same as the Muralâ referred to in R. 4. 55, and in U. 3, and forms the principal river of Kerala. Kerala corresponds to modern Kânarâ, and probably included Malabar also, and extended beyond the Kâverî.

कोशल N. of a country situated, according to the Râmâyaṇa, along the banks of the Sarayû (or Gogrâ). It was divided into 'Uttara-Kosala' and 'Dakshiṇa Kosala.' The former is also called 'Ganda', and it must have therefore signified the country north of Ayodhyâ comprising Ganda and Baraitch. Aja, Dasaratha &c. are said to have ruled over this province. At the time of Râma's death his two sons Kusa and Lava reigned respectively at Kusâvatî in southern Kosala in the defiles of the Vindhyas, and at *Srâvastî* in northern Kosala.

कौशांबी N. of the capital of the Vatsa country. It was near the modern Kosam about 30 miles above Allahabad.

कौशिकी N. of a river (Kusi) which flowed on the east of Durbhangâ through northern Bhâgalpur and western Poornea. Near the banks of this river stood the hermitage of the sage ऋष्यशृंग.

गौड or **पुंड्र** Northern Bengal, (Puṇḍra originally signifying the land of the 'Pooree' cane.)

चेदि N. of a country and their people. The Chedis were also called Dâhalas and Traipuras; they occupied the banks of the Narmadâ and were the same as the people of दशार्ण q. v. Their capital was at one time त्रिपुरी q. v. The Chedis are considered by some to have inhabited the modern Bundelkhand in Central India, while by others their country is identified with the modern Chandail. The Haihayas or Kalachuris ruled at Mâhishmatî situated on the Narmadâ between the Vindhya and Riksha mountains about Bheraghar below Jabbalpur.

चोल N. of a country, situated on the banks of the Kâverî and said to cover the southern portion of Mysore. It was beyond the Kâverî, as Pulekasi II. invaded it after crossing the river. The country latterly came to be called Karnâṭaka.

जनस्थान 'Human habitation', a part of the great Daṇḍakâ forest which stood in the vicinity of the mountain called Prasravaṇa. The celebrated Panchavatî (identified by local tradition with the place of the same name situated about 2 miles from the present Nassik) stands in this tract.

जालंधर The modern Jalandar Doab, watered by the rivers *Satadru* and Vipâsâ (Sutlej and Beas).

ताम्रपर्णी N. of a river rising in the Malaya mountain. It appears to be the same as the Tâmbaravâri of the present day which rises in the eastern declivity of the western Ghats, runs through the district of Tinnevelly, and falls into the gulf of Manar; cf. R. 4. 49,50 and B. R. 10. 56.

ताम्रलिप्त See under सुह्म.

त्रिगर्त A most arid country in ancient times. It stood for the desert on the east of the *Satadru*, and included the tract between the Sutlej and the Sarasvatî containing Loodiana and Pattiala on the north and some portion of the desert on the south.

त्रिपुर-री N. of the capital of the Chedis, 'made noisy by the waves of the Moon's daughter', *i. e.* the Narmadâ, and, therefore, situated on that river. It is identified with the modern Tevur 6 miles from Jabbalpur.

दशपुर See under अवंति.

दशार्ण N. of a country, through which flows the Dasârṇâ (Dasan). It was the eastern part of Mâlava or Mâlvâ, its capital being Vidisâ—the modern Bhilsâ—situated on the Vetravati or Betva, cf. Me. 24,25 and Kâdambarî. Kâlidâsa also makes Vidisá a river which is probably the same as the Bees that joins the Betva.

द्रविड N. of a country to the south of the wild tract between the Kṛishṇâ and the Polar. In its larger sense it included the whole of the Coromandel coast to the south of the Godâvarî. But in its strict sense it must not have extended beyond the Kâverî. Its capital was Kânchî, the same as Conjeveram situated on the Vegavatî river 42 miles south-west of Madras.

द्वारका See under सौराष्ट्र.

निषध N. of a country ruled over by Nala; its capital is said to have been Alakâ, situated on the river Alakanandâ. It appears to have formed part of the modern Kumaon in northern India. This is also the name of one of the Varsha mountains.

पंचवटी See under जनस्थान.

पंचाल N. of a celebrated region which lay, according to Râja Sekhara (B. R. 10. 86), between the streams of the Yamunâ and the Ganges, and is, therefore, the Gangetic Doab. In the time of Drupada it extended from the banks of the Charmanvati (Chambal) upto Gangâdvâra on the north. The northern portion from Bhâgîrathî was called 'Uttara-Panchâla,' which was Ahichhatra. The southern portion was called 'Dakshina-Panchâla,' which was merged in the kingdom of Hastinâpura after the death of Drupada.

पद्मपुर The native place of the poet Bhavabhûti, situated somewhere near Chandrapura or Chândâ in the Nâgpur districts.

पद्मावती Identified with the modern Narwâr in Mâlva as being situated on the river *Sind* or Sindhu. The other rivers, that are in its vicinity, are Pârâ or Pârvatî, Luṇa, and Madhuvar which correspond to the Pârâ, Lavaṇâ and Ma-