old-fashioned feasting in Scotland after a funeral), it is difficult to be certain that actual dancing is here meant. Dancing is, however, often referred to in the Rigveda³ and later. Nrttagīta, 'dance and song,' are mentioned in the Jaiminīya Brāhmaṇa⁴ as found in the sixth world. See also **Sailūṣa**.

³ i. 10, 1; 92, 4, etc. See Weber, A i. 42 (Journal of the American Oriental Indian Literature, 196 et seq. Society, 15, 235).

Nr-pati, 'lord of men,' in the Rigveda¹ and later² denotes a 'king' or a man of the ruling class (Kṣatriya).

¹ ii, 1, 1, 7; iv. 20, 1; vii. 69, 1; | ² Av. v. 18, 1, 15; Taittirīya Āraņx. 44, 2, 3. | yaka, vi. 3, 3; x. 77, etc.

Nr-medha,¹ Nr-medhas,² is the name of a protégé of Agni in the Rigveda,³ where he also appears with Sumedhas in a hymn that Griffith⁴ with justice declares to be unintelligible. In the Taittirīya Saṃhitā¹ he is an unsuccessful rival of Parucchepa, and in the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa² he is an Āngirasa and a seer of Sāmans (Chants).

¹ Rv. x. 80, 3; 132, 7; Taittirīya Samhitā, ii. 5, 8, 3.

² Pañcavimsa Brāhmaņa, viii. 8, 21 et seq.

³ x. 80, 3.

4 x. 132; Griffith, Hymns of the Rigveda, 2, 578, n.

Cf. Hillebrandt, Vedische Mythologie, 2, 160; Hopkins, Transactions of the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences, 15, 61.

Nṛ-ṣad, 'sitting among men,' is the name of the father of Kanva in the Rigveda (x. 31, 11). Cf. Nārṣada.

Nekṣaṇa occurs once in the Atharvaveda, where a 'spit' seems to be meant. In the Rigveda Nikṣaṇa occurs, and must have the same sense; Oldenberg inclines to think that this word refers to the 'inspection' of food, to see if it is ready (as from ni-īkṣ, 'look into').

1 ix. 6, 17. Cf. Kausika Sütra, ii, 11; lxxxvii. 12; Whitney, Translation of the Atharvaveda, 540.

² i. 162, 13.

³ Rgveda-Noten, 1, 155.