

Śavasa occurs only in the false reading Śavasa - Uśinareṣu in the Gopatha Brāhmaṇa (i, 2, 9) for sa-Vaśośinareṣu. See Vaśa.

Śaviṣṭha is, according to Ludwig,<sup>1</sup> the name of a generous patron in the Rigveda.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 163.

<sup>2</sup> viii. 74, 14, 15.

Śasa, 'hare,' is found once in the Rigveda,<sup>1</sup> where it is said to have swallowed a razor. The animal is occasionally mentioned later also.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> x 28, 2. Later, a goat supplants the hare in this curious story; see Böthling, Proceedings of the Saxon Academy, 1894, *et seq.*

xxiv. 38; Maitrāyaṇi Samhitā, iii. 14, 15; the hare in the moon, Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, xi. 1, 5, 3.

*Cf.* Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 84.

<sup>2</sup> Vājasaneyi Samhitā, xxiii. 56;

Śasayu, 'pursuing the hare,' is the epithet of some animal (Mr̥ga) in the Atharvaveda.<sup>1</sup> Zimmer<sup>2</sup> thinks the tiger is meant, but this is not likely. Roth<sup>3</sup> considers that a bird of prey is intended, while Whitney,<sup>4</sup> following the commentator, renders the word by 'lurking.'

<sup>1</sup> iv. 3, 6.

<sup>2</sup> *Altindisches Leben*, 79, 84.

<sup>3</sup> In Whitney, Translation of the Atharvaveda, 149.

<sup>4</sup> *Loc. cit.*

*Cf.* Bloomfield, *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 368.

Śasvatī. See Āsaṅga.

Śaṣpa in the later Samhitās and the Brāhmaṇas<sup>1</sup> denotes 'young or sprouting grass.'

<sup>1</sup> Vājasaneyi Samhitā, xix. 13, 81; 8, 4; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, xii. 7, 2, 8; xxi. 29; Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, viii. 5, 3; 9, 1, 2, etc.

Śastr in the Rigveda (i. 162, 5) and the Atharvaveda (ix. 3, 3) denotes the slaughterer of an animal.