Sasarparī is a word occurring in two curious verses of the Rigveda.¹ According to a later interpretation,² it designates a particular kind of skill in speech which Viśvāmitra obtained from Jamadagni. What it was is quite uncertain.

1 iii. 53, 15. 16.

Behaddevatā, iii. 113, with Macdonell's notes.

Cf. Geldner, Vedische Studien, 2, 159.

Sasya in the Atharvaveda¹ and later² regularly denotes 'corn' generally. It corresponds to the Avestan hahya. See Kṛṣi.

```
<sup>1</sup> vii. 11, 1; viii. 10, 24.

<sup>2</sup> Taittirīya Samhitā, iii. 4, 3, 3; Samhitā, iv. 2, 2, etc.

Cf. Schrader, Prekistoric Antiquities, 284.
```

Saha in the Atharvaveda¹ is, according to Roth,³ the name of a plant, but Bloomfield³ thinks the word is only an adjective meaning 'mighty.'

```
1 xi. 6, 15. Cf. Sāmavidhāna Brāh-
ma ja, ii. 6, 10.
```

Cf. Whitney, Translation of the Atharvaveda, 642; Zimmer, Altindisches Leben, 72.

Saha deva is the name of a prince in the Rigveda, where he is victorious over the Simyus and Dasyus. It is quite probable that he is identical with King Sahadeva Sārñjaya, who is mentioned in the Satapatha Brāhmaṇa as having once been called Suplan Sārñjaya, and as having changed his name because of his success in performing the Dākṣāyaṇa sacrifice. In the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa he is mentioned with Somaka Sahadevya, who also appears in the Rigveda.

```
<sup>1</sup> i. 100, 17.

<sup>2</sup> ii. 4, 4, 3. 4. Cf. xii. 8, 2, 3.

<sup>3</sup> vii. 34, 9.
```

Saha-devī is the name of a plant in the Atharvaveda¹ according to the reading of the commentary.

1 vi. 59, 2. Cf. Grill, Hundert Lieder,²
163; Whitney, Translation of the Atharvaveda, 325; Bloomfield, Hymns of the Atharvaveda, 490, who does not accept

this reading. A plant called Sahadeva occurs in the Sāmavidhāna Brāhmaņa, ii. 6, 10.

² St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v. 2b.

³ Hymns of the Atharvaveda, 648.

¹ iv. 15, 7 et seq.

Cf. Zimmer, Altindisches Leben, 132: Hillebrandt, Vedische Mythologie, 1, 105. 106.