Bāhu, 'arm,' as a measure of length, is found in the Taittirīya Samhitā (vi. 2, 11, 1) and often in the Sūtras.

Bāhu-vṛkta is the name of a man, apparently a Rṣi, who overcame foes in battle, according to the Rigveda.¹

1 v. 44, 12. Cf. Ludwig, Translation | kramanı (Index) attributes to him tw of the Rigveda, 3, 138, 139. The Anul hymns of the Rigveda, v. 71 and 72.

Bidala-kārī, 'female splitter of bamboos,' is the name of one of the victims at the Purusamedha ('human sacrifice') in the Yajurveda.¹ Eggeling² renders the word as 'basket-maker.'

1 Vājasaneyi Samhitā, xxx. 8; bidalakāra, Taittirīya Brāhmaņa, iii. 4, 5, 1.

Bimba appears in one passage of the Jaiminīya Upanisad Brāhmaņa (iii. 5, 6) to denote the plant Momordica monadelpha.

Bilva is the name of the wood-apple tree (Aigle marmelos). It is mentioned in the Brāhmaṇas¹ and in the Atharvaveda,² where a reference to its valuable fruit may be intended. According to the Taittirīya Saṃhitā,³ the sacrificial post was made of Bilva wood in some cases. The Śāṅkhāyana Āraṇyaka⁴ contains a hymn in praise of the virtues of an amulet of Bilva (irā-maṇi bailva).⁵

1 Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, ii. 1; Satapatha Brāhmaṇa, xiii. 4, 4, 8, etc. Cf. Maitrāyaṇī Samhitā, iii. 9, 3

xx. 136, 13.
ii. 1, 8, 1. 2. Cf. Satapatha Brāh- of Siva worship.

maṇa, i. 3, 3, 20 (paridhayaḥ); Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, loc. cit.

4 xii. 20 et seq.

5 At the present day the tree is called Bel, and its leaves are used in the ritual of Siva worship.

Bisa denotes the radical fibres of the lotus, which seem to have been eaten as a delicacy as early as the times of the Atharvaveda. It is mentioned also in the Aitareya Brāhmana and the Aitareya Āranyaka.

¹ iv. 34, 5.

² v. 30.

³ iii. 2, 4; Śānkhāyana Āranyaka, xi. 4. Cf. Zimmer, Altindisches Leben, 70.