

APPENDIX-IIIFLORA & FAUNA IN THE BVP.PART-I FLORAL KINGDOM.

- Alābu : It is referred to in the description of Dvārakā (4.103.40).
- Ālakī : It is referred to in the description of Dvārakā (4.103.52).
- Āmra : One should take a twig of an āmra tree for dantadhāvana (1.26.44).
- Āmrātaka : It is mentioned in the connection of the description of Dvārakā (4.103.37).
- Apāmārga : One should take a twig of an apāmārga tree for dantadhāvana (1.26.44).
- Arjuna : One should take a twig of an arjuna tree for dantadhāvana (1.26.45).
- Arani : Fire should be enkindled with the twig of an arani tree (3.28.24).
- Asoka : One should take a twig of an asoka tree for dantadhāvana (1.26.45).
- Āśvattha : It is referred to in the description of the Goloka (4.4.121).
- Ārdraka : It is mentioned in the description of Dvārakā (4.103.51).
- Bandhujīva : It is referred to in the BVP (1.5.30).
- Bilva : It is mentioned in the description of Dvārakā (4.103.36).

- Bakula** : One should take a twig of a bakula tree for dantadhāvana (1.26.46).
- Badarī** : Its twig should not be used for dantadhāvana (1.26.46). It is also referred to in the description of Dvārakā (4.103.66).
- Bandhuka** : It is referred to in the BVP (3.4.45).
- Baridrā** : It is mentioned in the description of Dvārakā (4.103.51).
- Bhr̥ṅga** : It was in the āsrama of Vṛṣabhānu (4.17.154).
- Campaka** : It is mentioned with the connection of Goloka (4.2.50).
- Cūṭaphala** : It is referred to in the BVP (3.3.10).
- Dādima** : It was in the Vṛṣabhānu's āsrama (4.17.154). It is also mentioned in the description of Dvārakā (4.103.37).
- Dhātrī** : The BVP refers it (4.92.34).
- Dhattūra** : It is referred to in the description of Dvārakā (4.103.71).
- Eraṇḍa** : It is mentioned in the BVP (4.103.71).
- Gūdāla** : It was in the āsrama of Vṛṣabhānu (4.17.154).
- Gahū** : It is mentioned in the description of Dvārakā (4.103.48).
- Hintāla** : It is referred to in the BVP (4.103.70).
- Ikṣu** : It is mentioned in the description of Dvārakā (4.103.50).
- Jāti** : One should take a twig of a Jāti tree for dantadhāvana (1.26.45).

- Jambūka : One should take a twig of it (1.26.46). It is also referred to in the description of Dvārakā (4.103.37).
- Jambīra : It was in the Goloka, in the āśrama of Vṛṣabhānu and it is also referred to in the description of Dvārakā (4.4.120, 4.17.154, 4.103.36).
- Kadamba : One should take a twig of a Kadamba tree for dantadhāvana (1.26.45). It is also mentioned in the description of Dvārakā (4.103.51).
- Ketaki : It was in the abode of Vṛṣabhānu (4.17.154).
- Kuṣmāṇḍa : One should give a Kuṣmāṇḍa in bali to Durgā (2.64.94). It is also referred to in ritual (4.8.11).
- Kadali : It was in the āśrama of Vṛṣabhānu (4.17.155). It is also referred to in the description of Dvārakā (4.103.37).
- Kalpavṛkṣa : It is mentioned in the BVP (3.3.45).
- Kunda : It is referred to in the BVP (4.2.49).
- Kaṅkola : It is mentioned in ritual (4.8.11).
- Karavīra : It is mentioned in the BVP (4.92.39).
- Kimsuka : It is mentioned in the description of Dvārakā (4.103.40).
- Karkaṭi : It is referred to in the description of Dvārakā (4.103.40).
- Karṇika : It is mentioned in the BVP (4.92.34).
- Khadira : One should take a twig of a khadira tree. (1.26.45).

- Kharjūra ; One should not take a twig of a kharjūra tree(1.26.48). It is also referred to in the description of Dvārakā (4.103.40,48).
- Kṣīrivrkṣa : One should take a twig of a kṣīrivrkṣa (1.26.45).
- Latā : It is mentioned in the description of Dvārakā̄ (4.103.41). One should not take its twig for dantadhāvana (1.26.47).
- Lavaṅga : It was in the residence of Rādhā (4.92.34).
- Lāṅgalī : It is mentioned in the BVP (4.92.34).
- Mālatī̄ : The hair on the head of Rādhā were decorated with the flowers of Mālatī̄ (1.5.34).
- Mandāra : One should not use a twig of a mandāra tree for dantadhāvana (1.26.46).
- Mādhavī : It was in the āsrama of Rādhā (4.92.21).
- Mallikā : It was in the Goloka (4.2.50) and in the āsrama of Rādhā (4.92.32).
- Madhu : It is mentioned in the BVP (4.92.35).
- Nārikela : One should not take a its twig for dantadhāvana (1.26.48). It is also mentioned in ritual (4.8.11) and in the description of Dvārakā̄ (4.103.33).
- Nilotpala : It is referred to in the BVP (3.4.42).
- Nāgeśa : It was in the Goloka (4.2.50).
- Nāgaranga : It was in the āsrama of Vṛṣabhanu(4.17.154).
- Nimba : It is mentioned in the description of Dvārakā̄ (4.103.71).

- Nāriṅga : It was in the āsrama of Rādhā (4.92.39).
- Nāgesvara : It was in the āsrama of Rādhā (4.92.34).
- Punnāga : One should take its twig for dantadhāvana (1.26.45).
- Palāsa : One should take its twig for dantadhāvana (1.26.46).
- Paribhadra : One should not take its twig for -
dantadhāvana (1.26.46).
- Pippala : One should not take its twig (1.26.47).
- Priyāla : Its twig should be avoided for dantadhāvana (1.26.47).
- Parijāta ; It is referred to in the BVP (2.16.147,
3.3.6, 3.4.21, 4.88.56).
- Panasa : It was in the Goloka (4.4.118) and in the
āsrama of Vṛṣabhānu (4.17.154). It is also
mentioned in the description of Dvārakā
(4.103.36).
- Rambhā : It is mentioned in the description of
Rāsamāṇḍala (1.5.21).
- Rasāla : It is referred to in the description of
Dvārakā (4.103.35).
- Sālaka : Its twig is recommended for dantadhāvana
(1.26.45).
- Sālmali : Its twig should be avoided for -
dantadhāvana (1.26.46).
- Sālatāla : It was in the āsrama of Rādhā (4.92.34).
- Sindhuvāra : Its twig can be used for dantadhāvana
(1.26.44).

- Srīphala : It is mentioned in ritual (4.8.11).
- Śirīṣa : One should take a twig of a Śirīṣa tree for dantadhāvana (1.26.44).
- Tāla : Its twig should not be used for dantadhāvana (1.26.47).
- Tālapphala : It is mentioned in the medicinal purpose (1.16.59).
- Tarumunjā : Its use is recommended for medicinal purpose (1.16.66).
- Tintīdika : One should not use a twig of a tintīdika tree for dantadhāvana (1.26.47).
- Tokma : Its twig can be used for dantadhāvana (1.26.46).
- Tulasi : It is the best amongst all trees (3.3.6) and mentioned in ritual (4.26.14).
- Vādyā : It is mentioned in the description of Dvārakā (4.103.52).
- Vanjula : It was in the āśrama of Rādhā (4.92.32).
- Vartāka : It is mentioned in the connection of the description of Dvārakā (4.103.46).
- Vaṭa : It is referred to in the description of Dvārakā (4.103.43).
- Vidyāmatī : It is mentioned in the description of Dvārakā (4.103.48).

PART-II ANIMAL KINGDOM.

- Asva (Horse)** : It was born from the left ear of Kṛṣṇa who gave it to Dharma(1.5.48). One who steals silver and gold ~~of~~ vessels of a brahmin and of a god is to be born as a horse for seven births (2.30.93). One should not eat flesh of a ghotaka (4.85.17). It was an article of gift (4.44.58). One who steals wealth of a brahmin is to be born as an uccaiśravas for hundred births (4.75.35).
- Airāvata (Elephant)** : It is said to be the best of all elephants (3.32.46). It was considered as a good omen(3.33.18). It was an article of gift(4.44.53).
- Balivarda (Bull)** : They were born from Kṛṣṇa's hairs and Kṛṣṇa gave one of the balivardas to Śiva (1.5.45-46). It was considered as a good omen (3.33.24, 4.77.17).
- Baka (crane)** : One who steals silver of a brahmin and a ~~of~~ god is to be born as a baka for three births (2.30.90).
- Biḍāla (cat)** : A brahmin who eats kurmanāmsa is to be born as a biḍāla for three births. (2.30.107). It was considered as a

- good omen (3.33.24). One should not eat flesh of a mārjāra (4.85.16).
- Balāka (Crane)** : It was considered as a good omen (3.33.19).
- Bhallūka (Bear)** : One who steals wealth of a brahmin is to be born as a bhallūka for a hundred births (4.75.37). One should not eat flesh of a bhallūka (4.85.19).
- Bhujāṅga (Serpent)** : Bhṛgu saw himself eaten by a bhujāṅga in a dream (3.33.40). A serpent named Kālīya lived on the bank of the river Yamunā (4.19.1). Kadru was the mother of Sarpa Jāti and she bore various sarpas viz: Ananta, Vāsuki, Kālīya, Dhananjaya, Karkoṭaka, Takṣaka, Padma, Airāvata, Mahāpadma, Śaṅku, Śaṅkha, Saṁvaraṇa, Dhṛtarāṣṭra, Durgharṣa, Durmukha, Bala, Gokṣa, Gokāmukha, Viruṣa (1.9.38-41). It was considered as a good omen (3.33.53). One should not eat flesh of a Sarpa (4.85.14).
- Bhramara (Black Bee)** : It is referred to in the BVP - (3.12.27).
- Cakravāka (Ruddy goose)** : It was considered as a good omen (3.33.18).
- Cakora (greek partridge)** : It was considered as a good omen (3.33.19).

- Cāmara (Chowrie) : It was considered as a good omen (3.33.36).
- Camarī (a kind of deer): It was considered as a good omen (3.33.18). One should not eat the meat of a camarī (4.85.16).
- Cāṣa : It was considered as a good omen (3.33.17, 4.76.5).
- Cata (sparrow) : It was considered as a good omen (3.33.19).
- Chāga (goat) : One who steals wealth of a brahmin is to be born as a chāga (4.75.36). One should give a bali of chāga to Durgā (2.64.93).
- Cuñcuka : One should not eat flesh of a cuñcuka (4.85.16).
- Damśa (Fly) : One should not eat flesh of a damśa (4.85.18).
- Dhenu (cow) : To see a dhenu with its vatsa was considered a good omen (4.70.25). It was considered as an article of gift (4.44.58). One should not eat flesh of a go (4.85.17). It was born from the Kṛṣṇa's hairs(1.5.45). They were born from the hair of Kṛṣṇa's body (1.5.45). It was considered as a good omen (4.70.17).
- Ghotaka(Horse) : S.V. Asva.
- Godhikā (Lizard) : One who sells lākṣā and māṁsa, tila,

- lavāṇa and asva is to be born as a godhikā for a hundred births (2.58.102). One should not eat flesh of a godhikā (4.85.16).
- Gardabha (Ass)** : One who sells māṁsa, tila, lavāṇa and asva is to be born as a gardabha for seven births (2.58.102). One should not eat flesh of a gardabha (4.85.14). One who steals wealth of a brahmin is to be born as a khara (4.75.35).
- Gr̥dhra (Vulture)** : One who does gohatyā, brahmahatyā, Strīhatyā, mitrahatyā and bhr̥nahatyā is to be born as gr̥dhra for a number of births (2.30.143). One who steals wealth of a brahmin is to be born as a gr̥dhra (4.75.32).
- Gaṇḍaka** : If one gives a gaṇḍaka to Durgā in bali, she remains happy with him for a period of thousand of years (2.64.94). One should not eat flesh of a gaṇḍaka (4.85.14).
- Garuḍa (Eagle)** : It is the best of all the birds (3.3.18).
- Gaja (Elephant)** : S.V. Airāvata.
- Go (Cow)** : S.V. Dhenu.
- Haṁsa (Swan)** : Haṁsas were born from the nails of Kṛṣṇa who gave one of them to Brahmā (1.5.46).

- It was considered as a good omen
(4.76.5).
- Harina (Deer) : If one gives a harina to Durgā in
bali, she pleased with him for a
period of one year (2.64.94). It was
considered as a good omen. One should
not eat flesh of it (3.33.26,4.85.18)
- Haya (horse) : S.V. Asva.
- Jalaukā (Leech) : One who blames Viṣṇu, Vaiṣṇava and
who kills asvātha and guru is to be
born as a Jalaukā (2.58.91,4.75.37).
- Kāmadhenu(cow) : S.V. Dhenu.
- Kāka (Crow) : One who sells his daughter is to be
born as a kāka (2.30.37). If one
sees a kāka in his dream, it was
considered as a bad omen (4.82.20).
- Karkaṭa (cancer) : A kṛtaghna is to be born as a
karkaṭa (2.51.44).
- Karkaṭī (She-cancer) : One who sells tila, lavaṇa, asva and
loha is to be born as a karkaṭī
(2.58.102).
- Kālīya (Serpent) : S.V. Bhujāṅga.
- Kacchapa (Tortoise) : The Kacchapa is the base of Sesa
(4.6.211). One who has a prejudice
to brahmins and his relatives is to
be born as a kūrma (2.30.107).
- Kāraṇḍava (Duck) : It was considered as a good omen
(3.33.19).

- Kesarī (Lion) : Kesarī is the best amongst all animals (3.32.47). (3.3.25). They were born from the right ear of Kṛṣṇa who gave one of them to Prkṛti (1.5.52). It was considered as a good omen (3.33.18). One should not eat flesh of a Simha (4.85.15).
- Khara (Ass) : S.V. Gardabha.
- Khañjana (Wag-tail) : It was considered as a good omen (4.76.5).
- Kukkūra (Dog) : One who sells his daughter is to be born as a kukkūra for seven births (2.30.36).
- Kūrma (Tortoise) : S.V. Kacchapa.
- Kṛmi (worm) : One who steals wealth of a brahmin is to be born as a Kṛmi (4.75.31).
- Kṛṣṇasāra (Antelope) : It was considered as a good omen (3.33.18, 4.70.28).
- Kumbhīra (Shark) : One who steals wealth of a brahmin is to be born as a kumbhīra (4.75.30).
- Kukkūṭa (Cock) : One should not eat flesh of a kukkūṭa (4.75.15).
- Krauñca (Curlew) : One who sees a krauñcī in his dreams gets a wife (4.77.27).
- Mīna (Fish) : It is mentioned as a good omen (3.33.40). Brahmins should not eat matsya (1.27.27).

- Markata (Monkey) : It is referred to in the BVP (2.27.69). One should not eat flesh of a vānara (4.85.19).
- Makṣikā (Bee) : One should not eat flesh of a makṣikā (4.85.18).
- Mayūra (Peacock) : It was considered as a good omen (3.16.27, 3.33.19, 4.70.17).
- Matsya (Fish) : S.V. Mīna.
- Mūṣika (Mouse) : It was considered as a good omen (3.33.24).
- Mahiṣa (Buffalo) : If one gives a mahiṣa in bali to Durgā, she remains pleased with him for a period of hundred years (2.64.93). One should not eat flesh of a mahiṣa (4.85.14).
- Mānjāra (cat) : S.V. Bidāla.
- Manduka (Frog) : One should not eat flesh of a maṇḍuka (4.85.16).
- Mesa (Sheep) : If one gives a meṣa in bali to Durgā she pleased with him for a period of one year (2.64.94). It was considered as a good omen (3.33.24).
- Masaka (Mosquito) : One should not eat flesh of a masaka (4.85.18).
- Mṛga (Deer) : S.V. Harina.
- Nakula (Mongoose) : It was considered as a good omen (3.33.17). One should not eat flesh of a nakula (4.85.14).

- Nakra (Crocodile) : One should not eat flesh of a nakra (4.85.16).
- Pañcāśya (Lion) : S.V. Kesarī.
- Pika (cuckoo) : It was considered as a good omen (3.33.18).
- Pipīlika (Female ant) : One should not eat flesh of a pipīlika (4.85.18).
- Parāvata (Pigeon) : It was considered as a good omen (3.33.19).
- Sarpa (Serpent) : S.V. Bhujāṅga.
- Sārāsa (Crane) : It was considered as a good omen (4.70.28).
- Sarabha (Elephant or camel) : One should not eat flesh of a Sarabha (4.85.19).
- Sārdula (Tiger) : One who steals wealth of a brahmin is to be born as a Sārdula (4.75.36) for a hundred births (4.75.32). One should not eat flesh of it (4.85.15).
- Samkhacilla : It was considered as a good omen (3.33.19, 53. 4.76.5).
- Simha (Lion) : S.V. Kesarī.
- Srgāla (Jackal) : One should not eat flesh of a Srgāla (4.85.14).
- Suka (Parrot) : It was considered as a good omen (4.70.7, 4.70.28, 4.76.5).
- Sūkara (Hog or Pig) : One who steals wealth of a brahmin is to be born as a sūkara (4.75.32).

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One should not eat flesh of a
Sūkara (4.85.14).

Surabhi (Cow)

: S.V. Dhenu.

Svāpada (Tiger)

: S.V. Sārdula.

Uccaiśravas (Horse)

: S.V. Asva.

Uṣṭra (Camel)

: It is referred to in the BVP.
(4.82.4).

Vaḍavā (Mare)

: If any one sees a vaḍavā in his
dream, he will get wealth (4.77.27).

Vānara (Monkey)

: S.V. Markata.

Varāha (Boar)

: One who sells his daughter is to be
born as a Varāha for three births
(2.30.36).

Vṛścika (Scorpio)

: If one sees a vṛścika in his dream
one will get wealth and victory
(4.77.29).

Vyāghra (Tiger)

: S.V. Sārdula.

Vṛṣabha (Bull)

: S.V. Balivarda.