

uncertain. The word is rendered by the St. Petersburg Dictionary and by Weber² as 'one who cuts in pieces,' a 'carver,' but Sāyaṇa³ thinks that it means one who causes an enmity which has been lulled to rest to break out again.

² *Indische Streifen*, I, 75, n. 5.

³ On Taittiriya Brāhmaṇa, *loc. cit.*

Pañga-rāja is the name of one of the victims at the Aśva-medha ('horse sacrifice') in the Yajurveda Saṃhitās.¹ That a bird is meant is certain, but what particular kind is quite unknown.

¹ Taittiriya Saṃhitā, v. 5, 13, 1; | sāneyi Saṃhitā, xxiv. 34. Cf. Zimmer, *Maitrayaṇī Saṃhitā*, iii. 14, 16; Vāja- | *Altindisches Leben*, 99.

Pañgī-putra ('son of a female descendant of Piṅga') is the name of a teacher, pupil of Śaunakīputra, in the last Vaṃśa (list of teachers) of the Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad (vi. 4, 30 Mādhyamīdina).

Pañgya, 'descendant of Piṅga,' is the name of a teacher who is repeatedly mentioned as an authority in the Kauṣītaki Brāhmaṇa,¹ where² also his doctrine is called the Pañgya. This teacher is further referred to in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa,³ which also speaks of **Madhuka Pañgya**.⁴ It is, of course, impossible to say whether there was only one Pañgya or several Pañgyas. The followers of Pañgya are called Pañgins in the Nidāna⁵ and Anupada⁶ Sūtras. His text-book is called Pañga in the Anupada Sūtra,⁷ while the Āpastamba Śrauta Sūtra⁸ mentions a Pañgāyani Brāhmaṇa. It is clear that Pañgya was a teacher of a Rigveda school allied to the Kauṣītakis. Pañgi is a patronymic of Yāska in the Anukramāṇī of the Ātreya Śākhā.⁹

¹ viii. 9; xvi. 9; xxvi. 3. 4. 14; xxviii. 7. 9; Kauṣītaki Upaniṣad, ii. 2.

² iii. 1; xix. 9; xxiv. 4. Cf. *Pañgī saṃhitā*, xxv. 7. Pañgya is found also in the Sāṅkhāyana Śrauta Sūtra, iv. 2, 11; xi. 11, 5; 14, 9; xv. 3, 1; xvii. 7, 1, 3; 10, 3; Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, vii. 11.

³ xii. 2, 2, 4; 4. 8. (Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad, vi. 3, 17.)

⁴ xi. 7, 2, 8; 16.

⁵ iv. 7.

⁶ i. 8; ii. 2, 4, 10; vi. 7; xi. 8.

⁷ ii. 4; iii. 12; iv. 5.

⁸ v. 15, 8; 29, 4.

⁹ Weber, *Indische Studien*, I, 71, n.; 3, 396.

Cf. Weber, *Indische Studien*, I, 44, 45, 404 *et seq.*; 2, 295; *Indian Literature*, 41, 46, 47, 56, 81, 90, 130, etc.