

plant, like *Naladī* and *Guggulū*, two other names of *Apsarases* given in the same verse.

Pīlu is the name in the *Atharvaveda*¹ of a tree (*Careya arborea* or *Salvadora persica*) on the fruit of which doves fed.

¹ xx. 135, 12. Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 62; Weber, *Transactions of the Berlin Academy*, 1895, 861.

Pilumatī is in the *Atharvaveda* (xviii. 2, 48) the name of the intermediate heaven lying between the *udanvatī*, 'watery,' and the *pra-dyanh*, 'farthest heaven.' It presumably means 'rich in *Pīlu*.' Cf. Div.

Pumś-calī ('running after men') is found in the *Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā*,¹ the *Atharvaveda*,² and later,³ to denote a 'wanton woman.' In the *Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā*⁴ also occurs the form *Pumścalū*. See also *Dharma* and *Patī*.

¹ xxx. 22.

² xv. 2, 1 *et seq.*

⁴ xxx. 5. 20; *Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa*,

³ *Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa*, viii. 1, 10; *Kauṣītaki Brāhmaṇa*, xxvii. 1; *Lāṭy-āyana Śrauta Sūtra*, iv. 3, 9, 11.

iii. 4, 1, 1; 15, 1; *Kātyāyana Śrauta Sūtra*, xiii. 3, 6.

Pum-savana ('male-production' ceremony) is found in the *Atharvaveda*¹ in a hymn which is obviously intended to accompany a rite aiming at securing the birth of a male child and which is so applied in the ritual.²

¹ vi. 11, 1.

² *Kauṣika Sūtra*, xxv. 8. Cf. Bloomfield, *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 460; Whitney, *Translation of the Atharvaveda*, 288. The later *Gṛhya* ritual

knows a special rite called *Pumśavana*. See *Āśvalāyana Gṛhya Sūtra*, i. 13; *Sāṅkhāyana Gṛhya Sūtra*, i. 20; *Gobhila Gṛhya Sūtra*, ii. 6, 1 *et seq.*; Hillebrandt, *Ritualitteratur*, 41.

Puklaka. See **Paulkasa**.

Puñji-ṣṭha is found in the *Yajurveda Saṃhitā*¹ and later,² apparently meaning 'fisherman,' though *Mahidhara*³ explains it as 'bird-catcher.' Cf. **Pauñjiṣṭha**.

¹ *Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā*, xvi. 27; *Taittirīya Saṃhitā*, iv. 5, 4, 2; *Maitrāyaṇi Saṃhitā*, ii. 9, 5; *Kāthaka Saṃhitā*, xvii. 13.

² *Āśvalāyana Śrauta Sūtra*, x. 7; *Pāṇini*, viii. 3, 97.

³ On *Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā*, xvi. 27.