

formed the southern boundary of Kuruksetra. It has been identified with the modern Chitang, running parallel to the Sarasvatī.

देवराष्ट्र N. of an empire in the Deccan. It was conquered by Samudra Gupta at about 340 A. D.

द्रविड N. of a country to the south of the wild tract between the Kṛiṣṇā and the Polar. In its larger sense it included the whole of the Coromandel coast to the south of the Godāvārī. But in its strict sense it must not have extended beyond the Kāverī. Its capital was Kāñchi.

द्वारवती Dwārka in Gujarat; the capital of Kṛiṣṇa after his flight from Mathurā.

द्वारसमुद्र Halebid. It was the capital of Mysore in the 12th century. It was also called द्वारवती.

द्वैतवन Deoband, about 50 miles to the north of Miral. Here Yudhiṣṭhira had stayed with his brothers. It seems to be a lake (इदं द्वैतवनं नाम सरः पुण्यजलोचितम् Mb. 3. 24. 10; com. — द्वैतं द्वौ शोकमोहौ वनं जलं यस्मिन्). It is the birthplace of Jaimini, the founder of the Mīmāṃsā school of philosophy.

धनकटक, धरणीकोट The modern Bezvada in the Andhra Pradesh. It was the capital of Andhra-bhṛityas or Sātavāhanas and was a place of considerable note from at least 200 B.C.

धर्मारण्य A place of Buddhist pilgrimage in the district of Gayā.

धवलगिरि The Dhauli hill in Orissa on which one of the Edicts of Aśoka is inscribed.

नालन्दा Bargaon in Bihar, seven miles from Rajgir. It was the celebrated seat of Buddhist learning upto the 13th century A. D.

निषध N. of a country ruled over by Nala. Its capital is said to have been Alakā, situated on the river Alakanandā. It appears to have formed part of the modern Kumaon in Northern India. This is also the name of one of the Varṣa mountains.

नैमिष, नैमिषारण्य A forest residence of ancient Rishi. (यतस्तु निमिषेणदं निहतं दानवं बलम् । अरण्येऽस्मिन्स्ततस्तेन नैमिषारण्यसंज्ञितम् ॥ see नैमिष, page 940). Here the sage Saṅgī related the story of Mahābhārata to the inhabitants. It is at a short distance from Nimsar in U. P. and is situated on the left bank of the Gomati.

पञ्चाल N. of a celebrated region, which lay, according to Rāja-Sekhara (B. R. 10. 86), between the streams of Yamunā and the Ganges, and is, therefore, the Gangetic Doab. In the time of Drupada it extended from the banks of Charmanvatī (Chambal) upto Gangādvāra on the north. The northern portion

from Bhāgirathī was called 'उत्तरपञ्चाल', which was Ahichhatra. The southern portion was called 'दक्षिण-पञ्चाल' which was merged in the kingdom of Hastināpura after the death of Drupada.

पद्मपुर It was the native place of the poet Bhavabhūti (अस्ति दक्षिणपथे विदर्भेषु पद्मपुरं नाम नगरम् Mal. 1. 4/5). It was situated somewhere near Chandrapura at a short distance from Amarāvati.

पद्मावती Identified with the modern Narwar (Nalapura) in Malwa, as being situated on the river Sind or Sindhu. The other rivers, that are in its vicinity, are the Pārā or Pārvati, Luṇa and Madhuvar, which correspond to the Pārā, Lavaṇā and Madhumati, mentioned by Bhavabhūti, as flowing in the vicinity of the town. This town was the scene of Bhavabhūti's Malati-Mādhava.

पम्पा N. of a celebrated lake, and a tributary of the river Tuṅgabhadra. The river Pampā rises in the Risyamukha mountain, eight miles from the Anagondi hills, in Bellary district.

परशुरामक्षेत्र (also called रामक्षेत्र) Konkana; a large territory between Surat and Goa. Its capital was Thana. परशुरामक्षेत्र or सप्तकोट्टण comprised seven divisions, viz. Kerala, Tulunga, Gaurāṣṭra, Karahāṭa, Barā-lāṭa, Barbara and Konkana proper.

प(पु)रुष्णी The river Ravi in the Punjab (cf. इमं मे गङ्गे...सचता परुष्ण्या Rv. 10. 75. 5). The great Vedic battle of the ten confederate kings (दाशराज्ञयुद्ध) in the early part of the Aryan migration was fought on the banks of this river.

पाटलिपुत्र Patna. It was an important town in Magadha or South Bihar, situated at the confluence of the Ganges and the Soṇa. It was also called कुसुमपुर. It was built in 480 B. C. for the purpose of repelling the attacks of the Vajjis of Vaiśali. It was a flourishing capital of great royal dynasties like Mauryas and Guptas. But it began to decline from the sixth century and Hiuen Tsiang found it as an ordinary village.

पाण्ड्य N. of a country in the extreme south of India, and lying to the south-west of Choladesa. The mountain Malaya and the river Tāmraparṇī fix its position indisputably; cf. B. R. 3. 31. It may be identified with the modern Tinnevely. The holy island of Rāmeśvara belonged to this kingdom. Kālidāsa calls the capital of Pāṇḍya-deśa the 'serpent-town', which is probably the same as Negapattan, 160 miles south of Madras; cf. R. 6. 59-64. However its capitals at different periods were Uriyur (modern Trichinopoly), Mathura (modern Madura) and Kolkai at the mouth of the river Tāmraparṇī.