some sort.² It is several times referred to in the Rigveda³ and later.⁴ Cf. Gpha.

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<sup>2</sup> Rv. vii. 55, 6. Geldner, Vedische Studien, 2, 278, n. 2, takes harmyesthäh, 'standing on a house' (Rv. vii. 56, 16), to refer to princes on the roof of a palace.
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3 i. 121, 1 (the people, višah, of the

house); 166, 4; ix. 71, 4; 78, 3; x. 43, 3; 73, 10, etc.

4 Av. xviii. 4, 55 (a palace of Yama);
Taittiriya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 7, 6, 3, etc.

Cf. Zimmer, Altindisches Leben, 149.

Halikṣṇa¹ or Halīkṣṇa² is mentioned as one of the victims at the Aśvamedha ('horse sacrifice') in the Yajurveda Saṃhitās. The commentator Mahīdhara³ thinks that it is a kind of lion, Sāyaṇa⁴ that a green Caṭaka bird or a lion (tṛṇa-hiṃsa)⁵ is meant. In the Atharvaveda⁶ Halīkṣṇa seems to be some particular intestine, but Weber⁵ thinks it may mean 'gall.'

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1 Maitrāyaņī Samhitā, iii. 14, 12;
Vājasaneyi Samhitā, xxiv. 31.
2 Taittirīya Samhitā, v. 5, 12, 1;
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7, 23, 1.
3 On Vājasaneyi Samhitā, loc. cit.

4 On Taittiriya Samhita, loc. cit.

⁵ Trṇa-siṃha is not much more intelligible.

6 ii. 33, 3.

7 Indische Studien, 13, 206.

Cf. Zimmer, Altindisches Leben, 179.

Havir-dhāna ('oblation receptacle') denotes primarily the cart on which the Soma plants are conveyed to be pressed, then the shed in which these Soma vehicles were kept.²

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1 Taittirīya Samhitā, iii. 1, 3, 1; | 2 Taittirīya Samhitā, vi. 2, 11, 1. 4, vi. 2, 9, 1. 4, etc. | etc. | etc. | See Grha; Zimmer, Altindisches Leben, 154.
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Haviş-kṛt Āngirasa ('descendant of Angiras') is the name of the seer of a Sāman or chant according to the Pancavimśa Brāhmana¹ and the Taittirīya Samhitā.² See the following.

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1 xi. 10, 9. 10; xx. 11, 3.
2 vii. 1, 4, 1.

Cf. Hillebrandt, Vedische Mythologie, 15, 62.
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Havişmant Āngirasa is mentioned along with Havişket, in the Taittirīya Samhitā and the Pañcavimśa Brāhmaṇa,² as the seer of a Sāman or chant.