

Śaru denotes in the Rigveda¹ and Atharvaveda² a missile weapon, often certainly an 'arrow,'³ but perhaps sometimes a 'dart' or 'spear.'⁴

¹ i. 100, 18; 172, 2; 186, 9; ii. 12, 10; iv. 3, 7; 28, 3, etc.

² i. 2, 3; 19, 2; vi. 65, 2; xii. 2, 47.

³ E.g., Rv. x. 125, 6; and x. 87, 6.

⁴ Perhaps Rv. iv. 3, 7, where *bṛhañi*

is applied to it, and where 'lance' seems the best sense, the use being metaphorical.

Cf. Schrader, *Prehistoric Antiquities*, 223; Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 301.

Śarkarā, fem. plur., denotes in the later Saṃhitās¹ and the Brāhmaṇas² 'grit' or 'gravel.'

¹ Av. xi. 7, 21; Taittirīya Saṃhitā, v. 1, 6, 2; 2, 6, 2; 6, 4, 4, etc.

² Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, i. 1, 3, 7;

2, 1, 4; iii. 12, 6, atapatha Brāhmaṇa, ii. 1, 1, 8, etc.

Śarkarākhyā. See Śārkarākṣa.

Śarkoṭa is the name of an animal in the Atharvaveda,¹ either a 'serpent,' as Roth² and Zimmer³ held, or a 'scorpion,' as Grill,⁴ Henry,⁵ and Bloomfield⁶ think.

¹ vii. 56, 5.

² St. Petersburg Dictionary, *s.v.*, comparing the later Karkoṭaka.

³ *Altindisches Leben*, 95.

⁴ *Hundert Lieder*,² 183.

⁵ *Le livre vii de l'Atharvaveda*, 82.

⁶ *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 554, 555.

Śardha. See Vrāta.

Śardhya in one passage of the Rigveda¹ is taken by Roth² as perhaps denoting a part of the chariot. The sense is, however, quite uncertain.

¹ i. 119, 5.

² St. Petersburg Dictionary, *s.v.*

Śarya,¹ Śaryā,² seem in the Rigveda to denote an 'arrow.'³ Perhaps, also, Śaryā⁴ and Śarya⁵ (neut.) mean the 'wicker-

¹ i. 119, 10, where the sense is not certain.

² i. 148, 4; x. 178, 3. Cf. Nirukta v. 4; x. 29.

³ As derived from 1. Śara, and meaning literally 'made from a reed.'

⁴ Rv. ix. 110, 5; x. 61, 3.

⁵ Rv. ix. 14, 4; 68, 2.