

Śuka, 'parrot,' is mentioned in the Rigveda,¹ where a desire is expressed to transfer to the Śuka and the Ropāṇakā the yellowness of jaundice. The bird is included in the list of sacrificial victims at the Aśvamedha ('horse sacrifice') in the Yajurveda Saṃhitās.² It is described as yellow and as 'of human speech' (*puruṣa-vāc*).³ According to Bloomfield,⁴ this word is the correct reading for the second half of the obscure Śārisākā of the Atharvaveda.⁵

¹ i. 50, 12.

² Taittirīya Saṃhitā, v. 5, 12, 1; Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, iii. 14, 14; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxiv. 33; and cf. *śuka-bāhru*, 'reddish, like a parrot,' *ibid.*, xxiv. 2.

³ Taittirīya and Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitās, *loc. cit.*

⁴ *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 352.

⁵ iii. 14, 5.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 90.

Śukti Āṅgīrasa ('descendant of Āṅgīras') is the name of the seer of a Sāman or Chant in the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa (xii. 5, 16).

1. Śukra, according to Tilak,¹ has in two passages of the Rigveda² the sense of a planet. This is most improbable. Cf. Manthin.

¹ *Orion*, 162.

² iii. 32, 2; ix. 46, 4.

2. Śukra Jābāla ('descendant of Jābālā') is the name of a teacher in the Jaiminīya Upaniṣad Brāhmaṇa (iii. 7, 7).

Śukla. See Yajus.

Śukla-dant, 'white-tusked,' is applied as an epithet to Mrga, 'wild beast,' in the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa (viii. 23, 3). 'Elephants' must be meant.

Suca and Śucā occur in an obscure verse of the Rigveda (x. 26, 6), where a man and a woman may be meant.