

In the later texts Samudra repeatedly means the sea.<sup>15</sup>

<sup>15</sup> Taittirīya Saṃhitā, ii. 4, 8, 2; vii. 5, 1, 2. It is described as unfailing in the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, v. 16, 7 (cf. iii. 39, 7); it encircles the earth, *ibid.*, viii. 25, 1. The eastern and western oceans in Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, i. 6, 3, 11 (cf. x. 6, 4, 1), though metaphorical,

probably indicate an acquaintance with both seas, the Indian Ocean and the Arabian Sea.

Cf. Hillebrandt, *Vedische Mythologie*, 3, 14-19; Pischel and Geldner, *Vedische Studien*, I, xxiii.

Samrāj in the Rigveda<sup>1</sup> and later<sup>2</sup> means 'superior ruler,' 'sovereign,' as expressing a greater degree of power than 'king' (Rājan). In the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa,<sup>3</sup> in accordance with its curious theory of the Vājapeya and Rājasūya, the Samrāj is asserted to be a higher authority than a king, and to have become one by the sacrifice of the Vājapeya. There is, however, no trace of the use of the word as 'emperor' in the sense of an 'overlord of kings,' probably because political conditions furnished no example of such a status, as for instance was attained in the third century B.C. by Aśoka. At the same time Samrāj denotes an important king like Janaka of Videha.<sup>4</sup> It is applied in the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa<sup>5</sup> as the title of the eastern kings. Cf. Rājya.

<sup>1</sup> iii. 55, 7; 56, 5; iv. 21, 1; vi. 27, 8; viii. 19, 32.

<sup>2</sup> Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, v. 32; xiii. 35; xx. 5, etc.

<sup>3</sup> v. 1, 1, 13. Cf. xii. 8, 3, 4; xiv. 1, 3, 8.

<sup>4</sup> Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, xi. 3, 2, 1. 6; 2, 2, 3; Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad, iv. 1, 1; 3, 1. Cf. Weber, *Über den Vājapeya*, 8.

<sup>5</sup> viii. 14, 2, 3. The other names are given as follows: For the northerners it is Virāj; for the southerners, Svarāj; for the Satvants, Bhoja; for the middle people (Kuru-Pañcāla, Vāsa, ad Uśinara), Rājan simply. This is probably a sound tradition.

Saragh,<sup>1</sup> Saraghā,<sup>2</sup> both denote 'bee' in the Brāhmaṇas. See also Sarah.

<sup>1</sup> Satapatha Brāhmaṇa, iii. 4, 3, 14.

<sup>2</sup> Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, xli. 4, 4; Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 10, 10, 1.

Sarayu is mentioned thrice in the Rigveda as the name of river. Citraratha and Arṇa are said to have been defeated apparently by the Turvaśas and Yadus who crossed the