

Loka denotes 'world' in the Rigveda¹ and later.² Mention is often made of the three worlds,³ and *ayaṃ lokah*, 'this world,'⁴ is constantly opposed to *asau lokah*,⁵ 'yonder world'—i.e., 'heaven.' Loka itself sometimes means 'heaven,'⁶ while in other passages several different sorts of world are mentioned.⁷

¹ Roth, St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v. 2, quotes no example of this meaning for the Rigveda, where he sees the word used only in the sense of 'place,' 'room,' 'free or open space.' But Rv. x. 14, 9, is a fairly certain example of the wider sense.

² Av. viii. 9, 1, 15; iv. 38, 5; xi. 5, 7; 8, 10, etc.; in ix. 5, 14, the worlds of heaven (*divya*) and of earth (*pārthiva*) are distinguished; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxxii. 11 *et seq.*, etc.

³ Av. x. 6, 31; xii. 3, 20; Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, i. 5, 8; Satapatha Brāhmaṇa, xiii. 1, 7, 3, etc.

⁴ Av. v. 30, 17; viii. 8, 8; xii. 5, 38; xix. 54, 5; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xix. 46, etc.

⁵ Av. xii. 5, 38, 57; Taittirīya Saṃhitā, i. 5, 9, 4; Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, v. 28, 2; viii. 2, 3, etc.

⁶ Satapatha Brāhmaṇa, ii. 6, 1, 7; x. 5, 4, 16; xi. 2, 7, 19; and so probably Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, vii. 13, 12.

⁷ Kāthaka Saṃhitā, xxvi. 4; Kauṣṭiki Brāhmaṇa, xx. 1; Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad, iii. 6, 1; iv. 3, 36 *et seq.*; vi. 1, 18, etc.

Lodha occurs in a very obscure verse of the Rigveda,¹ where Roth² conjectures that some sort of 'red' animal is meant, and Oldenberg³ shows some reason for thinking that a 'red goat' is intended.

¹ iii. 53, 23.

² St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v.

³ *Rigveda-Noten*, i, 255.

Cf. the obscure *adhi-lodha-harna* in the Taittirīya Saṃhitā, v. 6, 16, 1, perhaps meaning 'having quite red ears.' Yāska, Nirukta, iv. 12, equates

the word with *lubdha*, 'confused,' but this does not suit the context. So also Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 84; Geldner, *Vedische Studien*, 2, 160; *Rigveda, Glossar*, 151, who sees in the word the designation of a noble steed.

Lopā is mentioned in the list of victims at the Aśvamedha ('horse sacrifice') in the Taittirīya Saṃhitā,¹ where Sāyaṇa explains it as a kind of bird, perhaps the carrion crow (*śmaśāna-śakuni*).

¹ v. 5, 18, 1. Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 93.