

means an animal like stag or gazelle which bespeaks of Scythian origin.<sup>238</sup> Buddha Prakash connects it with the modern sub-caste Saluja (Skt. Sālvaja). Anyhow, we know that Madras were a branch of Śālvas who were sons of Bhadra. J. Przyluski<sup>239</sup> considers the Madras to have been a section of the Bhadras on the ground that the former had among their ancestress a queen named Bhadrā. Both the Bhadras and the Madrakas are mentioned separately in the Bṛhatsamhitā,<sup>240</sup> the Bhadras with the Śālvas in the Madhyadeśa (Middle land) and the Madrakas with the Mālavas in the northern quarter.

Nakula and Sahadeva were the sons of Pāṇḍu by his wife Mādri. The name of their mother Mādri suggests their connection with the clan of the Madras.<sup>241</sup> Since Bāhiki (Bāhlika stands for the Bactrians) was the title of Mādri, Madras were of Irano-Bactrian origin; the Madras may represent the Iranian tribe, Māda or Mede.<sup>242</sup>

The Madras were an ancient kṣatriya tribe.<sup>243</sup> We do not find their mention in the early Vedic Samhitās but the Vaṁśa Brāhmaṇa (of the Sāmaveda) tells us of a Vedic teacher named Madra-gāra Śauṅgāyani ('descendant of Śuṅga') whose pupil was Kāniboja Aupamanyava.<sup>244</sup> Zimmer<sup>245</sup> concludes, with probability, that these names point to a connexion of the Kambojas and the Madras. We know from the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa<sup>246</sup> that the Madra country was the chief centre of Vedic learning. We know of a Kāpya Patañcala amongst the Madras who was a famous teacher of Vedic lore.<sup>247</sup>

The Uttara Madras, the 'northern Madras' are referred to in the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa<sup>248</sup> as living beyond the Himalaya (*pareṇa himavantam*) in the neighbourhood of the Uttara Kurus, probably, as Zimmer<sup>249</sup> conjectures, in the land of Kashmira. The Madras mentioned in the Upaniṣads were, like the Kurus, probably settled somewhere in Kurukshetra in the Madhyadeśa or 'Middle Land'.<sup>250</sup>

Pāṇini<sup>251</sup> mentions two divisions of the Madras, Pūrva (eastern) and Aparā (Western). In the Bṛhatsamhitā they are mentioned twice; firstly as Madra situated in West in Vāyavya Koṇa,<sup>252</sup> and secondly as Madraka with Mālava in the North.<sup>253</sup>

In the Rāmāyaṇa, we read that Sugrīva sent monkeys to