

on the other hand, the 'warp' is *prācīna-tāna*, the 'woof' *otu*. The threads or cords of the throne (*Pary űka*) are referred to in the Kauṣītaki Upaniṣad.<sup>4</sup>

In the Rigveda the word is used only metaphorically, and this is its most frequent use even in the Brāhmanas.<sup>5</sup> See also *Vāṇa*.

<sup>4</sup> i. 5; Keith, *Saṅkhayana Aranyaka*, 20, n. 2.

is applied to the filaments of plants in Rv. x. 134, 5; to the spider's web in Bṛhadāranyaka Upaniṣad. ii. 1, 23.

<sup>5</sup> St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v. It

**Tantra** means, like **Tantu**, the 'warp' of a piece of weaving, or more generally the 'web' itself. It is found in the Rigveda<sup>1</sup> and later.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> x. 71, 9.

x. 5; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, xiv. 2, 2, 22.

<sup>2</sup> Av. x. 7, 42; Taittiriya Brāhmaṇa, ii. 5, 5, 3; Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa,

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 254.

**Tapas, Tapasya.** See *Māsa*.

**Tapo-nitya** ('constant in penance') **Pauru-śiṣṭi** ('descendant of Puruśiṣṭa') is the name of a teacher in the Taittiriya Upaniṣad (i. 9, 1) who believed in the value of penance (*tapas*).

**Tayādara** is the name of an animal only mentioned in the adjectival form *tāyādara* along with **Parasvant**, 'wild ass' (?) in the Atharvaveda.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> vi. 72, 2. Cf. Whitney, Translation of the Atharvaveda, 335.

**Tarakṣu**, the 'hyæna,' is mentioned in the list of victims at the Aśvamedha, or horse sacrifice, in the Yajurveda.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Taittiriya Saṃhitā, v. 5, 19, 1, where Sāyaṇa explains the animal to be 'a kind of tiger with an ass's appearance' (*vyāghra-viśeṣo garḍabhā-*

*kārah*); Maitrāyaṇi Saṃhitā, iii. 14, 21; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxiv. 40.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 81.