

Aryala.—Those at whose snake feast the Gṛhapati was Aryala, and the Hotṛ was Āruṇi are mentioned in the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa (xxiii. 1, 5). See also **Argala**.

Arvant. See **Aśva**.

Arsas is the name of a disease mentioned in the Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā¹ with consumption and other ailments. It appears to designate 'hæmorrhoids,' as in the later medical literature.

¹ xii. 98.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*,

398; Roth, St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v.

Alaja designates some kind of bird—one of the victims in the Aśvamedha,¹ or Horse Sacrifice.

¹ Taittiriya Saṃhitā, v. 4, 11, 1; | Kāthaka Saṃhitā, xxi. 4; Vājasaneyi
5, 20, 1; Maitrāyaṇi Saṃhitā, iii. 14, 18; | Saṃhitā, xxiv. 34.

Alaji is the name of a disease in the Atharvaveda.¹ The later *alajī* denotes an eye-disease—a discharge at the junction of the cornea and the sclerótica.

¹ ix. 8, 20. Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 390; St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v.

Alamma Pārijānata is mentioned in the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa (xiii. 4, 11; 10, 8) as a sage.

Alasālā.—This word occurring only in one passage of the Atharvaveda (vi. 16, 4) is said to denote a grain-creeper.

Alāṇḍu.—This is the reading in the text of the Atharvaveda¹ of the name of a species of worm. Bloomfield² shows reason to adopt the reading *Algaṇḍu* as the correct form of the word.

¹ ii. 31, 2.

² *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 315.

Alābu.—The bottle-gourd (*Lagenaria vulgaris*). Vessels made of it are referred to in the Atharvaveda.¹

¹ viii. 10, 29, 30; xx. 132, 1, 2. Cf. *alāpu* in Maitrāyaṇi Saṃhitā, iv. 2, 13.

Alāyya is a word occurring in an obscure verse of the Rigveda,¹ and appearing to be a proper name. Hillebrandt,² however, amends the text so as to remove the name. The St. Petersburg Dictionary suggests that it refers to Indra. Pischel³ holds that

¹ ix. 67, 20.

² *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, 48, 418.

³ *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, 48, 701.