Svar-jit Nāgna-jita ('descendant of Nagna-jit') is the name of a royal personage in the Satapatha Brāhmaṇa,¹ a Gardhāra prince, whose views on the ritual are referred to with contempt.

1 viii. 1, 4, 10. Cf. Muir, Sanskrit Texts, 13, 515.

Svar-nara appears to be the proper name of a sacrificer in two verses of the Rigveda.¹ According to Geldner,² it everywhere³ means a specially sacred lake and the Soma-producing district around it.

1 viii. 3, 12; 12, 2. Cf. Ludwig, Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 160; Hopkins, Journal of the American Oriental Society, 17, 89.

2 Rigveda, Glossar, 209.

⁸ Rv. iv. 21, 3; v. 18, 4; 14, 1; viii. 6, 39; 65, 2; 103, 14; ix. 70, 6; x. 65, 4. Perhaps in viii. 12, 2, it means 'coming from Svarnara.'

Svar-bhānu Asura is the name, in the Rigveda¹ and later,² of a demon supposed to have eclipsed the sun. See Sūrya.

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    v. 40, 5. 6. 8. 9.
    Taittirīya Samhitā, ii. 1, 2, 2;
    Pañcavimáa Brāhmaņa, iv. 5, 2; 6, 13;
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vi. 6, 8; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, v. 3, 2, 2; Kauṣītaki Brāhmaṇa, xxiv. 3.

Sva-sara, according to the St. Petersburg Dictionary, denotes 'cattle stall,' and more generally 'dwelling-place,' house,' and then 'nest of birds.' Geldner, however, shows that the real sense is the 'wandering at will' of cattle, more precisely their 'grazing in the morning,' and in the case of birds their 'early flight' from the nest, while metaphorically it is applied first to the morning pressing of Soma and then to all three pressings.

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<sup>1</sup> Rv. i. 3, 8; ii. 2, 2; 34, 8; v. 62, 2; viii. 88, 1; Sāmaveda, i. 5, 2, 3, 2.

<sup>2</sup> Rv. i. 34, 7; iii. 60, 6; 61, 4; vi. 68, 10; viii. 99, 1; Satapatha Brāhmaṇa, iv. 3, 5, 20.
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³ Rv. ii, 19, 2; 34, 5. ⁴ Vedische Studien, 2, 110-115. Rv. i. 3, 8; ii. 2, 2; 34, 8; v. 62, 2; viii. 88, 1.

6 Rv. ii. 19, 2; 34, 5.

⁷ Rv. i. 34, 7; iii. 60, 6; vi. 68, 10; viii. 99, 1. In Satapatha Brāhmaṇa, loc. cit., it is equivalent to 'libation.'

Svasp is the regular word from the Rigveda onwards¹ for 'sister.' Like the word Bhrātp, the term sister can be applied

¹ Rv. ii. 32, 6; vi. 55, 4. 5; viii. 101, 15; x. 108, 9, etc.