

lessly thinks that the name Śravaṇa suggested two ears and the head between. It is quite out of correspondence with the Manāzil and the Sieou, and is clearly an Indian invention.⁹⁷

22. Śraviṣṭhās, 'most famous,' or later Dhanīṣṭhās,⁹⁹ 'most wealthy,' is the diamond-shaped group, α , β , δ , and γ , in the Dolphin, perhaps also ζ in the same constellation. Like the preceding Nakṣatra, it is out of harmony with the Manāzil and Sieou.

23. Śatabhiṣaj or Śatabhiṣa,⁹⁹ 'having a hundred physicians,' seems to be λ Aquarii with the others around it vaguely conceived as numbering a hundred.

24, 25. Proṣṭha-padās (fem. plur.), 'feet of a stool,' or later Bhadra-padās,¹⁰⁰ 'auspicious feet,' a double asterism forming a square, the former (*pūrva*) consisting of α and β Pegasi, the latter (*uttara*) of γ Pegasi and α Andromedæ.

26. Revatī, 'wealthy,' denotes a large number of stars (later 32), of which ζ Piscium, close upon the ecliptic where it was crossed by the equator of about 570 A.D., is given as the southernmost.

27. Aśva-yujau, 'the two horse-harnessers,' denotes the stars β and ζ Arietis. Aśvinyau¹⁰¹ and Aśvini¹⁰² are later names.

28. Apabharanīs, Bharanīs, or Bharanyas, 'the bearers,' is the name of the small triangle in the northern part of the Ram known as Musca or 35, 39, and 41 Arietis.

The Nakṣatras and the Months.—In the Brāhmaṇas the Nakṣatra names are regularly used to denote dates. This is done in two ways. The name, if not already a feminine, may be turned into a feminine and compounded with *pūrṇa-māsa*, 'the full moon,' as in *Tiṣyā-pūrṇamāsa*, 'the full moon in the Nakṣatra Tiṣya.'¹⁰³ Much more often, however, it is turned into a derivative adjective, used with *paurṇamāsī*, 'the full

⁹⁷ Oldenberg, *loc. cit.*

⁹⁸ Śāṅkhāyana Gṛhya Sūtra, i. 26; Śāntikalpa, 13; Dhanīṣṭhā, *ibid.*, 5.

⁹⁹ So probably in Maitrāyaṇī Samhitā, ii. 13, 20, where see von Schroeder's critical note. The Śāntikalpa, 5, and Nakṣatrakalpa, 2, have Śatabhiṣā, and the latter, 1, has Śatabhiṣa (masculine).

¹⁰⁰ Śāntikalpa, 5, etc.

¹⁰¹ Śāṅkhāyana Gṛhya Sūtra, i. 26; Nakṣatrakalpa, 9, 30.

¹⁰² Nakṣatrakalpa, 4, 45; Śāntikalpa, 5, 11.

¹⁰³ Taittirīya Samhitā, ii. 2, 10, 1. Cf. vii. 4, 8, 1. 2; Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, v. 9, 1.