

Arjuna. He came to the throne of Hastināpura after Yudhishtira. The advent of the *Kali* age is placed at the commencement of his reign. He died of a snake-bite.

पंडु Son of Vyāsa by Ambālikā, widow of Vichitravīrya. He was called Pāndu because he was born pale by reason of his mother having been quite colourless with fright when closeted with Vyāsa. Pāndu, by a curse, was prevented from having progeny himself and the Pa'ndava princes were begotten on Kunti and Madri by several gods. Forgetting the curse, he ventured one day to embrace Ma'dri, and fell dead at once.

पार्वती Sati born as the daughter of Himālaya and Menā. Her marriage with S'iva (and the birth of Ka'rtikeya ?) form the theme of Kālidāsa's *Kumārāsambhava*.

यु The youngest son of king Yayāti and S'armishthā, who consented to give his youth and beauty to his father in exchange for his infirmities. After a thousand years Yayāti restored to him his youth and made him king of Pratishthāna. He was an ancestor of the Kauravas and Pa'ndavas.

पुकरवन् The son of Budha and Ilā'. He was a prince renowned for liberality, devotion, love of truth and personal beauty. He fell in love with Urvas'i, while she was descending from heaven. Urvas'i returned his love and became his wife. The king passed many happy days in her company and had one son by her. After some days the nymph returned to her original home leaving the king to mourn her loss. But she repeated her visits five times successively and bore five sons to the king

Purūravas was not, however, satisfied and longed for an inseparable union with her. This he secured by celebrating many sacrifices. The story has its origin in a passage in the *Rigveda* where Urvas'i is represented as going to live with Purūravas on certain conditions, the accidental violation of which made her leave the king and go back.

युतना A female fiend who attempted the life of Krishna when he was an infant, but was killed herself in the attempt.

यु The most distinguished son of king Vena, produced by friction from the right arm of his dead father. He reigned well, removing all grievances of his subjects. Once his subjects complained of the want of edible fruits and plants and said they were suffering from famine. On hearing this Prithu took up his divine bow and extorted a promise from the earth to supply mankind with all that was necessary for their subsistence. He is thus represented as having milked the earth, which fled before him in the form of a cow, by making Swa'yambhuva Manu as her calf. Prithu's example is said to have been subsequently followed by gods, men, *Rishis*, mountains (K. S. 1. 2) &c., each of whom milked the earth of what they wanted by finding out the proper milkman and calf out of their own class.

प्रद्युम्न Son of Krishna and Rukmini, an incarnation of the god of love. When six days old he was stolen from the lying-in-chamber by S'ambara who cast him into the ocean. A large fish swallowed the child. That fish was caught by a fisherman and delivered to S'ambara. When it was cut