tain whether a kind of bird² or fly,³ or long-eared beast⁴ is intended.

- ² Mahidhara on Vājasaneyi Samhitā, loc. cit.
- ³ Sāyana on Taittirīya Samhitā, v. 5, 12, 1; 18, 1.
- Sāyaņa on Taittirīya Samhitā, v. 5, 2, 1.
- Cf. Zimmer, Altindisches Leben, 99.

Sakuna, 'bird,' is mentioned frequently in the Rigveda and later. It usually denotes a large bird, or a bird which gives omens. Zimmer compares κύκνος, which also is a bird of omen.

- 1 iv. 26, 6; ix. 85, 11; 86, 13; 107, 20; 112, 2; x. 68, 7; 106, 3; 123, 6; 165, 2.
- ² Av. xii. 1, 51; 3, 13; xx. 127, 4; Taittirīya Samhitā, iii. 2, 6, 2; Vājasaneyi Samhitā, xviii. 53, etc.
- ³ Cf. Av. xi. 2, 24, as compared with Vayas; Nirukta, iii. 18.
- * Cf. Kauşîtaki Brāhmaņa, vii. 4; Maitrāyaņī Upanişad, vi. 34, etc.
 - 5 Altindisches Leben, 430.

Sakuni, 'bird,' is used practically like Sakuna, but with a much clearer reference to divination. It was smaller than the Syena or Suparņa,¹ gave signs,² and foretold ill-luck.³ When it is mentioned⁴ in the list of sacrificial victims at the Aśvamedha ('horse sacrifice'), a special species must be meant: later the falcon is so called, but the 'raven' may be intended; the commentator on the Taittirīya Saṃhitā thinks that it is the 'crow.' It is mentioned several times elsewhere.⁵

- 1 Rv. ii. 42, 2.
- 2 Rv. ii. 42, 1; 43, 3.
- ³ Av. x. 3, 6.
- ⁴ Taittirīya Saṃhitā, v. 5, 19, 1; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxiv. 40; Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, iii. 14, 21.
 - ⁵ Av. ii. 25, 2; vii. 64, 1; xi. 9, 9;

Kāthaka Samhitā, xxv. 7; Aitareya Brāhmaņa, ii. 15, 12; iv. 7, 3; Satapatha Brāhmaņa, xiv. 1, 1, 31; Chāndogya Upanisad, vi. 8, 2, etc.

Cf. Zimmer, Altindisches Leben, 88, 430.

Sakuni-mitra is one of the names of Vipascit Pārāsarya in the Jaiminīya Upaniṣad Brāhmaṇa (iii. 41, 1).

Śakunta is a name for 'bird' in the Atharvaveda (xi. 6, 8).