Arjuna. (Chapter 122, Ādi Parva). Once when Arjuna went to svarga Pūrvacitti and others danced in his honour. (Chapter 43, Vana Parva).

PŪRVADIŚĀ (PŪRVADIK). The East.

Of all the sides Pūrvadiśā is the most prominent.

1) The Sun rises in the east.

2) The sādhyas come and do severe penance in the east at dusk.

3) The moon rises here.

4) The result of offering havya to the fire spreads to the east.

5) The daughters of Dakṣa after becoming the wives of Kaśyapa delivered in the east.

6) Devas made Indra the king of the east.

7) Indra and the devas did penance jointly in the east.

8) Because the devas accepted this side first (pūrvā) the side got the name Pūrvā.

9) The sun gives away as gifts the yajur Mantras at this place.

(10) The devas drink the soma juice facing the east

11) Varuṇa once entered Pātāla by the east and attained prosperity.

12) Indra selected the sacrificial animals at this place.

13) The soul of man comes to Svarga and the earth through the east. (Chapter 108 Udyoga Parva).

PŪRVAPĀLĪ. An ancient king. The Pāṇḍavas invited this king for the great Mahābhārata battle. (Śloka 17, Chapter 4, Udyoga Parva).

PŪRVĀŚRAMA. A sacred place on the shores of the river Sarayū. While going along the shores of this river with Rāma and Lakṣmaṇa, Viśvāmitra showed the boys this āśrama and explained to them its importance. It was at this place that Śiva burnt Kāmadeva (god of love) to death. Kāmadeva got the name Anuṅga at this place. (Bāla Kāṇḍa, Vālmiki Rāmāyaṇa, Sarga 23).

PŪṢANĀ. A female follower of Subrahmaṇya. (Śloka 20, Chapter 43, Śalya Parva).

PŪṢĀ I (PŪṢAN). Pūṣā attended the Janmotsava of Arjuna. (Chapter 122, Ādi Parva). When Arjuna and Kṛṣṇa fought against Indra at Khāṇḍavaprastha Pūṣā stood as an ally of Indra. (Śloka 35, Chapter 226, Ādi Parva). Once all the devas together performed a yāga and not knowing the importance of Śiva, they did not invite him to the Yāga. Śiva attended the function uninvited. The devas did not like it and they attacked Śiva. The twelve ādityas as a team fought against Śiva and in the fight Pūṣā lost his teeth. (Chapter 18, Sautika Parva). Once Pūṣā presented to Subrahmaṇya two warriors named Pāṇitaka and Kālika.

PŪṢĀ II. (PŪṢAN). Another name for the Sun. (Śloka 16, Chapter 3, Vana Parva).

PUŠKALĀ I. A valiant soldier who fought on the side of Rāvaṇa. Hanūmān fought against this soldier fiercely. (Bhāga 2, Padma Purāṇa).

PUŠKALĀ II. The youngest son of Bharata, son of Daśaratha. Māṇḍavī was the mother of Puškala. (Chapter 88, Vāyu Purāṇa; Chapter 6, Brahmāṇḍa Purāṇa; Chapter 4, Viṣṇu Purāṇa; Chapter 11, Agni Purāṇa).

Details available about Puškala from Padma Purāṇa and Vālmiki Rāmāyaṇa are the following :

(1) Puškala was with Śatrughna when the latter served as the guardian of the horse in all the three aśvamedha-yāgas conducted by Śrī Rāma. (Padma Purāṇa, Pātāla Kāṇḍa, Chapters 1 and 22).

(2) He defeated Damana, son of Subāhu, while he was following the sacrificial horse. (Padma Purāṇa, Pātāla Kāṇḍa, Chapter 34).

(3) He fought fiercely against the demons, Vidyumālī and Ugradamṣṭra. (Padma Purāṇa, Pātāla Kāṇḍa, Chapter 34).

(4) He fought against Rukmāṅgada and Vīramaṇi. (Padma Purāṇa, Pātāla Kāṇḍa, Chapter 41).

(5) He was defeated by Lava who checked the progress of the sacrificial horse. (Padma Purāṇa, Pātāla Kāṇḍa, Chapter 61).

(6) Puškala conquered the country of Gāndhāra and built there a city called Puṣkalāvati alias Puṣkalāvata and made it his capital city. (Vālmiki Rāmāyaṇa, Uttara Kāṇḍa).

(7) His wife's name was Kāntimatī. (Padma Purāṇa, Pātāla Kāṇḍa, Chapter 67).

PUŠKARA I. Son of Varuṇa. Soma's daughter was attracted by the beauty of Puškara and married him. (Śloka 12, Chapter 98, Udyoga Parva).

PUŠKARA II. The younger brother of Nala. It was this Puškara who jointly with Kali defeated Nala in a game of dice and drove him away from his country.