

Aitareya Brāhmaṇa³ he counts as the fifty-first son of Viśvā-mitra, and his Praūga (hymn at the morning service) is mentioned in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa.⁴

³ vii. 17, 7; 18, 1; cf. Śāṅkhāyana Śrauta Sūtra, xv. 26, 1 et seq. Cf. Keith, *Aitareya Āraṇyaka*, 167. ⁴ xiii. 5, 1, 8.

Madhu-brāhmaṇa, 'the Brāhmaṇa of the Honey,' is the designation of a certain mystical doctrine in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa.¹

¹ iv. 1, 5, 18; xiv. 1, 4, 13; Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad, ii. 5, 16. Cf. Weber, *Indische Studien*, 1, 290.

Madhya-deśa, the 'Middle Country,' is, according to the Mānava Dharma Śāstra,¹ the land between the Himālaya in the north, the Vindhya in the south, **Vinaśana** in the west, and Prayāga (now Allahabad) in the east—that is, between the place where the **Sarasvatī** disappears in the desert, and the point of the confluence of the **Yamunā** (Jumna) and the **Gaṅgā** (Ganges). The same authority² defines Brahmarṣi-deśa as denoting the land of **Kurukṣetra**, the **Matsyas**, **Pañcālas**, and **Śūrasenakas**, and **Brahmāvarta**³ as meaning the particularly holy land between the **Sarasvatī** and the **Drṣadvatī**. The Baudhāyana Dharma Sūtra⁴ defines Āryāvarta as the land east of **Vinaśana**; west of the **Kālaka-vana**, 'Black Forest,' or rather **Kanakhala**, near **Hardvār**; south of the **Himālaya**; and north of the **Pāriyātra** or the **Pāripātra** Mountains; adding that, in the opinion of others,⁵ it was confined to the country between the **Yamunā** and the **Gaṅgā**, while the **Bhāllavins**⁶ took it as the country between the boundary-river (or perhaps the **Saras-**

¹ ii. 21.

² ii. 19.

³ ii. 17, 19.

⁴ i. 2, 9; *Vasiṣṭha Dharma Sūtra*, i. 8.

⁵ Baudhāyana, i. 2, 10; *Vasiṣṭha*, i. 12. See on **Kanakhala**, *Hultzsch, Indian Antiquary*, 34, 179.

⁶ Baudhāyana, i. 2, 11, 12; *Vasiṣṭha*,

i. 14, 15, quoting in each case a verse of the **Nidāna** (what work is referred to is not certain; there is similar doubt as to the quotation in the **Nidāna** of the **Bhāllavi Brāhmaṇa**, according to the **Bṛhaddevatā**, v. 23, where see *Macdonell's* note, and cf. *Bühler, Sacred Books of the East*, 14, 3, n.).