

Pāśinī—a R. from Śuktimanta.

M. 114. 32.

Pāśupatam (I)—the *astram* of Śiva.

Br. III. 31. 39; 32. 57; 34. 34; 40. 65. IV. 29. 140.

Pāśupatam (II)—a *tīrtha* on the Pārvatikā, sacred to Pitrs.

M. 22. 56.

Pāśupatayoga—the earliest form of yoga established; even Gods like Indra practised this and got wealth constituting *animā*, *mahimā*, *laghimā*, *prāpti*, *garimā*, *prākānujam*, *īśitvam*, *vāśitvam*, and *amaratvam*;¹ one who practises it at Benares is rid of the cycle of births and deaths.²

¹ Br. II. 27. 116, 128; Vā. 1. 195. ² M. 182. 12.

Pāśupatavrata (*Paśupāśāvimocana*)—ordained for all āśramas.

Vā. 30. 295.

Pāśupatās—followers of the Pāśupata yogam.

Br. III. 32. 5.

Pāśupālyam—cattle raising and tending not in Puṣkadvīpa;¹ duty of the Vaiśyas.²

¹ Br. II. 19. 121; Vā. 49. 117. ² Br. II. 7. 162; Vi. III. 8. 30.

Pāṣaṇḍas—heretics in Kali;¹ came out of the Devāśura war—Nirgranthas, Kārpaṭas and Nagnas;² not fit for ritual purposes;³ one connected with temple worship must not be a member of the Pāṣaṇḍa family;⁴ their deities not to be honoured;⁵ quelled by Pramati, God incarnate;⁶ put down