

Dvi-rāja (neut.), 'conflict between two kings,' or 'battle,' is mentioned in the Atharvaveda (v. 20, 9). Cf. Dāśarājña.

Dvi-retas, 'having double seed,' is an epithet of both the ass¹ and the mare.²

¹ Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, iv. 9; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, vi. 3, 1, 23. Cf. Gardabha.

² Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, vi. 1, 4.

Dvīpa, 'island,' is mentioned in the Rigveda¹ and later.² But there is no reason to imagine that the islands referred to were other than sandbanks in the great rivers, Indus or Ganges.³ Vedic literature knows nothing of the system of geography according to which the earth consists of four, seven, or thirteen Dvīpas grouped round Mount Meru.

¹ i. 169, 3.

² Kāthaka Saṃhitā, xiii. 2; Śata- | patha Brāhmaṇa, xii. 2, 1, 3; Lāṭyā-
yana Śrauta Sūtra, i. 6, 10.

³ Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 256.

Dvīpin,¹ 'panther' or 'leopard,' is mentioned in the Atharvaveda² and the Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā.³

¹ Lit., 'insulated'—i.e., 'spotted.'

² iv. 8, 7; vi. 38, 2; xix. 49, 4, in every case associated with the tiger.

³ ii. 1, 9.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 80.

Dvaita-vana, 'descendant of Dvitavana,' is the patronymic of Dhvasan, the king of the Matsyas, whose Aśvamedha, or 'horse sacrifice,' is mentioned in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa (xiii. 5, 4, 9).

Dvy-opaśa. See Opaśa.