

by Kalki;⁷ sell Vedas and *tīrthas*;⁸ should be given up by a *tīrthayātri*.⁹

¹ Br. IV. 33. 60; M. 99. 14; 144. 40; Vi. III. 18. 22. ² Vā.
78. 30. ³ M. 57. 6; 69. 34; Vi. III. 18. 70-103; VI. 1. 37 etc. ⁴ M.
265. 3. ⁵ Ib. 267. 34. ⁶ Ib. 144. 54. ⁷ Ib. 47. 249; 273. 27. ⁸ Vā.
58. 40, 52, 65. ⁹ Ib. 99. 396; 105. 42.

Piṅga (I)—a madhyamādhvaryu.

Br. II. 33. 16.

Piṅga (II)—Tripravara.

M. 196. 33.

Piṅgala (I)—one of the eleven Rudras.

M. 153. 19; 171. 39.

Piṅgala (II)—a door-keeper of the Sun God.

M. 261. 5.

Piṅgala (III)—a Mt. west of the Śitoda.

Vā. 36. 27.

Piṅgalā (I)—an aged prostitute of the Videha city; her story as narrated by Avadhūta to Yadu is as follows; she spent her life as a public woman living by earning money every day from one paramour or other; one night she did not get a paramour though she waited to the middle of the night; she then grew disgusted with her life and turned her thought on Hari which resulted in her restful sleep;¹ her view of life cited by the Gopis to Uddhava.²

¹ Bhā. XI. 8. 22-44. ² Ib. X. 47. 47.

Piṅgalā (II)—an elephant (*nāga*).

Br. III. 7. 346.