

the Indus (*saindhava*) which tears away the peg of its hobble (*paḍbīsa-saṅkhu*).

Mahā-sūkta, m. plur., the 'composers of the long hymns' of the tenth Maṇḍala of the Rigveda¹ are mentioned in the Aitareya Āraṇyaka² and the Sūtras.³ Cf. **Kṣudra-sūkta**.

¹ x. 1-128.

² ii. 2, 2.

³ Aśvalāyana Gṛhya Sūtra, iii. 4, 2; Śaṅkhāyana Gṛhya Sūtra, iv. 10.

Cf. Weber, *Indische Studien*, 1, 115; 390; Roth, *Zur Litteratur und Geschichte des Weda*, 27.

Mahāhna in the Kauṣītaki Brāhmaṇa (ii. 9) denotes the 'advanced (time of the) day'—that is, 'afternoon.' Cf. **Mahā-rātra**.

Mahi-dāsa Aitareya ('descendant of Itara or Itarā') is the name of the sage from whom the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa and Āraṇyaka take their names. He is several times referred to in the Aitareya Āraṇyaka,¹ but not as its author. He is credited with a life of 116 years in the Chāndogya Upaniṣad² and the Jaiminiya Upaniṣad Brāhmaṇa³

¹ ii. 1, 8; 3, 7.

² iii. 16, 7.

³ iv. 2, 11 (cf. *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 15, 246).

Cf. Keith, *Aitareya Āraṇyaka*, 16, 17.

Mahiṣa, the 'strong,' with¹ or without² **Mṛga**, 'wild beast,' denotes the 'buffalo' in the Rigveda and the later texts. The feminine, **Mahiṣī**, is found in the later Saṃhitās.³

¹ Rv. viii. 58, 15; ix. 92, 6; 96, 6; x. 123, 4.

² Rv. v. 29, 7; vi. 67, 11; viii. 12, 8; 66, 10; ix. 87, 7; x. 28, 10; 189, 2; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxiv. 28, etc.

³ Kāthaka Saṃhitā, xxv. 6; Maitrāyaṇi Saṃhitā, iii. 8, 5; Śaḍvīmśa Brāhmaṇa, v. 7, 11.

1. **Mahiṣī**. See **Mahiṣa**.

2. **Mahiṣī**, 'the powerful one,' the name of the first of the four wives (see **Pati**) of the king, is mentioned frequently in