

St. Petersburg Dictionary and of Böhtlingk's Dictionary, 'one whose herd is stationary,' seems legitimate. But, as Eggeling² points out, the Kāṇva recension of the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa in another passage³ seems to treat the word as denoting a disease: thus Viṣṭhāvrajīn may mean 'one afflicted by dysentery.'

² *Sacred Books of the East*, 41, 123, n. 1.

³ *Ibid.*, 50, n. 1.

Viṣṇāpu is the son of Viśvaka in the Rīgveda.¹ When lost he was restored to his father by the Aśvins.

¹ i. 116, 23; 117, 7; viii. 86, 3; x. 65, 12.

Viṣphuliṅga denotes a 'spark' of fire in the Upaniṣads.¹

¹ Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad, ii. 1, 23; | ing sparks of fire,' in Rv. i. 191, 12
vi. 1, 12; Kauṣṭhīki Upaniṣad, iii. 3; | (Sāyaṇa, 'a tongue of fire,' or
iv. 20, etc. Cf. *viṣphuliṅga*, 'scatter- | 'sparrow').

Viśvak-sena is the name of a teacher, a pupil of Nārada, mentioned in the Vaṃśa (list of teachers) at the end of the Sāmavidhāna Brāhmaṇa.

Visalya¹ and Visalyaka² are names of a disease in the Atharvaveda. Since Śhaṅkar Paṇḍit's reciters³ pronounced the word as Visalpaka in all the passages, that should probably be adopted as the right reading.⁴ Some sort of pain is meant, perhaps 'neuralgia,' in connexion with fever.

¹ ix. 8, 20.

² vi. 127, 1 *et seq.*; ix. 8, 2, 5;
xix. 44, 2.

³ See Bloomfield, *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 601; Whitney, *Translation of*

the Atharvaveda, 376. Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 378, 384.

⁴ The commentator Sāyaṇa on vi. 127 reads *visalpakaḥ*, and on xix. 44, 2, *visarpakaḥ*.

Vi-sras denotes the 'decay' of old age, 'decrepitude,' 'senility.'¹

¹ Av. xix. 34, 3, where Böhtlingk, Dictionary, s.v., suggests for *visrasas* the emendation *visruhas* (cf. Rv. vi. 7, 6); Taittiriya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 8, 20, 5;

Aitareya Araṇyaka, ii. 3, 7; Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, viii. 20, 7; Kāthaka Upaniṣad, vi. 4.