Manthāvala is the name of an animal in the Aitareya Brāhmana, a sort of snake according to the St. Petersburg Dictionary. Sāyana understands it to be a kind of animal which hangs head downwards from the branches of trees, meaning, presumably, the flying fox. Cf. Mānthāla, Mānthīlava.

1 iii. 26, 3.
2 P. 291 (ed. Aufrecht). Cf. Zimmer,
Altindisches Leben, 86.

<sup>3</sup> This is the probable meaning of the word according to Böhtlingk, Dictionary, s.v.

Manthin in the Rigveda<sup>1</sup> and later<sup>2</sup> denotes Soma juice mixed with meal (Saktu) by stirring.

1 iii. 32, 2; ix. 46, 4. Tilak's conjecture that the planets are referred to here is absurd. See Orion, 162; Whitney, Journal of the American Oriental Society, 16, xciv.

<sup>2</sup> Taittirīya Samhitā, iii. 1, 6, 3; vi. 4, 10, 1; vii. 2, 7, 3; Vājasaneyi Samhitā, vii. 18; viii. 57; xiii. 57; xviii. 19; Aitareya Brāhmana, iii. 1, 6, etc.

Mandīra is perhaps the name of a man whose cattle, according to a Mantra in the Kātyāyana Śrauta Sūtra (xiii. 3, 21), did not drink the water of the Gangā (Ganges). See Mangīra.

I. Mandhātr occurs in several passages of the Rigveda, in all of which Roth takes the word as merely an adjective used substantively, 'the pious man.' In one passage the word, being applied to Agni, is thus used, but in another Mandhātrvat being parallel with Angirasvat, 'like Angiras,' is naturally to be understood as a proper name, which is probably also the sense of the word in the preceding hymn. A different Mandhātr may be meant in the first Mandala, where he is mentioned as a protégé of the Aśvins, and evidently as a king. To equate these persons, and make a Rājarşi out of Mandhātr, as Ludwig and Griffith do, is unnecessary and improbable.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> i. 112, 13; viii. 39, 8; 40, 12; k. 2, 2.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v.

<sup>8</sup> Rv. x. 2, 2.

<sup>4</sup> Rv. viii. 40, 12.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> Rv. viii. 39, 8.

<sup>9</sup> Rv. i. 112, 13.

Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 107, where he attributes Rv. viii. 39-42 to him as a Nābhāka, 'descendant of Mabhāka.'

<sup>8</sup> Hymns of the Rigueda, 1, 147.