Anga.—The name occurs only once in the Atharvaveda1 in connection with the Gandharis, Mujavants, and Magadhas, as distinct peoples. They appear also in the Gopatha Brāhmaņa² in the compound name Anga-magadhāh. As in later times they were settled on the Sone and Ganges,3 their earlier seat was presumably there also. See also Vanga.

1 v. 22, 14.

2 ii. q.

3 Cf. Zimmer, Altindisches Leben, 35; Bloomfield, Hymns of the Atharvaveda, 446, 449; Pargiter, Journal of the Royal | ture to throw light on this hypothesis.

Asiatic Society, 1908, 852, inclines to regard them as a non-Aryan people that came over-sea to Eastern India. .There is nothing in the Vedic litera-

Anga Vairocana.—He is included in the list of anointed kings in the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa.1 His Purohita was Udamaya, an Atreva.

1 viii. 22. Cf. Oldenberg, Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft,

Angārāvakṣayana.—A word of doubtful meaning found in the Brhadaranyaka Upanisad.1 It is rendered 'tongs' by Max Müller and Böhtlingk in their translations. The St. Petersburg Dictionary explains it as 'a vessel in which coals are extinguished,' and Monier-Williams as 'an instrument for extinguishing coals.' The smaller St. Petersburg Dictionary renders the word 'coal-shovel or tongs.' Cf. Ulmukāvakşayana.

1 iii. 9, 18.

Angiras.—The Angirases appear in the Rigveda¹ as semimythical beings, and no really historical character can be assigned even to those passages2 which recognize a father of the race, Angiras. Later, however, there were definite families of Angirases, to whose ritual practices (ayana, dvirātra) references are made.3

1 Cf. Hillebrandt, Vedische Mythologie,

² Rv. i. 45, 3; 139, 9; iii. 31, 7, etc.; Chandogya Upanisad, i, 2, 10.

³ Av. xviii. 4, 8, but this may be mythical; Pañcavimsa Brahmana, xx. 11, 1; Taittiriya Samhita, vii. 1, 4, 1. Cf. Macdonell, Vedic Mythology, 142, 143.

Angustha.—As a measure of size this word appears in the Kāthaka Upaniṣad (iv. 12; vi. 17).