Deva-vāta ('desired of the gods') is the name of a Bharata prince in the Rigveda, where he is mentioned as sacrificing on the Drṣadvatī, Sarasvatī, and Āpayā.

iii. 23, 2. Cf. Oldenberg, Buddha, 409; Pischel, Vedische Studien, 2, 218,

Deva-vidyā, 'knowledge of the gods,' is one of the sciences enumerated in the Chāndogya Upaniṣad (vii. 1, 2, 4; 2, 1; 7, 1).

Deva-śravas is the name of a Bharata prince who with Devavāta appears as a sacrificer on the Dṛṣadvatī, Sarasvatī, and Āpayā in the Rigveda.¹

¹ iii. 23, 2. 3. In the Anukramani he is called a son of Yama, and has a hymn, x. 17, ascribed to him.

Devātithi Kāṇva ('descendant of Kaṇva') is mentioned in the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa¹ as the seer of a Sāman (chant) by which he turned pumpkins into cows for himself and his son when they were starving in the desert, whither they had been driven by rivals. He is also the reputed author of a hymn of the Rigveda.²

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ix. 2, 19.
<sup>2</sup> viii. 4.

Cf. Hopkins, Transactions of the Con-
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Devāpi Ārṣṭiṣeṇa ('descendant of Rṣṭiṣeṇa') is mentioned in a hymn of the Rigveda¹ and in the Nirukta.² According to the latter source there were two brothers, Devāpi and Śantanu, princes of the Kurus. The elder was Devāpi, but Śantanu got himself anointed king, whereupon no rain fell for twelve years. The drought being attributed by the Brahmins to his having superseded his elder brother, Śantanu offered the kingdom to Devāpi. The latter, however, refused, but acting as Purohita, or domestic priest, for his brother, obtained rain. The Bṛhaddevatā³ tells much the same tale, but adds that the reason for Devāpi's exclusion from the throne was the fact that he suffered from a skin disease. The Epic and later legends further

¹ x. 98. svii. 148 et say., with Macdonell's notes.