at the present day, the same verb (math, 'twirl,' 'churm') being used for both processes. This method of producing the sacrificial fire still survives in India. Specimens of the modern apparatus may be seen in the Indian Institute and in the Pitt-Rivers Museum at Oxford.

P Fire: Rv. vi. 15, 17; 48, 5. etc. patha Brāhmaṇa, v. 3, 2, 6; Kātyāyana Butter: dugdhaṃ mathitam ājyaṃ bhavati, Śrauta Sūtra, v. 8, 18. Taittirīya Saṃhitā, ii. 2, 10, 2; Śata-

Aratni, 'cubit.' According to the Śulvasūtra of Baudhā-yana,¹ this measure is equal to 24 Angulas or 'finger-breadths.' The Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa² also mentions 24 Angulis or 'finger-breadths' as a measure, but without reference to the Aratni.³

1 Fleet, Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society, 1912, 231, n. 2.

2 x. 2, 1, 3.

Arka (Calotropis gigantea) is otten referred to in the Satapatha Brāhmaṇa (ix. 1, 1, 4. 9; its leaf: arka-parṇa, 42; arkapalāśa, i. 2, 3, 12. 13).

Ādhāna denotes 'bridle,' and especially the 'bit' of the bridle in the Yajurveda Samhitās.¹

¹ Taittirīya Samhitā, vi. 5, 9, 2. 3; Samhitā, iv. 7, 4; Taittirīya Brāhmaņa, Kāṭhaka Samhitā, xxviii. 9; Maitrāyaṇī i. 6, 3, 10.

Itihāsa.—The question of the nature of the Vedic Itihāsa has been further considered by Keith, Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society, 1911, 979-995; 1912, 429-438; and by Oldenberg, Nachrichten der königlichen Gesellschaft der Wissenschaften zu Göttingen, 1911, 411-468.

Aiksvāka. For 'Vārsņi' read Vārsņa.'

Kakşa, 1, 131, should be 2. Kamsa, coming before Kakara, 1, 130, and after Kamsa, 'pot or vessel of metal,' which should be 1. Kamsa.

Kamboja.—For these Iranian connexions, see Kuhn, Avesta, Pehlvi and Ancient Persian Studies in Honour of the late Shamsul-ulema Dastur Peshotanji Behramji Sanjana (Strassburg und Leipzig, 1904), 213 et seq.; Grierson, Journal of the Royal