

Phalavatī, 'fruitful,' is the name of a plant in the Śaḍvīmśa Brāhmaṇa,¹ identified by the scholiast with the Priyaṅgu.

¹ v. 2. Cf. Weber, *Omina und Portenta*, 315.

Phalgu. See Nakṣatra.

Phalgunī. See Nakṣatra.

Phāṇṭa in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa¹ is said to denote the first particles of butter produced by churning, 'creamy butter.'

¹ iii. 1, 3, 8. Cf. Eggeling, *Sacred Books of the East*, 26, 14, n. 1.

Phāla, 'ploughshare,' occurs in the Rīgveda¹ and later.² Cf. Lāṅgala.

¹ iv. 57, 8; x. 117, 7.

² Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā, xix. 1. Cf. *su-phāla*, Av. iii. 17, 5; Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, ii. 7, 12; *phāla-kṛṣṭa*, 'growing on

ploughed land,' as opposed to *āraṇya*, 'wild,' Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā, xii. 7; Kauṣītaki Brāhmaṇa, xxv. 15.

B.

Baka Dālbyha ('descendant of Dalbha') is the name of a person mentioned in the Jaiminiya Upaniṣad Brāhmaṇa as constraining Indra for the Ājakeśins (i. 9, 2), and as a Kuru-Pāṇcāla (iv. 7, 2).

Bakura is mentioned in one passage of the Rīgveda,¹ where it is said that the Aśvins made light for the Āryan by blowing their Bakura against the *Dasyus*. According to the Nirukta,² the thunderbolt¹ is meant; but much more probable is Roth's³ view, that the object blown was a musical instrument. See also Bākura.

¹ i. 117, 21.

² vi. 25. Cf. Naighaṇṭuka, iv. 3.

³ St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 290; Muir, *Sanskrit Texts*, 5, 466.