

or etymological school of interpreters of the Rigveda. In other passages³ he appears rather to belong to the school of the Aitihāsikas, who relied on traditional legends. He was thus probably, as Sieg⁴ suggests, an eclectic.

² vi. 13; xii. 1.

⁴ *Die Sagenstoffe des Rgveda*, 13, n. 1.

Aurva, 'descendant of Uru or Urva,' appears in the Rigveda¹ in close connexion with **Bhṛgu**, being probably a Bhṛgu himself. As in one passage² of the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa,² the descendants of Aitaśa are called the worst of the Aurvas, while the parallel version of the Kauṣītaki Brāhmaṇa³ calls them the worst of the Bhṛgus, the Aurvas must have been a branch of the larger family of the Bhṛgus. Aurva himself is said in the Taittirīya Saṃhitā⁴ to have received offspring from Atri. In the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa⁵ two Aurvas are referred to as authorities. See also **Kutsa**.

¹ viii. 102, 4.

² vi. 33.

³ xxx. 5.

⁴ vii. 1, 8, 1.

⁵ xxi. 10, 6. Hopkins, *Transactions*

of the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences, 15, 54, reads *ūrvau*.

Cf. Hillebrandt, *Vedische Mythologie*, 2, 173, n. 1.

Aulāna is a word occurring in a single passage of the Rigveda,¹ where it may possibly be a patronymic of **Śaṃtanu** as a 'descendant of Ula.' Ludwig,² however, conjectures that the reading should be 'Kaulāna.' Sieg³ regards Aulāna as a later descendant⁴ of Śaṃtanu, who utilized the story of Devāpi's rain-making as an introduction to his rain hymn.

¹ x. 98, 11.

² Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 166.

³ *Die Sagenstoffe des Rgveda*, 141.

⁴ Cf. Sāyaṇa on Rv. x. 98, 11: *Kuru*.

kula-jātaḥ Śaṃtanavaḥ, 'a descendant of Śaṃtanu, born in the family of the Kurus.'

Aulūḍya, 'descendant of Ulūḍa,' is the patronymic of **Supratita** in the Vaṃśa Brāhmaṇa.¹

¹ *Indische Studien*, 4, 372.