

because fate must run its course and anger was unworthy of the wise: his compliance;¹³ the arrival of Pulastya the son of Brahmā, who granted P. boons comprising knowledge of the sāstras, authorship of *Viṣṇu Purāna* and correct knowledge of the truth about Gods and Karma: the conformation of the boons by Vasiṣṭha: states that the Universe is born of Viṣṇu, depends on him and is *Sahiṣṇu avatār* of the Lord;¹⁴ praise of Hari having realised the Yoga power of Hari.¹⁵

¹ Bhā. I. 3. 21; 4. 14; VI. 15. (14); IX. 22. 21; XII. 6. 49, 55; Br. I. 1. 9; 2. 12; III. 8. 91; M. 14. 15; 47. 246; 201. 31; Vā. 70. 83. ² Br. II. 32. 102. ³ Ib. II. 35. 29; Vā. 77. 74; Vi. III. 4. 18. ⁴ Br. II. 32. 115. ⁵ Ib. II. 33. 3; M. 145. 96, 109. ⁶ Br. II. 35. 124; Vā. 23. 212. ⁷ Br. IV. 4. 65-6; Vā. 61. 47; 103. 65; 106. 35. ⁸ M. 133. 67. ⁹ Bhā. X. 74. 8. ¹⁰ Ib. I. 19. 9; Vā. 1. 138; 2. 12. ¹¹ Bhā. III. 8. 8; Vi. I. 1. 1-10. ¹² Ib. I. 1. 11-14. ¹³ Ib. I. 1. 15-21. ¹⁴ Vā. 23. 212; Vi. I. 1. 22-31. ¹⁵ Bhā. II. 7. 45; Vi. II. 2. 7.

Parāśara (II)—the son and pupil of Kuśumi.

Br. II. 35. 42.

Parāśara (III)—a son of R̥ṣabha *avatār* of the Lord.

Vā. 23. 144.

Parāśara (IV)—a Mantra-brāhmaṇa-kāraka and resident of Brahmakṣetra.

Vā. 59. 105.

Parāśruti—the great Vedic dictum.

Vā. 18. 3.

Parāśikas—people constituting the cavalry forces of Lalitā.

Br. IV. 16. 16.

Parāhata—from the region of planets to that of ṛṣis or sages; the sixth skandha.

Vā. 67. 119.