

Nai-dāna is a term applied in the Nirukta¹ to a class of Vedic interpreters. Roth² takes the Naidānas to be 'etymologists,' but Sieg³ thinks they are the same as the **Aitihāsikas** or 'legendarists.'⁴

¹ vi. 9; vii. 12.

² St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v. But of. Nirukta, *Erläuterungen*, 220, 221; Muir, *Sanskrit Texts*, 2², 176.

³ *Die Sagenstoffe des Rgveda*, 29.

⁴ The word seems to mean 'one concerned with the original form' (*nidāna*).

Nai-dhruvi, 'descendant of Nidhruva,' is the patronymic of **Kaśyapa** in the *Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad*.¹

¹ vi. 4, 33 (*Mādhyaṇdina* = vi. 5, 3 *Kāṇva*).

Naimiśi is the epithet of **Śitibāhu Aiṣakṛta** in the *Jaiminiya Brāhmaṇa*.¹ It is probably to be taken as an indication that **Śitibāhu** came from the **Naimiśa** forest.

¹ i. 363 (*Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 26, 192).

Naimiśiya,¹ **Naimiṣiya**² denotes the dwellers in the **Naimiśa** forest. They are mentioned in the *Kāthaka Saṃhitā*² and the *Brāhmaṇas*,² being clearly of special sanctity. Hence in the Epic the *Mahābhārata* is said to have been recited to the Ṛṣis dwelling in the **Naimiśa** forest.³

¹ *Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa*, xxv. 6, 4; *Jaiminiya Brāhmaṇa*, i. 363 (*Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 26, 192).

² *Kauṣītaki Brāhmaṇa*, xxvi. 5; xxviii. 4; *Chāndogya Upaniṣad*, i. 2,

13; *Naimiṣya, Kāthaka Saṃhitā*, x. 6 (*Indische Studien*, 3, 469). The cerebral *s* seems to be universal later.

³ Weber, *Indian Literature*, 34, 45, 54, 68, 70, 185.

Naiṛ-ukta¹ in the *Nirukta*² denotes a man who knows the true etymology of words, and explains their meaning accordingly. Yāska's *Nirukta* is the classic work of this school, and forms a commentary on an earlier *Nirukta*, the so-called *Naighaṇṭuka*, a glossary consisting of five collections of Vedic words.

¹ 'One concerned with etymological explanation' (*nir-ukta*).

² i. 12; vi. 11; xi. 19, 29, 31; xii. 10; xiii. 9.

Cf. Weber, *Indian Literature*, 26, 85; *Indische Studien*, 2, 39, n.; Sieg, *Die Sagenstoffe des Rgveda*, 10-13; Muir, *Sanskrit Texts*, 2², 165 et seq.