

Pipīlikā in the Atharvaveda¹ and later² denotes an 'ant,' the form of the word referring doubtless not so much to the small species of ant, as it is taken in the later lexicons,³ but rather to the insect's tiny size, which would naturally be expressed by a diminutive formation of the name. The form **Pipīlaka**⁴ is found in the Chāndogya Upaniṣad.⁵

¹ vii. 56, 7. Cf. xx. 134, 6.

² Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, iii. 6, 7; Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, v. 6, 10; xv. 17, 8; Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad, i. 4, 9, 29 (Mādhyamīna=i. 4, 4, 16 Kāṇva); Nirukta, vii. 13; Aitareya Āraṇyaka, i. 3, 8; ii. 1, 6.

³ St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v.

⁴ Cf. *kaninaka* beside *kaninikā*, 'pupil of the eye.'

⁵ vii. 2, 1; 7, 1; 8, 1; 10, 1.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 97; Edgerton, *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 31, 128.

Pippakā is mentioned in the list of victims at the Aśvamedha ('horse sacrifice') in the Yajurveda Saṃhitās.¹ Some bird seems to be meant.

¹ Taittirīya Saṃhitā, v. 5, 19, 1; Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, iii. 14, 21; Vāja-

saneyi Saṃhitā, xxiv. 40. Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 93.

Pippala, n., is found in two passages of the Rigveda¹ meaning 'berry,' used with a mystic signification, and in neither case with any certain reference to the berry of the fig-tree.² In the Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad³ the general sense of 'berry' is not necessary, and the special sense of 'berry' of the Peepal is quite possible: the latter meaning is perhaps intended in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa.⁴ In the Atharvaveda⁵ the feminine form of the word, **Pippalī**, appears denoting berries used as a remedy for wounds, like **Arundhatī**.⁶

¹ i. 164, 20 = Muṇḍaka Upaniṣad, iii. 1, 1; Śvetāśvatara Upaniṣad, iv. 6, 22; v. 54, 12 (the 'berry' of heaven, *nāka*).

² The word **Pippala** appears in the later literature as a masculine, denoting the *Ficus religiosa* (**Aśvattha** in Vedic literature).

³ iv. 1, 41.

⁴ iii. 7, 1, 12.

⁵ vi. 109, 1, 2.

⁶ Bloomfield, *Atharvaveda*, 61; *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 516; Whitney, *Translation of the Atharvaveda*, 359, 360; Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 389; Max Müller, *Sacred Books of the East*, 32, 331.