

Lopā-mudrā appears in one hymn of the Rigveda,¹ where she is seemingly the wife of Agastya, whose embraces she solicits.²

¹ i. 179, 4.

² The story is differently told in the Bṛhaddevatā, iv. 57 et seq., with Macdonell's notes. See also Oldenberg, *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, 39, 68; *Göttingische Gelehrte*

Anzeigen, 1909, 76 et seq.; Sieg, *Die Sagenstoffe des Rgveda*, 120 et seq.; Winternitz, *Vienna Oriental Journal*, 20, 2 et seq.; von Schroeder, *Mysterium und Mimus*, 156 et seq.; Keith, *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, 1909, 204; 1911, 997, n. 3.

Lopāśa is the name of an animal, probably the 'jackal' or 'fox,' which is mentioned in the Rigveda¹ and is included in the list of victims at the Aśvamedha ('horse sacrifice') in the Yajurveda Saṃhitās.²

¹ x. 28, 4.

² Taittiriya Saṃhitā, v. 5, 21, 1;

Maitrāyaṇi Saṃhitā, iii. 14, 17; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxiv. 36.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 84.

Loha, primarily an adjective meaning 'red,' is used as a neuter substantive to designate a metal, probably 'copper,' but possibly 'bronze.' It is mentioned in the Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā¹ and the Taittiriya Saṃhitā² as distinguished from Śyāma. It also occurs several times in the Brāhmaṇas.³ See Ayas.

¹ xviii. 13.

² iv. 7, 5, 1.

³ Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, xiii. 2, 2, 18; Chāndogya Upaniṣad, iv. 17, 7; vi. 1, 5; Jaiminiya Upaniṣad Brāhmaṇa, iv. 1, 4, where Oertel takes 'copper' to be meant in contrast with Ayas, which he

renders 'brass.' The sense of 'iron' is nowhere needed.

Cf. Vincent Smith, *Indian Antiquary*, 34, 230; and on the early history of metals; Mosso, *Mediterranean Civilization*, 57-62.

Loha-maṇi in the Chāndogya Upaniṣad (vi. 2, 5) denotes a 'copper amulet,' as Böhtlingk¹ renders it, rather than a 'lump of gold,' as translated by Max Müller following the scholiast.

¹ Cf. Little, *Grammatical Index*, 134.

Lohāyasa, 'red metal,' is mentioned in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa,¹ where it is distinguished from Ayas and gold. In the Jaiminiya Upaniṣad Brāhmaṇa² the contrast is with Kārṣṇa-

¹ v. 4, 1, 1, 2.

² iii. 17, 3.