

Pratyāhāra (I)—the stage of the dissolution or withdrawal of creation on the commencement of *Pralaya* at the end of Kali; then the primordial spirit (*avyakta*) swallows that which is manifest (*vyakta*): waters swallow the *gan-dha* quality of the earth thus plunging the earth in waters; then the *rasa* quality of the waters gets merged in fire which spreads in all directions; the *rūpa* quality of fire is in turn eaten away by wind; this permeates all the ten directions, both above and below; the *sparsā* quality of wind is swallowed by *ākāśā*; the *śabda* (sound) quality of which is overwhelmed by *bhūta* and other gross elements; the great souls absorb these (*mahā*); seven Prakṛtis one covering the other.

Br. II. 6. 14; IV. 3. 1-21; Vā. 102. 1-2, 5.

Pratyāhāra (II)—a dharma of the yoga, ruins all *viśayas* or sense pleasures.¹ The yogin sees God in himself.²

¹ M. 183. 54. Vā. 10. 76 and 93. Vi. VI. 7. 45. ² Vā. 11. 18-9, 30; 101. 211; 104. 24.

Pratyūṣa (I)—a Devarṣi.

Br. II. 35. 92.

Pratyūṣa (II)—one of the eight Vasus; (a Vasava); father of Devala the sage.

Br. III. 3. 21, 27; M. 5. 21, 27; 203. 4; Vā. 61. 84; 66. 20. Vi. I. 15. 110, 117.

Pratyūṣa (III)—a Śakti of Kāla in the Pañcakoṇa.

Br. IV. 32. 10.

Prathama—an Asura residing in Sutamam.

Br. II. 20. 21; Vā. 50. 20.