

Śrājayas and the **Kurus**. In the **Aitareya Brāhmaṇa**² he is said to have taught **Girija Bābhavya** the science of the dissection of the sacrificial animal (*paśor vibhakti*). In the **Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa**³ he is an authority on the **Sāvitra Agni**.

² vii. 1.³ iii. 10, 9, 11.

Deva-malimluc, 'robber of the gods,' is the epithet of **Rahasya**,¹ who is said in the **Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa**² to have slain the pious **Valkhānasas** at **Munimarāṇa** ('saint's death'). He was apparently an Asura, but may have been a real person.

¹ Or **Rahasyu**.² xiv. 4, 7. Cf. Hopkins, *Transactions of the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences*, 15, 51, 52.

Deva-muni, 'divine saint,' is the epithet of **Tura** in the **Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa** (xxv. 14, 5). The name is given in the **Anukramaṇī** to the author of a hymn of the **Rigveda** (x. 146).

Deva-rājan apparently denotes a king of Brahminical descent in the phrase 'Sāmans of **Devarājans**' in the **Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa** (xviii. 10, 5). Cf. **Rājanyarṣi** and **Varṇa**.

Deva-rāta ('god-given') **Vaiśvāmītra** ('descendant of **Viśvāmītra**') is the name given to **Śuṇahṣepa** after his adoption by **Viśvāmītra** in the **Aitareya Brāhmaṇa**.¹

¹ vii. 17. Cf. **Śāṅkhāyana Śrauta Sūtra**, xv. 27.

Devala is mentioned as a **Ṛṣi** in the **Kāthaka Saṃhitā** (xxii. 11). See also **Daivala**.

Devavant is mentioned in a **Dānastuti** ('Praise of Gifts') in the **Rigveda**¹ as the ancestor of **Sudās**, apparently his grandfather; or if **Pijavana** be accepted as **Sudās'** father, and **Divodāsa** as his grandfather, then his great-great-grandfather, and father of **Vadhryaśva**. The succession in the latter case would then be **Devavant**, **Vadhryaśva**, **Divodāsa**, **Pijavana**, **Sudās**.

¹ vii. 18, 22. Cf. **Ludwig**, *Translation of the Rigveda*, 3, 171; **Geldner**, *Vedische Studien*, 2, 138.