368 SOMA RECITATION-GRAMMARIANS-TEACHERS [Sastra

Sastra is the technical term for the 'recitation' of the Hotr priest, as opposed to the Stotra of the Udgatr. The recitations at the morning offering of Soma are called the Ajya and Praüga; at the midday offering, the Marutvatīya and the Niskevalya; at the evening offering, the Vaisvadeva and the Agnimāruta.

Cf. Weber, Indische Studien, 10, 353, 1 Taittirīva Samhitā, iii. 2, 7, 2, etc.; and Caland and Henry, L'Agnistoma, \ Kāthaka Samhitā, xxix. 2, etc.; Vājasaneyi Samhitä, xix. 25. 28, etc.; Satapassim, where the Sastras are set out at patha Brāhmaṇa, iv. 2, 4. 20, etc. length.

Śākatāyana, 'descendant of Śakata,' is the patronymic of a grammarian referred to by Yāska¹ and in the Prātiśākhyas,² as well as often later.

Cf. Weber, Indian Literature, 143, 1 Nirukta, i. 3, 12 et seq. 2 Rigveda Prātiśakhya, i. 3; xiii. 16; 151, 152, 217. Vājasaneyi Prātišakhya, iii. 8, etc.

Śāka-dāsa Bhāditāyana ('descendant of Bhadita') is mentioned in the Vamsa Brāhmaņa1 as the pupil of Vicaksaņa Tandya.

1 Indische Studien, 4, 373

Śāka-pūni, 'descendant of Śakapūņa,' is the name of a grammarian often mentioned in the Nirukta.1

1 iii, 11; viii. 5. 6. 14; xii. 19; xiii. 10. 11. Cf. Weber, Indian Literature, 85.

Śākala in the Aitareya Brāhmaņa¹ denotes the 'teaching of Śākalya' according to the St. Petersburg Dictionary. Böhtlingk² seems right in taking it as a kind of snake in that passage.

1 iii. 43, 5 (Weber, Indische Studien, 9, 277). Cf. Weber, Indian Literature, 33, n.

2 Dictionary, s.v.

Śākalya, 'descendant of Śakala,' is the patronymic of Vidagdha in the Satapatha Brāhmana, and of Sthavira in the Aitareya² and Śānkhāyana Āranyakas.³ An undefined Śākalya

¹ xi. 6, 3, 3; Brhadāraņyaka Upani- | ² iii. 2, 1. 6. * vii, 16; viii. 1, 11. sad, iii. 9, I; iv. I, 7, etc.