

VEDIC INDEX OF NAMES AND SUBJECTS.

Amśu.—I. Name of a protégé of the Ásvins in the Rigveda.¹
2. Dhānamjaya, pupil of Amāvāsyā Śāṅḍilyāyana, according to the Vaṃśa Brāhmaṇa.²

¹ viii. 5, 26. Cf. Ludwig, Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 160; Hopkins, *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 17, 89; Sieg, *Die Sagenstoffe des Rgveda*,

129, suggests that he may be identical with Khela.

² *Indische Studien*, 4, 373.

Amhasas-pati.—This is the name of the intercalary month in the Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā (vii. 30; xxii. 31). See **Māsa**.

Akra.—In several passages of the Rigveda¹ this word means, according to Geldner,² 'horse.' Roth³ suggests that 'riding horse' is the precise sense. Cf. **Áśva**.

¹ i. 143, 7; 189, 7; iii. 1, 12; iv. 6, 3; x. 77, 2.

² *Vedische Studien*, 1, 168, 169.

³ *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, 48, 118. Cf. Max Müller, *Sacred Books of the East*, 32, 414.

I. **Akṣa**, 'axle,' is a part of a chariot often referred to in the Rigveda¹ and later. It was apparently² fastened to the body of the chariot (**Kośa**) by straps (*akṣā-nah*, lit. 'tied to the axle,' though this word is also³ rendered 'horse'). The heating of the axle and the danger of its breaking were known.⁴ The part of the axle round which the nave of the wheel revolved was called **Āpi**, 'pin.'

¹ i. 30, 14; 166, 9; iii. 53, 17; vi. 24, 3; x. 89, 4, etc.

² Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 246.

³ Rv. x. 53, 7. Cf. Roth, *St. Petersburg Dictionary*, s.v.

⁴ Rv. i. 164, 13.