

Śayu is the name in the Rigveda¹ of a protégé of the Āsvins, who made his cow to give milk.

¹ i. 112, 16; 116, 22; 117, 20; 118, 8; 119, 6; vi. 62, 7; vii. 68, 8; x. 39, 13; 40, 8.

1. Śara in the Rigveda¹ and later² denotes a kind of 'reed' (*Saccharum Sara*). Its use for arrow shafts,³ and its brittleness,⁴ are expressly referred to in the Atharvaveda. Cf. Śarya.

¹ i. 191, 3.

² Av. iv. 7, 4; Taittiriya Saṃhitā, v. 2, 6, 2; vi. 1, 3, 3; Kāthaka Saṃhitā, xi. 5; xxiii. 4; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, i. 2, 4, 1; iii. 1, 3, 13; Bṛhadāraṇyaka

Upaniṣad, vi. 4, 11, etc.; Nirukta, v. 4, etc.

³ Av. i. 2, 1; 3, 1.

⁴ Av. vii. 8, 4.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 71.

2. Śara Arcatka ('descendant of Rcatka') is the name of a Ṛṣi in the Rigveda.¹ It is very doubtful, however, whether Arcatka is really a patronymic.

¹ i. 116, 22; cf. perhaps i. 112, 16; | Ludwig, Translation of the Rigveda, Oldenberg, *Rigveda-Noten*, 1, 103. Cf. | 3, 150.

3. Śara Śaura-devya ('descendant of Śūradeva') is the name of a generous prince in the Rigveda,¹ who gave one calf to three singers. That this Dānastuti ('praise of gifts') is ironical seems certain.²

¹ viii. 70, 13-15.

² Pischel, *Vedische Studien*, 1, 5-7; | Ludwig, Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 163; 5, 175.

Śarad. See Rtu.

1. Śarabha is the name of some wild animal in the Atharvaveda¹ and later.² In the classical literature it is a fabulous, eight-legged beast, dwelling in the snowy mountains, a foe of lions and elephants: the commentator Mahīdhara sees this sense, but without reason, in the Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā. The

¹ ix. 5, 9. Cf. Śalabha.

² Taittiriya Saṃhitā, iv. 2, 10, 4; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xiii. 51; Aitareya

Brāhmaṇa, ii. 8, 5; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, i. 2, 3, 9, etc