word is also applied to Agni as 'protector of, or worshipped by, Trasadasyu' and his line.3

³ viii. 19, 32; Macdonell, Vedic Mythology, p. 96.

Tri-kakud¹ or Tri-kakubh,² 'having three peaks,' occurs in the Atharvaveda and later as the name of a mountain in the Himālaya, the modern Trikota. From it came the salve (Anjana),3 which tradition made out to be derived from Vrtra's eve.4

- 1 Av. iv. 9, 8; Satapatha Brahmana, iii. 1, 3, 12.
- ² Maitrāyanī Samhitā, iii. 6, 3; Kāthaka Samhitā, xxiii. 1; Vājasaneyi Samhitā, xv. 4; Pañcavimsa Brāhmaņa, xxii. 14.
- 3 Hence called Traikakuda, Av. iv. 9, 9. 10; xix. 44, 6, etc.
- 4 Satapatha Brāhmana, loc. cit.; Maitrāyanī and Kāthaka Samhitās, loc. cit.
- Cf. Ludwig, Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 198; Zimmer, Altindisches Leben, 5, 29, 30; Hillebrandt, Vedische Mythologie, 3, 239, n. 4; Bloomfield, Hymns of the Atharvaveda, 381.

Tri-kadruka, a term used in the plural only, appears to denote three vessels of some kind for holding Soma.

1 i, 32, 3; ii. 11, 17; 15, 1; 22, 1; x. 14, 16.

Tri-kharva is the name of a school of priests mentioned in the Pañcavimsa Brāhmana (ii. 8, 3) as practising a special rite with success.

Trita is clearly a god in Vedic literature, but Yāska in one passage of the Nirukta² already explains the name as that of a Rsi or seer.

¹ Macdonell, Vedic Mythology, pp. 67-69.

2 iv. 6.

Tri-pura, 'a threefold stronghold,' is alluded to in the Brāhmaṇas¹ as a secure protection. But as the passages are mythical no stress can be laid on them as evidence for the existence of forts with three concentric walls.

¹ Satapatha Brāhmaṇa, vi. 3, 3, 25; | See also Taittirīya Samhitā, vi. 2, 3; Aitareya Brāhmana, ii. 11; Kausītaki | Kāthaka Samhitā, xxiv. 10, etc., and Brahmana in Indische Studien, 2, 310. Lévi, La Doctrine du Sacrifice, 46, n 1.