

by the fact that Cyavana is called either a *Bhārgava* or an *Āṅgīrasa* in the *Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa*.¹² In the *Atharvaveda*¹³ the name of *Bhr̥gu* is selected to exemplify the dangers incurred by the oppressors of Brahmins: the *Śr̥ṇjaya Vaitahavyas* perish in consequence of an attack on *Bhr̥gu*. In the *Aitareya Brāhmaṇa*¹⁴ also *Bhr̥gu* has this representative character. Cf. *Bhr̥gavāṇa* and *Bhārgava*.

¹² iv. 1, 5, 1.¹³ v. 19, 1.

¹⁴ ii. 20. In the *Jaiminiya Brāhmaṇa*, i. 42-44 (*Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 15, 204), *Bhr̥gu Vārūṇi* appears as a student. Cf. *Taittirīya Upaniṣad*, iii. 1.

Cf. Hillebrandt, *Vedische Mythologie*, 2, 169-173; Ludwig, *Translation of the R̥gveda*, 3, 140; Muir, *Sanskrit Texts*, 1², 443 *et seq.*

Bhr̥ṅgā is the name of a species of bee, later specified as large and black, in the *Atharvaveda*¹ and the *Yajurveda Saṃhitās*,² which include it in the list of victims at the *Aśvamedha* ('horse sacrifice').

¹ ix. 2, 22.² *Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā*, iii. 14, 8;

Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxiv. 29. Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 96.

Bhr̥my-aśva is the name of the father of *Mudgala* in the *Nirukta* (ix. 24).

Bhekurī. See *Bekurā*.

1. *Bheda*, one of the enemies of *Sudās* and the *Tr̥tsu-Bharatas*, was defeated by the former in the *Yamunā* (*Jumna*),¹ apparently in a second conflict fought after the battle of the ten kings, in which *Sudās* successfully defended his western frontier against the confederate foes. The *Ajas*, *Śigrus*, and *Yaksus*, who are mentioned as also defeated, may have been united under his leadership if he was a king; or the *Bheda*s may have been a separate people, as Roth² thinks. Hopkins'³ opinion that the defeat was on the *Paruṣṇī*, *Yamunā* being another

¹ *Rv.* vii. 18, 18, 19; 33, 3; 83, 4.² *St. Petersburg Dictionary*, s.v. 12

(the word is always used in the singular).

³ *India, Old and New*, 52.