

are referred to as sweet, and as eaten by birds.⁶ The gods are said to sit under it in the third heaven.⁷ It and *Nyagrodha* are styled the 'crested ones' (*śikhhaṇḍin*).⁸

⁶ Rv. i. 164, 20, 22.

⁷ Av. v. 4, 3. Cf. *Chāndogya Upaniṣad*, viii. 5, 3; *Kauṣītaki Upaniṣad*, i. 3.

⁸ Av. iv. 37, 4. Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 57, 58.

2. *Aśva-ttha*.—This prince is celebrated in a *Dānastuti*¹ as having given gifts to Pāyu. He is identified with *Divodāsa* by Griffith,² but it is impossible to be certain of this identification.

¹ Rv. vi. 47, 24.

² *Hymns of the Rigveda*, I, 611. The name is spelt *Aśvatha* in the text, but

that is merely the usual shortened spelling of the group *tth*.

Aśva-dāvan.—Ludwig¹ finds a prince of this name in a passage of the *Rigveda*,² where a gift of fifty horses is mentioned, but the word appears to be an epithet of Indra ('bestower of horses').

¹ Translation of the *Rigveda*, 3, 274.

² v. 18, 3.

Aśva-pati ('lord of horses') is a name of a prince of the *Kekayas*, who instructed *Prācīnaśāla* and other Brahmins.¹

¹ *Chāndogya Upaniṣad*, v. 11, 4; *Satapatha Brāhmaṇa*, x. 6, 1, 2.

Aśva-medha ('offering a horse-sacrifice') is a prince mentioned in a hymn of the *Rigveda*,¹ which contains a *Dānastuti* ('Praise of Gifts') of *Tryarūpa*, and to which three verses have been added in praise of *Aśvamedha*. See also *Aśvamedha*.

¹ v. 27, 4-6. Cf. Ludwig, Translation of the *Rigveda*, 3, 275.

Aśva-yujau. See *Nakṣatra*.

Aśvala, the Hotṛ priest of *Janaka*, King of *Videha*, appears as an authority in the *Bṛhadāranyaka Upaniṣad* (iii. 1, 2, 10).

Aśva-vāra, *Aśva-vāla* ('hair of a horse's tail').—The former form occurs in the *Maitrāyaṇī Samhitā*,¹ the latter in the

¹ iii. 7, 9.