Ni-gut occurs in two passages of the Rigveda, where Sayana takes it to mean 'enemy,' a possible interpretation. Ludwig<sup>2</sup> suggests that non-Aryan foes are meant.

<sup>2</sup> Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 164. 1 ix. 97, 53, 54; x. 128, 6.

Nigustha is a term of unknown meaning applied in the Śānkhāyana Śrauta Sūtra (xvi. 29, 6) to the peoples of Kāśi, Videha, and Kosala.

- 1. Ni-tatnī, 'striking downwards,' occurs in the Atharvaveda<sup>1</sup> as the name of an unknown plant which was used as a means of restoring the hair.
- 1 vi. 136; probably 137 also refers | 61; Hymns of the Atharvaveda, 536, 537; to this plant. Cf. Kauşītaki Sūtra, xxxi, 28, with Caland's note in his translation; Bloomfield, Atharvaveda,

Whitney, Translation of the Atharvaveda, 383.

2. Ni-tatnī is the name of one of the seven Krttikās in the Taittirīya Brāhmana (iii. 1, 4, 1). See Nakṣatra.

Ni-tāna Māruta is the name of a man in the Kāthaka Samhită (xxv. 10).

Ni-dāgha ('burning down'), 'summer,' is the name of one of the seasons in the Satapatha Brāhmana (xiii. 8, 1, 4). See Naidāgha.

Ni-dana is the name of a Sutra, which is referred to in the Brhaddevatā<sup>1</sup> apparently as containing a quotation from the Bhāllavi Brāhmana. The quotation cannot be verified in the existing text of the Sūtra.2

<sup>1</sup> v. 23, with Macdonell's note. <sup>2</sup> Sieg, Die Sagenstoffe des Rgveda, 65.

Cf. Weber, Indische Studien, 1, 44; Max Müller, Ancient Sanskrit Literature, 111, etc.