

of their identity with the Σίβατ³ or Σίβοτ⁴ of the Greeks, who dwelt between the Indus and the Akesines (Asiknī) in Alexander's time. The village of Śiva-pura, mentioned by the scholiast on Pāṇini⁵ as situated in the northern country, may also preserve the name. - Cf. Śibi.

³ Arrian, *Indica*, v. 12.

⁴ Diodorus, xvii. 96.

⁵ iv. 2, 109. Connected with Śiva by Weber, *Indische Studien*, 13, 376. Cf. St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v.

Cf. Zimmer, *op. cit.*, 431; Ludwig, Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 173; Hopkins, *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 15, 260 et seq.

Śisīra. See Rtu.

Śisū Āṅgīrasa ('descendant of Āṅgīras') is the name of the seer of a Sāman or Chant in the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa.¹

¹ xiii. 3, 24. Cf. Hillebrandt, *Vedische Mythologie*, 2, 160.

Śisūka in the Atharvaveda¹ seems to be an adjective meaning 'young,' but according to Bloomfield² it has the sense of 'foal.' The commentator, Sāyaṇa, reads Śusūka, which he explains as a 'wild animal so called.' Cf. Āsumga.

¹ vi. 14. 3. Cf. Whitney, Translation of the Atharvaveda, 291.

² *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 464.

1. Śisūmāra. See Śimśumāra.

2. Śisūmāra is a term applied to Śarkara in the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa (xiv. 5, 15), where he is called a Śisūmāraṛṣi, explained by the commentator to mean a Ṛṣi in the form of a Śisūmāra.

Śisna-deva, occurring twice in the Rigveda¹ in the plural, means 'those who have the phallus for a deity.' The term most probably refers to the phallus worship of the aborigines.

¹ vii. 21, 5; x. 99, 3. Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 118; Hopkins, *Religions of India*, 150; von Schroeder, *Vienna Oriental Journal*, 9, 237; Mac-

donell, *Vedic Mythology*, 155; Keith, *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, 1911, 1002, n. 5.