

Pari-sāraka is the name of a place, an island formed by the **Sarāsvatī** 'flowing around' it, according to a story in the **Aitareya Brāhmaṇa** (ii. 19).

Pari-srut is the name of a drink which is mentioned first in the **Atharvaveda**,¹ and which was distinct from both **Surā** and **Soma**,² but was intoxicating. According to **Mahīdhara**,³ the liquor was made from flowers (**Puṣpa**). **Zimmer**⁴ thinks that it was the family drink, and this is supported by the fact that in the **Atharvaveda** it twice occurs as a household beverage.⁵ **Hillebrandt**⁶ is of opinion that it was very much the same as **Surā**.

¹ iii. 12, 7; xx. 127, 9. Cf. Hopkins, *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 17, 68.

² **Satapatha Brāhmaṇa**, v. 1, 2, 14. Cf. v. 5, 4, 10; xi. 5, 5, 13; xii. 7, 1, 7; 8, 2, 15; 9, 1, 1.

³ On **Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā**, ii. 34.

⁴ *Altindisches Leben*, 281, 282.

⁵ See also **Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā**, xix. 15; xx. 59; xxi. 29; **Maitrāyaṇi Saṃhitā**, iii. 11, 2. Its nature is more elaborately explained in the **Kātyāyana Śrauta Sūtra**, xiv. 1, 14; xv. 10, 11; **Weber**, *Indische Studien*, 10, 349, 350.

⁶ *Vedische Mythologie*, 1, 24, 8.

1. **Parī-ṇah** appears to denote a 'box' or something similar in the **Atharvaveda** (xix. 48, 1).

2. **Parī-ṇah** is the name of a place in **Kurukṣetra** mentioned in the **Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa**,¹ the **Taittirīya Āraṇyaka**,² and the **Sūtras**.³

¹ xxv. 13, 1.

² v. 1, 1.

³ **Lātyāyana Śrauta Sūtra**, x. 19, 1;

Kātyāyana Śrauta Sūtra, xxiv. 6, 34; **Śāṅkhāyana Śrauta Sūtra**, xiii. 29, 32.

Parī-sāsa is the name of an instrument of the nature of tongs, used to lift the sacrificial kettle off the fire.¹

¹ **Satapatha Brāhmaṇa**, xiv. 1, 3, 1; 2, 1, 16; 2, 54; 3, 1, 20, etc.

Paruc-chepa is the name of a **Ṛṣi** to whom the **Anukramaṇi** (Index) attributes a series of hymns¹ in the **Rigveda**, and whose

¹ **Rv. i.** 127-139.