

He was not only a 'descendant of Trivṛṣan,' but, according to the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa,¹³ he was also Traidhātva, 'descendant of Tridhātu.' The order of these two predecessors of Tryaruṇa cannot be determined in any way from Vedic literature. According to the later tradition,¹⁴ a prince named Tridhanvan preceded Tryaruṇa in the succession. Vedic tradition further fails to show in what precise relation Trasadasyu stood to Trivṛṣan or Tryaruṇa.

Trasadasyu Paurukutsa appears in several Brāhmaṇas¹⁵ as a famous sacrificer of ancient times, together with Para Aṭṇāra, Vītahavya Śrāyasa, and Kākṣivant Auśija, who in the Jaiminiya Upaniṣad Brāhmaṇa¹⁶ are called 'ancient great kings' (*pūrve maharājāḥ*).

¹³ xiii. 3, 12. The Tāṇḍaka, cited by Sāyaṇa (Sieg, *Die Sagenstoffe des Rgveda*, 67), has Trasadasyu, like the Rv.

¹⁴ Harivaṃśa, 714 *et seq.*, where the name (716) is also misread as Tridharman. Traidhātva cannot reasonably be taken as representing a patronymic from Tridhanvan, as Sieg, *op. cit.*, 74-76, seems to do. Trivṛṣan has entirely disappeared from the Epic tradition; there is thus no way of assigning a relative priority to either Trivṛṣan or Tridhanvan.

¹⁵ Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, xxv. 16; Kāthaka Samhitā, xxii. 3 (*Indische Studien*, 3. 473); Taittiriya Samhitā, v. 6, 5, 3.

¹⁶ ii. 6, 11.

Cf. Oldenberg, *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, 42, 217 *et seq.*; Hillebrandt, *Vedische Mythologie*, I, III-116; 2, 165, n. 4; Weber, *Indische Studien*, 10, 25; Lanman, *Sanskrit Reader*, 386.

Trāta Aiṣumata ('descendant of Iṣumant') is mentioned in the Vaṃśa Brāhmaṇa¹ as a pupil of Nigada Pārnavalki.

¹ i. 3. Cf. Weber, *Indische Studien*, 4, 372.

Trāyamānā denotes in the Atharvaveda¹ a plant of an unknown species. The word is possibly only an epithet, retaining its participial sense of 'preserving,' though this interpretation is not favoured by the accent.²

¹ viii. 2, 6.

² *Trāyamānā*. Cf. Whitney, Translation of the Atharvaveda, 477.

Trāsadasyava, 'descendant of Trasadasyu,' is the patronymic in the Rigveda of Trkṣi¹ and of Kuruśravaṇa.² The

¹ viii. 22, 7.

² x. 33, 4.