

Pītapūr, in Gujrāt, Lat. 23°, Long. 72° پیتا پور Hind.
 "Fathers' town."

Póí Lábtse, a mountain in Gnári Khórsum,
 Lat. 31°, Long. 80° ལྷོ་ལ་བ་ཙེ spo'i-lab-tse. Tib.

"The heaps of the summit." Spo, *summit*; i is the genitive; lab-tse, a *heap*.

By this rather curious name allusion is made to three rounded prominences on the crest of this mountain (of very moderate elevation). The middle of these prominences is called Kárpo, *the white*; the southern, Márpo, *the red*; and the northern, Nágpo, *the black*; they are considered to be the seats of three goddesses. The mountain is situated in the outer chains of the Trans-Sátlej range.

Pokhára, properly Pushkára, a tank and village near Ajmír, in
 Rajvára, Lat. 26°, Long. 74° पुष्कर Sanskr., پوکھر Hind.
 "Lotus-tank." It is also styled Pishkár.

Pondichérri, in the Karnátik, Lat. 12°, Long. 79° Tam.

"New town." The genuine Tamul form is Poduchéri, from pódu (or púdu), *new*, and chéry, *town*.

Porgyál peaks, in the North-Western Himálaya,
 Lat. 31°, Long. 78° ལྷོ་རྒྱལ spor-rgyal. Tib.

"The lofty twins." Spor, *arising, promoting, advancing*; rgyal, *name of a constellation of two stars, analogous to Gemini*.

Cunningham, Ladak, p. 62, whose explanation I follow, connects this name with the double-peaked appearance of this mountain. The fundamental meaning of the word rgyal is *victorious*.

Pótala, or Potaláka, in Sindh, Lat. 25°, Long. 69° पीतल or पीतलक Sanskr.

"Receiving the boats (ships), Harbour."

Prábhu Kuthár, see Brahmakúnd.

Preág, in Hindostán, Lat. 25°, Long. 81° پریاک Hind.

A Hindu name for "Allahabád."

The proper meaning of the Sanskr. prayága — in modern dialects prayág, preág, perág, prág — is *sacrifice, oblation*; but it is also applied to the point of confluence of the Ganges and Jámna (see Trivéni), and is generally bestowed on holy places situated at the confluence of two rivers. (*e. g.* Vishnupreág, *q. v.*)

Pudukóttá, in the Karnátik, Lat. 10°, Long. 79° Tam.

"New fort." Compare Pondichérri.