

Wind and Arjuna Kārtavīrya"). § 772b (Ānuçāsānik.): *Bhāhma* said: The *Haihaya* king *Arjuna Kārtavīrya*, with 1,000 arms, became the lord of the whole of this world (i.e. the earth) [residing] in *Māhishmatī*; he gave large gifts to *Dattātreyā*, who granted him four boons: that he should have 1,000 arms in battle, but only two at home; that he should subjugate the whole earth righteously, and sway her with vigilance; and that whenever he might happen to go wrong, the righteous should set him right. *A.* now regarded himself as having no equal. A celestial voice said that the brahman is superior to the *kshatriya*; *A.* maintained that the brahmins take refuge with the *kshatriyas*; what the virgin *Gāyatrī* had said from the sky was not true (*asatyam*, so B. and Nil.). "I shall bring the skin-clad brahmins under my subjection." At these words of *A.* the invisible goddess (*Gāyatrī*) became agitated (*vitrastā 'bhān nuçcarī*; cf. Nil.). Then *Vāyu* (wind) warned *A.*, addressing him from the air. Asked by *A.* what kind of earthly creature the brahman is, if he resembles the wind, water, fire, sun, or sky (XIII, 153), *Vāyu* praised the brahmins above all, citing *Kaçyapa* (c), *Āngiras* (d), *Gautama* (e), [*Kapila*] (f), *Aurva* (g), and *Dattātreyā*; even *Agni* (h) and *Brahmān* (i) are brahmins; the large kingdom of the *Danḍakas* was destroyed by a brahman; the ocean, that was full of crystal water, cursed by the brahmins, became saline in taste. *Arjuna* remained silent (XIII, 154). *Vāyu* repeated the story of *Kaçyapa* in detail, and asked *Arjuna* if he knew a *kshatriya* superior to *Kaçyapa*. *Arjuna* remained silent. Then *Vāyu* related the story of *Utathya* (j) (XIII, 155). *Arjuna* remained silent. *Vāyu* then described the greatness of *Agastya* (k). *Arjuna* remained silent. *Vāyu* related a feat of *Vasishṭha's* (l) (XIII, 156). *Arjuna* remained silent. *Vāyu* related a feat of *Atri's* (m). *Arjuna* remained silent. *Vāyu* related a feat of *Cyavana's* (n) (XIII, 157). *Arjuna* remained silent. *Vāyu* related the history of the *Kapas* (p). *Arjuna* praised the brahmins, mentioning *Dattātreyā*. *Vāyu* told him always to protect them; "a terrible danger threatens thee from the *Bhṛgu*s; that will take place after a time" (XIII, 158).

Pavanasya hrada(h) ("the lake of the Wind-god"), a tīrtha. § 364 (Tīrthayātrāp.): III, 83, 6075.

Pavanātmaja¹ = Bhimasena, q.v. (add. II, 1100; III, 11479; VII, 1135, 5184).

Pavanātmaja² = Hanūmat, q.v.

Pavitra(h) = Skanda: III, 14633.—Do.² = Mahāpuruṣha (Mahāpuruṣhastava).

Pavitrā, a river. § 574 (Jambūkh.): VI, 9λ, 329 (in Bhāratavarsha).

Pavitra(m)¹ = Çiva (1000 names¹⁻²).—Do.² = Kṛṣṇa: XII, 1513.—Do.³ = Viṣṇu (1000 names).

Pavitrāpāni, a ṛṣhi. § 264 (Sabhākriyāp.): II, 4a, 110 (waited upon Yudhiṣṭhira).—§ 266 (Çakrasabhāv.): II, 7, 293 (in the palace of Indra).

Payasya, son of Āngiras. § 747b (Suvartopatti): XIII, 850, 4147 (the third of Āngiras' eight sons).

Payodā, a mātṛ. § 615u (Skanda): IX, 460, 2646.

Payonidhi = Çiva (1000 names²).

Payoshnī, a river. § 347 (Nalopākhyānap.): III, 61, 2318 (*samudragā*).—§ 370 (Tīrthayātrāp.): III, 85, 8182 (*saritam varām*).—§ 377 (Dhaumyatīrthak.): III, 88, 8329 (*ramyatīrthā*, in the south), 8332, 8333, 8335 (king Nṛga performed a sacrifice in the tīrtha Vārāha on the *P.*, description).—§ 402c (Tīrthayātrāp.): The river *P.* was adorned (? *upacitam*)

by the Vidarbha king, and its waters were mixed with *soma* juice (see Nil.); III, 120, †10289 (visited by Yudhiṣṭhira, etc., on his *tīrthayātrā*), †10290.—§ 403b (do.): Here (i.e. on the river *P.*) king *Nṛga* gratified *Indra* by offering *soma*. Here the gods with *Indra* and the *Prajāpatis* performed sacrifices. Here king *Gaya* *Āmūrtarāyasa* satisfied *Indra* with *soma* in seven horse-sacrifices, where all the articles, which else are made of wood or earth, were of gold. Seven sets of these articles were prepared by him, and at the top of each sacrificial stake seven rings were fastened; the gods themselves with *Indra* erected the sacrificial stakes. *Indra* became delighted with *soma* and the brahmins with the *dakṣiṇās*, which were innumerable as the sand-grains, the stars, or the raindrops. *Gaya* presented the brahmins with golden cows (otherwise PCR.) made by *Viçvakarman*, so numerous were his caityas that but little space was left on the earth. Thus *Gaya* attained to the worlds of *Indra* (*lokān . . . Āindrān*); he who bathes in the *P.* attains to the same: III, 121, 10304.—§ 403 (do.): III, 121, 10306 (visited by Yudhiṣṭhira, etc., on his *tīrthayātrā*).—§ 574 (Jambūkh.): VI, 9λ, 324, 327.

Peçala = Viṣṇu (1000 names).

Phalakaksha, a Yaksha. § 269 (Vaiçravanābhāv.): II, 10, 398 (among the Yakshas in the palace of Kubera).

Phalakivana, a tīrtha. § 364 (Tīrthayātrāp.): III, 83, 6056.

Phalgu, name of a tīrtha or of a river. § 370 (Tīrthayātrāp.): III, 84, 8076 (at Gayā).—§ 377 (Dhaumyatīrthak.): III, 87, 8308 (°*nāmā mahānādī*, do. (?), in the east). Cf. Phalgutīrtha.

Phālguna¹ = Arjuna, q.v.

Phālguna² ("named after the nakshatra Phalgunī," name of a certain month). § 213 (Jatugṛhap.): I, 145, 5767 (*ashṭame'hani Rohiṇyām . . . P°eya*).—§ 759 (Ānuçāsānik.): XIII, 109, 5375 (*māse*).

Phālgunātmaja ("the son of Phālguna [i.e. Arjuna]") = Abhimanyu: VII, 1710.

Phālguni¹ (do.) = Abhimanyu: VI, 4535, 4536, 4594, 4611, 5408, 5410; VII, 1568, 1794, 1815, 1828, 1870, 1881, 1885; XIV, 2008.

Phālguni² (do.) = Irāvāt: VI, 1739.

Phalgunī, sg., dual, or pl., name of two nakshatras (*pūrvā* and *uttarā*) (v. Su. Si.). § 552 (Goharānap.): IV, 44, 1383 (*uttarābhyām P°ibhyām nakshatrābhyām ahaṃ divā jāto Himavataḥ pṛṣṭho tena mām Phālgunam viduḥ*).—§ 746 (Ānuçāsānik.): XIII, 64, 3264 (°*pūrvasamaye . . . uttarāvishayo*, merit of making gifts under the *P°e*).—§ 749 (do.): XIII, 89a, 4260 (°*ishu . . . uttarāshu*, merit of a çrāddha under this constellation).—§ 759 (do.): XIII, 110, 5390 (sg., description of the *cāndravratā*).

Phalgutīrtha, name of a tīrtha. § 775 (Ānuçāsānik.): XIII, 166a, 7655 (enumeration). Cf. Phalgu.

Phalodaka, a Yaksha. § 269 (Vaiçravanābhāv.): II, 10, 398 (among the Yakshas in the palace of Kubera).

Phaṇindra ("serpent-king") = Ananta (Çeṣha): I, 1177.

***phenapa**, subst. and adj. ("foam-drinking"): II, 341 (*pitaraḥ?*); V, 3606 (*munisattamāḥ*), 3607 (pl. subst.); XII, 13560 (*ṛshayaḥ*), 13561 (pl. subst.); XIII, 647 (do.), 6488 (do.).

Phenapācārya = Mahāpuruṣha (Mahāpuruṣhastava).

Picchala, a serpent. § 63 (Sarpasattra): I, 53, 2147 (of Vāsuki's race)

Picchalā, a river. § 574 (Jambūkh.): VI, 9λ, 336.