

it is the name of a person whose axe was stolen, and for whom the hymn was written as a spell for the recovery of the axe.

**Aliklava** is a kind of carrion bird mentioned in the Atharvaveda.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> xi. 2, 2; 9, 9. Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 88.

**Alina** is the name of a people mentioned once only in the Rigveda.<sup>1</sup> Roth<sup>2</sup> thought that the Alinas were allies—possibly a subdivision—of the Trtsus. Ludwig<sup>3</sup> more probably thinks that they were defeated by Sudās, together with the Pakthas, Bhalānas, Śivas, and Viṣāṇins, with whom they are mentioned, at the Paruṣṇī; and Zimmer<sup>4</sup> suggests that they lived to the north-east of Kafiristan.

<sup>1</sup> vii. 18, 7.

<sup>2</sup> *Zur Litteratur und Geschichte des Weda*, 95; Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 126.

<sup>3</sup> Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 207.

<sup>4</sup> *Op. cit.*, 431. The land is mentioned by Hiouen Tshang.

**Alikayu Vācas-patya** is twice mentioned as an authority in the Kauṣītaki Brāhmaṇa (xxvi. 5; xxviii. 4).

**Alpa-śayu** is a kind of insect mentioned in the Atharvaveda.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> iv. 36, 9.

Cf. Bloomfield, *Hymns of the Athar-*

*vaveda*, 408; Whitney, Translation of the Atharvaveda, 210.

**Avakā** is an aquatic plant (*Blyxa octandra*) frequently referred to in the Atharvaveda as well as in the later Saṃhitās<sup>2</sup> and Brāhmaṇas.<sup>3</sup> The Gandharvas are said to eat it.<sup>4</sup> Its later name is *śaivala*, and it is identical with the Śīpāla.

<sup>1</sup> viii. 7, 9; 37, 8-10.

<sup>2</sup> Taittirīya Saṃhitā, iv. 6, 1, 1; v. 4, 2, 1; 4, 3; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xvii. 4; xxv. 1; Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, ii. 10, 1.

<sup>3</sup> Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, vii. 5, 1, 11; viii. 3, 2, 5; ix. 1, 2, 20, 22; xiii. 8, 3, 13.

<sup>4</sup> Av. iv. 37, 8.

<sup>5</sup> With which it is glossed in Āśvalāyana Gṛhya Sūtra, ii. 8; iv. 4. Cf. Bloomfield, *Proceedings of the American Oriental Society*, October, 1890, xli.-xliii.; *American Journal of Philology*, 11, 349; Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 71.

**Avata**, a word occurring several times in the Rigveda,<sup>1</sup> denotes a well, artificially made (*khan* 'to dig') in contrast with a spring

<sup>1</sup> i. 55, 8; 85, 10, 11; 116, 9, 22; 62, 6; 72, 10, 12; x. 25, 4; 101, 130, 2; iv. 17, 16; 50, 3; viii. 49, 6; 5, 7. Cf. Nirukta, v. 26.