Puru-panthā is mentioned as a generous donor to a Bharadvāja in one hymn of the Rigveda (vi. 63, 10).

Puru-māyya occurs in one hymn of the Rigveda¹ as a protégé of Indra. It is quite possible that he was the father of, or at least connected with, Atithigva, Rkṣa, and Aśvamedha, who are celebrated in the hymn.

1 viii. 68, 10. Cf. Ludwig, Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 163.

Puru-mitra is mentioned twice in the Rigveda (i. 117, 20; x. 39, 7) as the father of a maiden who wedded Vimada, apparently against her father's will.

Puru-mīļha is mentioned twice in the Rigveda¹ as an ancient sage, in which capacity he appears in the Atharvaveda² also. Perhaps the same³ Purumīlha is intended in an obscure hymn in the Rigveda,⁴ where, according to the legends reported in the Bṛhaddevatā⁵ and by Ṣadguruśiṣya in his commentary on the Sarvānukramanī,⁶ and by Ṣāyaṇa in his commentary on the Rigveda,⁴ he as well as Taranta was a son of Vidadaśva, and a patron of the singer Śyāvāśva. The correctness of the legend has been shown to be most improbable by Oldenberg,⁻ who points out³ that the legend misinterprets the Rigveda by making Purumīlha a Vaidadaśvi, for he is there only compared in generosity to one.

In another legend found in the Pañcavimsa Brāhmaṇa,⁹ and based on a hymn of the Rigveda,¹⁰ Purumīlha and Taranta appear as persons who received gifts from **Dhvasra** and **Puruṣanti**, and as sons of Vidadaśva. The legend, which also occurs in the Śāṭyāyanaka,¹¹ is apparently best explained by

¹ i. 151, 2; 183, 5.

² iv. 29, 4; xviii. 3, 15.

³ See, however, Weber, Episches im vedischen Ritual, 27, n. 3; Sieg, Die Sagenstoffe des Rgveda, 62, n. 3

⁴ v. 61, 9.

⁵ v. 49 et seq., with Macdonell's notes.

⁶ Edition Macdonell, pp. 118 et seq.

⁷ Rgveda-Noten, 1, 353, 354. Cf. Max Müller, Sacred Books of the East, 32, 359.

⁸ Op. cit., 354, n. 1.

⁹ xiii. 7, 12.

¹⁰ ix. 58, 3.

¹¹ Cited by Sāyaṇa on Rv., loc. cit.