

Paṇava (I)—a son of Bāhyaka.

Vā. 96. 4.

Paṇava (II)—a musical instrument.

Vā. 45. 40; Bhā. V. 9. 15.

Paṇārdhārdha—the smallest coin.

Vi. VI. 1. 22.

Paṇi (I)—a priest in a Kālī temple; the reference is to the Paṇi of the Vṛṣala chief.

Bhā. V. 9. 15-16.

Paṇi (II)—a Dānava group of Rasātala.

Bhā. V. 24. 30.

Paṇis—of Galava gotra.

Br. III. 66. 71.

Paṇḍarakavanam—in the Pāṇḍukula and near the sea; a place fit for śrāddha.

Vā. 77. 37.

Paṭaṅga (I)—a Mt. on the base of Meru,¹ on the south of the Mānasa.²

¹Bhā. V. 16. 26. Vi. II. 2. 28. ²Vā. 36. 22; 38. 2.

Paṭaṅga (II)—a class of people in Plakṣadvīpa.

Bhā. V. 20. 4.

Paṭaṅga (III)—a son of Devakī killed by Kamsa; taken to Dvārakā from Sutala by Kṛṣṇa, and after having been seen by his parents, went to Heaven.

Bhā. X. 85. 51-6.