

he identifies with the Παρονήται of Ptolemy,<sup>18</sup> and with Br̥ṣaya, whom he connects with Βαρσαέντης of Arrian;<sup>19</sup> he also considers that the frequent<sup>20</sup> mention of the Paṇis as opponents of Divodāsa shows that the latter was on the Arachosian Haraqaiti (Sarasvatī) fighting against the Parnians and Dahae, as well as other Iranian tribes. But the identification of Paṇi and the Parnians is needless, especially as the root *paṇ*, which is found also in the Greek πέπωνημι, shows a satisfactory derivation, while the transfer of Divodāsa to the Haraqaiti is improbable. See also Divodāsa and Bekaṇāṭa.

<sup>18</sup> vi. 20, 3.

<sup>19</sup> iii. 8, 4.

<sup>20</sup> The Paṇis occur twelve times in Maṇḍala vi.; once each in ii. and viii.;

twice in v. and ix.; thrice in iv. and vii.; six times in viii.; nine times in i.; and four times in x., besides the references in the Saramā hymn, x. 108.

Paṇḍita, a 'learned man,' is not found until the Upaniṣad period.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Br̥hadāranyaka Upaniṣad, iii. 4, 1; vi. 14, 2; Muṇḍaka Upaniṣad, i. 2, 8, vi. 4, 16, 17; Chāndogya Upaniṣad, etc.

1. Pataṅga, 'flying,' denotes a 'winged insect' in the Atharvaveda<sup>1</sup> and the Upaniṣads.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> vi. 50, 1.

<sup>2</sup> Br̥hadāranyaka Upaniṣad, vi. 1, 19 (Mādhyamīdina = vi. 2, 14 Kāṇva); 2, 14 (= 1, 14); Chāndogya Upaniṣad,

vi. 9, 3; 10, 2; vii. 2, 1; 7, 1; 8, 1; 10, 1; Adbhuta Br̥hmaṇa, vi. 5 (*Indische Studien*, I, 40).

2. Pataṅga Prājāpatya ('descendant of Prajāpati') is credited by the Anukramaṇī (Index) with the authorship of a hymn of the Rigveda<sup>1</sup> in which Pataṅga means the 'sun-bird.' He is also mentioned in the Jaiminīya Upaniṣad Br̥hmaṇa.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> x. 177, 1.

<sup>2</sup> iii. 30, 1. Cf. Kauṣītaki Br̥hmaṇa,

xxv. 8; Śāṅkhāyana Śrauta Sūtra, xi. 14, 28.

Patañcala Kāpya is the name of a sage mentioned twice in the Br̥hadāranyaka Upaniṣad.<sup>1</sup> According to Weber,<sup>2</sup> his

<sup>1</sup> iii. 3, 1; 7, 1.

<sup>2</sup> *Indische Studien*, I, 434, 435; *Indian Literature*, 126, 137, 223, 236, 237.