

Śyāma-sujayanta Lauhitya ('descendant of Lohita') is the name of a teacher, a pupil of Kṛṣṇadhṛti Sātyaki, in a Vaṃśa (list of teachers) of the Jaiminiya Upaniṣad Brāhmaṇa (iii. 42, 1).

Śyāmāka is the name of a cultivated millet (*Panicum frumentaceum*) in the later Saṃhitās<sup>1</sup> and the Brāhmaṇas.<sup>2</sup> The lightness of its seed is alluded to in the Atharvaveda,<sup>3</sup> where it is spoken of as blown away by the wind. There it is also mentioned as the food of pigeons.<sup>4</sup> The Śyāmāka and its seed (Taṇḍula) are referred to as very small in the Chāndogya Upaniṣad,<sup>5</sup> where Max Müller<sup>6</sup> renders it as 'canary seed.'

<sup>1</sup> Taittiriya Saṃhitā, i. 8, 1, 2; ii. 3, 2, 6; iv. 7, 4, 2; Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, ii. 11, 4; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xviii. 12; Kāthaka Saṃhitā, x. 2.

<sup>3</sup> xix. 50, 4.

<sup>4</sup> xx. 135, 12.

<sup>5</sup> iii. 14, 3.

<sup>6</sup> *Sacred Books of the East*, 1, 48.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 241, 275.

<sup>2</sup> Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, x. 6, 3, 2; xii. 7, 1, 9, etc.; Kauṣītaki Brāhmaṇa, iv. 12.

1. Śyāva is the name of a protégé of the Aśvins in the Rigveda.<sup>1</sup> He may be identical with Hiranyahasta.

<sup>1</sup> i. 117, 24; x. 65, 2. Cf. Ludwig, Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 150; Macdonell, *Vedic Mythology*, p. 32.

2. Śyāva is mentioned in the Rigveda<sup>1</sup> as a generous donor on the Suvāstu river.

<sup>1</sup> viii. 19, 37. Cf. Ludwig, Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 161.

3. Śyāva in one passage of the Rigveda (v. 61, 9) seems clearly, as Sāyaṇa thinks, to denote Śyāvāśva.

Śyāvaka is mentioned as a sacrificer and friend of Indra in the Rigveda (viii. 3, 12; 4, 2). He may be identical with 2. Śyāva.

Śyāvasāyana is the patronymic of Devataras in the Jaiminiya Upaniṣad Brāhmaṇa (iii. 40, 2). The form is perhaps an error for Śāvasāyana.