

Sarīrpa denotes in the Rigveda,¹ and often later,² any 'creeping animal' or 'reptile.'

¹ x. 162, 3.

² Av. iii. 10, 6; xix. 7, 1; 48, 3, etc.

Sarpa, 'serpent,' occurs once in the Rigveda,¹ where *Ahi* is the usual word, but often later.²

¹ x. 16, 6.

² Av. x. 4, 23; xi. 3, 47; Taittirīya

| *Samhitā*, i. 5, 4, 1; iii. 1, 1, 1, etc.

Sarpa-rājñī, 'serpent-queen,' is the alleged authoress of a hymn of the Rigveda¹ according to the Taittirīya *Samhitā*.²

¹ x. 189.

² i. 5, 4, 1; vii. 3, 1, 3; Taittirīya

| *Brāhmaṇa*, i. 4, 6, 6; ii. 2, 6, 1; *Aitareya Brāhmaṇa*, v. 23, 1, 2.

Sarpa-vidyā, the 'science of snakes,' is enumerated in the Śatapatha *Brāhmaṇa* among branches of learning. It must have been reduced to fixed rules, since a section (*parvan*) of it is referred to as studied. The *Gopatha Brāhmaṇa*² has the form *Sarpa-veda*.

¹ xiii. 4, 3, 9. Cf. Śāṅkhāyana *Srauta Sūtra*, xvi. 2, 25. The Āśvalāyana *Srauta Sūtra*, x. 7, 5, has *Viśa-vidyā*, and the Chāndogya Upaniṣad (vii. 1.

2. 4; 2, 1; 4, 1; 7, 1) has *sarpa-advajana-vidyā*.

² i. 1, 10. Cf. Eggeling, *Sacred Books of the East*, 44, 367, n. 3.

Sarpi Vātsi ('descendant of *Vatsa*') is the name of a teacher in the *Aitareya Brāhmaṇa*.¹

¹ vi. 24, 15. Aufrecht, *Aitareya Brāhmaṇa*, 424, takes the name to be *Sarpir*.

| The point is, of course, doubtful, since the word occurs in the nominative only.

Sarpis denotes 'melted butter,' whether in a liquid or solidified condition, and not differing from *Ghr̥ta* according to the St. Petersburg Dictionary. Roth there rejects the definition cited by Sāyaṇa in his commentary on the *Aitareya Brāhmaṇa*,¹ which discriminates *Sarpis* as the liquid and *Ghr̥ta* as the solid condition of the butter. The word is repeatedly mentioned in the Rigveda² and later.³

¹ i. 3, 5.

² i. 127, 1; v. 6, 9; x. 18, 7.

³ Av. i. 15, 4; ix. 6, 41; x. 9, 12;

| xii. 3, 45; Taittirīya *Samhitā*, ii. 3, 10, 1, etc.