Śvāpada, like Śvapad, denotes a 'savage animal' or 'beast of prey.' It is mentioned in the Rigveda, in the Atharvaveda, and occasionally later.

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1 x. 16, 6.
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Śvā-vidh ('dog-piercing') is the name of the 'porcupine' in the Atharvaveda¹ and later.² It is called 'long-eared' (karna).³ See also Śalyaka.

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1 v. 13, 9.

2 Taittirīya Samhitā, v. 5, 20, 1;
Maitrāyanī Samhitā, iii. 14, 14; Vāja-
saneyi Samhitā, xxiii. 56; xxiv. 33, etc.
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3 Av., loc. cit. Cf. Zimmer, Altindisches Leben, 82.

Svikna is the name of a people twice mentioned in the Satapatha Brāhmaṇa in connexion with their king, Rṣabha Yājňatura. Cf. Śvaikna.

1 xii. 8, 3, 7; xiii. 5, 4, 15. Cf. Weber, Indische Studien, 1, 209, 210.

1. Svitra ('white') is the name of a species of serpent in the Atharvaveda and the later Samhitas.²

iii. 27, 6 (where there is a variant citra); x. 4, 5, 13,

² Taittiriya Sambitā, v. 5, 10, 2; Maitrāyanī Sambitā ii. 13, 21, has in the parallel passage citra, probably by error.

Cf. Zimmer, Altindisches Leben, 95; Whitney, Translation of the Atharvaveda, 134. Perhaps Śvitra, in the lis of victims at the Asvamedha ('horse sacrifice') in the Vājasaneyi Samhitā, xxiv. 39, has this sense; but the St. Petersburg Dictionary explains it as 'a certain domestic animal,' or, generally 'a white animal.'

2. Śvitra is found as an adjective in the Pancavimśa Brahmana (xii. 11, 11) in the sense of 'afflicted with white leprosy.'

Śvitrya. See Śvaitreya.

² xi. 10, 8. ³ Satapatha Brāhmana, v. 5, 4, 10 (where the tiger, Sārdūla, is mentioned

as the chief of them); xil. 2, 4, 16; Brhadaranyaka Upanisad, i. 4, 29; Sankhayana Aranyaka, xii. 16, etc.