

Dharma Sūtras,⁵ in lists of people who have committed sin (*enas*). The traditional rendering⁶ is 'husband of a woman married a second time'; Manu⁷ seems to apply the term to the brother-in-law who is 'married' to his sister-in-law after his brother's death for the purpose of begetting a child, if he displays conjugal affection to her (*anurajyate kāmataḥ*).⁸ This sense would be possible, since *Didhiṣu* denotes a 'wooer,' and a widow could be regarded as a 'wooer' when able to control her own choice of a spouse. But another tradition⁹ holds that *Didhiṣu* means the elder sister whose younger sister has married before her. This view is supported by a passage in the Vasiṣṭha Dharma Sūtra,¹⁰ and by the use of the word *agre-didhiṣū-pati*,¹¹ which must mean the 'husband of a younger sister married before the elder.' In this case also *Didhiṣu* would mean 'wooer,' the elder sister being so called because, if her parents do not arrange a marriage for her, she is, according to Viṣṇu,¹² to make her own choice of a husband (*kuryāt svayaṃvaram*). See also *Edidhiṣuppati* and *Daidhiṣavya*.

⁵ i. 18; xx. 7 *et seq.*

⁶ St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v. *didhiṣu*, 3.

⁷ iii. 173.

⁸ Cf. Leist, *Allarisches Jus Gentium*, 106.

⁹ *Laugākṣi*, quoted by Kullūka on Manu, iii. 160; Commentary on Āpastamba, *loc. cit.*

¹⁰ xx. 7 *et seq.*

¹¹ Cf. *agre-didhiṣu*, 'one who woos (a younger sister) before (her elder sister is married),' in Āpastamba, *loc. cit.*; Gautama, xv. 16; Vasiṣṭha, i. 18; Kāthaka, *loc. cit.*; *agre-dadhiṣu*, Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, iv. 1, 9; *agre-dadhiṣu*, Kapiṣṭhala, *loc. cit.*; *agra-didhiṣu*, Taittiriya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 2, 8, 11.

¹² Viṣṇu Dharma Sūtra, xxiv. 40.

Cf. Delbrück, *op. cit.*, 579-586.

Div, 'sky.' The world as a whole is regarded as divided into the three domains of 'earth,' 'air' or 'atmosphere,' and 'heaven' or 'sky' (*div*),¹ or alternatively into 'heaven and earth' (*dyāvā-pṛthivī*),² which two are then considered as comprising the universe, the atmosphere being included in the sky. Lightning, wind, and rain belong to the atmosphere, solar and

¹ Rv. ii. 40; viii. 6, 15; 10, 6; 90, 6, etc.

² Rv. i. 143, 2; 159, 1; 160, 1; iv. 14, 2, etc.; Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad, iii. 8, 3. 9; Chāndogya Upaniṣad,

vii. 4, 2; viii. 1, 3. In the Aitareya Āraṇyaka, iii. 1, 2, and the Śāṅkhāyana Āraṇyaka, vii. 3, it is said that when heavy and constant rain falls people say, 'Heaven and earth have united.'