Vesya in two passages of the Rigveda (iv. 26, 3; vi. 61, 14) seems to denote the relation of 'dependence' rather than 'neighbourhood.' Cf. 1. Vesa.

Veşka in the Satapatha Brāhmaṇa (iii. 8, 1, 15) denotes the 'noose' for strangling the sacrificial animal. See Bleşka.

Vehat seems to mean a 'cow that miscarries.' It is mentioned in the Atharvaveda and later.2

1 xii. 4, 37 et seq. In iii. 23, 1, a xii. 4, 4, 6, Eggeling, Sacred Books of woman is called vehat.

<sup>3</sup> Vājasaneyi Samhitā, xviii. 27; xxiv. 1, etc.; Taittirīya Samhitā, ii. 1, 5, 3, etc. In Śatapatha Brāhmaņa, xii. 4, 4, 6, Eggeling, Sacred Books of the East, 44, 195, adopts the sense 'a cow desiring the bull.' But of. Whitney, Translation of the Atharvaveda, 127.

Vaikarṇa occurs but once in the Rigveda<sup>1</sup> in the description of the Dāśarājña, where Sudās is stated to have overthrown the twenty-one tribes (janān) of the kings or folk of the two Vaikarṇas. Zimmer<sup>2</sup> conjectures that they were a joint people, the Kuru-Krivis: this is quite possible, and even probable. Vikarṇa as the name of a people is found in the Mahābhārata,<sup>3</sup> and a lexicographer<sup>4</sup> places the Vikarṇas in Kaśmīr, a reminiscence probably of a real settlement of the Kurus in that country. Cf. Uttara Kuru.

Cf. Hopkins, Journal of the American Oriental Society, 15, 261 et seq., who sees in Vaikarnau the two Vaikarna kings.

Vaikhānasa is the name of a mythical group of Rṣis who are said in the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa¹ to have been slain at Munimaraṇa by Rahasyu Devamalimluc, and who are mentioned in the Taittirīya Āraṇyaka also.² An individual Vaikhānasa is Puruhanman.³

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> vii. 18, 11.

<sup>2</sup> Altindisches Leben, 103.

<sup>3</sup> vi. 2105.

<sup>4</sup> St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v.

<sup>1</sup> xiv. 4, 7. 2 i. 23, 3 (Indische Studien, 1, 78). 3 xiv. 9, 29.