

Puravasa—a son of Madhu and father of Purudvān.

M. 44. 44.

Puraśatam—in Śataśṛṅga hill of the Yakṣas.

Vā. 39. 54.

Purākalpa—(ety.) one of the ten lakṣanas of the Brāhmaṇa.

Vā. 59. 137.

Purājit—a son of Bhaṇḍa.

Br. IV. 26. 49.

Purāṇa—on measurement of time.

Br. II. 21. 137.

Purāṇajñas—Persons well-versed in the Purāṇas speak of eight-fold characteristics of Karmayoga;¹ speak of the vow, *Ādityaśayanam*;² and the time between Parīkṣit and Mahāpadma is 1050 and that between Mahāpadma and Āndhrapulomā is 836.³

¹ Br. I. 2. 45. Vā. 1. 30; 2. 45; 70. 77; 88. 69; 96. 13; 99. 417; 101. 70. M. 44. 57; 52. 11. ² Ib. 55. 3. ³ Ib. 273. 38.

Purāṇapuruṣa—the Supreme Being or Viśvātmā, revealed the Purāṇas;¹ is Nārāyaṇa;² is Kumāra.³

¹ M. 53. 2; 61. ² Vā. 21. 81; 22. 13. ³ Ib. 22. 13.

Purāṇas—originally one: 100 crores of verses reduced to four lakhs by Vyāsa;¹ eighteen in number; Brāhma, Pādma, Vaiṣṇava, Śaiva, Linga, Gāruda, Skānda, Nāradiya, Bhāgavata, Āgneya, Bhaviṣya, Brahmavaivārtha, Mārkan-deya, Vāmana, Vārāha, Mātsya, Kūrma and Brahmāṇḍa; total content of these 400,000 verses;² known to Sūta;³ speak of places where Hari worship is offered;⁴ the essence of the Purāṇas in the Śrutigīta;⁵ Interpreters of the Purāṇas;⁶ of four pādas;⁷