

midst of the ocean and meditated on the teachings of Śiva given to them; leaving their home they proceeded to the west and in a park near a great lake heard the divine music; when listening to it, there appeared Śiva who on request initiated them in the meditation on Viṣṇu (Rudragitā); when Śiva left they meditated under the waters for 1000 years. Viṣṇu appeared before them and promised them a son by asking them to marry the daughter of Kanḍu and Pramlocā; pleased with seeing the God they praised Him; after his disappearance they came out of the waters and seeing the earth filled with wild growth they began to burn the trees by breathing spiritual fire and wind from their mouth. Brahmā (Soma) interceded then and prevented them from further destroying the trees by offering Vārṅṣi (Māriṣā) the daughter of the trees in marriage to them; they married her and she gave birth to Dakṣa on the eve of the Cākṣuṣa epoch.¹ After a long period of enjoyment of life they placed their wife under their son Dakṣa and went away to the western sea where Jajali attained siddhi; seeing them steadfast in devotion Nārada came there, and was welcomed by them; requested by them to be instructed to get rid of saṃsāra, Nārada advised them to worship and contemplate on Viṣṇu directly, and than departed; they did so and attained the world of Viṣṇu;² sacrifice of, when Nārada sang praises of Dhruva;³ worshipped for treasure.⁴

¹ Bhā. IV. 24 (whole); 25. 1-2; 30 (whole) VI. 4. 4-17; Br. II. 13. 40; 37. 27; M. 4. 47-9; Vā. 63. 27-9. ² Bhā. IV. 31. 1-25.
³ Ib. IV. 12. 40; 13. 2. ⁴ Ib. II. 3. 7.

Praja—a son of Havirdhāna.

Br. II. 37. 24.

Prajana (I)—a son of Kuru.

M. 50. 23.

Prajana (II)—an Asura in the sabhā of Hiranyakaśipu.

M. 161. 81.