vyadhvara, 'perforating,' designates a worm in one passage of the Atharvaveda,¹ where there seems to be no good reason to alter the reading to Vyadvara, though Whitney² thinks that it may rather be connected with vi-adhvan³ than with the root vyadh, 'pierce.'⁴ The term occurs with Masaka, 'fly,' in the Hiranyakesi Grhya Sūtra,⁵ and perhaps also in another passage of the Atharvaveda,⁶ where, however, both Whitney² and Shankar Pandit read Vyadvara.

- 1 ii. 31, 4.
- 2 Translation of the Atharvaveda, 74.
- 3 This would mean 'diverging from the road,' 'devious.'
- 4 The Padapatha analyzes the word as vi-adhvara.
- ⁵ ii. 16, 3. ⁶ vi. 50, 3.
 - 7 Op. cit., 318. Cf. 135.
- Cf. also Bloomfield, Hymns of the Atharvaveda, 316, 361, 487; Lanman in Whitney, op. cit., 318.

Vyalkaśā is the name of a plant in the Rigveda.1

1 x. 16, 13. Cf. Zimmer Altindisches Leben, 70.

Vy-aśva is the name of a Rṣi, a protégé of the Aśvins,¹ mentioned in several hymns of the eighth Maṇḍala,² which may have been the composition of a descendant of his, Viśvamanas. In two other passages³ he is referred to only as a Rṣi of the past, and Oldenberg⁴ points out that none of his own work appears in the Saṃhitā. The Rigveda also mentions⁵ the Vyaśvas, with whom Ludwig⁶ is inclined to connect Vaśa Aśvya. An Āṅgirasa Vyaśva occurs as a seer of Sāmans or Chants in the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa.²

- 1 Rv. i. 112, 15.
- ² viii. 23, 16. 23; 24, 22; 26, 9.
- Rv. viii. 9, 10; ix. 65, 7.
- 4 Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft 42, 217.
- 5 Rv. viii. 24, 28
- Translation of the Rigveda, 3.
 - 7 xiv. 10, 9.

Vy-așți is the name of a mythical teacher in the first two Vamsas (lists of teachers) in the Brhadāranyaka Upanisad.

¹ iv. 5, 22; iv. 5, 28 Madhyamdina.