Tajad-bhanga ('easily broken') is apparently the name of a tree or plant in the Atharvaveda.1 The Kauśika Sūtra2 treats it as a compound word, and its commentator makes it out to be the castor-oil plant (eranda). Whitney,3 however, treats the expression as two separate words, and thinks that the passage means 'may they be broken suddenly (tājat) like hemp (bhanga).'

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<sup>1</sup> viii. 8, 3 (a battle hymn).
xliv; Hymns of the Atharvaveda, 583,
584; Caland, Altindisches Zauberritual, 3 Op. cit., 504.
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35; Lanman in Whitney, Translation 2 xvi 14. Cf. Bloomfield's edition, of the Atharvaveda, 502; Zimmer, Altindisches Leben, 72.

Tanda seems to be the name of a sage to whose school belonged the Tāṇḍa Brāhmaṇa mentioned in the Lāṭyāyana Śrauta Sūtra.1

1 vii. 10, 17. Cf. Weber, Indische Studien, 1, 49.

Tanda-vinda, or Tanda-vindava, is the name of a teacher mentioned in the Śānkhāyana Āraņyaka.1

1 viii. 10. The manuscripts differ as to the form of the name.

Tandi occurs as the name of a pupil of Badarayana in the Vamsa (list of teachers) at the end of the Samavidhana Brāhmana.1

¹ See Konow's Translation, 80, n. 2.

Tandya is the name of a teacher in the Satapatha Brahmana,1 quoted on a point bearing on the Agniciti, or piling of the sacred fire. He is also mentioned in the Vamsa Brāhmaņa.2 The Tandya Mahabrahmana or Pancavimsa Brahmana of the Sāmaveda represents the school of the Tāṇḍins.

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1 vi. 1, 2, 25. Cf. Lévi, La Doctrine
du Sacrifice, 140.
  <sup>2</sup> Weber, Indische Studien, 4, 373,
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Series, 1869-74. See Weber, Indian Literature, 66 et seq., 74, 133; Macdonell, Sanshrit Literature, 203, 210; Hopkins, Transactions of the Connecticut Academy

³ Edited in the Bibliothnea Indica of Arts and Sciences, 15, 23 et seq. VOL. I.