

the Vaiśyas' claim to be reckoned a class or caste if the other two are such, though at the present day things are different.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 213 et seq.; Weber, *Indische Studien*, 10, 1 et seq.; Muir, *Sanskrit Texts*, 1², 7 et seq.; Ludwig, Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 242, 243; Hopkins, *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 13, 76 et seq. (for the Epic Vaiśya).

Vaiśvā-mitra, 'descendant of Viśvāmitra,' is the term by which that famous priest's line is referred to in the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa (vii. 17 et seq.).

Vaiṣṭha-pureya, 'descendant of Viṣṭhapura,' is the name of a teacher in the first two Vaṃśas (lists of teachers) of the Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad in the Mādhyandina recension (ii. 5, 20; iv. 5, 25). He was a pupil of Śāṇḍilya and Rauhiṇyana.

Vyacha in *go-vyacha*, the name of one of the victims at the Puruṣamedha ('human sacrifice') in the Yajurveda,¹ is of uncertain signification. According to Sāyaṇa,² the compound denotes a 'driver out of cows.' Perhaps it means a 'tormentor of cows,' as the St. Petersburg Dictionary takes it. Weber³ renders it as 'knacker of cows,' Eggeling as 'one who approaches cows.'

¹ Vājasaneyi Samhitā, xxx. 18; Taittiriya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 4, 16, 1. Cf. Kāthaka Samhitā, xv. 4.

² On Taittiriya Brāhmaṇa, *loc. cit.*

³ *Indische Streifen*, 1, 82, n. 11. This

interpretation is supported by the use of the word in the Kāthaka, where it replaces the **Govikartana** of other texts. See **Ratnin** (p. 200).

⁴ *Sacred Books of the East*, 44, 416.

Vy-advāra,¹ **Vy-advārī**,² are the names of a 'gnawing' (*ad*, 'eat') animal in the Atharvaveda and the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa. Cf. also **Vyadhvara**, which the St. Petersburg Dictionary would read throughout.

¹ Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, vii. 4, 1, 27. Cf. Av. vi. 50, 2.

² Av. iii. 28, 2, where a worm is certainly not meant.