

Su-medha occurs in an obscure hymn of the Rigveda¹ either as an adjective ('of good understanding') or a proper name, perhaps identical with **Nṛmedha** or his brother.

¹ x. 132, 7. Cf. Ludwig, Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 133; Griffith, *Hymns of the Rigveda*, 2, 579, n.

Sumna-yu is mentioned in the *Vaṃśa* (list of teachers) at the end of the Śāṅkhāyana Āraṇyaka (xv. 1) as a pupil of **Uddālaka**.

Su-yajña Śāṅḍilya is the name of a pupil of **Kaṃsa Vārakya** in the Jaiminiya Upaniṣad Brāhmaṇa (iv. 17, 1). Another **Suyajña** is a Śāṅkhāyana, author of the Gṛhya Sūtra.

Su-yavasa denotes a 'good pasture' in the Rigveda¹ and later.²

¹ i. 42, 8; vi. 28, 7; vii. 18, 4, etc.

² Taittiriya Saṃhitā, i. 7, 5, 2, etc.

Surā is the name of an intoxicating 'spirituous liquor,' often mentioned in Vedic literature. In some passages¹ it is referred to favourably, in others with decided disapproval.² It is classed with the use of meat and with dicing as an evil in the Atharvaveda,³ and often with dicing.⁴ It was, as opposed to **Soma**, essentially a drink of ordinary life.⁵ It was the drink of men in the **Sabhā**,⁶ and gave rise to broils.⁷

Its exact nature is not certain. It may have been a strong spirit prepared from fermented grains and plants, as Eggeling⁸

¹ Rv. i. 116, 7; x. 131, 4, 5. Cf. Av. iv. 34, 6; x. 6, 5; Taittiriya Saṃhitā, i. 3, 3, 2; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, xii. 7, 3, 8.

² Rv. vii. 86, 6; viii. 2, 12; 21, 14; Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, i. 11, 6; ii. 4, 2; iv. 2, 1, etc.

³ vi. 70, 1. Cf. Bloomfield, *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 493.

⁴ Rv. vii. 86, 6; Av. xiv. 1, 35, 36; xv. 9, 1, 2.

⁵ Taittiriya Brāhmaṇa, i. 3, 3, 2.

⁶ See n. 4.

⁷ Rv. viii. 2, 12; 21, 14. Cf. Kāthaka Saṃhitā, xiv. 6; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, i. 6, 3, 4; Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, ii. 4, 2, etc.

⁸ *Sacred Books of the East*, 44, 223, n. 2; Caland, *Altindisches Zauberritual*, 21, n. 1; Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 280, 281. Cf. Kātyāyana Śrauta Sūtra, xix. 1, 20-27; Mahidhara on Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xix. 1.