

Ā-darśa, 'mirror,' is a term found only in the Upaniṣads¹ and Āraṇyakas.²

¹ Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad, ii. 1, 9; | ² Aitareya Āraṇyaka, iii. 2, 4; Sāṅkh-
iii. 9, 15; Chāndogya Upaniṣad, viii. 7. | āyana Āraṇyaka, viii. 7.
4; Kauṣītaki Upaniṣad, iv. 2; 11.

Ādāra was a kind of plant which was prescribed as a substitute for Soma.¹ It is identified in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa² with Pūtika.

¹ Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, iv. 5, 10, 4. | hitā, xxiv. 3; Kātyāyana Śrauta Sūtra,
² xiv. 1, 2, 12. Cf. Kāthaka Sam- | xxv. 12, 19.
Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 276.

Ānanda-ja Cāndhanāyana is mentioned as a pupil of Śāmba in the Vaṃśa Brāhmaṇa.¹

¹ *Indische Studien*, 4, 372.

Ānabhi-mlāta is mentioned in a Vaṃśa, or Genealogy, in the Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad¹ as a pupil of Ānabhimlāta.

¹ ii. 6, 2 (not in the Mādhyandina version).

Ānava. See Anu.

Ānūka.—Geldner¹ thinks that in its solitary occurrence in the Rigveda² this word means an ornament. Roth³ takes it adverbially, and so do Ludwig and Oldenberg.

¹ *Vedische Studien*, 3, 94. ² v. 33, 9. ³ St. Petersburg Dictionary, s. v.

Āpayā is the name of a river mentioned once only in the Rigveda,¹ when it occurs between the Dṛṣadvatī and the Sarasvatī. Ludwig² was inclined to identify it with the Āpagā as a name for the Ganges, but Zimmer³ correctly places it near the Sarasvatī, either as the small tributary which flows past Thānesar or the modern Indramatī farther west, while Pischel⁴ assigns it to Kurukṣetra, of which the Āpayā is mentioned as a famous river in the Mahābhārata.⁵

¹ iii. 23, 4.

² Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 200.
But cf. *ibid.*, 4, 304.

³ *Altindisches Leben*, 18.

⁴ *Vedische Studien*, 2, 218.

⁵ Mahābhārata, iii. 83, 68.