Vrddha-vāśinī in the Nirukta (v. 21) denotes the 'female jackal.'

- 1. Vrsa. See Vrsa.
- 2. Vṛśa Jāna ('descendant of Jana') is the name of a famous Purohita, who was unfortunate enough, while with his royal master, Tryaruṇa, to see a boy killed by the chariot which the king drove too fast. He thereupon recalled the boy to life. The story is told briefly in the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa,¹ the Śāṭyāyanaka,² the Tāṇḍaka,³ was also narrated in the Bhāllavi Brāhmaṇa,⁴ and is preserved in the Bṛhaddevatā.⁵ Sieg⁶ has endeavoured to trace the story in part in the Rigveda,² but there is a consensus of opinion⁵ against the correctness of such a view.
 - ¹ xiii. 3, 12.
- ² See Sayana on Rv. v. 2, and the Jaiminiya version in the Journal of the American Oriental Society, 18, 20.
 - 3 See Sayana, loc. cit.
- 4 Referred to in the Brhaddevata, v. 23, apparently as cited in the Nidana. The passage is not in the extant text of the Nidana Sutra. See Sieg, Die Sagenstoffe des Regueda 65, n. 5.

5 v. 14 et seq., where see Macdonell's

notes.

6 Op. cit., 64-76.

8 Ludwig, Translation of the Rigveda, 4, 324; Hillebrandt, Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft, 33, 248 et seq.; Oldenberg, Sacred Books of the East, 46, 366 et seq.; Rgveda-Noten, 1, 312. On the other hand, Geldner, Festgruss an Roth, 192, supports the tradition. Cf. Weber, Indische Studien, 10, 32.

Vṛścika in the Rigveda¹ and the Atharvaveda² denote⁴ scorpion. Its poison was feared³ like that of serpents. It is described as lying torpid in the earth during winter.⁴

- ¹ i. 191, 16.
- x. 4, 9. 15; xii. 1, 46; Śāńkhāyana
 Āraņyaka, xii. 27.
- 3 Rv., loc. cit. ; Av. x. 4, 9. 15.
- 4 Av. xii. 1, 46.
- Cf. Zimmer, Altindisches Leben, 98.

Vṛṣa is the name of a plant of some kind in the Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā.¹ Later the Gendarussa vulgaris is so styled. Maitrā-yaṇī Saṃhitā² has Vṛṣa, which Böhtlingk³ takes to mean a small animal, a quite possible sense. Cf. Yevāṣa.

- 1 xxx. 1. 2 iv. 8, 1.
- ³ Dictionary, General Inde. to Supplements, 376.