Pulikaya. See Purikaya.

Pulīkā seems to designate some kind of bird in the Maitrāyanī Samhitā (iii. 14, 5). The name appears in the form of Kulīkā in the Vājasaneyi Samhitā (xxiv. 24).

Pulușa Prācīna-yogya ('descendant of Prācīnayoga') is the name of a teacher, a pupil of Drti Aindroti Saunaka, in a Vamsa (list of teachers) of the Jaiminīya Upaniṣad Brāhmaṇa (iii. 40, 2). He taught Pauluși Satyayajña.

Puṣkara is the name in the Rigveda¹ and later² of the blue lotus flower. The Atharvaveda³ mentions its sweet perfume. The lotus grew in lakes, which were thence called puṣkarinī, 'lotus-bearing.' That the flower was early used for personal adornment is shown by an epithet of the Aśvins, 'lotus-crowned' (puṣkara-sraj).⁵

Presumably because of its likeness in shape to the flower of the lotus, the bowl of the ladle is called Puskara, perhaps already in the Rigveda, and certainly in the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa. Moreover, according to the Nirukta, Puskara means water, a sense actually found in the Satapatha Brāhmaṇa.

¹ vi. 16, 13; vii. 33, 11, may be so taken, though Roth, St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v. 3, and Geldner, Rigveda, Glossar, 112, prefer to see in these passages a reference to the bowl of the sacrificial ladle.

² Av. xi. 3, 8; xii. 1, 24; Taittirīya Samhitā, v. 1, 4, 1; 2, 6, 5; 6, 4, 2; Vājasaneyi Samhitā, xi. 29; Taittirīya Brāhmaņa, i. 2, 1, 4; Šatapatha Brāhmaņa, iv. 5, 1, 16; Maitrāyanī Samhitā, iii. 1, 5.

3 Av. xii. 1, 24.

⁴ Rv. v. 78, 7; x. 107, 10; Av. iv. 34, 5; v. 16, 17; Brhadāranyaka Upanisad, iv. 3, 11, etc.

⁵ Rv. x. 184, 2; Av. iii. 22, 4; Śata- ^ patha Brāhmaṇa, iv. 1, 5, 16, etc.

6 Rv. viii 72, 11, where the sense is doubtful, and the bowl of the ladle is not particularly appropriate. See also note 1.

7 vii. 5.

8 v. 14.

⁹ vi. 4, 2, 2,

Cf. Zimmer, Altindisches Leben, 71.

Puşkara-sāda, 'sitting on the lotus,' is the name of an animal in the list of victims at the Asvamedha ('horse sacrifice')