

Śucanti is the name of a protégé of the Aśvins in the Rigveda.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> i. 112, 7. Cf. Ludwig, Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 165.

Śuci-vrkṣa Gaupālāyana ('descendant of Gopāla') is the name of the priest of Vṛddhadyumna Abhipratāriṇa in the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa.<sup>1</sup> He is also mentioned in the Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> iii. 48, 9 (Gaupālāyana in Aufrecht's edition).

<sup>2</sup> iii. 10, 4.

Śutudrī, twice mentioned in the Rigveda,<sup>1</sup> is the name of the most easterly river of the Panjab, the modern Sutlej, the Zaradros of Ptolemy and Arrian.<sup>2</sup> In the post-Vedic period the name of this river appears transformed to Śatadru ('flowing in a hundred channels'). The Sutlej has changed its course very considerably within historical times.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> iii. 33, 1; x. 75, 5; Nirukta, ix, 26.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid.

<sup>3</sup> In Arrian's time the Sutlej flowed independently into the Rann of Cutch: Imperial Gazetteer of India, 23, 179.

Cf. Zimmer, Altindisches Leben, 10, 11.

Śunaḥ-pucha, 'Dog's tail,' is the name of a brother of Śunaḥśepa.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, vii. 15, 7; Śāṅkhāyana Śrauta Sūtra, v. 20, 1.

Śunaḥśepa, 'Dog's tail,' is the name of a man with the patronymic Ājigarti. According to a tale told in the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa<sup>1</sup> and the Śāṅkhāyana Śrauta Sūtra,<sup>2</sup> he was purchased as a victim by Rohita, King Hariścandra's son, who had been promised by his father to Varuṇa as a sacrifice. He was actually bound to the stake, but was released in time through his supplications, supposed to be preserved in certain hymns of the Rigveda.<sup>3</sup> He was adopted by Viśvāmitra, to whose advice he owed the inspiration to ask the gods to release him, and became his son as Devarāta, much to the annoyance

<sup>1</sup> vii. 13-18.

<sup>2</sup> xv. 20, 1 et seq. Cf. xvi. 11, 2.

<sup>3</sup> i. 24 et seq. Cf. v. 2, 7.