

jānapadas;<sup>1</sup> as an obedient son his consecration was accepted by the people though he was young; his kingdom was the territory between the Ganges and the Yamunā; his brothers were the lords of the frontiers.<sup>2</sup> His line ends with Bahu-ratha.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Bhā. IX. 18. 33-45; 19. 21 and 33; 20. 1-2; Vā. 1. 156; M. 24. 54, 65-71; 32. 10; 33. 25-31; 34. 9-13, 15-28, 31; Vi. IV. 10. 6, 15-6, 30; 18. 30. <sup>2</sup> M. 35. 11; 36. 4-5. <sup>3</sup> Vi. IV. 19. 1, 55.

*Pūruṣa*—a son of Cākṣuṣa Manu.

Bhā. VIII. 5. 7.

*Pūrṇa*—a son of Krodhā and a Deva-gandharva.

Br. III. 6. 38.

*Pūrṇagiri*—the Pīṭha in the face of the Veda personified.

Vā. 104. 79.

*Pūrṇacandrā*—one of the ten Pīṭhas for images; with two Mekhalas in the middle; gives what he or she desires.

M. 262. 7, 10, 17.

*Pūrṇadarvas*—a tribe of the North.

Vā. 45. 121.

*Pūrṇabhadra* (I)—the sage who blessed Campa with a son, Haryanga.

M. 48. 98; Vā. 99. 107.

*Pūrṇabhadra* (II)—the Yakṣa whose son was Hari-keśa and who was a devotee of Śiva from boyhood, and who hated the cruel habits of the Yakṣas; hence banished the son who went to Benares for penance.

M. 180. 5-14.