

Sindhu in the Rigveda¹ and the Atharvaveda² often means 'stream' merely (*cf.* *Sapta Sindhavaḥ*), but it has also³ the more exact sense of 'the stream' *par excellence*, 'the Indus.' The name is, however, rarely mentioned after the period of the Samhitās,⁴ always then occurring in such a way as to suggest distance. The horses from the Indus (*saindhava*) were famous.⁵ See *Saindhava*. *Cf.* also *Sarasvatī*.

¹ i. 97, 8; 125, 5; ii. 11, 9; 25, 3, 5; iii. 53, 9, etc.

² iii. 13, 1; iv. 24, 2; x. 4, 15; xiii. 3, 50, etc.

³ Rv. i. 122, 6; 126, 1; iv. 54, 6; 55, 3; v. 53, 9; vii. 95, 1; viii. 12, 3; 25, 14; 20, 25; 26, 18; x. 64, 9; Av. xii. 1, 3; xiv. 1, 43; perhaps also vi. 24, 1; vii. 45, 1; xix. 38, 2; Vājasaneyi Samhitā, viii. 59.

⁴ The Sindhu-Sauviras occur in the Baudhāyana Dharma Sūtra, i. 2, 14. *Cf.* Bühler, *Sacred Books of the East*, 14, 148; Oldenberg, *Buddha*, 394, n.

⁵ Bṛhadāranyaka Upaniṣad, vi. 2, 15 (*Mādhyamīna*=vi. 1, 13 *Kāṇva*). *Cf.* Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 16, 17, 27.

Sindhu-ksit is the name of a long-banished but finally restored Rājanyarṣi in the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa,¹ probably quite a mythical personage.²

¹ xii. 12, 6.

² Oldenberg, *Zeitschrift der Deutschen*

Morgenländischen Gesellschaft, 42, 235, n. 3.

Sirī in the Rigveda (x. 71, 9) seems to denote a 'female weaver.'

Silācī is, in the Atharvaveda,¹ the name of a healing plant, also called Lākṣā.

¹ v. 5, 1. 8. *Cf.* Bloomfield, *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 419; Whitney,

Translation of the Atharvaveda, 228.

Silāñjālā, which the commentator reads as Śalāñjālā, is the name of a plant, perhaps a 'grain creeper,' in the Atharvaveda.¹ The Kauśika Sūtra² reads the word as Śilāñjālā. *Cf.* Silācī.

¹ vi. 16, 4.

² ii. 16. *Cf.* Bloomfield, *Hymns of*

the Atharvaveda, 466; Whitney, Translation of the Atharvaveda, 292, 293.