

Puñjila is found in the Taittirīya Saṃhitā¹ and the Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa² in the sense of a 'bundle' of grass, being a variant of Piñjūla.

¹ vi. 1, 1, 7; 2, 4, 3.

² i. 7, 6, 4; ii. 7, 9, 5.

Puṇḍarīka denotes the blossom of the lotus in the Rigveda¹ and later.² The Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa³ states that the lotus flower is born of the light of the Nakṣatras, and the Atharvaveda⁴ compares the human heart to the lotus.⁵

¹ x. 142, 8.

² Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, i. 8, 2, 1; Satapatha Brāhmaṇa, v. 5, 5, 6; Bṛhad-āraṇyaka Upaniṣad, ii. 3, 10; vi. 3, 14; Chāndogya Upaniṣad, i. 6, 7; Aitareya Āraṇyaka, iii. 2, 4.

³ xviii. 9, 6.

⁴ x. 8, 43; Chāndogya Upaniṣad, viii. 1, 1.

⁵ In the Taittirīya Saṃhitā, i. 8, 18, 1; Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, i. 8, 2, 1, *puṇḍarī-srajā* denotes a 'wreath of lotus leaves.'

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 71.

Puṇḍra is the name of a people regarded as outcasts in the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa.¹ Their name occurs in the Sūtras also.² In the Epic their country corresponds with Bengal and Bihar.

¹ vii. 18; Śāṅkhāyana Śrauta Sūtra, xv. 26.

² Baudhāyana Dharma Sūtra, i. 2, 14. Cf. Caland, *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, 56, 553;

Bühler, *Sacred Books of the East*, 14, 148; Oldenberg, *Buddha*, 394, n. For the later geographical position of the Puṇḍras, cf. the map in Pargiter, *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, 1908, 333.

Putra is, with Sūnu, the usual name for 'son' from the Rigveda onwards.¹ The original sense of the word was apparently 'small,' or something analogous.² The form Putraka³ is often used with the distinct intention of an affectionate address to a younger man, not merely a son proper. Reference is frequently made to the desire for a son.⁴ Cf. Pati.

¹ Rv. ii. 29, 5; v. 47, 6; vi. 9, 2, etc.; Av. iii. 30, 2, etc.

² Delbrück, *Die indogermanischen Verwandtschaftsnamen*, 454.

³ Rv. viii. 69, 8; Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, v. 14; vi. 33 (here the narrative uses Putra; the reported words have

Putraka); Satapatha Brāhmaṇa, xi. 6, 1, 2; Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, xiii. 3, 21, etc.

⁴ Rv. x. 183, 1; Av. vi. 81, 3; xi. 1, 1; Taittirīya Saṃhitā, vi. 5, 6, 1; vii. 1, 8, 1; Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, i. 1, 9, 1.