

Śravaṇa. See Nakṣatra.

Śravaṇa-datta ('given by Śravaṇa') Kauhala ('descendant of Kohala') is the name of a teacher, a pupil of Suśārada Śālaṅkāyana in the Vaṃśa Brāhmaṇa.¹

¹ *Indische Studien*, 4, 372.

Śraviṣṭha. See Nakṣatra.

Śrāyasa is the patronymic of Kaṇva in the Taittiriya Saṃhitā¹ and the Kāthaka Saṃhitā,² where he appears as a teacher, and of Vitahavya in the Taittiriya Saṃhitā³ and the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa.⁴

¹ v. 4, 7, 5.

² xxi. 8.

³ v. 6, 5, 3.

⁴ ix. 1, 9; xxv. 16, 3.

Śrī is the regular word for 'prosperity,' found once in the Rigveda¹ and often later.² Śreṣṭhin.

¹ viii. 2, 19, seems to have this sense.

² Av. vi. 54, 1; 73, 1; ix. 5, 31; x. 6, 26; xi. 1, 12, 21; xii. 1, 63; 5, 7; Taittiriya Saṃhitā, ii. 2, 8, 6; v. 1, 8, 6; vi. 1, 10, 3; vii. 2, 7, 3, etc. Already in the Satapatha Brāhmaṇa (xi. 4, 3) she is regarded as a goddess.

See Rhys Davids, *Buddhist India*, 217 *et seq.* She already appears in the earliest Buddhist sculptures seated on a lotus between two elephants that pour water over her. This type of the goddess has survived down to the present day in India.

Śruta-kakṣa is mentioned once in the Rigveda¹ as the R̥ṣi of a hymn, the authorship of which the Anukramaṇī (Index) ascribes to him. A Sāman or chant of his is mentioned in the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa.²

¹ viii. 92, 25. Cf. Ludwig, *Translation of the Rigveda*, 3, 108.

² ix. 2, 7 (Śruta-kakṣa).

Śruta-ratha is the name of a young king in the Rigveda.¹ He is also the patron of the Pajra family, including Kaksivant.²

¹ i. 122, 7.

² Rv. v. 36, 6. Cf. Ludwig, *Trans-*

lation of the Rigveda, 3, 155; Pischel, *Vedische Studien*, 1, 97.