

Pinḍārka—city of: its sages visited Dvārakā;¹ the sages who knew of Kṛṣṇa's advent to Vaikuṇṭha left for this place;² noted for Pāṇḍukūpatīrtha.³

¹ Bhā. X. 90. 28 [3]. ² Ib. XI. 1. 11. ³ Br. III. 13. 37.

Pinḍikā—of an image, to be purified with Pañcagavya.
M. 266. 6.

Pinyākam—the fruit of ingudi tree offered with ghee as Pinḍa (see Rāmā. Ayo. 102. 29: 105. 35).

Vā. 16. 14.

Pitā—a son of Brahmadhāna.

Vā. 69. 132.

Pitāmaha—Brahmā for all the world.

Br. IV. 6. 66; 7. 45; 9. 46; M. 1. 14; Vā. 21. 45-46; 22. 13 and 26; 23. 61, 97; 109. 24; 111. 43.

Pituramśa—the portion of the body, a man gets from his father; this part of Vena's body yielded Pṛthu, a virtuous King armed with bow, arrow, mace, shield and armour.

M. 10. 8-9.

Pitṛs (I)—a class of celestials belonging to the group of sacred fires;¹ worshipped for continuity of family line;² married jointly a daughter of Dakṣa,³ blessed Jyāmagha with a son;⁴ drink the svadhā of the moon and worship him on the new moon day: groups of—Saumya, Kāvya, Agniṣvāta and Bārhiṣada;⁵ their role in the universe.⁶

¹ Bhā. I. 2. 27; IV. 1. 63; Vā. 65. 49-52. ² Bhā. II. 3. 8; Vā. 75. 7-35; 81. 8-20. ³ Bhā. IV. 1. 49. ⁴ Ib. IX. 23. 39. ⁵ Br. II. 23. 39, 58, 71; 13. 6, 31; 8. 14-15. ⁶ Vā. 71. 15-34, 45-67.

Pitṛs (II)—sons of Angiras and Svadhā.

Bhā. VI. 6. 19; 10. 17.