

Purikaya is the name of a water animal in the Atharvaveda,¹ being clearly a variant of the name that appears as **Pulikaya** in the Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā,² and as **Kulipya** in the Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā,³ and as **Kulikaya** in the Taittirī Brāhmaṇa.⁴ What animal is meant is quite unknown.

¹ xi. 2, 25.

² iii. 14, 2. Pulikā, *ibid.*, 5, is a variant of **Kulikā**.

³ xxiv. 21. 35.

⁴ v. 5, 13. 1.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 96; Bloomfield, *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, 48, 557; *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 621.

Purīṣiṇī is found in a hymn of the Rigveda¹ apparently either as the name of a river,² or much more probably as an epithet of the **Sarayu**,³ meaning, perhaps, 'abounding in water,' 'swollen,'⁴ or 'carrying rubble.'⁵

¹ v. 53, 9.

² An alternative suggested by Roth, *St. Petersburg Dictionary*, s.v.

³ Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 17; Geldner, *Rigveda, Glossar*, III.

⁴ Geldner, *loc. cit.*

⁵ Roth, *loc. cit.*

Puru-kutsa is the name of a king who is mentioned several times in the Rigveda. In one passage¹ he is mentioned as a contemporary of **Sudās**, but whether as a foe, according to Ludwig,² or merely as a contemporary, according to Hillebrandt,³ is uncertain. In two other passages⁴ he is mentioned as victorious by divine favour, and in another⁵ he appears as a king of the **Pūrus** and a conqueror of the **Dāsas**. His son was **Trasadasyu**,⁶ who is accordingly called **Paurukutsya**⁷ or **Paurukutsi**.⁸ Different conclusions have been drawn from one hymn of the Rigveda⁹ in which the birth of Purukutsa's son,

¹ i. 63, 7.

² Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 174, emending *sudāse* in the text to *sudāsam*, plausibly, but not, of course, convincingly.

³ *Vedische Mythologie*, I, 115. *Cf.* Oldenberg, *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, 42, 204, 205, 219.

⁴ i. 112, 7 14; 174, 2.

⁵ vi. 20, 10. *Cf.* i. 63, 7, where

Pūru also is mentioned. Ludwig suggests reading in vi. 20, 10, *saudāsīh* for *dāsīh*, referring to the forts of Sudās; but this must be regarded as illegitimate. *Cf.* Oldenberg, *Zeitschrift*, 55, 330.

⁶ Rv. iv. 42, 8. 9.

⁷ Rv. v. 33, 8; viii. 19, 36.

⁸ Rv. vii. 19, 3.

⁹ Rv. iv. 42, 8. 9, with Sāyaṇa's note; Muir, *Sanskrit Texts*, 12, 266, 267.