

Jabhya, 'snapper,' denotes in the Atharvaveda¹ an insect destructive to grain.

¹ vi. 50, 2. Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 237.

Jamadagni is one of the somewhat mythical sages of the Rigveda, where he is frequently mentioned. In some passages¹ his name occurs in such a way as to indicate that he is the author of the hymn; once² he is thus associated with Viśvāmitra. In other passages³ he is merely referred to, and the Jamadagnis are mentioned once.⁴ In the Atharvaveda,⁵ as well as the Yajurveda Saṃhitās⁶ and the Brāhmaṇas,⁷ he is quite a frequent figure. Here he appears as a friend of Viśvāmitra⁸ and a rival of Vasiṣṭha.⁹ He owed his prosperity to his *catū-rātra*, or 'four-night' ritual, with which his family were also very successful.¹⁰ In the Atharvaveda¹¹ Jamadagni is connected with Atri and Kaṇva, as well as Asita and Vītahavya. He was Adhvaryu priest at the proposed sacrifice of Śunaḥśepa.¹²

¹ Rv. iii. 62, 18; viii. 101, 8; ix. 62, 24; 65, 25.

² Rv. x. 167, 4.

³ Rv. vii. 96, 3; ix. 97, 51.

⁴ Rv. iii. 53, 15, 16.

⁵ ii. 32, 3 (cf. Taittirīya Āraṇyaka, iv. 36; Mantra Brāhmaṇa, ii. 7, 1); iv. 29, 3; v. 28, 7; vi. 137, 1; xviii. 3, 15, 16.

⁶ Taittirīya Saṃhitā, ii. 2, 12, 4; iii. 1, 7, 3; 3, 5, 2; v. 2, 10, 5; 4, 11, 3; Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, ii. 7, 19; iv. 2, 9; Kāthaka Saṃhitā, xvi. 19; xx. 9; Vājasaneyī Saṃhitā, iii. 62; xiii. 56.

⁷ Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, ix. 4, 14; xiii. 5, 15; xxi. 10, 5-7; xxii. 7, 2; Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, vii. 16; Śatapatha

Brāhmaṇa, xiii. 2, 2, 14; Taittirīya Āraṇyaka, i. 9, 7; Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad, ii. 2, 4; Jaiminiya Upaniṣad Brāhmaṇa, iii. 3, 11; iv. 3, 1, etc.

⁸ Taittirīya Saṃhitā, iii. 1, 7, 3; v. 4, 11, 3; Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, xiii. 5, 15.

⁹ Taittirīya Saṃhitā, *loc. cit.*

¹⁰ Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, xxi. 10, 5-7.

¹¹ ii. 32, 3; vi. 137, 1.

¹² Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, vii. 16.

Cf. Hopkins, *Transactions of the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences*, 15, 53, 54; Bloomfield, *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 319; Weber, *Indische Studien*, 10, 95.

Jambha occurs twice in the Atharvaveda as the name of a disease or a demon of disease. In one passage¹ it is said to be cured by the Jaṅgīda plant; in the other² it is described as *samhanuh*, 'bringing the jaws together.' Weber³ argued from

¹ ii. 4, 2

² viii. 1, 16.

³ *Indische Studien*, 13, 142.