

Ptolemy,⁶ who apparently were settled on the northern border of Gedrosia, or the Παροῦραι, who were found in Απεία.⁷ He suggests that they were originally 'mountaineers' (cf. Parvata). Ludwig⁸ holds a similar view, and Geldner⁹ recognizes a people as meant. The mention of the Sarasvatī in connexion with the Pārāvatas² in the Rigveda accords generally with their position on the Yamunā in the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa.³

⁶ vi. 20, 3. It is suggested by Hillebrandt that the 'Αραποῦραι of Herodotus, iii. 91, may be the same.

⁷ Ptolemy, vi. 17.

⁸ Translation of the Rigveda, 3. 162, 197.

⁹ Rigveda, Glossar, 109.

Cf. Hopkins, *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 17, 91; Max Müller, *Sacred Books of the East*, 32, 316.

Pārāśari-kaundinī-putra is mentioned in the last Vaṃśa (list of teachers) of the Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad (vi. 4, 30), in the Mādhyam̐dina recension, as a pupil of Gārgi-putra.

Pārāśari-putra, 'son of a female descendant of Parāśara,' is mentioned in the last Vaṃśa (list of teachers) in the Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad as a pupil of Kātyāyanīputra,¹ of Aupasva-tīputra,¹ of Vātsīputra,² of Vārkaruṇīputra,³ and of Gārgī-putra.⁴ Different men are no doubt meant.

¹ vi. 5, 1, Kāṇva.

² vi. 5, 2, Kāṇva.

³ vi. 4, 31, Mādhyam̐dina.

⁴ vi. 4, 30, Mādhyam̐dina.

Pārāśarya, 'descendant of Parāśara,' is mentioned in the first two Vaṃśas (lists of teachers) of the Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad as a pupil of Jātūkarnya¹ or of Bhāradvāja.² A Pārāśarya is also mentioned as a pupil of Baijavāpāyana,³ and Vyāsa Pārāśarya is the pupil of Viṣvaksena according to the Vaṃśa at the end of the Sāmavidhāna Brāhmaṇa.⁴ See also Aṣāḍha, Jayanta, Vipāścit, Sudatta.

¹ ii. 6, 3; iv. 6, 3, Kāṇva; ii. 5, 21; iv. 5, 27, Mādhyam̐dina.

² ii. 5, 20; iv. 5, 26, Mādhyam̐dina; ii. 6, 2; iv. 6, 2.3, Kāṇva.

³ ii. 6, 2, Kāṇva.

Cf. Taittirīya Āraṇyaka, i. 9, 2.

⁴ Jaiminīya Upaniṣad Brāhmaṇa, iii. 41 1.