Nalada, 'nard' (Nardastachys Jatamansi) is a plant mentioned in the Atharvaveda, in the Aitareya and the Śānkhāyana Āranyakas (where it is mentioned as used for a garland), as well as in the Sūtras. In the Atharvaveda the feminine form of the word, Naladī, occurs as the name of an Apsaras, or celestial nymph.

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      1 vi. 102, 3.
      Cf. Zimmer, Altindisches Leben, 68,

      2 iii. 2, 4.
      69; Grohmann, Indische Studien, 9, 420;

      3 xi. 4.
      Caland, Altindisches Zauberritual, 177,

      4 iv. 37, 3.
      n. 4.
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Navaka is mentioned as having wished for a wife at the Sattra of the Vibhindukīyas in the Jaiminīya Brāhmaṇa.¹

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1 ii. 233 (Journal of the American Oriental Society, 18, 38).
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Nava-gva occurs in several passages of the Rigveda<sup>1</sup> as a man, an Angiras in the highest degree (Angirastama),<sup>2</sup> apparently being the type of the Navagvas,<sup>3</sup> who appear as a mystic race of olden times, coupled with, and conceived probably as related to, the Angirases. They are often associated with the Daśagvas.<sup>4</sup>

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1 iv. 51, 4; ix. 108, 4; x. 62, 6.
2 x. 62, 6.
3 Rv. i. 62, 4; iii. 39, 5; v. 29, 12;
45, 7, 11; vi. 22, 2; x. 14, 6; 61, 10;
108, 8; Av. xiv. 1, 56; xviii. 3, 20, etc.
4 Rv. i. 62, 4; iv. 51, 4; v. 29, 12; x. 62, 6, etc.

Cf. Ludwig, Translation of the Rig-veda, 3, 165; Macdonell, Vedic Mythology, pp. 144 (B), 170.

etc.
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Nava-nīta, 'fresh butter,' is mentioned frequently in the later Samhitās¹ and the Brāhmanas.² According to the Aitareya Brāhmana³ this is the kind of butter which is fitted for anointing an embryo (garbha), while the gods receive Ājya, men fragrant ghee (Ghṛta), and the fathers Āyuta. Elsewhere⁴ it is contrasted with Ghṛta and Sarpis.

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    Taittirīya Samhitā. ii. 3, 10, 1;
    v. 3, 2, 6; Jaiminīya Upaniṣad Brāh-
    vi. 1, 1, 5; Kāthaka Samhitā, xi. 7;
    mana, iii. 5, 3.
    mana, iii. 5, 3.
    šatapatha Brāhmaṇa, iii. 1, 3, 7. 8;
    Taittirīya Samhitā, ii. 3, 10, 1, etc
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