Jyākā means 'bowstring,' with a contemptuous sense, in the Rigveda,¹ and in the simple sense in the Atharvaveda.²

1 x. 133, 1, where anyakesām jyākāh is unmistakably contemptuous. Cf. Macdonell, Vedic Grammar, p. 137.
2 i. 2, 2.

Jyā-pāśa means 'bowstring' in the Atharvaveda (xi. 10, 22).

Jyā-hroda occurs in the description of the arms of the Vrātya in the Pañcavimśa Brāhmaṇa,¹ and is also mentioned in the Sūtras.² The sense is somewhat obscure, for one Sūtra describes it as a 'bow not meant for use' (ayogyam dhanus),³ while the other speaks of it as a 'bow without an arrow' (dhanuṣka aniṣu).⁴ Some sort of a bow, therefore, seems to be meant.

1 xvii. 1, 14 (spelt -hnoda in text, -hnoda in comm.).

Jyeştha, ordinarily meaning 'greatest,' has further the specific sense of 'eldest' brother in the Rigveda.² It also means the eldest among sons, which is another side of the same sense.³

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<sup>1</sup> With changed accent, jyesthá. Cf.
Macdonell, Vedic Grammar, p. 83, 14.

<sup>2</sup> iv. 33, 5; x. 11, 2.

<sup>3</sup> Av. xii. 2, 35; Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, xii. 17; Satapatha Brāhmaṇa, xii. 5, 3, 8, and cf. Jyaisthineya.
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Jyeştha-ghnī, 'slaying the eldest,' is the name of a Nakṣatra, or lunar mansion, usually called Jyeṣṭhā, in the Atharvaveda¹ and the Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa.² It is Antares or Cor Scipionis.

Jyeşthā. See Nakşatra.

² Kātyāyana Śrauta Sūtra, xxii. 4, 11 (spelt -hroda); Lātyāyana Śrauta Sūtra, viii. 6, 8 (spelt -hnoda: the editor notes that the Drāhyāyaṇa Sūtra has the same reading).

Kātyāyana, loc. cit.
 Lātyāyana, loc. cit.

Cf. Zimmer, Altindisches Leben, 38; Honkins, Transactions of the Connecticut Acad my of Arts and Sciences, 15, 32; Weber, Indische Studien, 1, 33, 52.

¹ vi. 110, 2. Cf. vi. 112, 1.

² i. 5, 2, 8. Cf. Whitney, Translation of the Atharvaveda, 361.