Sumbala is found in the Satapatha Brāhmaṇa,¹ The meaning of the word is uncertain: Harisvāmi in his commentary takes it to be 'straw'; Eggeling² suggests that dried cotton fibre or pods may be meant. In any case, some substance that easily catches fire is intended.³

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1 xii. 5, 2, 3.
2 Sacred Books of the East, 44, 202, 5.v.
n. 3; comparing Kātyāyana Śrauta
Sūtra, xxv. 7, 12.
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Sulka in the Rigveda¹ clearly means 'price.' In the Dharma Sūtras² it denotes a 'tax,' a sense which is found by Muir³ in a passage of the Atharvaveda,⁴ where śukla is read in the edition with great detriment to the sense. This correction is accepted by Bloomfield⁵ and by Whitney.⁶ In another passage the same change made by Weber³ is not accepted by Whitney,' and doubtfully by Bloomfield.⁰

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1 vii. 82, 6; viii. 1, 5.
2 See Foy, Die Königliche Gewalt, 39 et seq.
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Śuśuka. See Aśumga and Śiśuka.

Susulūka is found in the Rigveda in the compound susulūkayātu, the name of a demon. According to Sāyaṇa, the word means a 'small owl.' It appears in the feminine form, Śuśulūkā, in the list of victims at the Aśvamedha ('horse sacrifice') in the Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā.2

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1 vii. 104, 22. 2 iii. 14, 17. Cf. 2 immer, Altendisches Leben, 93.
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Śuṣka-bhṛṅgāra is the name of a teacher in the Kauṣitaki Upaniṣad.¹

1 ii. 6. Cf. Śāńkhāyana Śrauta Sūtra, xvii. 7, 13.

Suśmina is a name of Amitratapana, a king of the Śibis, in the Aitareya Brāhmana (viii. 23, 10).

³ Sanskrit Texts, 5, 310.

⁴ iii. 29, 3.

⁵ Hymns of the Atharvaveda, 434.

⁶ Translation of the Atharvaveda, 36.

⁷ Indische Studien, 17, 304.

⁸ Of. cit., 253.

⁹ Loc. cit.

Cf. Zimmer, Altindisches Leben, 413.