the Ambasthas,' as interpreted in the St. Petersburg Dictionary. Later the term Ambastha denotes 'a man of mingled Brāhmana and Vaisya parentage by father and mother' respectively.

Ā-yatana.—The general sense of 'abode' or 'home' appears to be limited in one passage of the Chāndogya Upaniṣad (vii. 24, 2) to the sense of 'holy place,' 'sanctuary,' which is found in the epic.

Āyavasa is mentioned apparently as a king in a corrupt and unintelligible verse of the Rigveda.¹

¹ i. 122, 15. Cf. Ludwig, Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 206; Roth, St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v.

Āyu appears in the Rigveda¹ with Kutsa and Atithigva as having been defeated, with Indra's aid, by Tūrvayāṇa, who is believed by Pischel² to have been King of the Pakthas. Possibly he is elsewhere³ referred to as victorious, by Indra's aid, over Veśa. Elsewhere he is quite mythical.⁴

1 i. 53, 10; ii. 14, 7; vi. 18, 3; viii. 53, 2; Bergaigne, Religion Védique,

² Vedische Studien, 1, 71-75.

⁸ Rv. x, 49, 5; but the word is possibly not a proper name.

4 Cf. Macdonell, Vedic Mythology, 100, 135, 140.

Ayuta. See Ghṛta.

Ā-yudha, 'weapon,' in its widest sense covers the whole of a Ksatriya's warlike equipment, which in the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa¹ is summed up as horse-chariot (aśva-ratha), bow and arrows (iṣu-dhanva), and corselet (kavaca). As the bow and arrow (iṣu, dhanvan) were essential as the main weapons of the Vedic fighter, they are probably meant when Āyudha is used specifically of weapons, as often from the Rigveda² onwards. The battle hymn in the Rigveda³ confirms this view, as it presents to us the warrior armed with bow and arrow on his chariot, and clad in armour (Varman), with a guard (Hastaghna) on the left arm to avoid the friction of the bow-string. The corselet was not a single solid piece of metal, but consisted of many pieces fitted together (syūta);⁴ it may

¹ vii. 19, 2. ² i. 39, 2; 61, 13; 92, 1; ii. 30, 9, etc.; Av. vi. 133, 2, etc.

³ vi. 75.

⁴ Rv. i. 31, 15.