

Ibhya occurs once in the Rigveda¹ in the plural, when a king is said to devour his *Ibhyas* as the fire the forest; and twice in the Chândogya Upaniṣad,² in one passage as the first member of a compound, and in the other as either a proper name or an adjective. Roth,³ Ludwig,⁴ and Zimmer⁵ interpret the word as 'retainers' in the Rigveda, but in the Chândogya Upaniṣad Roth thinks it means 'rich.' Pischel and Geldner⁶ accept the sense in all passages. Böhtlingk in his translation of the Chândogya treats the word as simply a proper name, 'Ibhya's village' (*ibhya-grāma*) and 'Ibhya.'

¹ i. 65, 4.

² i. 10, 1. 2.

³ St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v.

⁴ Translation of the Rigveda 3,

247.

⁵ *Altindisches Leben*, 168.

⁶ *Vedische Studien*, i, xvi. Cf. Sāyaṇa on Rigveda, *loc. cit.*, *dhaninah*, and Śaṅkara on Chândogya Upaniṣad, *loc. cit.*, *īṣvaro hastyāroho vā*; Weber, *Indische Studien*, i, 476. Cf. also Little, *Grammatical Index*, 35.

Iriṇa (neut.) occurs not rarely in the later Saṃhitās¹ and Brāhmaṇas² in the sense of 'a cleft in the ground,' usually natural (*sva-kṛta*). The same meaning is also, as Pischel³ shows, to be ascribed to it in three passages of the Rigveda,⁴ in one⁵ of which the hole is referred to as 'made by water' (*apū kṛtam*). In another passage of the Rigveda⁶ the word refers to the place on which the dice are thrown. Hence Pischel⁷ concludes that the dicing-board must have been so called because it contained holes into which the dice had to be thrown if possible. Lüders,⁸ however, points out that this assumption is not necessary; the dice (*Akṣa*) were merely thrown on a space dug out, which could be called *Iriṇa*, as being a hole in the ground, though not a natural one. This view is supported by the commentary of Sāyaṇa,⁹ as well as by Durga in his note on the Nirukta.¹⁰

¹ Av. iv. 15, 12; Taittirīya Saṃhitā, ii. 5, 1, 3; iii. 4, 8, 5; v. 2, 4, 3; Kāthaka Saṃhitā, ix. 16.

² Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, v. 2, 3, 2; vii. 2, 1, 8.

³ *Vedische Studien*, 2, 222-225.

⁴ i. 186, 9; viii. 4, 3; 87, 1. 4.

⁵ viii. 4, 3.

⁶ x. 34, 1. 9.

⁷ *Op. cit.*, 2, 225.

⁸ *Das Würfelspiel im alten Indien*, 14.

⁹ On Rv., *loc. cit.* (*ā-sphāra*).

¹⁰ ix. 8 (*āphuraka-sthāna*).