

that Vasiṣṭha, his son being slain, desired to avenge himself on the Saudāsas, and eventually succeeded. Geldner³ sees a reference to the story in the Rīgveda,⁴ but without cause.

³ *Loc. cit.*

iii. 53, 22.

Sau-dyumni ('descendant of Sudyumna') is the patronymic of king **Bharata Dauḥṣanti** in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa (xiii. 5, 4, 12).

Sau-bala, 'descendant of Subala,' is the name of a pupil of **Sarpi Vātsi** in the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa (vi. 24, 16).

Saubhara, 'descendant of Sobhari,' is the patronymic of **Pathin** in the Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad.¹

¹ ii. 5, 22 (Mādhyam̐dina=ii. 6, 3 Kāṇva); iv. 5, 28 (Mādhyam̐dina=iv. 6, 3 Kāṇva).

Saumāpa 'descendant of Somāpa,' is the patronymic of the two **Mānutantavyas**, teachers in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa.¹

¹ xiii. 5, 3, 2, where Eggeling, *Sacred Books of the East*, 44, 392, has Saumapa.

Saumāpi, 'descendant of Somāpa,' is the patronymic of a teacher called **Priyavrata** in the Śāṅkhāyana Āraṇyaka (xv. 1).

Saumāyana, 'descendant of Soma,' is the patronymic of **Budha** in the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa (xxiv. 18, 6).

Saumya is a term of affectionate address ('my dear') in the Upaniṣads.¹

¹ Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad, iii. 1, 3; 2, 13 (*uaria lectio, somya*); Chāndogya Upaniṣad, iv. 4, 4 *et seq.*

Sau-yavasi, 'descendant of Suyavasa,' is the patronymic of **Ajigarta**.¹

¹ Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, vii. 15, 6; Śāṅkhāyana Śrauta Sūtra, xv. 19, 29.
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