

morning twilight, it seems not proper to make him a proponent of the science of sun and stars which he precedes; in modern fabrications the form Kaçyapa is a favourite one, perhaps to compensate for their making Pauliça and Paulastya out of Puliça! A Kaçyapa (*sic.*) known to Balabhadra, (Ind. Studien, II. 247,) cannot be the Káçyapa of Varáha-mihira and Utpala. The quotations given by the latter are numerous, and show that the work was of the same kind with the Gárgi-Sanhitá. In the commentary on Brh. Sanh. Ch. XVI. a whole chapter is quoted. One circumstance deserves mentioning, that where Varáha-mihira enumerates the Romans amongst those who stand under the influence of the Moon (Brh. Sanh. Ch. XVI. 6.) the corresponding passage of Káçyapa passes them in silence.

Another mythical authority in astronomy and astrology is Manu. Although Manu is the personification of mankind, especially in its social relations, and therefore with the Hindus bears pre-eminently the character of a Lawgiver, and with the Greeks exclusively so, yet as the ideal man he must be acquainted with all things that the human mind has discovered.

distinguishable from her, because the light gradually fades into darkness, and the reverse. All words therefore denoting light, occasionally denote want of light, if not actually privation of light; *Ushas* is dawn, *ushá* is "night;" *ushásau* "day and night;" so *aktu*; so the German "schimmer" means "darkness of twilight" in Dutch; so *xap* "night," (although not always "night" in the Vedas) goes over into *crepusculum*. Aditi as deficiency of light differs little, if at all, from Diti, considered as the beginning of gleam; yet the balance turns to making Aditi especially the beginning of light, the morning gleam, or even night, therefore she is the mother of the sun in all his forms; Diti "daylight" precedes the stars; the former is the mother of the Adityas, the latter of the Daityas, the brightest amongst the latter being Uçanas or Venus, or in mythological phrase he is the wisest, (the brightest fellow) of the Daityas, he is their Master. Many other traits common to Cecrops and Kaçyapa cannot be pointed out here. The Hindu commentators were not unaware of *Kaçyapa* meaning "grey, darkish," for although the word is explained by "*çyávadanta*" it is evident that this is only the application of the signification to a special case and that the broad meaning is *çyáva*.