Oldenberg[6] recognize Parikṣit as a real king, a view supported by the fact that in the later Vedic literature King **Janamejaya** bears the patronymic **Pārikṣita**. If this be so, Parikṣit belonged to the later period, since the Atharvan passage in which his name occurs is certainly late, and none of the other Saṃhitās know Parikṣit at all. The Epic[7] makes him grandfather of Pratiśravas and great-grandfather of Pratīpa, and Zimmer,[5] probably with justice, compares the Prātisutvana and Pratīpa found in another late Atharvan passage.[8] But **Devāpi** and **Śantanu** cannot be brought into connexion with Pratīpa.[9]

[6] *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, 42, 237; *Buddha*, 396.
[7] See Zimmer, *loc. cit.*
[8] xx. 129.
[9] Devāpi is really a Brahmin, son of Ṛṣṭiṣeṇa, and not connected directly with Śantanu. Yāska, Nirukta, ii. 10, identifies them as brothers and Kurus; but the former part of the identification is, no doubt, wrong.

**Pari-gha** denotes an iron bolt or bar in the Chāndogya Upaniṣad (ii. 24, 6. 10. 15) as often later.

**Pari-cakrā** is according to one reading the name of a Pañcāla town mentioned in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa[1] and identified by Weber[2] with the later Ekacakrā, which was near **Kāmpīla**.[3] There is a various reading Parivakrā.[4]

[1] xiii. 5, 4, 7.
[2] *Indische Studien*, 1, 192.
[3] Mahābhārata, i. 6094.
[4] Accepted by the scholiast and Eggeling, *Sacred Books of the East*, 44, 397.

**Pari-cara** is found in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa[1] in the sense of 'attendant.' In the Kauṣītaki Brāhmaṇa[2] *pari-caraṇa* has the same sense metaphorically, the other two Vedas (Sāma and Yajur) being said to be subsidiary to the Rigveda.

[1] iv. 3, 5, 9. *Cf. pari-caritṛ*, Chāndogya Upaniṣad, vii. 8, 1.
[2] vi. 11; Max Müller, *Ancient Sanskrit Literature*, 457.

**Pari-carmaṇya** denotes a thong of leather in the Kauṣītaki Brāhmaṇa (vi. 12) and the Śāṅkhāyana Āraṇyaka (ii. 1).

**Pari-takmyā** in a number of passages of the Rigveda[1] denotes 'night' according to the St. Petersburg Dictionary.

[1] i. 116, 15; iv. 41, 6; 43, 3; v. 30, 13; 31, 11; vi. 24, 9; vii. 69, 4.