

**Mala-ga** in one passage of the Atharvaveda<sup>1</sup> denotes a cleanser of clothes, a 'washerman,' but the origin of the word is somewhat uncertain.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> xii. 3, 21.

<sup>2</sup> It may, perhaps, have primarily meant 'concerned with dirt.' See the

St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v. *ga* 1, on the use of *ga* as forming compounds; and cf. **Mala**.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 262; Bloomfield, *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 188.

**Malimlu** in the Yajurveda Saṃhitā<sup>1</sup> denotes a 'robber,' specifically, according to the commentator Mahīdhara, a burglar or housebreaker. Cf. **Tāyu**, **Taskara**, **Stena**, and **Devamalimlu**.

<sup>1</sup> Taittirīya Saṃhitā, vi. 3, 2, 6; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xi. 78. 79; Av. xix. 49, 10.

**Malimluca** is the name of an intercalary month in the Kāthaka Saṃhitā.<sup>1</sup> See **Māsa**.

<sup>1</sup> xxxv. 10; xxxviii. 14. Cf. Weber, *Jyotiṣa*, 100, 102; *Naxatra*, 2, 350.

1. **Maśaka** denotes a 'biting fly' or 'mosquito,' being described in the Atharvaveda<sup>1</sup> as 'quickly (?) biting' (*trpra-damśin*), and as having a poisonous sting. The elephant is mentioned<sup>2</sup> as particularly subject to its stings. The insect is often referred to elsewhere.<sup>3</sup> Cf. **Damśa**.

<sup>1</sup> vii. 56, 3.

<sup>2</sup> Av. iv. 36, 9.

<sup>3</sup> Av. xi. 3, 5; at the Aśvamedha ('horse sacrifice'), Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, iii. 14, 8; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxiv. 29;

xxv. 3; Brhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad, i. 3, 24 (Mādhyamdina=i. 3, 22 Kāṇva); Chāndogya Upaniṣad, vi. 9, 3; 10, 2. Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 97.

2. **Maśaka Gārgya** ('descendant of Garga') is the name of a teacher, a pupil of **Sthiraka Gārgya**, in the Vaṃśa Brāhmaṇa.<sup>1</sup> He is also mentioned in the Sūtras<sup>2</sup> of the Sāmaveda, and is the reputed author of an extant Kalpa Sūtra.

<sup>1</sup> *Indische Studien*, 4, 373, 382.

<sup>2</sup> Lāṭyāyana Śrauta Sūtra, vii. 9, 14; Anupada Sūtra, ix. 9.

Cf. Weber, *Indian Literature*, 75, 76; 83, 84.