

jointed (*kāṇḍinīḥ*), or have spreading branches (*vi-śakhāḥ*). In the Rigveda⁶ plants are termed 'fruitful' (*phalinīḥ*), 'blossoming' (*puṣpavatīḥ*), and 'having flowers' (*pra-sūvarīḥ*).

⁶ x. 97. 3. 15. Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 57.

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Aukṣa-gandhi ('having the smell of bull's grease') appears in the Atharvaveda¹ as the name of an Apsaras, beside other names, of which **Guggulū** and **Naladī** clearly indicate plants. This name, therefore, presumably also denotes some sort of fragrant plant. Aukṣa in the same Saṃhitā² means 'bull's grease' (from *akṣan*, 'bull').

¹ iv. 37. 3.

² ii. 36, 7.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 69;
Bloomfield, *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*,

324; Whitney, Translation of the
Atharvaveda, 211, 212, and on Aukṣa,
ibid., 82, 83.

Augra-sainya, 'descendant of Ugrasena,' is the patronymic of King **Yuddhāmsrauṣṭi** in the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa (viii. 21).

Audanya, 'descendant of Udanya or Odana,' is the patronymic in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa¹ of Muṇḍibha, who is credited with inventing an expiation for the crime of slaying a Brahmin. In the Taittiriya Brāhmaṇa² the name appears in the form of Audanyava.

¹ xiii. 3. 5. 4.

² iii. 9, 15, 3. Cf. St. Petersburg

Dictionary, s.v. Odana; Eggeling,
Sacred Books of the East, 44, 341, n. 1.

Audamaya is Weber's¹ reading of the name of the Ātreya, who was Purohita of **Aṅga Vairocana**, according to the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa.² Aufrecht, however, in his edition more probably takes the correct form of the name to be **Udamaya**.

¹ *Indische Studien*, 1, 228.

² viii. 22. Cf. St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v. Udamaya.