

Lakṣmaṇya in one verse of the Rigveda<sup>1</sup> seems to be a patronymic of Dhvanya, 'son of Lakṣmaṇa.'

<sup>1</sup> v. 33, 10. Cf. Ludwig, *Translation of the Rigveda*, 3, 155.

Lakṣman. See Lakṣaṇa.

Laba, 'quail' (*Perdix chinensis*) is one of the victims at the Aśvamedha ('horse sacrifice') in the Yajurveda.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, iii. 14, 5; Vājasaneyī Saṃhitā, xxiv. 24. Cf. Nirukta, vii. 2, where Rv. x. 119 is called the Labasūkta; the Anukramaṇī

(Index), too, gives Aindra Laba as the author of that hymn. Cf. Bṛhaddevatā, viii. 40, with Macdonell's note. Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 90.

Lambana is the reading in the Kāṇva recension (v. 10, 1) of the Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad for Āḍambara, 'drum,' in the Mādhyamādhina recension (v. 12, 1).

Lavaṇa, 'salt,' is never mentioned in the Rigveda, only once in the Atharvaveda,<sup>1</sup> and not after that until the latest part of the Brāhmaṇas,<sup>2</sup> where it is regarded as of extremely high value.<sup>3</sup> This silence in the early period is somewhat surprising if the regions then occupied by the Indians were the Panjab and the Indus valley, where salt abounds; it would at first sight seem less curious if the home of the early Vedic Indian is taken to be Kurukṣetra.<sup>4</sup> It is, however, quite conceivable that a necessary commodity might happen to be passed over without literary mention in a region where it is very common, but to be referred to in a locality where it is not found, and consequently becomes highly prized.

<sup>1</sup> vii. 76, 1.

<sup>2</sup> Chāndogya Upaniṣad, iv. 17, 7 = Jaiminiya Upaniṣad, iii. 17, 3. Cf. also Chāndogya Upaniṣad, vi. 13, 1; Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad, ii. 4, 12; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, v. 2, 1, 16; and see Strabo, xv. 1, 30.

<sup>3</sup> It seems to be placed above gold in value in Chāndogya Upaniṣad, iv. 17, 7.

<sup>4</sup> Cf. Map 19 in the Atlas of the Imperial Gazetteer of India, vol. 26, and see Hopkins, *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 19, 21 et seq.; India, Old and New, 30 et seq.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 54, 55; Schrader, *Prehistoric Antiquities*, 318; Geiger, *Ostiranische Kultur*, 419; Macdonell, *Sanskrit Literature*, 150.