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Sa-patna, 'rival,' is a common word in the later Samhitās,' being also found in the tenth Mandala of the Rigveda.<sup>2</sup> It is a curious masculine formed by analogy from Sa-patnī, 'co-wife,' and so 'female rival.'

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<sup>1</sup> Av. i. 19, 4; x. 6, 30; xii. 2, 46;
Taittirīya Samhitā, i. 6, 2, 2; iii. 2, 8, 5, etc.

<sup>2</sup> x. 166, 1, etc.; also in the compound sapatna-han, 'slaying rivals,' x. 159, 5, etc.; Av. i. 29, 5, etc.
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Sa-patnī occurs in the Rigveda in the sense of 'co-wife'; in the first and the last Mandalas it means co-wife as a 'rival.' In post-Vedic Sanskrit the word becomes a synonym for 'rival.'

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1 iii.1, 10; 6, 4.
2 i. 105, 8; x. 145, 1-5 (cf. in verse 2, band exclusively mine').
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Sapta-gu is the reputed author of a Rigvedic hymn in a verse of which he is mentioned.<sup>1</sup>

1 x. 47, 6. Cf. Bloomfield. American Journal of Philology, 17, 423.

Sapta Sindhavah, 'the seven rivers,' occur only once in the Rigveda as the designation of a definite country, while elsewhere the seven rivers themselves are meant. Max Müller thinks that the five streams of the Panjab, with the Indus and the Sarasvatī, are intended; others hold that the Kubhā should be substituted for the Sarasvatī, or that perhaps the Oxus must originally have been one of the seven. Zimmer is probably right in laying no stress at all on any identifications; seven being one of the favourite numbers in the Rigveda and later.

1 viii. 24, 27.

veda, 3, 200; Lassen, Indische Alterthumskunde, 12, 3; Whitney, Journal of the American Oriental Society, 3, 311.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Rv. i. 32, 12; 34, 8; 35, 8; 71, 7; 102, 2; iv. 28, 1; viii. 96, 1, etc.; Vājasaneyi Samhitā, xxxviii. 26; Atharvaveda, iv. 6, 2; Taittirīya Samhitā, iv. 3, 6, 1, etc.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Chips, 1, 63. Cf. Muir, Sanskrit Texts, 1<sup>2</sup>, 490, n.

<sup>4</sup> Ludwig, Translation of the Rig-

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> Cf. Thomas, Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society, 1883, 371 et seq. <sup>6</sup> Altindisches Leben, 21.

Cf. Hopkins, Journal of the American Oriental Society, 16, 278; India, Old and New. 33.