

Macdonell.⁷ The expression is analyzed as *na ava-prabhraṃśana* by the Pada text and the commentator alike, and is never found elsewhere with reference to the descent of a boat or ship.⁸

⁷ *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, 1907, 1107, where his acceptance of Weber's interpretation in his *Sanskrit Literature*, 144, is withdrawn.

⁸ The word *nau*, ship, never occurs

as the first member of a compound in the form of *nāva*, while *pra-bhraṃś*, 'fall down,' is never used of the gliding down of a boat, and would be inappropriately applied in that sense.

Nāvā, 'ship,' occurs once in the Rigveda (i. 97, 8). See Nau.

Nāvāja ('ship-propeller'), a 'boatman,' is mentioned in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa (ii. 3, 3, 5).

Nāvya is found several times in the Rigveda¹ and the later literature² in the sense of a 'navigable stream.'

¹ i. 33, 11; 80, 8; 121, 13.

² Av. viii. 5, 9; Kāthaka Saṃhitā,

xxiii. 6; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, x. 5, 4, 14, etc.

Nāhuṣa, like Nahus, means, according to the St. Petersburg Dictionary, in some passages of the Rigveda¹ 'neighbouring' as an adjective, and once² as a substantive 'neighbour.' If, on the other hand, Nahus is taken as a proper name, then Nāhuṣa no doubt denotes 'belonging to the Nahus people,' and, as a substantive, 'King of the Nahus.'

¹ i. 100, 16; v. 73, 3; vi. 22, 10; viii. 6, 24.

² viii. 95, 2.

Nikothaka Bhāya-jātya ('descendant of Bhayajāta') is mentioned in the Vamśa Brāhmaṇa¹ as a pupil of Pratithi.

¹ *Indische Studien*, 4, 373. Cf. Max Müller, *Ancient Sanskrit Literature*, 444.

Nigada Pārṇa-vaiki ('descendant of Pārṇavalka') is mentioned in the Vamśa Brāhmaṇa¹ as a pupil of Giriśarman.

¹ *Indische Studien*, 4, 372. Cf. Max Müller, *Ancient Sanskrit Literature*, 443.