

*Prāṇa* (iv)—a son of Dhara;<sup>1</sup> a Sādhyā.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> M. 5. 24.    <sup>2</sup> Ib. 203. 11; Br. III. 3. 16.

*Prāṇa* (v)—a son of Angiras;<sup>1</sup> a Sādhyā;<sup>2</sup> a Tuṣita;<sup>3</sup> an Ajitadeva.<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> M. 196. 2; Vā. 65. 105.    <sup>2</sup> Ib. 66. 15.    <sup>3</sup> Br. III. 3. 19;  
Vā. 66. 18.    <sup>4</sup> Ib. 67. 34.

*Prāṇa* (vi)—the *antarātma*; it is *annam* or food; *annam* is Brahṁā, etc.; from this grows creatures. (cf. Upaniṣad; also Yajur Veda);<sup>1</sup> one of the Vāyus which determine the *karma* of people;<sup>2</sup> is *jīva*.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Vā. 15. 14.    <sup>2</sup> Ib. 21. 47; 31. 41.    <sup>3</sup> Ib. 102. 101.

*Prāṇa* (vii)—a son of Dhātṛ and father of Dyutimat.  
V. I. 10. 4-5.

*Prāṇa* (viii)—one of the seven seers of the Svārociṣa epoch.

Vi. III. 1. 11.

*Prāṇarodha* (i)—One of the 28 hells where those who indulge in the hunting and killing of animals are punished.

Bhā. V. 26. 7 and 24.

*Prāṇarodha* (ii)—control of the breath, one of the aids to deep meditation.

Vā. 104. 24.

*Prāṇācārya*—the purohita to be consulted by the king.  
M. 215. 35.

*Prāṇāyāma* (i)—a sādhana for yoga.

Vi. I. 22. 45; V. 10. 15; VI. 7. 40.