

Śaluna is found in the Atharvaveda<sup>1</sup> denoting a 'worm.' The Paippalāda recension reads Śalūla, and Sāyaṇa Śalga.

<sup>1</sup> ii. 31, 2. Cf. Whitney, Translation of the Atharvaveda, 73; Bloomfield, *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 315; Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 98 (Śalunna).

Śalka denotes in the later Saṃhitās<sup>1</sup> and the Brāhmaṇas<sup>2</sup> chip' or 'shaving' used for kindling a fire, etc.

<sup>1</sup> Taittirīya Saṃhitā, v. 2, 9, 3; <sup>2</sup> Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, ii. 14, 4; Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, i. 1, 9, 9; 2, 1, 15. 4, 2, 3; Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā, xx. 8; xxvii. 7, etc.

Śalmali is the name of the 'silk cotton tree' (*Salmalia Malabarica*). Its fruit is regarded as poisonous in the Rigveda,<sup>1</sup> but the car of the bridal procession is made of its wood.<sup>2</sup> It is described as the tallest of trees.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> vii. 50, 3. <sup>2</sup> x. 85, 20. <sup>3</sup> Taittirīya Saṃhitā, vii. 4, 12, 1; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxiii. 13; Sāta-  
patha Brāhmaṇa, xiii. 2, 7, 4; Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, ix. 4, 11, etc. Cf. Eggeling, *Sacred Books of the East*, 44, 317, n. 2.

Śalya. See Iṣu.

Śalyaka denotes in the Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā<sup>1</sup> and later<sup>2</sup> the 'porcupine.'

<sup>1</sup> xxiv. 35. <sup>2</sup> Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 26, 3. Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 82.

Śavarta is the name of a species of 'worm' in the Atharvaveda<sup>1</sup> and the Taittirīya Saṃhitā.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> ix. 4, 16, with the various reading Svavarta, Whitney, Translation of the Atharvaveda, 531. <sup>2</sup> v. 7, 23, 1. Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 98. Possibly Roth is right in holding that the word = śava-varta, a worm 'living on carrion.'

Śavas is the name of a teacher, a pupil of Agnibhū Kāśyapa in the Vaṃśa Brāhmaṇa.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> *Indische Studien*, 4, 373.