

Svāyava, 'descendant of Svāyu,' is the patronymic of **Kūsāmba Lātavya** in the *Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa* (viii. 6, 8).

Svā-rājya. See **Rājya**.

Sveda-ja, 'born of sweat'—that is, 'engendered by hot moisture'—is used in the *Aitareya Upaniṣad* (iii. 3, 3) as a term designating a class of creatures comprising vermin of all sorts. The *Mānava Dharma Śāstra* (i. 45) explains it as 'flies, mosquitos, lice, bugs, and so forth.'

Cf. Keith, Aitareya Āraṇyaka, 235.

Svaldāyana, 'descendant of Sveda,' is the patronymic of a **Śaunaka** in the *Brāhmaṇas*.¹

¹ Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, xi. 4, 1, 2, 3; Gopatha Brāhmaṇa, i. 3, 6.

Svaupaśa. See **Opāśa**.

H.

Haṃsa in the *Rigveda*¹ and later² denotes the 'gander.' These birds are described as dark in colour on the back (*nīla-prṣṭha*);³ they fly in troops,⁴ swim in the water (*uda-prut*),⁵ make loud noises,⁶ and are wakeful at night.⁷ The **Haṃsa** is credited with the power of separating Soma from water (as later milk from water) in the *Yajurveda*.⁸ It is also mentioned as one of the victims at the *Aśvamedha* ('horse sacrifice').⁹

¹ i. 65, 5; 163, 10; ii. 34, 5; iii. 8, 9, etc.

² Av. vi. 12, 1, etc.

³ Rv. vii. 59, 7.

⁴ Rv. iii. 8, 9.

⁵ Rv. i. 65, 5; iii. 45, 4.

⁶ Rv. iii. 53, 10.

⁷ Av. vi. 12, 1.

⁸ Kāthaka Samhitā, xxxviii. 1; Maitrāyaṇi Samhitā, iii. 11, 6; Vāja-

saneyi Samhitā, xix. 74; Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, ii. 6, 2, 1.

⁹ Taittirīya Samhitā, v. 5, 21, 1; Maitrāyaṇi Samhitā, iii. 14, 3; Vāja-saneyi Samhitā, xxiv. 22, 35.

Cf. Zimmer, Altindisches Leben, 89, 90; Lanman, Journal of the American Oriental Society, 19, 151; Macdonell, Sanskrit Literature, 150.