Mādhuki, 'descendant of Madhuka, is the patronymic of a teacher mentioned with disapproval in the Satapatha Brāhmaṇa.¹

ii. 1, 4, 27. Cf. Weber, Indische Studien, 1, 434.

Mādhyamdināyana, 'descendant of Madhyamdina,' is the patronymic of a teacher mentioned in the Kānva recension of the Brhadāranyaka Upaniṣad (iv. 6, 2).

Mādhyama ('relating to the middle') is a term applied in the Kauṣītaki Brāhmaṇa¹ and the Aitareya Āraṇyaka² to denote the 'authors of the middle books' (ii.-vii.) of the Rigveda.

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<sup>1</sup> xii. 3.

<sup>2</sup> ii. 2, 2.

Cf. Weber, Indische Studien, 1, 115,
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389; Āśvalāyana Grhya Sūtra, iii. 4, 2; Śāṅkhāyana Grhya Sūtra, iv. 10, etc.

1. Māna as a measure of weight is said to be the equivalent of the Kṛṣṇala or Raktikā—that is, the berry of the Guñjā (Abrus precatorius). It occurs in compounds in the later Samhitās and the Brāhmaṇas.¹

¹ Taittirīya Samhitā, iii. 2, 6, 3; | 7, 7; 7, 6, 2; Satapatha Brāhmaṇa, vi. 4, 10, 2; Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, i. 3, | v. 4, 3, 24; 5, 5, 16, etc.

2. Māna is the name of a man occurring in several passages of the Rigveda. In one place express mention is made of his son (sūnu), by whom, despite Bergaigne's view to the contrary, Agastya must be meant. In another passage, apparently the same meaning applies to Māna—that is, Agastya as a Māna. In a third passage the expression sūnave Mānena has been held by Sieg to be an inversion of Mānasya sūnunā, by the son of Māna'—i.e., Agastya; but it seems more likely that either sūnor Māna is the fuller form of Agastya's name (pride

¹ Rv. i. 189, 8.
2 Religion Védique, 2, 394. Cf. Pischel, Vedische Studien, 1, 173; Oldenberg, Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft, 42, 221, n. 5; Rgveda-Noten, 1, 110; Sieg, Die Sagenstoffe des Rg.

veda, 107; Geldner, Rigveda, Glossar, 135.

³ vii. 33, 13. *Cf.* verse 10.

⁴ i. 117, 11. ⁵ Loc. cit.

⁶ Oldenberg, Rgveda-Noten, loc. cit.