

Jālāṣa occurs in a hymn of the Atharvaveda,^o where it denotes a remedy, perhaps, for a tumour or boil.⁴ The commentator on this passage and the Kauśika Sūtra⁵ regard Jālāṣa as meaning 'urine,' which seems a probable interpretation.⁶ But Geldner⁷ thinks that rain-water, conceived as urine, is meant; and the Naighaṇṭuka⁸ identifies *jalāṣa* and *udaka* 'water.'

^o vi. 57.

⁴ Bloomfield, *American Journal of Philology*, II, 321 *et seq.*; *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 489.

⁵ xxxi. II.

⁶ Bloomfield, *American Journal of Philology*, 12, 425 *et seq.*

⁷ *Vedische Studien*, 3, 139, n. 2.

⁸ i. 12.

Cf. Whitney, Translation of the Atharvaveda, 323, 324; Macdonell, *Vedic Mythology*, pp. 76, 77; Hopkins, *Proceedings of the American Oriental Society*, 1894, cl.

Jāṣa is the name of some aquatic animal or fish in the Atharvaveda¹ and the Taittirīya Saṃhitā.² The commentary on the latter text explains it by *makara*, probably meaning 'dolphin.' The word also occurs in the Gopatha Brāhmaṇa.³ Cf. *Jhaṣa*.

¹ xi. 2, 25. There are various readings: *jhaṣa*, *jakha*, *jaḡha*.

² v. 5, 13, 1.

³ ii. 2, 5.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 96; Whitney, Translation of the Atharvaveda, 624.

Jahakā, the 'polecat,' is mentioned as a victim at the Aśvamedha, or horse sacrifice, in the Yajurveda.¹ Sāyaṇa² thinks it means a jackal living in holes (*vilā-vāṣī kroṣṭā*).

¹ Taittirīya Saṃhitā, v. 5, 18, 1; Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, iii. 14, 17; Vāja-

saneyi Saṃhitā, xxiv. 36. Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 86.

² On Taittirīya Saṃhitā, *loc. cit.*

Jahnu occurs only in the plural in the legend of Śunaḥṣepa, who is said to have obtained, as Devarāta, both the lordship of the Jahnus and the divine lore of the Gāthins.¹ A Jāhnaṇa, or descendant of Jahnu, was, according to the Pañcaviṃśa

¹ Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, vii. 18 (*Jah-
nāṇaḥ cādhipatyē daive vede ca Gāthinām*);
Aśvalāyana Srauta Sūtra, xii. 14;
Śākthāyana Srauta Sūtra, xv. 27 (p. 195,
l. 2r, ed. Hillebrandt, where the read-

ing is different and the sense altered:
*Jahnūnāṇa cādhitasthīre daive vede ca
Gāthināḥ*. The two *ca*'s cannot be
justified, and the text must be in-
correct).