

Purāṇasamhitā—a reference to the *Matsyapurāṇa*; superior to all the *Śāstras*; a road to Dharma, Artha and Kāma;¹ the last chapter is an appendix dealing with rules as to how the *Purāṇa* must be worshipped, read or heard. If they disregard the rules they would not only not get the fruits there of, but will be born as dogs, pigs, crows, etc. The *vācaka* must be honoured as Vyāsa and Aṅgiras;² consists of *ākhyāna*, *upākhyāna*, *gāthas* and *kalpaja* (*Br. P.*) (*Kulakarmas-Vā. P.*);³ Reference to *Parāśara* and *Viṣṇu Purāṇa*,⁴ follows Vedic tradition.⁵

¹ M. 290. 20, 25, 291. 1, 36. ² Ib. Ch. 292 (whole). ³ Br. II. 34. 21; Vā. 60. 21. Vi. III. 6. 16-17. ⁴ Ib. I. 1. 26; VI. 8. 2-3. ⁵ Ib. VI. 8. 12.

Purāṇasamhitās—personified: came up to see 'Tri-vikrama Hari.

Bhā. VIII. 21. 2.

Purāṇākhyāna—ety. of *Purāṇa*; 'पुराणिअन्तीदं' this lived before.

Br. I. 1. 7; Vā. 1. 8, 203.

Purās—towns; triangular, round, short or long, condensed; but a square type is celebrated; the chief house, (Palace) measuring 800 *Kiṣku*.

Br. I. 5. 99; 7. 93 and 105; Vā. 8. 99, 113ff.

Purāritvam—an incarnation of Śiva.

M. 1. 8; 23. 37.

Purīṇas (*Purāṇas*)—a *Piśāca gaṇa*; big faces, hanging brows, abnormal noses, residents of deserted places.

Vā. 69. 263, 276.

Purīndrasena—a son of Mandulaka (Āndhra).

M. 273. 10.