

(b) Citraratha is also the name of a king for whom the **Kāpeyas** performed a special kind of sacrifice (*dvirātra*), with the result, according to the *Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa*,¹ that in the Citrarathi family only one member was a Kṣatra-pati, the rest dependents. Apparently this must mean that the Citrarathis were distinguished from other families of princes by the fact that the chief of the clan received a markedly higher position than in most cases, in which probably the heads of the family were rather an oligarchy than a monarch and his dependents. See **Rājan**.

¹ xx. 12, 5. Cf. Hopkins, *Transactions of the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences*, 15, 52, 53; Weber, *Indische Studien*, 1, 32; *Indian Literature*, 68, n.

Citrā. See **Nakṣatra**.

Cilvaṭi is the name of an unknown animal in the *Gopatha Brāhmaṇa* (i. 2, 7).

Cīpudru designates some substance mentioned in a hymn of the *Atharvaveda*¹ as of use in healing. The commentator *Sāyaṇa* reads *Cīpadru*, and explains the word as a kind of tree. This interpretation is supported by the fact that the *Kauśika Sūtra*² refers to the employment of splinters of *Palāśa* wood in the ritual application of this hymn.³ *Whitney*⁴ suggests that the form of the word should be *Cīpuḍu*.

¹ vi. 127, 2.

² xxvi. 34.

³ Av. vi. 127.

⁴ Translation of the *Atharvaveda*, 376.

Cf. Bloomfield, *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 350-352; *Atharvaveda*, 62; Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 386. The text of Roth and Whitney reads by error *Sīpudru*.

Cumuri is the name of an enemy of **Dabhīti**, for whom he, along with his friend **Dhuni**, is mentioned in the *Rigveda*¹ as having been defeated by *Indra*. Elsewhere² the two are spoken of, along with **Śambara**, **Pipru**, and **Śuṣṇa**, as having been crushed by *Indra*, who destroyed their castles. It is impossible to say whether real men or demons are meant, but in favour of

¹ vi. 20, 13; x. 113, 9. In vi. 26, 6, *Cumuri* alone is mentioned, and *Dāsas* or *Dasyus* generally are stated to have

been subdued for *Dabhīti* in iv. 30, 21; ii. 13, 9. See also ii. 15, 9; vii. 19, 4.

² *Rv.* vi. 18, 8.