

Vājya, 'descendant of Vāja,' is the patronymic of Ketu in the Vāmśa Brāhmaṇa.¹

¹ *Indische Studien*, 4, 372, 383.

Vāḍeyī-putra. See Bāḍeyīputra.

Vāṇa in the Rigveda¹ and the Atharvaveda² denotes 'instrumental music' according to the St. Petersburg Dictionary; but in the later Saṃhitās³ and the Brāhmaṇas⁴ a 'harp' or 'lyre' with a hundred strings (*śata-tantu*), used at the Mahāvratā ceremony. The Rigveda⁵ clearly refers to the seven 'notes' (*dhātu*) of the instrument, which are called elsewhere⁶ the seven Vāṇīs, unless the latter expression be taken as referring to the metres.⁷

¹ i. 85, 10; viii. 20, 8; ix. 97, 8; x. 32, 4. Cf. Hopkins, *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 17, 67.

² x. 2, 17.

³ Taittirīya Saṃhitā, vii. 5, 9, 2; Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā, xxxiv. 5.

⁴ Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, v. 6, 12; xiv. 7, 8; Aitareya Āraṇyaka, v. 1, 4, etc.

⁵ x. 32, 4.

⁶ i. 164, 24; iii. 1, 6; 7, 1; ix. 103, 3, etc.

⁷ Macdonell, *Vedic Grammar*, 64.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 289, who thinks the meaning is 'flute' in Rv. i. 85, 10, but not necessarily. Max Müller, *Sacred Books of the East*, 32, 138, render it 'voice' in i. 85, 10; ix. 97, 8, and 'arrow' in viii. 20, 8; ix. 50, 1, and this sense is accepted in Böhtlingk's Dictionary, s.v. *vāṇa* for ix. 50, 1.

Vāṇija denotes a 'merchant' as a hereditary profession ('son of a Vāṇij') in the list of victims at the Puruṣamedha ('human sacrifice') in the Yajurveda.¹

¹ Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxx. 17; Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 4, 14, 1.

Vāṇī. See Vāṇa.

Vāṇicī occurs in a verse of the Rigveda (v. 75, 4), where the St. Petersburg Dictionary ascribes to it the sense of 'musical instrument.'