meant. In a few others<sup>2</sup> a bird of prey seems indicated. See also Kṛṣṇājina.

- <sup>2</sup> Rv. x. 94, 5; Av. xi. 2, 2; Śānkhāyana Āraṇyaka, xii. 27.
- 2. Kṛṣṇa appears as the name of a seer in one hymn of the Rigveda.¹ Tradition assigns to him or to Viśvaka, son of Kṛṣṇa (Kāṛṣṇi), the authorship of the following hymn.² The word Kṛṣṇiya may be a patronymic³ formed from the same name in two other hymns of the Rigveda,⁴ where the Aśvins are said to have restored Viṣṇāpū to Viśvaka Kṛṣṇiya. In that case Kṛṣṇa would seem to be the grandfather of Viṣṇāpū. This Kṛṣṇa may be identical with Kṛṣṇa Āṅgirasa mentioned in the Kauṣītaki Brāhmaṇa.⁵
  - <sup>1</sup> viii. 85, 3. 4.
  - <sup>2</sup> viii. 86.
  - <sup>3</sup> i. 116, 23; 117, 7.
- As a patronymic, it would be an veda, 3, 10 isolated formation (cf. however Payriya), ology, p. 52.

instead of Kārṣṇya. Cf. Macdonell, Vedic Grammar, 228a and 200. 8 xxx. 9. Cf. Ludwig, Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 108; Macdonell, Vedic Myth-

3. Kṛṣṇa Devakī-putra is mentioned in the Chāndogya Upaniṣad¹ as a pupil of the mythical Ghora Āṅgirasa. Tradition,² and several modern writers like Grierson, Garbe, and von Schroeder, recognize in him the hero Kṛṣṇa, who later is deified. In their view he is a Kṣatriya teacher of morals, as opposed to Brahminism.³ This is extremely doubtful. It appears better either to regard the coincidence of name as accidental, or to suppose that the reference is a piece of Euhemerism. To identify this Kṛṣṇa with the preceding, as does the St. Petersburg Dictionary, seems to be quite groundless.

1 iii. 17, 6.

<sup>2</sup> Cf. Weber, Indian Literature,

Journal, 19, 414, 415; Grierson, Encyclo-

padia of Religions, article 'Bhakti'; Garbe, Bhagavadgitā.

Cf. Weber, op. cit., 71; 148; Hopkins, Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society, 1905, 386.

4. Kṛṣṇa Hārīta is mentioned as a teacher in the Aitareya Āraṇyaka.¹ The Śāṅkhāyana Āraṇyaka² has Kṛtsna in the parallel passage.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> iii. 2, 6.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> viii. 10.

Cf. Weber, Indische Studien, 1, 391, n.; Indian Literature, 50.