Prauga is apparently equivalent to pra-yuga, denoting the fore part of the pole of the cart, the part in front of the yoke. It is mentioned in the Yajurveda Samhitās¹ and the Śatapatha Brāhmana,² where it is said to be the part of the pole behind the Kastambhī, or prop on which the pole rests.

¹ Taittirīya Samhitā, v. 4, 11, 1. 2; Kāthaka Samhitā, xxi. 4.

² Satapatha Brāhmaņa, i. 1, 2, 9;

Cf. Zimmer, Altindisches Leben, 248; Eggeling, Sacred Books of the East, 12, 14. B. I.

iii. 5, 3, 4, etc.

Pra-kankata is the name of some noxious insect in the Rigveda.¹
1 i. 191, 7. Cf. Zimmer, Altindisches Leben, 98.

Pra-karitr is the name of one of the victims at the Purusamedha ('human sacrifice') in the Yajurveda.¹ The exact sense is uncertain; the commentator Sāyana on the Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa explains it to mean the 'divider of dear ones by producing enmity,' but the sense of 'sprinkler'—that is, 'seasoner'—is more likely.

¹ Vājasaneyi Samhitā, xxx. 12; Taittirīya Brāhmana, iii. 4, 8, 1. Cf. Eggeling, Sacred Books of the East, 44,

315, n. 1; Weber, Indische Streifen, 1, 79, n. 6.

Pra-kaśa in the Atharvaveda (ix. 1, 21) seems to mean either the 'thong' or the 'lash' of a whip.

Pra-krama, 'stride,' is mentioned as a measure of distance in the Satapatha Brāhmaṇa (x. 2, 3, 1 et seq.), but its exact length in unknown.

Prakṣa is the form in the Taittirīya Samhitā¹ of the usual name, Plakṣa, of a tree, being merely a phonetic alteration for the sake of the etymology. According to Aufrecht,² the same word is found in two passages of the Sāmaveda,³ the same reading occurring in the Aitareya Āraṇyaka.⁴ Oldenberg,⁵ however, questions the correctness of the reading Prakṣa, both in the latter passage and in the Sāmaveda.

¹ vi. 3, 10, 2.

² Rigveda, 2, xlvi, n.

³ i. 444; ii. 465.

⁴ v. 2, 2, with Keith's notes.

⁵ Rgveda-Noton, 1, 344.

Cf. Zimmer, Altindisches Leben, 39.