Vuivasvata [i.e. Yama]"): § 611 (Çalyap.): IX, 11, 580 (jihvām V°īm iva). — § 746 (Ānuçāsanik.): XIII, 71, †3499 (sabhām).—§ 7570 (Yamaloku): XIII, 102, †4858 (Saņyamanī).

Vaivasvatasya tīrtha(m), name of a tīrtha. § 733q (Marudgaņa): XIII, 25, 1725.

Vaivasvatī¹ ("daughter of Vivasvat [Sūrya]") = Tapatī: I, $\dagger \dagger 3791$ (T°), 6632 (T°).

Vaivasvatī² (do.) = Craddhā: XII, 9449 (Graddhā . . .

Sūryasya duhitā).

[Vaivasvatopākhyāna(m)] ("story of Manu Vaivasvata''). § 457 (Mark.). Requested by Yudhishthira, Markandeya said: The maharshi Manu, Vivasvat's son, equal to Prajapati (i.e. Brahmán), excelled his father and grandfuther in strength, etc. He practised austerities in Badari. standing on one foot, etc., for 10,000 years. Once a small fish came to him on the banks of the Cirini and asked his protection from the greater fishes. He first reared it in a water vessel, and as it grew larger, he carried it to a large tank, and thence into the Ganga, and at last into the ocean. The fish, saying that the world was about to be destroyed, caused him to build a strong ship with a long rope and ascend it with the seven rshis and the seeds that were enumerated by the brahmans of old. The fish then appeared and was recognized by a horn, to which Manu tied the noose. And, while there was water everywhere, the fish dragged the boat through the flood for many years, until, advised by the fish, Manu tied the ship to the highest peak of Himavat, thence called Naubandhana. The fish told him that he was Brahmán, and caused Manu to create (again) by austerities all creatures with gods, Asuras, and men. This is the Mātsyakam Purāņam (III, 187).

Vaiyāghrapāda (°padya, B.) ("son of Vyāghrapāda") =

Upamanyu: XIII, 634 (U°).

Vaiyāghrapadya = Kanka (the assumed name of Yudhishthira): IV, †224 (K°), 1141.

Vaiyamaka, pl. (°a½), a people. § 295 (Dyūtap.): II, 52, 1869 (brought tribute to Yudhishthira).

Vaiyāsaki ("the son of Vyāsa") = Çuka: XII, 8485 (C°), 12044 (C°), 12268, 12580.

*vājapeya, name of a certain kind of soma-sacrifice: 11, 233; III, 5031, 5033, 6048, †10660; V, 4058, 4091; XIII, 4927.

Vājasana 1 = Çiva (1000 names 2).—Do.2 = Vishņu (1000 names).

Vājasani = Krshna: XII, 1507.

Vājigrīva = Hayagrīva^{*}: XII, †722, †725, †726, †727, †729.

*vājin, pl. (°aḥ) ("horses"). § 127 (Amçāvat.): I, A6, 2632 (the offspring of Gandharvī).

Vajra¹, son of Viçvāmitra. § 721b (Viçvāmitrop.): XIII, 4β, 251.

Vajra², a Yādava prince (son of Aniruddha, acc. to Harivamça, v. 9204). § 793 (Mausalap.): XVI, 7, 187, 203 (°pradhānāḥ), 214 (pautram Kṛshṇasya), 248, 252 (installed as king in Indraprastha). — § 794 (Mahāprasthānikap): XVII, 1, 8, 9 (Yādavaḥ, do.).

Vajra, the thunderbolt of Indra (selected passages). § 208 (Astradarçana): I, 137, 5430 (made from the bones of Dadhica).—§ 221d (Caitrarathap.): When the thunderbolt of *Indra* was hurled at *Vrtra*'s head it broke into 1,000 pieces; that which is known in the world as glory, is a portion of the thunderbolt (the hand of the brahman, the chariot of the kehatriya, the charity of the vaicya, the service

of the guara, therefore the horses of the kshatriya's chariot ought not to be slain: I, 170, 6485, 6486, 6487, 6488.—
§ 384 (Agastyop.): III, 100, 8712 (made by Tvashtr from Dadhīca's bones).—§ 634b (Suvarņashthīvisambhavop.): XII, 31, 1114, 1115, 1116 (Indra asked his thunderbolt (in its embodied form) to become a tiger and slay Suvarņashthīvin).—§ 717b (Nārāyaṇīya): XII, 343, VII), ††13213 (made by Dhātr from the bones of Dadhīca).—Do.'= Çiva (1000 names¹).

vajra, name of a vyūha. § 576 (Bhagavadgītāp.): VI, 19, 729 (vyūhah).—§ 584 (Bhīshmavadhap.): VI, 81, 3553 (vyūham).

Cf. vajrākhva.

Vajrabāhu, a monkey. § 539 (Kumbhakarnādivadha): III, 287, 16414 (devoured by Kumbhakarna).

Vajrabhrt = Indra, q.v.

Vajraçīrsha, a son of Bhrgu. § 747b (Suvarnotpatti): XIII, 85, 4145 (the second son of Bhrgu).

Vajradatta, king of Pragjyotisha, the son of Bhagadatta.

§ 785 (Anugītāp.): XIV, 75, 2176, 2187, 2191; 76, 2196, 2199, 2200, 2203, 2204, 2214 (vanquished by Arjuna, when the latter followed the sacrificial horse). Cf. Bhagadattaja, Bhagadattasuta, Bhagadattātmaja, Prāgjyotishādhipa.

Vajradhara = Indra, q.v.

Vajradharātmaja ("the son of Indra") = Arjuna: I, 7812; XIV, 2332.

Vajradhārin, Vajradhrk = Indra, q.v.

 $Vajrahasta^1 = Indra, q.v.-Do.^2 = Civa (1000 names^2).$

Vajrahastātmajātmaja ("the grandson of Indra") = Abhimanyu: VII, 1704.

vajrākhya, name of a vyūha: VI, 704 (vyūham, cf. vajram, v. 729).

Vajranābha, a warrior of Skanda. § 615u (Skanda): IX, 45η, 2565.

vajranābha, adj., said of the discus (cakra) of Kṛshṇa: I, 8196; VIII, †3853; X, 625; XVI, 60.

Vajranishkambha (V, 3595), v. Vajravishkambha.

Vajrapāni = Indra, q.v. Add: VI, 1900 (only B., C. has Cakrapānih).

Vajrasanghata = Civa (1000 names 1).

Vajravega, a Rākshasa, brother of Dūshaņa and Pramāthin. § 538 (Kumbhakarņaraņagamana): III, 286, 16405 (Dūshaṇāvarajau . . . V°-Pramāthinau), 16407 (°-Pramāthinau).—§ 539 (Kumbhakarṇādivadha): III, 287, 16430 (do.), 16433 (°-Pramāthinoḥ), 16434 (Rakshasaḥ, slain by Hanūmat).—Cf. Dūshaṇānuja (dual), Dūshaṇāvaraja (dual), Rakshas.

Vajravishkambha, a Suparņa, son of Garuda. § 564 (Mātalīyop.): V, 101β, 3595 (so B., C. has by error onisho).

Vajrāyudha = Indra, q.v.

Vajrin ¹ = Indra, q.v.—Do.² = Çiva: XIII, †981, 1245 (1000 names ²), 1262 (do.).

Vajrin³, a Viçvadeva. § 749 (Ānuçāsanik.): XIII, 91γ, 4358.

vāka, pl. (°āh) ("recitations"): XII, 1613 (yam vākeshv anucākeshu . . . grņanti, sc. Kṛshṇa).

Vakanaka (XIII, 257) v. Bakanakha.

Vakpati ("lord of speech)" = Kṛshna: XII, 1864.

Vakra, one or more princes. § 233 (Svayamvarap.): I, 187, †7019 (present at the svayamvara of Draupadī); 188, †7051 (do., C. has by error oktro). — § 273 (Rājasūyārambhap.): II, 14, 575 (Karūshādhipatih?, had joined Jarāsandha).—§ 567 (Bhagavadyānap.): V, 130£, 4411 (had been slain by Kṛshṇa).—§ 621 (Rājadh.): XII, 4c,