

Nākra is the name of an aquatic animal included among the victims at the Aśvamedha, or 'horse sacrifice,' in the Yajurveda Saṃhitās.¹ Perhaps the animal meant is the crocodile, which later is called Nakra.²

¹ Taittirīya Saṃhitā, v. 5, 13, 1; Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, iii. 14, 2; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxiv. 35.

² Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 96, fol-

lowing one version given by Mahīdhara on Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, *loc. cit.*; Hillebrandt, *Vedische Mythologie*, 3, 21, n. 4.

Nāga appears once in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa¹ in the form *mahānāga*, where 'great snake' or 'great elephant' may be meant. In the Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad,² and in a citation found in the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa³ the sense of 'elephant' is clearly intended. In the Sūtras⁴ the mythic Nāga already occurs.

¹ xi. 2, 7, 12.

² i. 3, 24.

³ viii. 22.

⁴ Āśvalāyana Gṛhya Sūtra, iii. 4, 1. Cf. Winternitz, *Sarpabali*, 43; Macdonell, *Vedic Mythology*, p. 153.

Nāga-jita, 'descendant of Nagnajit,' is the patronymic of **Svarjit** in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa (viii. 1, 4, 10).

Nāciketa, 'connected with Naciketas,' is the title of a narrative (*upākhyāna*) in the Kāthaka Upaniṣad.¹ The word is also applied as an epithet to a special fire in that Upaniṣad² and in the Taittirīya Upaniṣad.³

¹ iii. 16.

² i. 18; ii. 10.

³ i. 22, 11; 26, 3. Cf. Weber, *Indische*

Studien, 3, 386. The native lexicographers give Nāchiketa and Nāciketū as synonyms of fire generally.

Nāda-pit occurs in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa¹ as the birth-place of **Bharata**. The word may, however, be read as Nāda-pitī, the name of Bharata's mother,² but this is less probable.

¹ xiii. 5, 4, 13.

² Weber, *Episches im vedischen Ritual*, 6, n. 3.

Cf. Leumann, *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, 48, 81.