

Jaiminīya Brāhmaṇa<sup>3</sup> is told a story how **Cyavana** was annoyed by the Śāryātas, and appeased by the gift of **Sukanyā**, Śāryāta's daughter, as a wife, and how Cyavana was then restored to youth by the Aśvins. He is there called **Mānava** ('descendant of Manu'). He appears also as Śāryāta Mānava, a sacrificer, in the Jaiminīya Upaniṣad Brāhmaṇa.<sup>4</sup>

<sup>3</sup> iii. 120-122 (*Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 11, cxlv).

<sup>4</sup> iv. 7, 1; 8, 3, 5.

Cf. Muir, *Sanskrit Texts*, 5, 250 et seq.;

Eggeling, *Sacred Books of the East*, 26, 272 et seq.; Oertel, *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 16, 236, 237.

**Śarva-datta** ('given by the god Śarva') **Gārgya** ('descendant of Garga') is the name of a teacher in the Vamśa Brāhmaṇa.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> *Indische Studien*, 4, 372.

**Śala** is explained by the St. Petersburg Dictionary as a measure of length in the Atharvaveda,<sup>1</sup> Kāthaka Saṃhitā,<sup>2</sup> and Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa.<sup>3</sup> Whitney<sup>4</sup> objects that the sense in all<sup>5</sup> these passages is not suited by this meaning.

<sup>1</sup> viii. 7, 28.

<sup>2</sup> xii. 10 (*Indische Studien*, 3, 464).

<sup>3</sup> i. 5, 10, 1 (where this is the interpretation of the commentator).

<sup>4</sup> Translation of the Atharvaveda, 501.

<sup>5</sup> He does not notice the Kāthaka. Against his criticism it must be noted that in every one of the passages a numeral is compounded with Śala, as *tri-śala*, etc.

**Śalabha**, 'locust,' appears in the Paippalāda recension of the Atharvaveda<sup>1</sup> for **Śarabha**, the reading of the received text, and is regarded by Whitney<sup>2</sup> as making better sense.

<sup>1</sup> ix. 5, 9.

<sup>2</sup> Translation of the Atharvaveda, 534. But the mention of the goat in

the passage strongly supports *Sarabha*. See Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, i. 2, 3, 9.

**Śalalī** denotes the 'quill' of the porcupine, used for parting the hair and anointing the eyes.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Kāthaka Saṃhitā, xxiii. 1; Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, i. 5, 6, 6; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, ii. 6, 4, 5.