of some of Visvāmitra's sons, who in consequence were cursed by their father. The Rigveda, however, contains merely the statement of Sunaḥśepa's deliverance from peril of death by the divine help, and the Yajurvedas simply say that he was seized by V. Juṇa (perhaps with dropsy), but saved himself from Varuṇa's bonds.

Taittiriya Samhitä, v. 2, 1, 3; Käthaka Samhitä, xix. 11. The story is not found in Maiträyani Samhitä, ili 2, 1.

⁵ Cf. Varuna grhita.

Cf. Max Müller, Ancient Sanskrit | the Rigveda, 3, 146; Keith, Journal of Literature, 408 et seq.; 573 et seq.; Roth, | the Royal Asiatic Society, 1911, 988, 989.

Indische Studien, I, 457; ii. 112 et seq; Weber, Indian Literature, 47, 48; Episches im vedischen Ritual, 10-16; Muir, Sanshrit Texts, 12, 355 et seq.; Macdonell, Sanshrit Literature, 207; Ludwig, Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 146; Keith, Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society, 1911, 988, 989.

Śunas-karna, 'Dog-ear,' is the name of a king,¹ son of Śibi or of Baṣkiha,² who performed a certain rite, the Sarvasvāra, and so died without disease.

² Pañcavimáa Brahmana, xvii. 12, 6.

Suna-hotra, in the plural, denotes a family of seers in the Rigveda (ii. 18, 6; 41, 14. 17).

Śunā-sīra, in the dual, occurs in the Rigveda¹ and later² as the names of two agricultural deities, the personifications, probably, of 'the share and the plough,' as Roth³ thinks.

1 iv. 57, 5. 8.

St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v. For adverbially as 'successfully.'

the native explanations, see Brhaddevatā, v. 8 et seq., with Macdonell's notes. Whitney, Translation of the Atharvaveda, 116, 117, renders sunam adverbially as 'successfully.'

Suno-lāngūla, 'Dog's tail,' is the name of a brother of Sunah-sepa.

¹ Baudhāyana Śrauta Sūtra, xxi. 17; Caland, Über das rituelle Sūtra des Baudhāyana, 28.

² Av. iii. 17 5; Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, i. 7, 12; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xii. 69,

¹ Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, vii. 15, 7; Sāṅkhāyana Srauta Sūtra, xv. 20, 1.