

here;¹ here people live for 10000 years. No caste or Vedas: worship banyan tree: Kaśyapa performed his Aśvamedha and Vāli defeated Rāvaṇa;² visited by Paraśurāma;³ one of the seven continents of which Savana was the first King. His sons Mahāvīra and Dhātuki divided it between them.⁴

¹ Bhā. V. 1. 32; 20. 29-33; M. 100. 4; 123. 13; 248. 13; Vā. 49. 101-141. ² Br. II. 14. 14; 19. 108-26, 140-1; III. 5. 7; 7. 267. ³ Ib. III. 32. 60; 44. 22; Vi. II. 4. 72-86, 92. ⁴ Ib. II. 1. 15; 2. 5.

Puṣkaraparvata—a hill in Bhāratavarṣa: felt the influence of Hiranyakaśipu.

M. 163. 88.

Puṣkaram—a place sacred to Hari. Sages of Puṣkara visited Dvārakā;¹ sacred to Indra and Pitṛs in the Tretā-yuga;² a *tīrtha*; here was Adhisāmakṛṣṇa's sacrifice for three years;³ here Kaśyapa performed the Aśvamedha;⁴ fit for śrāddha.⁵

¹ Bhā. VII. 14. 30; X. 90. 28[3]; XII. 12. 60. ² M. 13. 30; 22. 62; 106. 57; 109. 3; 110. 1; 180. 55; 184. 16; 192. 11. ³ Ib. 50. 67. ⁴ Vā. 67. 53; Vi. VI. 8. 29. ⁵ Vā. 77. 40; 106. 69.

Puṣkaramandiram—abode of Puṣkara, a wonderful lotus moving at will, gained by Puspavāhana's self denial in his previous birth.

M. 100. 30.

Puṣkarasvana—a son of Viśvaśā.

M. 171. 49.

Puṣkarākṣa—the son of Śrcandra; an able charioteer; used *vāyavyāstram* against Paraśurāma who attacked him with *brahmāstram* and cut him into two with the Paraśu.

Br. III. 40. 1.

Puṣkarārūṇi—a son of Duritakṣaya.

Bhā. IX. 21. 20.