

the most probable sense is hammer,⁴ which suits every passage adequately. The St. Petersburg Dictionary renders it 'horn,' which is the sense accepted by Whitney⁵ for the Atharvaveda passage where it occurs. Geldner⁶ thinks that it means 'trap.'

⁴ So Bloomfield, *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, 48, 546; *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 585.
⁵ Translation of the Atharvaveda, 505.

⁶ *Vedische Studien*, I, 138; 2, 7. Cf. von Bradke, *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, 46, 458; Kuhn's *Zeitschrift*, 34, 156; Weber, *Indische Studien*, 9, 222.

Kūdi, written also Kūṭi in the manuscripts, occurs in the Atharvaveda¹ and the Kauṣika Sūtra² denoting a twig—identified by the scholiast with **Badari**, the jujube—which was tied to the bodies of the dead to efface their traces, presumably in order to render the return of the spirit to the old home difficult.

¹ v. 19, 12.

² Bloomfield's edition, xlv. Cf. Bloomfield, *American Journal of Philology*, 11, 355; 12, 416; Roth, *Festgruss an*

Böhtlingk, 98; Whitney, Translation of the Atharvaveda, 254; Macdonell, *Vedic Mythology*, p. 165.

Kūpa occurs in the Rigveda¹ and later literature² denoting an artificial hollow in the earth, or pit. In some cases they must have been deep, as Trita in the myth is said to have fallen into one from which he could not escape unaided.³

¹ i. 105, 17.

² Av. v. 31, 8; *Satapatha Brāhmaṇa*, iii. 5, 4, 1; iv. 4, 5, 3; vi. 3, 3, 26, etc.; *Jaiminiya Brāhmaṇa*, i. 184,

etc. The adjective *kūpya*, 'being in a hole,' occurs frequently in the later *Samhitās*.

³ Macdonell, *Vedic Mythology*, p. 67.

Kūbara in the Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā (ii. I, 11) and **Kūbari** in the *Satapatha Brāhmaṇa* (iv. 6, 9, 11. 12) and the *Kauṣītiki Brāhmaṇa* (xxvii. 6) denote the pole of a cart.

Kūrca is found in the Taittirīya Saṃhitā¹ and later² denoting a bundle of grass used as a seat. In one passage of the *Satapatha Brāhmaṇa*³ a golden *Kūrca* is referred to.

¹ vii. 5, 8, 5.

² *Satapatha Brāhmaṇa*, xi. 5, 3, 4, 7;

Bṛhadāranyaka Upaniṣad, ii. 11, 1; *Aitareya Āraṇyaka*, v. 1, 4.

³ xiii. 4, 3, 1.