have been made either of metal plates or, as is more likely, of some stiff material plated with metal. In addition the warrior wore a helmet (Siprā). There is no trace of the use of a shield, nor is there any clear record of the employment of greaves or other guard for the feet.⁵ Skill in the use of weapons is referred to in the Rigveda.⁶

It is doubtful whether sling stones (Adri, Aśani) were in ordinary use. The hook (ankuśa)⁷ also is merely a divine weapon, and the axe (svadhiti, vāśī, paraśu) does not occur in mortal combats. For the use of the spear see Rṣṭi, Rambhiṇī, Śakti, Śaru; of the sword, Asi, Kṛṭi. Neither weapon can be considered ordinary in warfare, nor was the club (Vajra) used. For the modes of warfare see Samgrāma.

Āyogava.—Marutta Āvi-kṣita, the Āyogava king, is mentioned as a sacrificer in the Satapatha Brāhmaṇa, where also a Gāthā ('stanza') celebrating his sacrifice is cited. Cf. Ayogū.

1 xiii. 5, 4, 6. Cf. Śānkhāyana Srauta Sūtra, xvi. 9, 14-16.

Ārangara is one of the names of the bee found in the Rigveda.¹ Other names are Sarah and Bhṛṅgā.

1 x. 106, 10. Cf. Zimmer, Altindisches Leben, 97.

 $\bar{A}r\bar{a}$, a word later known as an 'awl' or 'gimlet,' occurs in the Rigveda² only to designate a weapon of $P\bar{u}san$, with whose pastoral character its later use for piercing leather is consistent. Cf. $V\bar{a}s\bar{u}$.

Ārādhi.—Patronymic of Saujāta. Cf. Arāda.

⁵ Grassmann saw greaves in vaţūrinā padā in Rv. i. 133, 2, būt this is most improbable.

^{8 1. 92, 1.} Cf. Geldner, Vedische Studien, 3, 183; Hopkins, Journal of the American Oriental Society, 13, 295.

⁷ Rv. viii, 17, 10; x. 44, 9; 134, 6; | Society, 13, 281 et seq.

Av. vi. 83, 3. Cf. Muir, Sanskrit Texts, 5, 87.

⁸ Rv. v. 32, 10; ix. 67, 30; x. 43, 9. Cf. Zimmer, Altindisches Leben, 298-301; Muir, Sanskrit Texts, 5, 469-472; Hopkins, Journal of the American Oriental Society, 13, 281 et seq.

¹ Hillebrandt, Vedische Mythologie, 3, 365, n. 1. ² vi. 53, 8.