

**Vṛkṣa** is the ordinary term for 'tree' in the Rigveda<sup>1</sup> and later.<sup>2</sup> In the Atharvaveda<sup>3</sup> it denotes the coffin made from a tree, no doubt by hollowing it out. The Śaḍviṃśa Brāhmaṇa<sup>4</sup> refers to the portent of a tree secreting blood.

<sup>1</sup> i. 164, 20, 22; ii. 14, 2; 39, 1; iv. 20, 5; v. 78, 6, etc.

<sup>2</sup> Av. i. 14, 1; ii. 12, 3; vi. 45, 1; xii. 1, 27, 51, etc.

<sup>3</sup> Av. xviii. 2; 25. Cf. Bṛhaddevatā, v. 83, with Macdonell's note (d).

<sup>4</sup> Indische Studien, I, 40, and cf. Journal of the American Oriental Society, 15, 214.

**Vṛkṣa-sarpī**, 'tree-creeper,' is the name of a species of worm or female serpent in the Atharvaveda.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> ix. 2, 22. Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 98.

**Vṛkṣya** in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa (i. 1, 1, 10) denotes the 'fruit of a tree.'

**Vṛcayā** is referred to once in the Rigveda<sup>1</sup> as the spouse given by the Aśvins to **Kakṣivant**.

<sup>1</sup> i. 51, 3. Cf. Fischel, *Vedische Studien*, I, 3, 203, who distinguishes two Kakṣivants, but without sufficient

reason, since i. 116, 17, must clearly refer to Vṛcayā.

**Vṛcivant** is the name of a tribe referred to once in the Rigveda,<sup>1</sup> where it is clearly stated that the **Srñjaya** king, **Daivavāta**, conquered the **Turvaśa** king and the **Vṛcivants**. Zimmer<sup>2</sup> thinks that the **Vṛcivants** and the **Turvaśa** people should be identified, but this is both unnecessary and improbable; it is adequate to assume that they were allied against<sup>3</sup> the **Srñjayas**. The **Vṛcivants** appear again only in the strange legend in the **Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa**,<sup>4</sup> according to which the **Jahnu** and the **Vṛcivants** contended for sovereignty, **Viśvāmitra**, the **Jahnu** king, winning it by his knowledge of a certain rite. See also **Hariyūpiyā**.

<sup>1</sup> vi. 27, 5 et seq.

<sup>2</sup> *Altindisches Leben*, 124.

<sup>3</sup> Oldenberg, *Buddha*, 404; Ludwig,

Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 153; Hillebrandt, *Vedische Mythologie*, I, 105.

<sup>4</sup> xxi. 12.