A-tṛṇāda.—This term ('not eating grass') was applied, according to the Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad, to a newborn calf.¹

1 i. 5, 2. Cf. Zimmer, Altindisches Leben, 268.

r. Atka.—This word occurs frequently in the Rigveda, but its sense is doubtful. Roth, Grassmann, Ludwig, Zimmer, and others render it as 'garment' in several passages, when the expressions 'put on' (vyā or prati muñc) or 'put off' (muñc) are used of it, and when it is said to be 'woven' (vyuta) or 'well-fitting' (surabhi). On the other hand, Pischel denies that this sense occurs, and otherwise explains the passages. He takes the term to mean 'axe' in four places.

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1 Altindisches Leben, 262.

2 i. 95, 7; ii. 35, 14; iv. 18, 5; v. 55, 6; 74, 5; vi. 29, 3; viii. 41, 7; ix. 101, 14; 107, 13; Sāmaveda, ii. 1193.
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- ⁸ Rv. i. 122, 2,
- 4 Rv. vi. 29, 3; x. 123, 7.
- ⁵ Vedische Studien, 2, 193-204.
- ⁶ Rv. v. 55, 6; vi. 33, 3; x. 49, 3; 99, 9. Cf. Oldenberg, Rgveda-Noten, 1, 94, n. 1.

2. Atka.—In two passages of the Rigveda¹ this word is regarded as a proper name by Roth, Grassmann, and Ludwig. But Zimmer² explains it in these passages as the 'armour of a warrior as a whole,' and Pischel³ thinks that in both cases an 'axe' is meant.

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1 x. 49, 3; 99, 9.
2 Altindisches Leben, 262, 297.
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Aty-amhas Āruņi.—According to the Taittirīya Brāhmaņa (iii. 10, 9, 3-5), this teacher sent a pupil to question Plakṣa Dayyāmpati as to the Sāvitra (a form of Agni). For this impertinence his pupil was severely rebuked.

Aty-arāti Jānam-tapi, though not a prince, was taught the Rājasūya by Vāsiṣṭha Satyahavya, and thereupon conquered the earth. When Vāsiṣṭha reminded him of his indebtedness, and claimed a great reward, the warrior replied irascibly that he intended to conquer the Uttara Kurus, and that Vāsiṣṭha would then become King of the Earth, Atyarāti himself being his general (senā-pati). Vāsiṣṭha replied that as no mortal man could conquer the Uttara Kurus he was cheated of his reward.

⁸ Vedische Studien, 2, 195.