

1. **Tāpasa**, 'ascetic,' is not found in Vedic literature till the Upaniṣads.¹

¹ Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad, iv. 3, 22. Cf. Fick, *Die sociale Gliederung*, 40.

2. **Tāpasa** is a name of **Datta** who was Hotṛ priest at the snake festival described in the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa (xxv. 15).

Tābuva is the name in the Atharvaveda¹ of a remedy against snake poison. The Paippalāda recension has Tāvuca instead. Weber² thinks that the original form was Tāthuva, from the root *sthā*, 'stand,' and that it meant 'stopping'; but this is hardly probable.³

¹ v. 13, 10.

² Proceedings of the Berlin Academy, 1896, 681.

³ Barth, *Revue de l'Histoire des Religions*,

39, 26. Cf. Whitney, Translation of the Atharvaveda, 244; Bloomfield, *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 428.

Tāyādara, 'belonging to the Tayādara' (Av. vi. 72, 2).

Tāyu, 'thief,' is mentioned several times in the Rigveda.¹ See Taskara.

¹ i. 50, 2; 65, 1; iv. 38, 5; v. 15, 5; 52, 12; vi. 12, 5; vii. 86, 5 (*paśu-ṛj*). 'cattle - thief,' see Pischel, *Vedische Studien*, i, 106.

Tārakā is found several times in the Atharvaveda¹ denoting a star. The masculine form **Tāraka** occurs in the Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa.²

¹ ii. 8, 1; iii. 7, 4; vi. 121, 3; xix. 49, 8.

² i. 5, 2, 5.

Tāruṣya is the name of a teacher in the Aitareya¹ and Śāṅkhāyana Aranyakas.² In the former passage Tārṣya is a variant reading, and in the latter Tārṣya is read, but this is probably only due to confusion with Tārṣya, the reputed author of a Rigvedic hymn.³

¹-iii. 1, 6.

² vi. 19.

³ Aitareya Aranyaka, i. 5, 2, with

Keith's note; Śāṅkhāyana Srauta Sūtra xi. 14, 28; xii. 11, 12; Āśvalāyana Srauta Sūtra, ix. 1.