

Vayya occurs in several passages of the Rigveda¹ in connexion with *Turvīti*, of whom the word is, according to Sāyaṇa,² a patronymic in one passage. Roth³ is inclined to think that the sense of 'companion' would suit all passages.

¹ i. 54, 6; ii. 2, 6 (where *Turvīti* does not occur); ii. 13, 12; iv. 19, 6.

² On Rv. i. 54, 6.

³ St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v., quoting ix. 68, 8, as a clear case.

Vara in the Rigveda¹ and later² regularly denotes a 'wooer.'

¹ i. 83, 2; v. 60, 4; ix. 101, 14; x. 85, 8, 9.

² Av. ii. 36, 1, 5, 6; xi. 8, 1; Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, iv. 7, 1, etc.

Varaṇa is the name of a tree (*Crataeva Roxburghii*) in the Atharvaveda¹ and the Brāhmaṇas.²

¹ vi. 85, 1; x. 3, 1, etc.; xix. 32, 9.

² Pāṇcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, v. 3, 9, 10; Satapatha Brāhmaṇa, xiii. 8, 4, 1.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 60, 61; Bloomfield, *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 505.

Varaṇāvati is found in one passage of the Atharvaveda.¹ It seems to be, as Roth² thought, the name of a stream, and is regarded by Ludwig³ as the Ganges. Bloomfield,⁴ while considering that a plant may, as Sāyaṇa thinks, be meant, yet regards a reference to a river as probable. Cf. Kāśī.

¹ iv. 7, 1.

² St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v.

³ Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 201.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 20.

⁴ *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 376.

Cf. Weber, *Indische Studien*, 18, 26, 27; Whitney, Translation of the Atharvaveda, 154.

Varatrā in the Rigveda¹ and later² denotes a 'thong' or 'strap.' It was used to fasten the oxen to the yoke,³ or perhaps to fasten the yoke to the pole.⁴ Or, again, it denotes⁵ the strap which was used in drawing up water from the well (*Avata*).

¹ iv. 57, 4 (of the plough), etc.

² Av. xi. 3, 10; xx. 135, 13.

³ Rv. x. 60, 8; 102, 8; Geldner, *Vedische Studien*, 2, 13.

⁴ This suits x. 60, 8, rather more naturally, and is so taken by Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 248, 249.

⁵ Rv. x. 106, 5; Zimmer, *op. cit.*, 136.