Vṛṣṭi-havya is in the Rigveda[1] the name of a Ṛṣi, whose sons were the **Upastutas**.

[1] x. 115, 9. *Cf.* Max Müller, *Sacred Books of the East*, 32, 152, 153; Ludwig, | Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 108, 109.

Veṇu in the Atharvaveda[1] and later[2] denotes a 'reed' of bamboo. It is described in the Taittirīya Saṃhitā[3] as 'hollow' (*su-ṣira*). In the Rigveda[4] it occurs only in a Vālakhilya hymn in a Dānastuti ('praise of gifts'), where Roth[5] thinks that 'flutes of reed' are meant, a sense which Veṇu has in the later texts. The Kauṣītaki Brāhmaṇa[6] couples Veṇu with **Sasya**, stating that they ripen in Vasanta, 'spring.' Apparently bamboo reeds are meant.[7]

[1] i. 27, 3.
[2] Taittirīya Saṃhitā, v. 2, 5, 2; vii. 4, 19, 2; Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā, xiii. 12; Satapatha Brāhmaṇa, i. 1, 4, 19; ii. 6, 2, 17, etc.
[3] v. 1, 1, 4.
[4] viii. 55, 3.

[5] St. Petersburg Dictionary, *s.v.* 2.
[6] iv. 12.
[7] *Cf.* Kātyāyana Śrauta Sūtra, iv. 6, 17, with the scholiast; Weber, *Indische Studien*, 10, 343.
Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 71.

Vetasa is the name of the water plant *Calamus Rotang*, or a similar reed, in the Rigveda[1] and later.[2] It is called 'golden' (*hiraṇyaya*) and 'water-born' (*apsuja*).[4]

[1] iv. 58, 5.
[2] Av. x. 7, 41; xviii. 3, 5; Taittirīya Saṃhitā, v. 3, 12, 2; 4, 4, 2; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xvii. 6; Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 8, 4, 3, etc.

[3] Rv., *loc. cit.*; Av. x. 7, 41.
[4] Taittirīya Saṃhitā, v. 3, 12, 2, etc.
Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 71.

Vetasu is a name occurring in the singular in two passages of the Rigveda[1] and once in the plural.[2] It seems that he was defeated by Indra, but there is no reason to assume that he was a demon. Zimmer[3] thinks that the Vetasus were probably the tribe of which **Daśadyu** was a member, and that they defeated the **Tugras**. The passages are too obscure to render any version probable.

[1] vi. 20, 8; 26, 4.   [2] x. 49, 4.
[3] *Altindisches Leben*, 128. *Cf.* Kaegi, *Der Rigveda*, n. 337.

Cf. Oldenberg, *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, 55, 328.