Zimmer,3 who thinks that Balasa is consumption, connects the name with the later view of the medical Samhitās,4 that love is one of the causes of the disease. But it would be more natural to see in it a disease affecting the heart.

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3 Altindisches Leben, 387.
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Hrd-yota1 (for Hrd-dyota) and Hrd-roga,2 'heart disease,' are mentioned in the Atharvaveda and the Rigveda respectively. Zimmer³ identifies the disease in the Atharvaveda with Hrdayāmaya, 'consumption caused by love.' In the Rigveda this is not at all likely: later in the medical Samhitas the word probably denotes angina pectoris.4

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<sup>1</sup> Av. i. 22, 1. Cf. vi. 24, 1.
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4 Wise, Hindu System of Medicine, 321.

Heman (used only in the locative singular) denotes 'winter' in the later Samhitās and the Brāhmaņas.1

¹ Taittirīya Samhitā, ii. 6, 1, 1; | Brāhmaņa, i. 4, 10, 10; Śatapatha Kāthaka Samhitā, xxxvi. 6; Taittiriya | Brāhmana, i. 5, 4, 5; xi. 2, 7, 32.

Hemanta, 'winter,' occurs only once in the Rigyeda, but often in the later texts.2 Zimmer 3 is inclined to trace differences of climate in the Rigveda: he thinks that certain hymns,4 which ignore winter and insist on the rains, indicate a different place and time of origin from those which refer to the snowy mountains.⁵ It is, however, quite impossible to separate parts of the Rigveda on this basis. It is probable that that text owes its composition in the main to residents in the later Madhyadeśa; hence the references to cold and snow are rather a sign of local than of temporal differences. It is otherwise with the later expansion of the three into four seasons,

⁴ Wise, Hindu System of Medicine, 321, 322.

³ Altindisches Leben, 388.

² Rv. i. 50, 11.

¹ x. 161, 4. ² Av. vi. 55, 2; viii. 2, 22; xii. 1. 36; Taittirīya Samhitā, v. 7 2, 4; Vājasaneyi Samhitā, xiii. 58; Pañcavimsa Brāhmaņa, xxi. 15, 2; Taittirīya Brāhmana, i. 4, 10, 10; are not early hymns).

Satapatha Brāhmana, x. 4, 5, 2 etc.

³ Altindisches Leben, 40.

⁴ Rv. vii. 103; x. 90.

⁵ Rv. x. 68, 10; 121, 4 (both these