

must be twelve brave heroes in it. The chief sentiment will be heroism. The seizure of a city, declaration of war or a big fire should be part of the play. Sumudramathana is an example.

8) *Vīthi*. This will have one Act and one actor. Any of the sentiments can be portrayed. The story must be completed by *Ākāśabhāṣita* (speech to which reply is given on the stage as if spoken from the sky) *Candrikā* is an example.

9) *Añka*. This has only one Act. The heroes should be people of the *prākṛta* type. Pathos is the chief sentiment. This should contain the pathetic wail of many women. This is called *Utsṛṣṭikāñka* also. *Sarmiṣṭhā-Yayāti* is an example.

10. *Īhāmyga*. This will contain four Acts. The heroes of the play should be valiant. There must be ten *Patākā-Nāyakas* (producers of different kinds of episodical incidents in the drama). They will be *Uddhatas* (haughty and excited persons).

*R. Metals*. There are ten chief metals : (1) Gold (2) Silver (3) Copper (4) Tin (5) Lead (6) Zinc (7) Iron (8) Steel (9) Brass (10) Mercury.

*S. Avatāras*. The incarnations of Viṣṇu are ten. See under *Avatāra*.

*T. Upacāras*. There are ten articles of worship : (1) *Arghya* (oblation of valuables) (2) *Pādya* (water for washing feet) (3) *Ācamana* (water for cleansing mouth) (4) *Madhuparka* (a mixture of honey with four other sweet articles) (5) *Punarācamana* (water for cleansing mouth again) (6) *Gandha* (Sandal paste) (7) *Puṣpa* (flowers) (8) *Dhūpa* (frankincense) (9) *Dīpa* (light) (10) *Nivedya* (articles of food offerings).

*U. Upaniṣads*. There are many *Upaniṣads* of which only 108 ones are in print; of these the most important are ten in number and they are the following : (1) *Īśāvāsyā* (2) *Kena* (3) *Kaṭha* (4) *Praśna* (5) *Muṇḍa* (6) *Māṇḍūkya* (7) *Chāndogya* (8) *Taittirīya* (9) *Aitareya* (10) *Bṛhadāraṇyaka*.

**PAṬUŚA**. A demon. During the Rāma-Rāvaṇa battle this demon fought against *Panaśa* a monkey warrior on the side of Rāma. (Chapter 285, *Vana Parva*).

**PAUDANYA**. An ancient city of Bhārata. The founder of this city was *Aśmaka* son of King *Saudāsa*. *Pandits* believe that the present city of *Paithan* on the northern banks of river *Godāvarī* was the old *Paudanya*.

**PAULASTYA**. The demons born in the race of *Pulastya* are called *Paulastyas*. They were born like the brothers of *Duryodhana*. *Rāvaṇa* born in the family of *Pulastya* is also called *Paulastya*. (Chapter 67, *Ādi Parva*).

**PAULOMA**. A *tīrtha* (holy place). Another name of *Pañcatīrtha*. (See under *Pañcatīrtha*).

**PAULOMAS**. The sons of the demon named *Pulomā*.

**PAULOMAPARVA**. A subsidiary *Parva* of the *Ādi Parva* of *Mahābhārata*. (See under *Bhārata*).

**PAULOMĪ**. *Śacīdevī*, wife of *Indra*. (See under *Śacī*).

**PAUNARBHAVA**. See under *Bandhudāyāda*.

**PAUṆDRA I**. One of the barbarous tribes of men who had originated from the tail of *Nandinī*. (Śloka 37, Chapter 174, *Ādi Parva*).

**PAUṆDRA II**. A resident of the state of *Paunḍra*. This state was in existence during the *Mahābhārata* period. The king of the state was also called *Paunḍra*. *Paunḍra* was present for the marriage of *Pāñcālī*. (Chapter 186, *Ādi Parva*). *Paunḍras* were also present for the *Rāja-*

*sūya* conducted by *Dharmaputra*. During the big battle the *Paunḍras* fought against the *Kauravas* constructing a *Krauñcavyūha* (a battle array in the shape of a stork). (Chapter 50, *Bhīṣma Parva*). *Kṛṣṇa* and *Karṇa* on two different occasions conquered this country. (Śānti *Parva*, M. B.) The *Paunḍras* were *Kṣatriyas* once. But the *brahmins* cursed them and changed them into *Sūdras*. (Chapter 85, *Anuśāsana Parva*).

**PAUṆDRA III**. The conch of *Bhīmasena*. He blew his conch at the beginning of the *Mahābhārata* battle and also at the time when *Duryodhana* fell down dead. (Chapter 61, *Śalya Parva*).

**PAUṆDRAKA I**. A son of *Nikumbha*. When during the *Rāma-Rāvaṇa* battle *Nikumbha* died, his son *Paunḍraka* took up the fight against *Rāma* and was killed. (*Ānanda Rāmāyaṇa*).

**PAUṆDRAKA II**. (*Paunḍrakavāsudeva*). A king of ancient *Kārūṣa*. Once he sent a messenger to *Dvārakā* and told *Kṛṣṇa* thus : "Oh *Kṛṣṇa*, I am the real *Vāsudeva*. Therefore put down all your royal emblems and robes and come and worship at my feet." As soon as *Kṛṣṇa* heard it he got angry and moved to *Kārūṣa* with a large army and killed *Paunḍrakavāsudeva*. 10th *Skandha*, *Bhāgavata*).

**PAUṆDRAKA III**. The name of the buffalo which is the vehicle of *Yama* (Chapter 9, *Vāmana Purāṇa*).

**PAUṆDRAMĀTSYAKA**. A *Kṣatriya* king. He was the son born to the demon *Vīra* of a woman named *Danāyus*. (Śloka 43, Chapter 67, *Ādi Parva*).

**PAURAVAI I**. An ancient *Rājarsi*. He became *Parvatarāja* when he grew up after being born of the species of the *daitya*, *Śarabha*. Once *Arjuna* defeated this king. The *Pāṇḍavas* invited him for the *Mahābhārata* battle. But he did not accept it but joined sides with the *Kauravas* against the *Pāṇḍavas*. *Paurava* was considered a prominent commander in the *Kaurava* army. In the *Kurukṣetra* battle he at first fought against *Dhṛṣṭaketu* and then was wounded when he fought against *Abhimanyu*. It was *Arjuna* who killed him in the end. (Chapter 67, *Ādi Parva*; Chapter 27, *Sabhā Parva*; Chapters 4, 128, *Udyoga Parva*; Chapter 116, *Bhīṣma Parva*; Chapter 14, *Droṇa Parva*; Chapter 5, *Karṇa Parva*).

**PAURAVA II**. Those born in the *Puru* line of kings are as a class called *Pauravas*. Both *Kauravas* and *Pāṇḍavas* have been mentioned as *Pauravas* in the *Purāṇas*. (Chapter 172, *Ādi Parva*).

**PAURAVA III**. An ancient king of the kingdom of *Aṅga*. This *Paurava* was also one among the kings who gave money to king *Śrījaya* when he conducted an *Aśvamedha* (Chapter 57, *Droṇa Parva*).

**PAURAVA IV**. One of the *Brahmavādī* sons of *Viśvāmitra*. (Śloka 55, Chapter 4, *Anuśāsana Parva*).

**PAURAVAKA**. A *Kṣatriya* tribe. These people fought against the *Kauravas* joining the *Krauñcavyūha* constructed by *Dharmaputra* in the great battle. (Chapter 50, *Bhīṣma Parva*).

**PAURAVĪ I**. Wife of *Vasudeva*, father of *Śrī Kṛṣṇa*. He had many other wives. (9th *Skandha*, *Bhāgavata*).

**PAURAVĪ II**. Wife of *Yudhiṣṭhira*. *Yudhiṣṭhira* begot a son named *Devaka* of *Pauravī*. (9th *Skandha*, *Bhāgavata*).

**PAURUṢEYA**. A demon who travels along with the sun in the month of *Jyeṣṭha*. (June), (11th *Skandha*, *Bhāgavata*).