

Śakuntaka,¹ Śakuntikā,² are diminutives, meaning 'little bird' in the Saṃhitās.

¹ Khila after Rv. ii. 43; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxiii. 23.

² Rv. i. 191, 1; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxiii. 22.

Śakuntalā is the name of an Apsaras who bore Bharata, according to the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa,¹ at Nāḍapit. Weber² doubtfully reads the latter word as Nāḍapitī, an epithet of Śakuntalā.

¹ xiii. 5, 4, 13.

² *Episches im vedischen Ritual*, 6.

Śakunti is found in the Rigveda (ii. 42, 3; 43, 1) denoting a 'bird' of omen.

Śakula in the later Saṃhitās¹ denotes an unknown species of fish.

¹ Av. xx. 136, 1; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā. xxiii. 28. Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 97.

Śakṛt,¹ Śakan,² denotes 'dung' in the Rigveda and later. It is clear that the value of manure was early appreciated (see *Karīṣa*). For the use of the smoke of dung or of a dung fire for prognosticating the weather, see *Śakadhūma*.

¹ Used only in nominative and accusative: Rv. i. 161, 10; Av. xii. 4, 9; Taittirīya Saṃhitā, vii. 1, 19, 3, etc.

base, Av. xii. 4, 4; Taittirīya Saṃhitā, v. 7, 23, 1; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxxvii. 9.

² In the oblique cases Śakan is the

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 236.

1. Śakti is said in the Jaiminīya Brāhmaṇa¹ to have been the son of Vasiṣṭha, and to have been cast into the fire by the Viśvāmitras. According to Śaḍguruśiṣya,² who appears to follow the Śātyāyanaka,³ the story of Śakti is as follows: Viśvāmitra, being defeated in a contest by Śakti, had recourse

¹ ii. 390 (*Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 18, 47).

² Sarvānukramaṇī, ed. Macdonell, p. 107, and on Rv. vii. 32.

³ Geldner, *Vedische Studien*, 2, 159, n. 3.