

Kamboja.—**Yāska**, in the *Nirukta*,¹ refers to the speech of the Kambojas as differing from that of the other Āryas. The Kambojas were later settled to the north-west of the Indus, and are known as Kambujiya in the old Persian inscriptions. A teacher, **Kāmbōja Aupamanyava**, pupil of **Madragāra**, is mentioned in the *Vaṃśa Brāhmaṇa*.² This points to a possible connexion of the Madras, or more probably the **Uttara Madras**, with the Kambojas, who probably had Iranian as well as Indian affinities.

¹ ii. 2.

² *Indische Studien*, 4, 372.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 102; Weber, *Indische Streifen*, 2, 493; 3, 384; *Indische Studien*, 10, 7; *Episches im vedischen Ritual*, 45; Max Müller, *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen*

Gesellschaft, 7, 373. On the relation of Indian and Iranian, see also Jacobi, *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, 1909, 721 *et seq.*; 1910, 457 *et seq.*; Oldenberg, *ibid.*, 1095 *et seq.*; Keith, *ibid.*, 1100 *et seq.*; Kennedy, *ibid.*, 1107 *et seq.*; and see **Parśu**.

Karañja, a word which in the Sūtras and later denotes the tree *Pongamia glabra*, occurs only twice in the *Rigveda*¹ as the name of a foe of Indra, but whether a demon or a man² is intended remains uncertain.

¹ i. 53, 8; x. 48, 8.

² Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 63; Ludwig, *Translation of the Rigveda*,

3, 149; Hillebrandt, *Vedische Mythologie*, 3, 292.

Karambha is the name, from the *Rigveda* onwards,¹ of a kind of porridge made of grain (**Yava**), which was unhusked, parched slightly, and kneaded.² It was the especial sacrificial portion of **Pūṣan**, no doubt in his capacity of an agricultural deity. **Karambha** was also made of barley (**Upavāka**)³ or of sesame (**Tirya**).⁴

¹ Rv. i. 187, 16; iii. 52, 7; vi. 56, 1; 57, 2; viii. 102, 2; Av. iv. 7, 2, 3; vi. 16, 1; *Taittirīya Saṃhitā*, iii. 1, 10, 2; vi. 5, 11, 4, etc.

² *Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa*, ii. 5, 2, 14; iv. 2, 4, 18. Cf. Schrader, *Prehistoric Antiquities*, 317; Eggeling, *Sacred Books of the East*, 12, 395, n. 1.

³ *Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā*, xix. 22.

⁴ Av. iv. 7, 3, but see Bloomfield, *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 377; Whitney, *Translation of the Atharvaveda*, 155.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 270.