

Vakṣaṇā, fem. plur., denotes in one passage of the Rigveda<sup>1</sup> the bed of a stream.

<sup>1</sup> iii. 33, 12. Cf. Pischel, *Vedische Studien*, I, 175-182.

Vaghā is the name of a noxious animal the Atharvaveda.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> vi. 50, 3; ix. 2, 22. Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 98.

Vaṅga, the designation of Bengal proper is not found in the earlier Vedic literature unless it is to be recognized in the curious word *Vaṅgāvagadhāh*, which occurs in the Aitareya Āraṇyaka,<sup>1</sup> and which suggests amendment to *Vaṅga-Magadhāh*, 'the Vaṅgas and the Magadhas,' two neighbouring peoples. The name is certainly found in the Baudhāyana Dharma Sūtra.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> ii. 1, 1. Cf. Keith, *Aitareya Āraṇyaka*, 200; *Magadha - Vaṅga - Matsyāh* occurs in the Atharvaveda Parīṣiṣṭas (i. 7, 7), but that is very late.

<sup>2</sup> i. 1, 14. Oldenberg, *Buddha*, 394, n.; Calan, *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, 56, 553.

Vaṅgrā is the name of a demon or a human foe in the Rigveda.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> i. 53, 8. Cf. Ludwig, *Translation of the Rigveda*, 3, 149.

Vajra in the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa<sup>1</sup> denotes, according to Geldner,<sup>2</sup> the 'handle,' while Kūṭa means the 'head' of the hammer.

<sup>1</sup> vi. 24, 1.

<sup>2</sup> *Vedische Studien*, I, 138.

Vaḍava is a common name for a 'mare' in the later Saṃhitās and the Brāhmaṇas.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Taittiriya Saṃhitā, vii. 1, 1, 2; Taittiriya Brāhmaṇa, i. 8, 6, 3; iii. 8, 22, 3; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, vi. 5, 2,

19, etc. A derivative of this word is the masculine Vaḍava, Taittiriya Saṃhitā, ii. 1, 8, 3.

Vañij denotes 'merchant' in the Rigveda<sup>1</sup> and later.<sup>2</sup> See Paṇi and Kraya; cf. also Vāñija.

<sup>1</sup> i. 112, 11; v. 45, 6.

<sup>2</sup> Av. iii. 15, 1, etc.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 257.