

in connexion with **Upalā**, the lower and the upper millstone, or mortar and pestle may be meant; but this is not certain. Eggeling⁵ renders them as the large and small millstones. See also **Upara** and **Upalā**.

⁵ *Sacred Books of the East*, 12, 11 | guished from 'mortar and pestle,'
(*drṣad-upāle*, which are here distin- | *ulūkhala-musale*).

Cf. FischeI, *Vedische Studien*, I, 108, 109.

Drṣadvatī, 'stony,' is the name of a river which flows into the **Sarasvatī** after running for a time parallel to it. It is mentioned in the **Rigveda**,¹ along with the **Sarasvatī** and the **Āpayā**, as the scene of action of the Bharata princes. In the **Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa**² and later³ the **Drṣadvatī** and the **Sarasvatī** are the scene of special sacrifices. In **Manu**⁴ these two rivers form the western boundary of the Middle Country.

¹ iii. 23, 4.

² xxv. 10. 13.

³ *Kātyāyana Śrauta Sūtra*, xxiv. 6, 6.

³⁸ *Lātyāyana Śrauta Sūtra*, x, 19, 4.

⁴ ii. 17.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 18;
Weber, *Indische Studien*, I, 34; *Indian
Literature*, 67, 102; Macdonell, *Vedic
Mythology*, p. 87.

Drṣṭa. See **Adrṣṭa**.

Devaka Mānyamāna ('descendant of Manyamāna') appears in the **Rigveda**¹ as an opponent of the **Ṛtsus**, and as connected with **Śambara**. Possibly, however, as Grassmann suggests, the words should be understood as denoting **Śambara**, 'who deemed himself a god,' *devaka* being used contemptuously.²

¹ vii. 18, 20 (*devakaṇ cin mānya-*
mānam).

² Cf. *Rv.* ii. 11, 2 (*amartyaṇ cid dāsam
manyamānam*).

Cf. Ludwig, Translation of the **Rigveda**, 3, 173.

Devakī-putra, 'son of Devakī,' is the metronymic of **Kṛṣṇa** in the **Chāndogya Upaniṣad**.¹ According to the Epic,² a Devaka was father of Devakī, **Kṛṣṇa**'s mother; the **St. Petersburg Dictionary** suggests that he was the 'king of the **Gandharvas**', also referred to in the Epic.³

¹ iii. 17, 6.

² *Mahābhārata*, i. 4480; v. 80, etc.

³ *Ibid.*, i. 2704.