

1. **Vamra**,¹ **Vamrī**,² are the names of the male and female 'ant' in the Rigveda and later. Cf. **Vapā**.

¹ Rv. i. 51, 9; viii. 102, 21.

² Rv. iv. 19, 9 (where the son of an unmarried maiden is exposed to be eaten by ants); Vājasaneyi Samhitā,

xxxvii. 4; Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, i. 2, 1, 3; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, xiv. 1, 1, 8, 14, etc. Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 97.

2. **Vamra** is the name of a Ṛṣi in the Rigveda.¹ Cf. **Vamraka**.

¹ i. 51, 9; 112, 15; x. 99, 5.

Vamraka is mentioned in one passage of the Rigveda,¹ where Roth² thinks that an 'ant' is meant. But Pischel,³ with more probability, thinks that it is a proper name, perhaps equivalent to **Vamra**, and denoting the child of a maiden who was saved from being devoured by ants.⁴

¹ x. 99, 12.

² St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v.

³ *Vedische Studien*, i, 238, 239.

⁴ Rv. iv. 19, 9; 30, 16.

1. **Vayas** is a common name for 'bird' in the Atharvaveda¹ and later.²

¹ iii. 21, 2; vi. 59, 1; vii. 96, 1; viii. 7, 24, etc.

² Taittirīya Samhitā, iii. 1, 1, 1; v. 2, 5, 1; 5, 3, 2, etc.

2. **Vayas** denotes in the Atharvaveda¹ and later² the 'age' of animals or men.

¹ xii. 3, 1.

² Kāthaka Samhitā, xi. 2; Taittirīya

Brāhmaṇa, iii. 12, 5, 9; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, iii. 1, 2, 21; 3, 3, 3, etc.

Vayā in the Rigveda¹ denotes the 'branch' of a tree.

¹ ii. 5, 4; v. 1, 1; vi. 7, 6; 13, 1; viii. 13, 6, 17, etc.

Vayitrī in the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa (i. 8, 9) denotes a 'female weaver.'