

his bellows of birds' feathers.⁶ He made metal vessels (*gharma ayasmaya*)⁶ to be put on the fire: even the Soma cup could occasionally be made of hammered metal (*ayo-hata*).⁷

⁶ Rv. ix. 112, 2.

⁶ Rv. v. 30, 15.

⁷ Rv. ix. 1, 2.

Cf. Zimmer, *op. cit.*, 252, 253; Weber, *Indische Studien*, 17, 196 *et seq.*; *Über den Rājasūya*, 19 *et seq.*

Karvara, a word found in one passage of the Atharvaveda,¹ seems to mean some kind of fish² caught by a fisherman (*paunjiṣṭha*).

¹ x. 4, 19.

² Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 96; | Whitney, Translation of the Atharva-veda, 578.

Karṣū, a rare word found in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa,¹ denotes a 'furrow' or 'trench.'

¹ i. 8, 1, 3; xiii. 8, 3, 10. Cf. Schrader, *Prehistoric Antiquities*, 283.

Kalaviṅka, a name of the 'sparrow,' is found in the Yajurveda Saṃhitā,¹ and occasionally later.²

¹ Taittirīya Saṃhitā, ii. 5, 1, 2; Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, iii. 14, 1; Kāthaka Saṃhitā, xii. 10; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxiv. 20, 31.

² Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, i. 6, 3, 4; |

v. 5, 4, 5; Jaiminīya Brāhmaṇa, ii. 154, 3 (*Transactions of the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences*, 15, 181). Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 91.

Kalaśa is, from the Rigveda onwards,¹ a common word for 'pot' or 'jar,' probably either formed of a gourd or made of clay (unburnt or baked), as we know that both kinds of pot were in use.² The wooden Soma tub (*drona-kalaśa*) is frequently referred to in the ritual. See also **Kośa**.

¹ Rv. i. 117, 12; iii. 32, 15; iv. 27, 5; 32, 19, etc.; Av. iii. 12, 7; ix. 1, 6; 4, 15; xviii. 4, 13, etc. In Rv. x. 32, 9, the word, according to the St. Petersburg Dictionary, is used as a proper name, but the passage is very doubtful.

² Av. iv. 17, 4; Taittirīya Saṃhitā, i. 1, 8, 1; iv. 1, 5, 4; v. 1, 7, 2; Vāja-

saneyi Saṃhitā, i. 22; xi. 59. Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 253; Eggeling, *Sacred Books of the East*, 26, 257; Oertel, *Transactions of the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences*, 15, 185, n. 3; Hillebrandt, *Vedische Mythologie*, i, 183 *et seq.*