

Prāgjyotiṣapura (c)—an eastern kingdom; the city of of Naraka surrounded by nooses (Paśās); entered by Kṛṣṇa and Satyabhāmā; its fortress pulled down; invited by its citizens, Kṛṣṇa entered the city and found Maṇiparvata and the umbrella of Varuṇa there; then entered the palace; was left by Kṛṣṇa.

M. 163. 81; Bhā. X. 59. 2-5; 22 [1-3], 32; [65(v)1]; Vi. V. 29. 8, 14, 16-7.

Prāgdeśa—a country noted for horses.

Br. IV. 16. 18.

Prāṅgmukhā—a R. sacred to the Pitṛs.

M. 22. 65.

Prācītvata—son of Janamejaya made the Prācī (east) direction.

M. 49. 1.

Prācīnagarbha—a son of Sṛṣṭi (Puṣṭi-Vā. P.) and Chāyā; wife Suvarcā and son Udāradhi (dhīya-Vā. P.).

Br. II. 36. 98-100; Vā. 62. 83, 85.

Prācīnabarhis—(Barhiṣad); a son of Havirdhāna and Dhiṣaṇā; a Prajāpati and Ekarāt, etc.; married Sāmudrī (Savarṇā), daughter of the ocean (Samudra) of the same caste; had ten sons named Prācetasas, all versed in the Dhanurveda; performed *tapas* for 10,000 years when even the wind could not blow; out of their anger came fire and burnt down trees, etc.; taking soma; Drumakṣaya represented their case to these Pracetasas and offered their daughter Mārīṣā in marriage to them; their son was Dakṣa;¹ knew the power of Viṣṇu's *yoga*;² a Rājarsi;³ it was he, who made the kuśa