

Śailūṣa is included in the list of victims at the Puruṣamedha ('human sacrifice') in the Yajurveda.¹ An 'actor' or 'dancer' may be meant. Sāyaṇa says it is a man who lives on the prostitution of his wife.

¹ Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxx. 6; Taittiriya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 4. 2, 1. Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 290; Weber, *Indian Literature*, III, 196, 197. The exact sense of Śailūṣa depends on the

question of how old the drama is in India. As to this, cf. *Itihāsa*; Keith, *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, 1911, 995 et seq.

Śoṇa Sātrāsāha, king of Pañcāla and father of Koka, is mentioned in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa¹ as having offered the horse sacrifice, which was attended by the Turvaśas also.

¹ xiii. 5, 4. 16-18. Cf. Eggeling, *Sacred Books of the East*, 44, 400.

Śauṅgāyaṇi, 'descendant of Śauṅga,' is the name of a teacher in the Vamśa Brāhmaṇa.¹

¹ *Indische Studien*, 4, 372, 383. The Śauṅgas are known as teachers in the | Aśvalāyana Śrauta Sūtra, xii. 13, 5. etc.

Śauṅgī-putra, 'son of a female descendant of Śuṅga,' is the name of a teacher, a pupil of Sāmkr̥tī-putra in the last Vamśa (list of teachers) in the Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad.¹

¹ vi. 4, 31 (Mādhyandina = vi. 5, 2 Kāṇva).

Śauca ('descendant of Śuci') is the patronymic of a man, called also Ahneya, who is mentioned as a teacher in the Taittiriya Āraṇyaka (ii. 12).

Śaucad-ratha ('descendant of Śucad-ratha') is the patronymic of Sunītha in the R̥gveda (v. 79, 2).

Śauceya ('descendant of Śuci') Prācīnayogya ('descendant of Prācīnayoga') is the name of a teacher in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa (xi. 5, 3, 1. 8). Śauceya is also the patronymic of Śārvasenī in the Taittiriya Saṃhitā (vii. 1, 10, 2).