

Selaga in the Brāhmanas¹ appears to denote 'robber.' See **Sailaga**.

¹ Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, vii. 1, 5; viii. 11, 8; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, xiii. 4, 3, 10.

Sehu occurs in a comparison in the Atharvaveda,¹ where it must denote a very sapless (*arasa*) substance.

¹ vii. 76, 1. Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 54; Whitney, Translation of the Atharvaveda, 441.

Saitava, 'descendant of Setu,' is the name of a teacher in the first two Vaṃśas (list of teachers) in the Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad.¹ He is described as a pupil of Pārāśarya or of Pārāśaryāyana.²

¹ ii. 5, 21; iv. 5, 27 Mādhyamdina; ii. 6, 2 Kāṇva. ² iv. 6, 2 Kāṇva.

Saindhava, 'coming from the Indus,' is a term applied to water in the Taittirīya Saṃhitā,¹ to **Guggulu** in the Atharvaveda,² to a horse in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa,³ and to salt in the same text.⁴

¹ vii. 4, 13, 1. ² xix. 38, 2. ⁴ Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad, ii. 4, 12
³ xi. 5, 5, 12; Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad, vi. 2, 13 (Mādhyamdina = vi. 1, 13 Kāṇva). ('*khilya*'); iv. 5, 13 ('*ghana*).

Sairya is the name in the Rigveda¹ of some species of grass infested by insects.

¹ i. 191, 3. Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 72.

Sailaga is found in the Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā¹ and the Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa² as the name of one of the victims at the Puruṣamedha ('human sacrifice'). 'Robber' seems to be the sense of this word, as of **Selaga**.

¹ xxx. 18. Cf. Eggeling, *Sacred Books of the East*,
² iii. 4, 16, 1; Sāṅkhāyana Āraṇyaka, xii. 23 (also spelt **Sailaga**). 44. 367, n. 4.