

Pitr̥lokaṃ—reached by the southern part of Aryaman; Āgnīdhra wanted to attain this; a bath in the Manoharam Tīrtham of the Narmadā leads one to.

¹ Bhā. III. 32. 20; V. 2. 1-2 and 22. ² M. 194. 7.

Pitr̥varti—one of the seven sons of Kauśika; suggested that the cow of their guru be offered in a śrāddha and then shared by his brothers; accordingly two of the brothers were made Devas, three Pitṛs and one *atithi* in the śrāddha; cakravāka in mānasa became desirous of being a king, seeing the Pāñcāla King in a pleasure garden; became son of Vibhrāja by name Brahmadatta and his wife Sanniti was the cow of Garga offered in śrāddha, born as a daughter of Devala.

M. 20. 3-26.

Pitr̥vratam—performed in honour of Pitṛs and includes gifts of milch cows; the performer becomes a Rājārāja.

M. 101. 29-30.

Pitr̥sarga—once the whole world was covered with darkness; there were no air, no earth, no planets, no directions, no sun, no moon, no days or nights; the single Brahmā out of tapoyoga created worlds of Vedas and other devas; there were seven classes of which three had no form and four had forms: Devas and earth and rains; then śrāddhas.

Vā. 71. 37, 57 and 65.

Pitr̥sthānam—ākāśa and southern directions.

Vā. 76. 34.

Pitr̥hū—the southern entrance of the city of Purañjana who reached Dakṣiṇapāñcāla through it with Śrutadhara; allegorically the right ear.

Bhā. IV. 25. 50; 29. 12.