

distinction of Deva- and Yama-Nakṣatras in the Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa.⁵ These conclusions are, however, very improbable. Cf. Nakṣatra and Sūrya.

⁵ i. 5, 2, 6.

Pitṛ-han, 'parricide,' is found in the Atharvaveda,¹ Paippalāda recension.

¹ ix. 4, 3. Cf. Böhtlingk, Dictionary, s.v.

Pitrya occurs in the list of sciences given in the Chāndogya Upaniṣad.¹ Apparently it is to be taken as the science relating to the cult of the Manes, as explained by Śaṅkara in his commentary. As it is in that list followed by Rāśi, the St. Petersburg Dictionary is inclined to take Pitrya Rāśi as one expression, but in what exact sense does not appear.

¹ vii. 1, 2, 4; 2, 1; 7, 1. Cf. Weber, *Indische Studien*, 1, 267; Little, *Grammatical Index*, 98.

Pitva¹ or Pidva² is the name of an animal included in the list of victims at the Aśvamedha ('horse sacrifice') in the Yajurveda Saṃhitās. According to the commentator on the Taittirīya Saṃhitā¹ it means 'lion.' But it may be identical with Petva.

¹ Taittirīya Saṃhitā, v. 5, 17, 1.

² Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, iii. 14, 13; Vājasaneyī Saṃhitā, xxiv. 32. Cf.

Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 79; Bloomfield, *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 29, 290.

Pināka, 'club,' is found in the Atharvaveda.¹ Later² it is used to denote the club of Rudra-Śiva.

¹ i. 27, 2.

² Taittirīya Saṃhitā, i. 8, 6, 2;

Vājasaneyī Saṃhitā, iii. 61; xvi. 51, etc.

Pinvana occurs in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa (xiv. 1, 2, 17; 2, 1, 11; 3, 1, 22) as the name of a vessel used in the ritual.

Pipīla, 'ant,' is mentioned in the Rīgveda (x. 16, 6) as eating the flesh of the dead.