

form Vedic sacrifices always;¹ Nārada called on him and in imparting *Ātmatatva* by saying there was no use of killing animals in sacrifices, narrated to him the legend of Purañjana; the interpretation of the legend of Purañjana by Nārada himself and the relation between *jīva* and *paramātmā* which it conveyed; Nārada's return to Siddhaloka; the sage-king appointed his sons to be in charge of the administration and withdrew for *tapas* to Kapila's hermitage where he attained *mokṣa*.²

¹ Bhā. IV. 24. 8-13. ² Ib. IV. 25. 3-62; chh. 26-29.

Barhiṣada (I)—a sacred fire.

Bhā. IV. 1. 63.

Barhiṣada (II)—a group of Pitṛs in the Somapadā world; such of the householders who perform sacrifices and are dead become this class of Pitṛs; are *māsās*; perform sacrifices; agnihottrins; represent the *ṛtus* or months; their mind-born daughters Acchodā and Dhāraṇī; in the Vaibhrāja region.

¹ Br. II. 13. 6, 28, 32; III. 10. 53-66; II. 23. 75; 28. 15, 72; Vā. 30. 6, 7; 56. 13, 67; 52. 67; 110. 10; Vi. I. 10. 18; II. 12. 13. ² M. 15 1; 126. 69.

Barhiṣādi—Pravara (Angiras).

M. 196. 13.

Barhiṣmatī (I)—the capital of Brahmāvarta and of Svāyambhuva Manu.

Bhā. III. 22. 29.

Barhiṣmatī (II)—a daughter of Viśvakarma and queen of Priyavrata.

Bhā. V. 1. 24.