

Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa<sup>14</sup> various epithets are applied to women, some of which seem to denote disease, and in the Atharvaveda<sup>15</sup> the feminine adjectives, 'antelope-footed' (*ṛśya-pādī*) and 'bull-toothed' (*vr̥ṣa-dati*), probably refer to bodily defects.

<sup>14</sup> iii. 4, II, I, where *apashkadavāri* and *parvārinā* are read.

<sup>15</sup> i. 18, 4. Geldner, *Vedische Studien*, I, 314, understands the hymn as refer-

ring to the domestic cat, but this lacks plausibility. The sense of the other epithets there occurring is quite obscure.

**Vy-āna** is the name of one of the vital airs. See **Prāna**.

**Vyāma** in the Saṃhitās<sup>1</sup> and the Brāhmaṇas<sup>2</sup> denotes the 'span' of the outstretched arms as a measure of length. It may be estimated at six feet or equivalent to a fathom.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Av. vi. 137, 2; Taittirīya Saṃhitā, v. I, I, 4; 2, 5, I, etc.

<sup>2</sup> Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, x. 2, 3, I. 2: i. 2, 5, 14; vii. I, I, 37, where the scholiast equates it to 4 Aratnis or cubits (while the scholiast on Āśvalāyana Gṛhya Sūtra, ix. I, 9, regards it

as equal to 5 Aratnis). According to the Śulva Sūtra of Baudhāyana, the Aratni equals 24 *angula* (=  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch). See Fleet, *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, 1912, 231, 233, 234.

<sup>3</sup> See Eggeling, *Sacred Books of the East*, 41, 309, n. 5.

**Vyāsa Pārāśarya** ('descendant of Parāśara') is the name of a mythical sage who in the Vedic period is found only as a pupil of **Viśvaksena** in the **Vaṃśa** (list of teachers) at the end of the **Sāmavidhāna Brāhmaṇa** and in the late Taittirīya **Āraṇyaka**.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> i. 9, 2. Cf. Weber, *Indische Studien*, I, 156; 4, 377; *Indian Literature*, 184, n. 199.

**Vra**, according to Roth,<sup>1</sup> means 'troop' in the Rigveda<sup>2</sup> and the Atharvaveda.<sup>3</sup> Zimmer<sup>4</sup> sees in the word (in the feminine form of *vr̥ā*) a designation in one passage of the village host which formed part of the **Viś**, and was composed of relations (*su-bandhu*). On the other hand, Pischel<sup>5</sup> thinks that in all the passages **Vrā** means 'female,' used either of animals<sup>6</sup> or of

<sup>1</sup> St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v. Cf. Bechtel, *Nachrichten der königlichen Gesellschaft der Wissenschaften zu Göttingen*, 1894, 393.

<sup>2</sup> i. 124, 8; 126, 5; iv. I, 16; viii. 2, 6; x. 123, 2. He omits i. 121, 2, where Böhtlingk, Dictionary, s.v., treats the word as a feminine (*vr̥ā*).

<sup>3</sup> ii. I, I, a confused passage, on which see Whitney, Translation of the Atharvaveda, 37, 38.

<sup>4</sup> *Altindisches Leben*, 162.

<sup>5</sup> *Vedische Studien*, 2, 121, 313 et seq.

<sup>6</sup> Rv. i. 121, 2; viii. 2, 6 (female elephants).