

Pakṣas is found in the Atharvaveda¹ and the Kauṣītaki Brāhmaṇa² meaning the 'sides'³ of a chariot. In the Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā⁴ and the Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa⁵ it is used of the sides of a hut or chamber (Śālā). In the Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā⁶ it means the 'wing' of a door. In the Kauṣītaki Brāhmaṇa⁷ the 'half' of an army is so named, and in the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa⁸ it means the 'half' of a month, or 'fortnight.' Cf. **Pakṣa**.

¹ viii. 8, 22.

² vii. 7.

³ Whitney, Translation of the Atharvaveda, 506; Bloomfield, *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 117.

⁴ xxx. 5.

⁵ i. 2, 3, 1.

⁶ xxix. 5.

⁷ ii. 9.

⁸ xxiii. 6, 6.

Pakṣin in the Rigveda¹ and later² denotes a 'winged' creature, more particularly a 'bird.'

¹ i. 48, 5; 182, 5; x. 127, 5, etc.

² Av. iv. 34, 4; xi. 5, 21; xii. 1, 51; xiii. 2, 33; Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā, xxxiv. 8; Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, iv. 23; Bṛhad-āraṇyaka Upaniṣad, ii. 5, 18, etc.

Pañkti, originally a 'set of five,' denotes as early as the Rigveda¹ a 'series' generally. In the Taittirīya Āraṇyaka² the word is used of the series of a man's ancestors whom he purifies by certain conduct.

¹ x. 117, 8, as taken by the St. Petersburg Dictionary.

² x. 38, 39.

Pacata, like **Pakti**, denotes 'cooked food' in the Rigveda¹ and later.²

¹ i. 61, 7; x. 116, 8.

² Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxi. 60; xxiii. 13; Kauṣītaki Brāhmaṇa, viii. 21, etc.

Pacana in the Rigveda¹ and the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa² denotes a 'vessel for cooking' food.

¹ i. 162, 6.

² vi. 5, 43, 3, 4; xiv. 1, 2, 21.