Eṇī denotes the 'female antelope' in the later Samhitās,¹ perhaps as the feminine of Eta.

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1 Av. v. 14, 11; Taittirīya Samhitā, | iii. 14, 17; Vājasaneyi Samhitā, xxiv. v. 5, 15, 1; Maitrāyanī Samhitā, | 36; Cf. Zimmer, Altindisches Leben, 82.
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Eta in the plural (etah) denotes the steeds of the Maruts, being a swift species of deer, which are mentioned several times in the Rigveda, and the skins of which are also said to be worn by the Maruts on their shoulders. The epithet prthubudhna, once applied to them in the Rigveda, and variously interpreted as 'broad-hoofed,' broad-chested,' and 'broad in the hinder part,' seems to indicate that they were not gazelles.

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1 i. 165, 2; 169, 6, 7; v. 54, 5;
x. 77, 2.
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1. Etasa is in several passages of the Rigveda, according to Roth the name of a protégé whom Indra helped against the sun-god Sūrya. But in all these passages Etasa seems merely to designate the horse of the sun.

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<sup>1</sup> i. 62, 15; iv. 30, 6; v. 29, 5.

<sup>2</sup> St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v.

<sup>3</sup> Macdonell, Vedic Mythology, pp. 149, 150.
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2. Etaśa is in the Kauṣītaki Brāhmaṇa¹ the name of a sage who is said to have cursed his children because they interrupted him in the midst of a rite; hence the Aitaśāyanas (descendants of Etaśa) are declared to be the worst of the Bhṛgus. The same story appears in the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa,² where, however, the sage's name is Aitaśa, and the Aitaśāyanas are described as the worst of the Aurvas.

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1 xxx. 5.
2 vi. 33. Cf. Hillebrandt, Vedische Mythologie, 2, 173.
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Edidhişuh-pati is a term occurring only in the Vājasaneyi Samhitā, where the commentator Mahīdhara interprets it as

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Rv. i. 166, 10. Cf. Roth, St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> i. 169, 6.

<sup>4</sup> By Grassman and Zimmer.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> Griffith, Hymns of the Rigueda, 1, 235.

<sup>6</sup> Monier-Williams, Dictionary, s.v. 7 Cf. Zimmer, Altindisches Leben, 83.

<sup>1</sup> xxx. 9.