

Pra-yoga is the name of a seer in the Yajurveda Saṃhitās.¹

¹ Taittiriya Saṃhitā, v. 1, 10, 1; Kāthaka Saṃhitā, xix. 10 (*Indische Studien*, 3, 478).

Pra-yogya denotes in the Chāndogya Upaniṣad (viii. 12, 3) an animal yoked to a carriage, 'draught animal.'

Pra-lāpa, 'prattle,' is found with other words of similar import in the Atharvaveda,¹ and in the Brāhmaṇas² of the Rigveda. The phrase Aitaśa-pralāpa, 'Discourse of Aitaśa,' occurs as a designation of certain passages of the Atharvaveda.³ The name has no justification in the text itself.

¹ xi. 8, 25.

² Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, vi. 33; Kauṣī-taki Brāhmaṇa, xxx. 5; Śāṅkhāyana Śrauta Sūtra, xii. 17, 6, etc.

³ See Bloomfield, *Atharvaveda*, pp. 98, 101, n. 12; Scheftelowitz, *Die Apokryphen des Rgveda*, 159 et seq.; Macdonell, *Bṛhaddevatā*, 2, 323.

Pra-vacana means 'oral instruction,' 'teaching,' in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa¹ and later.²

¹ xi. 5, 7, 1.

² Taittiriya Upaniṣad, i. 1, 3, 9;

Kāthaka Upaniṣad, ii. 23; Muṇḍaka Upaniṣad, iii. 2, 3, etc.

Pra-vat, 'height,' is contrasted with Nivat, 'valley,' in the Rigveda,¹ where it occurs several times.² The word is also found later.³

¹ vii. 50, 4.

² Rv. ii. 13, 2; iv. 17, 7; 22, 4; vi. 17, 12; vii. 32, 27; x. 14, 1; 57, 12; 75, 4.

³ AV. i. 13, 2; 26, 3; vi. 28, 3; x. 10, 2; xii. 1, 2; xviii. 4, 7.

1. Pra-vara denotes properly the 'summons' addressed to Agni at the beginning of the sacrifice to perform his functions. But as Agni was then invoked by the names of the ancestors of the Purohita,¹ the term Pravara denotes the series of ancestors invoked.²

¹ Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, vii. 25. See Weber, *Indische Studien*, 10, 78.

² Taittiriya Saṃhitā, ii. 5, 1, 9;

Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, i. 5, 1, 1, 20; iii. 7, 4, 9; Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, vii. 31, etc.