Samhitās,¹ of Rauhina in the Taittirīya Āraņyaka,² and of Caikitāneya.³ Moreover, reference is made to the claim of the Vāsiṣṭhas to be Brahman priest at the sacrifice.⁴ A Vāsiṣṭha is mentioned as a teacher in the Vaṃśa Brāhmaṇa⁵ and the Jaiminīya Upaniṣad Brāhmaṇa.⁶

- 1 Taittirīya Samhitā, vi. 6, 2, 2; Kāthaka Samhitā, xxxiv. 17 (Indische Studien, 3, 474); Maitrāyanī Samhitā, iii. 3, 9; iv. 8, 7. For his enmity to Atyarāti, see Aitareya Brāhmaņa, viii. 23, 9. 10.
  - <sup>2</sup> i. 12, 7.
- <sup>3</sup> Jaiminiya Upanişad Brāhmaņa, i. 42, I; Şaḍvimśa Brāhmaņa, iv. I; Indische Studien, 4, 384. Cf. Gopatha Brāhmaņa, ii. 2, 10.
- 4 Taittirīya Samhitā, iii. 5, 2, 1; Kāthaka Samhitā, xxxvii. 17; Satapatha Brāhmaṇa, xii. 6, 1, 41. See Weber, Indische Studien, 10, 34; Eggeling, Sacred Books of the East, 44, 212, n. (correcting the rendering of Delbrück, Altindische Syntax, 570).
  - 5 Indische Studien, 4, 373.
  - 6 iii. 15, 2.

Vāstu-pasya, according to Böhtlingk<sup>1</sup> a name of a Brāhmaṇa, is a mere error for  $V\bar{a}stupasya^2$  in the Jaiminiya Brāhmaṇa.<sup>3</sup>

- 1 Dictionary, s.v., supplement 6.
- 2 Hopkins, Journal of the American Oriental Society, 26, 61.

<sup>3</sup> iii. 120.

Vāha is found in the Rigveda (iv. 57, 4. 8) and the Atharvaveda (vi. 102, 1) apparently denoting an ox for 'drawing' the plough. See also Rathavāhana.

Vāhana (neut.) in the Brāhmanas<sup>1</sup> denotes a 'beast of burden,' or occasionally<sup>2</sup> a 'cart.' Cf. Rathavāhana.

- 1 Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, iv. 9, 4; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, i. 8, 2, 9; ii. 1, 4, 4; iv. 4, 4, 10.
  - <sup>2</sup> Satapatha Brāhmaņa, ix. 4, 2, 11.

Vāhasa, 'boa constrictor,' is included in the list of victims at the Asvamedha ('horse sacrifice') in the Yajurveda Samhitās.¹

<sup>1</sup> Taittiriya Samhitä, v. 5, 13, 1; Vajasaneyi Samhita, xxiv. 34. Cf. 14, 1; Maitrayani Samhita, iii. 14, 15; Zimmer, Altindisches Leben, 94.