

one Kalpa and the other; but there is one between the different Manvantaras.²

¹ Br. II. 31. 113; M. 144. 101; Vā. 7. 2-3; 58. 112; 61, 145 and 148. ² Br. II. 6. 2, 3 and 10.

Pratisamcara—*pralaya* or deluge of all creatures, three kinds: *naimittika*, *Prākṛtika* and *Ātyantika*;¹ the *Viṣṇu Purāṇa* adds a fourth kind—*nitya* also called *dainandini*.²

¹ Vā. 100. 132; Vi. I. 2. 25; 3. 22-5. ² Ib. I. 7. 41-4; VI. 3. 1-3; 4. 7; 8. 1.

Pratisarga (I)—secondary creation, three-fold;¹ done by the ten sons, seven sages and Yāmadevas of the epoch of Svāyambhuva Manu;² one of the five characteristics of the *Purāṇa*.³

¹ Br. IV. 3. 31, 110, 113; Vā. 102. 46, 53; Vi. VI. 8, 2 and 15. ² M. 8. 1. ³ Ib. 52. 2; 53. 65; Br. I. 1. 37; 3. 26.

Pratisarga (II)—a topic of the *Purāṇa*: at the evening of the day of Brahmā, *Pralaya* sets in, when the whole universe appears like an oven with blazing fire. Then come different clouds pouring in torrents everywhere (*Ekārṇava*)¹ Lord's sleep in the waters.²

¹ Vā. 4. 10; 100. 133-79. ² Ib. 100. 185-9.

Pratihartā (I)—a Marut of the sixth *gaṇa*.

Br. III. 5. 97.

Pratihartā (II)—the son of Pratihāra.

Vā. 33. 55; Vi. II. 1. 37.

Pratihartā (III)—a son of Pratiha, versed in sacrificial lore and father of Aja and Bhūman, by Stuti.

Bhā. V. 15. 5; Br. II. 14. 66.

Pratihartā (IV)—one of the sixteen Ṛtviks for *yajña*; from the belly of Nārāyaṇa.

M. 167. 9.