

PRASENAJIT III. A distant brother of Satrājīti called Bhava. (Dākṣiṇātya Pāṭha, Chapter 14, Sabhā Parva).

PRASENAJIT IV. A King who lived in the city of Śrāvastī. Once a very virtuous brahmin came to this city. Finding him to be a man of great virtues a Vaiśya took him to his house and kept him there worshipping him. Many rich men coming to know of the brahmin came and worshipped him with offerings of costly clothes and ornaments. Within a short time the poor brahmin got a huge heap of gold and silver. He collected his lot and at night without letting anybody know went and buried it in a secret place in the forest. After some days he went and looked for it and found his buried wealth missing. When the brahmin returned weeping, the host, the Vaiśya, gathered from him all that had happened. The house-holder consoled him but the miserly and greedy brahmin was not to be pacified thus and he started to commit suicide. He went to a pond nearby and was about to jump into it when Prasenajit who heard about this came to the spot and told him thus:—"Do not grieve over your loss. I shall make enquiries about it and if the stolen wealth is not recovered I shall give you compensation from my treasury."

After consoling the brahmin thus the King went to his palace. He pretended to be ill and called the physicians of the city to his side. He asked them about their patients, their illness and the medicines prescribed for them. One of the physicians during the enquiry said thus: "Oh lord, Mātrdattavaṇik is my patient. Yesterday I prescribed to him the root of Ūraka plant." The King soon dispersed the physicians and sent for Mātrdattavaṇik and asked him who had brought for him the root. When Mātrdattavaṇik replied that it was his servant the King sent for the servant and on questioning the servant the latter confessed having taken the hidden treasure. Thus because of the intelligence and wisdom of the King the brahmin got back his wealth. (Taraṅga 7, Madana-māñcukūlambaka, Kathāsaritsāgara).

PRĀŚITA. One of the Pañcamahāyājñas. The five yājñas are Ahuta, Huta, Brāhmyahuta and Prāśita. (Śloka 73, Chapter 3, Manusmṛiti).

PRASKAṆVA. I A King who was the son of Medhātithi. The Kings of Praskaṇva line were Kṣatriyas formerly but they became brahmins later. (9th Skandha, Bhāgavata).

PRASKAṆVA II. A sage who was the son of Kaṇva-muni. The sūkta 44 of anuvāka 9 of maṇḍala one of R̥gveda was written by this sage.

PRĀŚRAYA. A King of the family of Manu. (4th Skandha, Bhāgavata).

PRASŪTA. A demon. This demon was killed by Garuḍa. (Śloka 12, Chapter 105, Udyoga Parva).

PRASTHALĀ I. The palace of Suśarmā. (See under Suśarmā).

PRASTHALA II. A greatly condemned place. (Śloka 47, Chapter 44, Karṇa Parva).

PRASUHMA. A country which was conquered by Bhīmasena during the Mahābhārata times. (Śloka 16, Chapter 30, Sabhā Parva).

PRASUŚRUTA. A King who was a descendant of Śrī Rāma. (9th Skandha, Bhāgavata).

PRASŪTĪ. A daughter of Svāyambhuva Manu. Svayambhuva Manu had two sons named Priyavrata and

Uttānapāda and three daughters named Ākūti, Devahūti and Prasūti. Ākūti was married to Ruciprajāpati, Devahūti to Kardamaprajāpati and Prasūti to Dakṣaprajāpati. Yajña is the son of Ākūti. Kapila is the son of Devahūti. Prasūti got only a number of daughters. (8th Skandha, Devī Bhāgavata).

PRATĀPA. A prince of the country of Sauvīra. He stood behind the chariot of Jayadratha holding his flag. Arjuna slew him. (Śloka 10, Chapter 265, Vana Parva).

PRATĀPAMUKUṬA. Father of Vajramukuṭa. Vajramukuṭa is the hero in the tale of Vetālakathā described beautifully in Kathāsaritsāgara. (See under Vetāla).

PRATĀPĪ. Cyavanamaharṣi got of his wife Sukanyā a son named Pramati. Pratāpī is the beautiful wife of Pramati. Ruru is the son born to Pramati of Pratāpī. (2nd Skandha, Devī Bhāgavata).

PRĀTARA. I. A serpent born of the Kauravya race. This serpent was burnt to death at the Sarpasatra of Janamejaya. (Śloka 13, Chapter 5, Ādi Parva).

PRĀTARA II. A son born to Dhātā, the seventh āditya, of his wife Rākā. (6th Skandha, Bhāgavata).

PRATARDANA.

1) *General information.* A King of the line of Pūru. Pratardana who was the son of the daughter of King Yayāti ruled the country after making Kāśī his capital. Pratardana's mother was Mādhavī, Yayāti's daughter, and father, Divodāsa. Pratardana once found on his way his grandfather, King Yayāti, who had fallen from Svarga. (See under Yayāti).

2). *Other details.*

(i) Emperor Śibi gave Pratardana a sword. (Śloka 80, Chapter 166, Śānti Parva).

(ii) He once gave a gift of a netra (eye) to the brahmins. (Śloka 20, Chapter 224, Śānti Parva).

(iii) He slew the son of Vītahavya. (See under Vītahavya).

(iv) Pratardana courted death after appointing his sons for the service of brahmins. (Śloka 5, Chapter 137, Anuśāsana Parva).

PRATIBHĀNU. A son born to Śrī Kṛṣṇa of Satyabhāmā. Bhānu, Subhānu, Svarbhānu, Prabhānu, Bhānumān, Candrabhānu, Bṛhadbhānu, Havirbhānu, Śrībhānu and Pratibhānu are the sons born to Satyabhāmā. (10th Skandha, Bhāgavata).

PRATĪCYA. A King born of the race of Bharata. (9th Skandha, Bhāgavata).

PRATĪCYĀ. Wife of Pulastyamaharṣi. (Śloka 17, Chapter 116, Udyoga Parva).

PRATĪHĀRA. A King born of the race of Bharata. Pratīhāra was the son of Paramesṭhī and the father of Pratīhartā. (Chapter 1, Amśa 2, Viṣṇu Purāṇa).

PRATĪHARTĀ. A King who was celebrated for his yajñakarmans. His father was Pratīla and mother Suvarcalā. Pratīhartā got two sons of his wife Stuti. (5th Skandha, Bhāgavata).

PRATĪJÑĀPARVA. A sub-divisional Parva of Droṇa-Parva. This comprises chapters 72 to 84 of Droṇa Parva.

PRATĪKA. Son of a King called Vasu (9th Skandha, Bhāgavata).

PRĀTIKĀMĪ. The charioteer of Duryodhana. It was Prātīkāmī who brought Pāñcalī to the court of the Kauravas when the Pāṇḍavas were defeated at the game of dice by the Kauravas. He was killed in the