

Vārakya, 'descendant of Varaka,' is the patronymic, in the Jaiminiya Upaniṣad Brāhmaṇa, of Kamsa, Kubera, Janaśruta, Jayanta, and Proṣṭhapad.

Vāraṇa in two passages of the Rigveda¹ is taken by Roth² as an adjective with **Mṛga**, meaning 'wild beast.' But the sense intended must have been 'elephant,' the usual sense of **Vāraṇa** in the classical literature. Probably the feminine **Vāraṇī** in the Atharvaveda³ likewise denotes a 'female elephant.'

¹ viii. 33, 8; x. 40, 4.

² St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v., 1c.

³ v. 14, 11.

Cf. Pischel and Geldner, *Vedische*

Studien, I, xv, 100-102; Whitney, Translation of the Atharvaveda, 296; Muir, *Sanskrit Texts*, 5, 467; Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 80.

Vāruṇī, 'descendant of Varuṇa,' is the patronymic of **Bhṛgu**.¹

¹ Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 34, 1; Satapatha Brāhmaṇa, xi. 6, 1, 1; Taittiriya Upaniṣad, iii. 1, etc.

Vārkali, 'descendant of Vṛkalā,' is the metronymic of a teacher in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa.¹ The name in the form of Vārkalin has been seen in the Aitareya Āraṇyaka,² but wrongly.

¹ xii. 3, 2, 6.

² iii. 2, 2, and Keith's note; Śāṅkh-āyana Āraṇyaka, viii. 2. Cf. Weber,

Indian Literature, 33, 123, who thinks Vārkali is equivalent to Vāṣkali.

Vārkāruṇī-putrā is the name of a teacher, a pupil of Ārtabhāgiputra, in the last Vamśa (list of teachers) of the Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad.¹

¹ vi. 4, 31 (Mādhyamīdina = vi. 5, 2) is duplicated, one being the pupil of 2 Kāṇva, where also Vārkāruṇīputra (the other).

Vārdhrā-ṇasa,¹ **Vārdhrī-nasa**² is the name of an animal in the list of victims at the Aśvamedha ('horse sacrifice') in the

¹ Taittiriya Saṃhitā, v. 5, 20, 1; Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, iii. 14, 20.

² Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxiv. 39 (Prātiśākhya, iii. 89; vi. 28).