

3. *çiçriyānām*, 807. — Indra's special attribute is his "beloved thunderbolt," of which the Epos fables much, ZDMG. xxxii. 296.

4. 'Like lowing kine, — flowing suddenly to a sea, down came the waters.' The point of comparison is the noise. — *samudrām*, perhaps 'to a gathering of water, so as to form one' — not necessarily 'to the ocean.'

5^a. Pronounce *avṛṇīta*, 135^t (important): in the AV., ii.5.7, the augment is written. Cf. 70^{17N}. — *sómam*: see Kaegi, p. 72(99), and notes 288–94; also Roth, ZDMG. xxxv. 680f and xxxviii.134f.

5^b. Pronounce *trikadrakeṣu a-*, and observe that final -u is almost never to be pronounced as -v when so written. — Cf. RV. ii.15.1, which seems to consist of reminiscences of the beg. of this hymn.

6. 'The Rewarder took the missile bolt — smóte him, the first-born of dragons.' — *áhan* (593) has for direct object the enclitic *enam*, 'him,' or, more correctly, 'im,' since the English pronoun *him* loses its *h* when enclitic. The *enam* is then explained by an appositive. So 79^t.

7–8. U.f. *yád indra áhan · ·*, *át māyínām áminās prá utá · ·*. 'When, O Indra, thou smotest · ·, and (utá) thereupon broughtest to nought the wiles of the wily, thereupon bringing forth the sun, the day, the dawn, — then soothly foundest thou no enemy.'

— The first *át* continues the force of *yád* through *pāda b*, as the acct (595a) of *áminās* (√2mi) shows. — Position of *prá*, 1081². — Order in *pāda c* is unnatural: expect 'dawn, sun, (full) day.' — Pronounce *sūriam*. — *dyām*, 361d: vocab., under *dív*. — *uśásam* and *kílā*: see references in vocab.; the pro-longations are in the even syllables of the cadence. — *vivitse*, 798a.

9. Pronounce *víaṅsam*: cf. Whitney, 84a.

10. *kúliçenā*, 248b. — *ví-vṛkṇā*, nom. pl. neut., common in Veda, for -āni: √vraç. — *çay-a-te*, transition-form (749) from root-class, for *çe-te* (629).

11. *á hí juh-v-é* (alternative form for *juhu-v-e*), *vhū+ā*: acct, 595d: subject, Vritra.

12^a. 'He (Vritra) did not escape (vṛt, 899a) the shock of his (Indra's) weapons.'

12^b. 'The (cloud-) rifts he crushed together, who had Indra as his conqueror.' That is, the monster, in his retreat or his fall, crushed into a shapeless mass his already riven cloud-castles. This is forced. If we dared emend the *अ. ल. rujānās* to *rujānás* (840³), we might render, 'Broken, he was (then) completely crushed' (998b).

— *indra-çatru*: later books, e.g. ÇBr. i.6. 3¹⁰, lay great stress on the correct accentuation of this word; *indra-çatrú*, 'conqueror of I,' would be blasphemy. See *Indische Studien*, iv.368; or Roth, *Nirukta*, p. xix.

13^b. U.f. *á asya · · jaghāna*, see *ghan+ā*. Subject here is Indra.

14. See *vṛṣan*. — See *vbhū*, desid. — *açayat*, 629. — Pronounce *ví-astas*, Whitney, 84a.

15. 'Over him, lying so, crushed like (*ná*) a reed, the waters go, flowing for mankind (lit. the waters of man, flowing, do go).' So Pischel, ZDMG. xxxv.717–24. P. thinks that the original text was *mánorúhānāáti*, i.e. *mános* (cf. 73¹⁹) *úhānās* (√vah4, pres. mid. ppl., 619³) *áti*, and that the author of the *pāda* text divided it wrongly, *máno rúhānās*, changing, of course, *n* to *ṇ*.

— If *mánas*, like *áñjas*, could pass for an instr., we might render '(With a will, i.e.) Lustily rising, the waters overwhelm him.' — *amuyá*, 'so,' w. a sneer: cf. *átra*, 89^{4N}.

16. *pari-átisṭhat*, acct, 595a, 1083. — *tásām* limits only the first member of the foll. cpd.

17. Note relation of acct and mg in *vṛtráputrā*. — U.f. *índras asyās*: observe the accordance between the written and spoken form here — see 135⁴, and cf. 70^{5aN}. — *vádhar*, 'weapon' of V's mother, not of Indra.

18. Translated, 777b. — *dānus*, fem., = V's mother. — *çaye*, see 613: similarly *duhe*, 80¹⁶, *íçe*, 92³.

19–20. 'The waters overwhelm V's hidden body, that was put down in the midst of · ·. In long darkness lay (*ā-açayat*, 629) he who was vanquished by Indra.'

— Here the narration comes to an end. Stanzas 1–10 form a brief but complete epic. The same general theme is treated again by