2. Suparņa is personified in the Yajurveda Samhitās¹ as a Rai.

¹ Taittirīya Samhitā, iv. 3, 3, 2; Kāthaka Samhitā, xxxix. 7.

Su-pitrya, a word occurring once in the Rigveda, is probably an adjective ('maintaining his paternal character well'). Ludwig,2 however, regards it, but without any great probability, as a proper name.

> ¹ x. 115, 6. ² Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 169.

Su-pratīta Aulundya is the name of a teacher, a pupil of Brhaspatigupta, in the Vamsa Brāhmaņa.1

1 Indische Studien, 4, 372.

Suplan Sārnjaya is the name of a prince of the Srnjayas who was taught the Dākṣāyaṇa sacrifice by Pratīdarśa, and took the name of Sahadeva as a token of his success.1

1 Satapatha Brahmana, ii. 4. 4. 4; | Sacrifice, 139; Hillebrandt, Vedische xii. 8, 2, 3. Cf. Lévi, La Doctrine du Mythologie, 1, 105, 106.

Su-bandhu in the hymns of the Rigveda¹ is taken by Sāyaṇa to be a proper name; but this is not certain, Roth² seeing in the passages only an ordinary noun meaning 'a good friend.' The later tradition⁸ explains that Subandhu and his brothers, called Gaupāyanas, were priests of Asamāti, who cast them off and took two others, Kirāta and Ākuli. By these two in pigeon form Subandhu was caused to swoon, but was revived by his three brothers, who recited certain hymns.4

1 x. 59, 8; 60, 7. 10.

² St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v. 1. Brhaddevatā, vii. 83 et seq., with Macdonell's notes. See also Asamāti,

4 Rv. x. 57-60.

Cf. Max Müller, Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society, 2, 420-455; Oldenberg, Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft, 39, 90.

Su-brahmanya in the Brahmanas denotes a priest who officiates as one of the three assistants of the Udgātr (see Rtvij). His office is Subrahmanyā.2

¹ Pañcavimsa Brahmana, xxv. 4, 6; 1 12; Kausītaki Brahmana, xxvii. 6, etc.

18, 4; Satapatha Brāhmaṇa, iii. 3, 4, 9.

Cf. Weber, Indische Studien, 10, 362, 374.

The priest himself is so styled, Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, vii. 1, 2; Pañcaviṃśa Aitareya Brahmana, vi. 3, 1-7. 11. Brahmana, xviii. 9, 19, etc.