

Pauruṣeya (I)—the Rākṣasa presiding over the month of Śukra and Śuci¹ with the sun in the summer.

¹ Bhā. XII. 11. 35; Br. II. 23. 6. ² Vā. 52. 8; Vi. II. 10. 7.

Pauruṣeya (II)—one of the sons of Yātudhāna, had five sons, all man-eating ones, Krūra, Vikṛta, etc.

Br. III. 7. 89, 93-4.

Pauruṣeya (III)—a Piśāca.

Vā. 69. 127.

Paurodhasam—‘not a profession to be coveted’, was the remark of Viśvarūpa to the gods, who requested him to be their ācārya, (see Purohita).

Bhā. VI. 7. 35-36.

Paurohityam—the office of Purohita; Brhaspati for the Devas and Śukra for the Asuras; the low status of, as viewed by Sarmisthā, the daughter of Vṛṣaparvana.

M. 25. 9; 27. 9-11.

Paurṇamāsa (I)—son of Śrīśāntakarna, and father of Lambodara.

Bhā. XII. 1. 23-24.

Paurṇamāsa (II)—the Full Moon day. (See also Paurṇamāsī.)

¹ Br. II. 23. 63; Vi. I. 20. 38.

Paurṇamāsa (III)—a Jayadeva; a Mantraśarīra and a son of Brahmā;¹ his *amṛta* was drunk by 33 crores of gods.²

¹ Br. II. 23. 66; Vā. 66. 6; 67. 5. ² Br. III. 3. 6.