

would have some force. The former motive, despite Oldenberg's doubt, seems fully justified. Pargiter¹⁶ has gone so far as to suggest that in Magadha the Āryans met and mingled with a body of invaders from the east by sea. Though there is no evidence for this view in the Vedic texts, it is reasonable to suppose that the farther east the Āryans penetrated, the less did they impress themselves upon the aborigines. Modern ethnology confirms this *a priori* supposition in so far as it shows Āryan types growing less and less marked as the eastern part of India is reached, although such evidence is not decisive in view of the great intermixture of peoples in India.

¹⁶ *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, 1908, pp. 851-853.

Cf. Rhys Davids, *Buddhist India*, 6, 24, 260, 267.

Magundī is the name of some pest occurring in a verse of an Atharvaveda hymn¹ employed to exorcise evil influences. By that verse the 'daughters of the Magundī' are to be expelled from the cowstall, the wagon, and the house. It is uncertain whether an animal, insect, or demoness is meant.²

¹ ii. 14, 2.

² Cf. Whitney, Translation of the Atharvaveda, 58.

Magha in the Rigveda¹ denotes 'bounty,' and Maghavan² is the regular Vedic name for the 'generous giver' of bounties to priests. It is doubtful whether the Maghavans were more than this, or had any special rank as a class in Vedic society. See **Sabhā**.

¹ i. 11, 3; 104, 5; iii. 13, 3; 19, 1; iv. 17, 8; v. 30, 12; 32, 12, etc.; Nirukta, v. 16. Very rarely later, e.g., Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xx. 67.

² Rv. i. 31, 12; ii. 6, 4; 27, 17; v. 39, 4; 42, 8; vi. 27, 8, etc. So Magha-tti, 'giving of gifts,' Rv. iv. 37, 8; v. 79, 5; viii. 24, 10, etc.; Magha-deya, 'giving of gifts,' vii. 67, 9; x. 156, 2; Maghavat-tva, 'liberality,' vi. 27, 3. The word Maghavan is the

epithet *par excellence* of Indra in the Rv. (iii. 30, 3; iv. 16, 1; 31, 7; 42, 5, etc.), and survives in post-Vedic literature as a name of Indra; otherwise, even in the later Saṃhitās, it is very rare, occurring practically as a divine epithet only (of Indra, Taittiriya Saṃhitā, iv. 4, 8, 1; Brhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad, i. 3. 13; Kauṣītaki Upaniṣad, ii. 11).

Maghā. See **Nakṣatra** and **Aghā**.

Maṅgala is the name of a teacher in the Baudhāyana Śrauta Sūtra (xxvi. 2).