Maśarśāra is the name of a king, according to Ludwig, of the Nahusas, in the Rigveda.²

1 Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 206.

² i. 122, 15.

Maṣṇāra is the name of a locality, the scene of the victory of a Kuru king, in the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa.¹

1 viii. 23, 3. Cf. Bhagavata Purana, | der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesell-v. 13, 26 et seq.; Leumann, Zeitschrift | schaft, 48, 80, n. 2.

Masūra is the name of a kind of lentil (Ervum hirsutum) in the Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā¹ and the Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad.²

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1 xviii. 12.
2 vi. 3, 22 (Mādhyamdina = vi. 3, Zimmer, Altindisches Leben, 241.
13 Kānva).
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Masūsya, occurring in the Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa (iii. 8, 14, 6), is, according to the commentator, the name of a grain of the north country.

Mastu in the Yajurveda Samhitās¹ and the Brāhmaņas² denotes 'sour curds.'

¹ Taittirīya Samhitā, vi. 1, 1, 4; | ² Satapatha Brāhmaṇa, i. 8, 1, 7; Kāthaka Samhitā, xxxvi. 1. | iii. 3, 3, 2, etc.

Maha-rtvij, 'great priest,' is the collective name of the four chief priests—Adhvaryu, Brahman, Hotr, and Udgātr—in the Brāhmanas.¹

¹ Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 8, 2, 4; | Śānkhāyana Śrauta Sūtra, xvi. 1, 7, Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, xiii. 1, 1, 4; | etc.

Maha-rṣabha, a 'great bull,' is mentioned in the Atharvaveda (iv. 15, 1).

Maha-rṣi, a 'great Rṣi,' is mentioned in the Taittiriya Āraṇyaka (i. 9, 6). Cf. Mahābrāhmaṇa.