

of the husband the Devr could perform the duty of begetting a son for him.⁴ No word occurs for the wife's brother corresponding to Devr.

⁴ Rv. x. 40, 2. Cf. x. 18, 8; Kaegi, *Der Rigveda*, n. 51; Lanman, *Sanskrit Reader*, 385; Whitney, *Translation of*

the Atharvaveda, 94b. Cf. Delbrück, *Die indogermanischen Verwandtschaftsnamen*, 516.

Deśa, 'land,' is a word that does not come into use till the time of the Upaniṣads and Sūtras,¹ excepting one occurrence in the latest period of the Brāhmaṇa² literature, and one in a much-discussed passage of the Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā,³ where the Sarasvatī is mentioned as having five tributaries. This passage militates against the view that Sarasvatī was a name of the Indus, because the use of Deśa here seems to indicate⁴ that the seer of the verse placed the Sarasvatī in the Madhyadeśa or 'Middle Country,' to which all the geographical data of the Yajurvedas point.⁵

¹ Where its use becomes common: Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad, iv. 1, 16; 2, 3; Śāṅkhāyana Śrauta Sūtra, iv. 14, 6; Kātyāyana Śrauta Sūtra, xv. 4, 17, etc. So the adjective *deśīya*, 'belonging to a land,' Kātyāyana, xxii. 4, 22; Lātyāyana Śrauta Sūtra, viii. 6, 28.

² Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, viii. 10 (a late passage).

³ xxxiv. II.

⁴ Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 10, who thinks that the word crept into the text, where the Sarasvatī originally meant the Indus, with the five tributaries of the Panjab.

⁵ Macdonell, *Sanskrit Literature*, 174.

Dehī in two passages of the Rigveda¹ refers to defences thrown up against an enemy, apparently earthworks or dikes. Cf. Pur.

¹ vj. 47, 2; vii. 6, 5. Cf. Schrader, *Prehistoric Antiquities*, 344; Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 143.

Daidhiṣavya is mentioned in a Mantra of the Taittirīya Saṃhitā.¹ Apparently the word (as derived from Didhiṣū) denotes the son of a younger sister married before the elder sister,² rather than the son of a woman twice married, the explanation of the St. Petersburg Dictionary.

¹ iii. 2, 4, 4; Kātyāyana Śrauta Sūtra, ii. 1, 22; Kauśika Sūtra, 3, 5; 137, 37.

² *American Journal of Philology*, 17, 431, n.