Saunaka, 'descendant of Śunaka,' is a common patronymic. It is applied to Indrota¹ and Svaidāyana.² A Śaunaka appears as a teacher of Rauhināyana in the Brhadāranyaka Upaniṣad.³ A Śaunaka-yajña, or Śaunaka sacrifice, occurs in the Kauṣitaki Brāhmaṇa.⁴ In the Chāndogya Upaniṣad⁵ Atidhanvan Śaunaka appears as a teacher. That Upaniṣad⁶ and the Jaiminīya Upaniṣad Brāhmaṇa³ mention a Śaunaka Kāpeya who was a contemporary of Abhipratārin Kākṣaseni, whose Purohita Śaunaka was according to another passage³ of the latter Upaniṣad. In the Sūtras, the Brhaddevatā, etc., a Śaunaka appears as a great authority on grammatical, ritual, and other matters.⁰

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<sup>1</sup> Śatapatha Brāhmaņa, xiii. 5, 3, 5;
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8 i. 59, 2.

9 Cf. Weber, Indian Literature, 24, 32-34, 49, 54, 56, 59, 62, 85, 143; Macdonell, Brhaddevatā, 1, xxiii; Keith, Aitareya Āranyaka, 18, 19, 297.

Saunakī-putra, 'son of a female descendant of Śunaka,' is the name of a teacher, a pupil of Kāsyapībālākyāmātharīputra in the last Vaṃśa (list of teachers) in the Mādhyaṃdina recension of the Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad (vi. 4, 30. 31).

Saurpa-ņāyya, 'descendant of Śūrpanāya,' is the patronymic of a teacher, a pupil of Gautama, in the first two Vamsas (lists of teachers) in the Mādhyamdina recension of the Brhadāranyaka Upanisad (ii. 5, 20; iv. 5, 26).

Saulbāyana or Saulvāyana, 'descendant of Śulba,' is the patronymic of a teacher, Udanka.¹ According to the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa,² a Śaulbāyana was the Adhvaryu, or sacrificing priest, of those who had Ayasthūņa as Gṛhapati ('householder,' the title of the sacrificer who has precedence at a sattra, or sacrificial session).

^{4,} I. ² Ibid., xi, 4, 1, 2.

² ii. 5, 20; iv. 5, 26 Mādhyamdina.

⁴ iv. 7. ⁵ i. 9, 3.

⁶ iv. 3, 5. 7.

⁷ iii. 1, 21.

¹ Taittirīya Samhitā, vii. 4, 5, 4; 5, 4. 2; Brhadāranyaka Upanisad, iv. 1, 2 Mādhyamdina.

² xi. 4, 2, 17 et seq.