

ed and Garuḍa, as directed by his mother, carried the serpents 1. 21. 1-5; Garuḍa asked Vinatā why he must act as told by the serpents; Vinatā informed him that she having lost the wager had become the slave of her sister; the serpents, on being asked by Garuḍa how he (and his mother) could be free from slavery, told him to get *amṛta* for them to win freedom from slavery 1. 23. 8-12; Garuḍa got ready to fetch *amṛta* and asked Vinatā what he might eat on way; Vinatā asked him to eat the Niṣādas whose abode lay far away in the middle of the ocean (*samudrakukṣāv ekānte* 1. 24. 2), and warned him never to injure a Brāhmaṇa 1. 24. 1-3; on being further asked by Garuḍa how he could recognize a Brāhmaṇa, Vinatā told him: "who, when swallowed, burns your throat like a heated charcoal, know him to be a Brāhmaṇa"; then Vinatā, although she knew the incomparable prowess of her son, blessed him as follows: "May Wind protect your wings, Moon your back, Fire your head, and Sun the whole of you; myself shall always endeavour for your comfort and well-being. (*śānti-svastiparāyaṇā* 1. 24. 9); may your path be free from obstacles and may you succeed in your task" 1. 24. 5-9; on way Garuḍa met his father and told him that he was on his way to fetch *soma* in order to free his mother from slavery; he also told him that he was asked by Vinatā to eat the Niṣādas but was not satisfied even after eating thousands of them; he asked Kaśyapa what else he might eat 1. 25. 7-9; when Garuḍa succeeded in getting *soma* (*amṛta*) he approached his mother and told the serpents that since he was leaving the *amṛta* for them on *kuśa* grass his mother should be freed from slavery from that day; the serpents said: "so be it";

Garuḍa then roamed in the forest with his mother Vinatā and gave delight to her 1. 30. 14-17, 21. E. Functions: Vinatā is one of those (like Surasā, Surabhi and many others) who wait upon Pitāmaha in his *sabhā* 2. 11. 29, 31. F. Svāhā identified with Vinatā? : Svāhā, the daughter of Dakṣa (3. 213. 50) while getting away with the seed of Agni assumed the form of a female Garuḍa (*garuḍī*), a female Suparṇa (*suparṇī*) to escape identification 3. 214. 7-10); 3. 215. 3; Svāhā as Vinatā (as Suparṇī 3. 215. 4) told Skanda that he was her son qualified to give her the *śrāddha* oblation (*mama tvam piṇḍadaḥ sutah*) 3. 219. 12; as one of the mothers of Skanka, Vinatā, highly ferocious, assumes the form of a *śikunigraha* (bird-affliction?) to torment young children until they are sixteen years old 3. 219. 26, 22, 41.

Vinatātmaja m. : = Garuḍa.

Vinatāsuta m. : = Garuḍa.

Vinatāsūnu m. : = Garuḍa.

Vimalapiṇḍaka m. : A mythical serpent. Son of Kadrū, listed among her sons by Sūta at the request of Śaunaka 1. 31. 8, 2.

Virajas m. : A mythical serpent, living in Bhogavatī Purī 5. 101. 16, 1.

Son of Surasā and Kaśyapa 5. 101. 4, 17; description 5. 101. 5-7; also listed by Sūta among the sons of Kadrū 1. 31. 14, 2.

Virasa m. : A mythical serpent, living in Bhogavatī Purī 5. 101. 16, 1.

Son of Surasā and Kaśyapa 5. 101. 4, 17; description 5. 101. 5-7.

Virohaṇa m. : A mythical serpent.

Born in the *kula* of Takṣaka, listed among those offered in the snake sacrifice of Janamejaya 1. 52. 8, 7, 9.