

and incurred the displeasure of Artha and Kāma; Initiated in *Bharatanāṭya Śāstra*⁹ in Dvijagrāma, became the king of Madradeśa in the Cākṣuṣa Manvantara;¹⁰ served Kūhu and Sinivāli to obtain nectar from the moon for performing rituals to the Pitṛs; gained his wish by the blessings of Atri¹¹ and by *tapas* in the Hīmālayas.¹²

¹ Bhā. IX. 1. 35, 42; Br. III. 65. 45-6; 66. 1-2, 19-22; M. 12. 15; Vā. 1. 106; Vi. IV. 1. 12 and 16. ² Bhā. XII. 3. 9. ³ Ib. IX. 14. 15-49; Vā. 91. 1-52; Vi. IV. 6. 34-93. ⁴ Bhā. IX. 15. 1; 17. 1; Vā. 91. 48; Br. I. 1. 89; 2. 14. ⁵ Bhā. XI. 26. 3-35. ⁶ Br. II. 28. 1-9, 97; 32. 120; 33. 9; M. 145. 115; Vā. 56. 1, 22; 91. 48. ⁷ M. 12. 15; 13. 62; 273. 52-3, 65. ⁸ Ib. 13. 62. ⁹ Ib. 24. 10-33. ¹⁰ Ib. 115. 4, 7-8, 10-18. ¹¹ Ib. 141, 1, 8-20. ¹² Ib. chh. 116-17, 119; 120. 48.

Purūravas (II)—a Viśvedeva.

Br. III. 3. 31.

Purūhūta—a name of Indra; his city is said to have a 1000 gates.

M. 38. 15.

Purojava (I)—a son of Medhātithi of Śākadvīpa.

Bhā. V. 20. 25.

Purojava (II)—a son of Prāṇa.

Bhā. VI. 6. 12.

Purojava (III)—a son of Anila, a Vasava.

M. 203. 7.

Puroḍāśa—the sacrificial offerings to Devas;¹ made of burnt flour;² symbol of Trayambaka Rudra.³

¹ Br. III. 67. 97; Vā. 31. 48; 92. 92; Vi. IV. 9. 18. ² M. 239. 32. ³ Br. II. 9. 6; 13. 146.