THE

VISHNU PURAÑÀ:

A SYSTEM

OF

HINDU MYTHOLOGY AND TRADITION.

TRANSLATED FROM

THE ORIGINAL SANSKRIT,

AND ILLUSTRATED BY NOTES DERIVED CHIEFLY FROM OTHER PRAJÀNAS.

BY THE LATE

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BODEN PROFESSOR OF SANSKRIT IN THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD, ETC., ETC.

EDITED BY

FITZEDWARD HALL.

VOL. V., PART II. INDEX.

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The circumstances which have operated to retard the appearance of the following pages are such as hardly to admit, in this place, of any statement except that, if my pleasure had been consulted, the publication of this Index would have followed immediately that of the volumes to which it relates.

That it is free from mistakes is very much more than I venture to suppose. Beyond question, if I had enjoyed access to books and manuscripts additional to those in my own limited collection, I might often have done otherwise than simply repeat that which I strongly suspected, and still so suspect, of being erroneous.

To the fourteen pages with which the Index concludes, the attention of the inspector is particularly invited. With much else that concerns him, he will there find materials for occasional emendation of the admirable Sanskrit lexicon for which we are indebted to the unrivalled research of the learned Messrs. Böhtlingk and Roth.

F. H.

Marlesford, Wickham Market,
November 1, 1876.
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Parībhadrā, a region in Sālumala-dvīpa, 2. 195.

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| Puṇḍárīkā, daughter of Vasishtha, and wife of Pánḍu (or of Práña?), 1. 152, 155. | Puñyá, a river, 2. 154. |
| Puṇḍárīkā, an Apsaras, 2. 81–83. | Puñyajana, certain Rákshasas, destroyers of the city of Kuṣasthali, 3. 255. |
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Rājivalocharana, daughter of Jarāsandha, and consort of Kaṃsa, 4. 273.

Rājīnī, daughter of Raivata, the fifth Manu, and wife of Vivasvat, 3. 20.

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Súryaka (??), variant of Janaka, son of Visákharúpa, 4. 179.
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Súryápída, son of Parikshit, 4. 163.
Sūrya-siddhānta, the, an astronomical work, referred to, 1. 51; 2. 207; 3. 163.
Sūryavarchas, a Gaudharva, 2. 285, &c.
Susaṃbhāvyā, son of Raivata, Manu of the fifth Manwantara, 3. 11.
Susamedhases (?), variant of Sumedhases, 3. 9.
Susanāgo, Pāli name of a king, 4. 185. (He is confounded with the Śīśunāga or Śīśunāka of the Purāṇas.)
Susandhi, son of Māndhātṛi, 3. 297.
Susandhi, son of Prasuṣrūtā, 3. 325.
Susānti, Indra of the third Manwantara, 3. 5.
Susānti, son of Śānti, son of Nila, 4. 144.
Susārmans (?), variant of Sutrāmans, 3. 28.
Susārman, son of Nārāyaṇa, son of Bhūmimitra, 4. 193, 194.
Susheṇā, a Yaksha, 2. 285, &c.
Susheṇa, son of Janadagni, 4. 20.
Susheṇa, son of Vasudeva, son of Śūra, 4. 110.
Susheṇa, variously genealogized, 4. 163, 164.
Susheṇa, son of Krīṣṇa and Rukmini, 5. 78.
Sushinandi, son of Dharma, son of Rāmachandra, 4. 211.
Sushirṇandi (?), variant of Sushinandi, 4. 211.
Sushmins, a caste in Kuṣa-dvipa, 2. 195.
Sushomā, the same as Sindhu, the river Indus, 2. 121
Sushunā, a certain ray of the sun, 2. 297, 298; 3. 55; 5. 191.
Sushyantā, variously genealogized, 4. 132.
Susīlā, daughter of a Madra king, and wife of Krīṣṇa, 5. 78, 81. (If the Purāṇas harmonize, of the various Mādris it is not Susīlā, but Mitraśivindā, that is referred to in 5. 107.)
Susīma, son of Bindusāra, 4. 186.
Susrāma, son of Dharma, son of Suvrata, 4. 175.
Susrāvas, a Prajāpati, according to the Vāyu-purāṇa, 1. 102.
Susṛuta, a writer on medicine, his probable age, &c., P. 61; 4. 33.
Susṛuta, variously genealogized, 3. 334.
Susṛuta (?), variant of Susṛama, 4. 175.
Sustuta, son of Supārśva, son of Suvṛata, 3. 334.
Suswadhas (?), a class of Pitris, sons of Kardama, 3. 159, 164.
Suswadhā, the same as Swadhā, 'a benediction,' 3. 185.
Sūtas, a caste, comprising genealogists, bards, and charioteers, 4. 126.
Sūta, the original herald, or bard, his origin, 1. 184, &c. See also P. 18, 30, and Sūtas.
Sūta, the same as Romaharśabha, P. 18, 33; 37; 38, 40, 52, 58, 65, 77, 78, 81; 3. 42, 64, 65, 72, 332. Called son of Lomaharshaṇa, P. 45.
Suta (?), one of the Višve devas, 3. 192.
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Sūtaka, what, in legal phraseology, 3. 130.
Sutala, a particular Pātāla, or underworld, 2. 209.
Sutanu, son of Ugrasena, son of Ahuka, 4. 99.
Sutanu, daughter of Ugrasena, son of Ahuka, 4. 99.
Sutanu, mistress of Vasudeva, son of Śūra, 4. 110.

Sutapas, a class of gods in the eighth Manwantara, according to the Bhāgavata-purāṇa, 3. 24.
Sutapas (identifiable with Sutapas, a Ṛishi, named below ?), son of Vasishṭha, 1. 155.
Sutapas, a king, son of Tāmasa, Manu of the fourth Manwantara, 3. 8.
Sutapas, a Ṛishi, or Ṛishis, so called, in the twelfth and thirteenth Manwantaras, 3. 27, 28.
Sutapas, son of Hema, son of Ushadratha, 4. 122.
Sutapas (?), variant of Tanayas, 2. 181.
Sutapas (?), variant of Sunaya, son of Pariplava, 4. 165.
Sutapas (?), variant of Suvarṇa, son of Antariksha, 4. 169.
Sutárā, daughter of Śvaphalka, 4. .95.
Śūtā-saṃhitā, a part of the Skanda-purāṇa, P. 73.
Sutejas (?), variant of Sudeva, son of Chunchu, 3. 289.
Śūtikā, what, in legal phraseology, 3. 196.
Sūtirθha (?), variant of Sunītha, son of Susheṇa, 4. 164.
Sutoya, son of Suvargas, 3. 334.

Sutrāmans, a class of gods in the thirteenth Manwantara, 3. 28.
Śūtudrī, the same as Satadrū, 2. 121.
Suvānā, a river, identified, by Colonel Wilford, with what is now known as the Rāmganga, 2. 151.
Suvāṃśa, son of Vasudeva, son of Śūra, 4. 111 (where correct the spelling), 344.
Suvapus, variant of Vapus, an Apsaras, 2. 81.
Suvarchalā, wife of Rudra, one of the Rudras, 1. 117.
Suvarchas, son of Śvāgata, 3. 334.
Suvaraman, son of Chitraka, 4. 96.
Suvaraman, son of Dūḍiśanemi, 4. 143.
Suvārṇa, son of Antariksha, son of Kimnara, 4. 169.
Suvārṇa, a weight of gold, equivalent to 80 Raktis, or about 175 grains Troy, 2. 216 ; 5. 84.
Suvāraśroman, son of Mahāroman, 3. 332.
Suvārthāchā (?), a river in India, 2. 149.
Suvāsa, son of Sudaṃśhtra, 4. 100.
Suvāsini, the term defined, 3. 124.
Suvāstra, variant of Suvāstu, 2. 149.
Suvāstu, a river in India, 2. 149, 340.
Suvasu, an Apsaras, 2. 83.
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Suvela, the same as Trikūṭa, the mountain, 2. 141.
Suvibhu, son of Vibhu, son of Satyaketu, 4. 37, 38.
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Suvíra, son of Śibi, son of Uśinara, 4. 121.

Suvíra, son of Kshemya, son of Ugráyudha, 4. 144.

Suvíra (†), variant of Právíra, 4. 127.

Suvrata, son of Kritanjaya, son of Angiras, according to the Bhágavata-púrāṇa, 2. 29.

Suvarthas and Barhshads, 1. 109, 119, 156, 157. A name of Viśnu, 5. 253. Identified with a mystical ejaculation, 1. 148; 3. 123, 186; 4. 267; 5. 179. See also 1. 110, 188, and Suswadhá.

Swadhá, wife of Angiras, according to the Bhágavata-púrāṇa, 2. 29.

Swadhámans, variant of Sudhámans, 3. 6.

Swadháman (†), variant of Sudháman, the Rishi so called, 3. 10.

Swadhí (†), variant of Sudhí, 3. 7.

Swádhíyáya, what, 3. 77; 5. 137, 216, 229.

Swágata, variously genealogized, 3. 334.


Swáhá, wife of Paśupati, the Rudra, 1. 117.

Swáhá (†), variant of Swáhi, 4. 61.

Swáhi, son of Vrishinívat, 4. 61.

Swairatha, ruler over the realm of Swairatha, and son of Jyotishmat, king of Kuśa-dwípa, 2. 195.

Swairatha, a division of Kuṣa-dwípa, 2. 195.

Swaketu, variant of Suketu, son of Nandivarðhana, 3. 331.

Swabháva, what, in philosophy, 1. 68.

Śwabhójana, a certain hell, 2. 215, 220.

Swabhúmi (†), variant of Subhúmi, son of Ugrasena, 4. 99.

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Swakshias (??), variant of Suhmas, 2. 165.
Swaloya (??), variant of Khaliya, 3. 46.
Swamati (?), variant of Sumati, 3. 247.
'Swaphalka, variously genealogized, 4. 87, &c., 93, 94, 335 (where the accent is broken off).
'Swapalki, patronym of Akrúra, 4. 88.
Sw-prakása, a commentary on the Vishnú-púrana, P. 115.
Swaráj, the same as Brahmá, 1. 170, 172.
Swara, a certain ray of the sun, 2. 297, 298.
Swarañdas (??), variant of Murun-das, 4. 206.
Swarapuranjaya, variant of Parapuranjaya, son of Sesha, 4. 212.
Swarasa, a mountain in Sálmala-dwipa, 2. 195.
Swaráṣtrás (??), a people, 2. 169.
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Swarbhánu, son of Kaśyapa, son of Marichi, 2. 70.
Swarbhánu, the same as Ráhu, son of Viprachitti, 2. 71, 259, 304; 4. 30, 343.
Swarbhánu, son of Kríshña and Satyabhámá, 5. 81.
Swarga, son of Bhima, the Rudra, 1. 117.
Swarga, the same as Indra-loka, 1. 98; 3. 143, 302; 5. 93, 144. On Mount Meru, 2. 125. And see Swar-loka.
Swarga-khañḍá, a part of the Padma-púrana, P. 30, 31.
Swar-loka, a supernal region, some-
times identified with Meru, 2. 113, 225, 231; 5. 19.
Swarga.
Svarñabháj, variant of Svarñara, 5. 191.
Svarñaprastha, an island, perhaps fabulous, 2. 129.
Swarñara, a certain sun, 5. 191.
Swarñarekha, a river in India, 2. 154.
Svarñaroman, the same as Suvarñaroman, 3. 332.
Svarñaroman (??), variant of Svarñara, 5. 191.
Swarocheis, son of Kála, the Gandharva, 3. 2.
Swárochisha, Manu of the second Manwantara, variously genealogized, 3. 1, 2, 11, 16, 17.
Swárochisha, a Manwantara, P. 76; 1. 153; 2. 26, 108; 3. 22.
Swarúpas (??), variant of Surúpas, 3. 7.
Swarúpa, what, in philosophy, 1. 68.
Swarvithi, wife of Vatsara, son of Dhruva, 1. 178; 5. 388.
Swasambhávya (??), variant of Svasambhávya, 3. 11.
Swastika, a particular diagram used in mystical ceremonies, 2. 211.
Swastikásana, what, in the Yoga philosophy, 5. 230.
Swastyátreyas, certain Bráhman families, 4. 129.
Swastayayana, defined as a prayer to avert all evil, 4. 278.
Swaswadhas (??), variant of Swasmedhas, certain Pitris, 3. 164.
Swáti, son of Úru, 1. 177, 179.
Swáti, son of Meghaswáti, 4. 200.
Swáti, Swáti (?), a certain aster-

ism, 2. 264, 265. &c.; 3. 167.
Swáti, son of Kuntalaswáti,
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Swátin (?), variant of Swáhi, 4. 61.
Swátisheña, son of Kuntalaśat-
Swavarchálá (?), variant of Suvar-
chálá, 1. 117.
Swayaṁbhoja, a Yadava chieftain,
son of Pratikshattra, son of Śamín, 4. 99.
Swayaṁbhú, an epithet of Brahmá,
P. 63 (where correct the spell-
ing); 1. 55 (where correct the
spelling); 5. 386. The Vyāsa
of the first Dwápara age, 3. 34. 
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Swayaṁbhú, an epithet of the first
Manu, (1) 3. 96.
Swayaṁbhú, a synonym of Mahat,
1. 32 (where correct the spell-
ing).
Swayaṁbhuvá, an epithet of the
first Manu, P. 42, 95; 1. 104, 
107, 109, &c., 159, 174; 3. 1, 
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rect the spelling), 97, 107.
Swayaṁbhuvá, for Swayaṁbhú,
Brahmá, as the first Vyāsa, in
a passage from the Kúrma-pu-
ráná, 3. 36.
Swayaṁbhuvá, the name of the
first Manwantara, P. 42, 56, 96;
1. 154; 2. 9, 11, 108; 3. 2, 
&c. &c.
Śweta, a serpent, son of Kaśýapa,
son of Maríchi, 2. 74.
Śweta, ruler over the realm of
Śweta, and son of Vapushmat,
king of Sálmala-dwípa, 2. 193.
Śweta, a country in Jambu-dwípa,
2. 102.
Śweta, a division of Sálmala-
dwípa, 2. 193.
Śweta, a mountain-range in India,
2. 102, 114, 115, 256. See Śwétadri.
Śweta, the last of thirty-three
Kalpas, that in which Śiva was
born with a white complexion,
P. 35, 37.
Śwétadri, a mountain-range, 4. 
260. See Śweta, the mountain-
range.
Śweta-dwípa, 'white island,' a
certain continent, according to
the Kúrma-purána, 2. 200.
Śwetajálá, a lake in the grove
called Vaibhrája, 2. 112.
Śwétakarí, son of Satyakarí, 4. 
163.
Śwetaketu, son of Senajít, son of
Viśwajít, 4. 141.
Śwetalohítá, a Kumára, in the
twenty-ninth Kalpa, 1. 79.
Śwétáswatara - upanishad, the
quoted, 4. 253.
Śwetáváhana, according to the
Váyu-purána, son of Súra, son of Vidúratha, 4. 99.
Śyádvádns, the Jainas so called,
epithetically, 3. 209.
Śyalantás (?), Kauśika Bráhmans,
4. 28.
Śyáma, son of Súra, son of De-
vamíd'husha, 4. 101, 113.
Śyáma, a mountain-range in Sá-
ka-dwípa, 2. 199.
S'yamaka, the same as S'yáma, son of Súra, 4. 101.

Syamantaka, a certain very valuable jewel. Aditya, the Sun, presents it to Sattrajita, 4. 75. It has power to yield gold, and to prevent the incursion of por- tents, wild beasts, fire, robbers, pestilence, famine, and death, 4. 76, 85. Jámbavat, king of the bears, purloins it, and takes it to his cave, 4. 76. It is presented, by Jámbavat, to Kṛish- ña, after a conflict between them which lasts for twenty-one days; and Kṛishña then restores it to Sattrajita, 4. 78, 79. Satradhan- wan slays Sattrajita in his sleep, and possesses himself of it, 4. 81. Sattrajita surrenders it to Akrúra, 4. 82. It remains in Akrúra's keeping, 4. 92. See also 4. 336; 5. 148.

Syámáyan, disciple of Vaiśam- páyana, and promulgator of the Yajur-veda, 3. 52.

S'yéná (?), variant of S'róní, the river, 2. 155.

S'yénajít (?), variant of Senajít, the Yaksha, 2. 289.

S'ení, daughter of Kaśyapa, wife of Arúña, and mother of hawks, 2. 73.

S'uvakás (?), variant of Páśivátas, 2. 180.

Tachari. See Tochari.

Tadaikya, 'identification or unity,' 5. 227.

Tádaiká, a she-demon, slain by Ráma, 3. 315. (She was mother of Máricha, whom, also, Ráma slew.)

Taijasá, adjective of Tejas, 'fire,' &c., 1. 33.

Tairyaggyonya, the name of a creation, that of animals, 1. 75.

Taittiri (??), variant of Taittiri, 4. 97.

Taittiri, son of Viloman, according to one MS. of the Vishnupurána, 4. 97.

Taittiri (??), variant of Viloman; &c., 4. 97, 98.

Taittiriyas, of the Yajur-veda, 3. 54.

Taittiríya, a S'ákhá, the same as Taittiríya-saṁhítá, 3. 54.

Taittiríya-árañyaka, the, referred to, 5. 191.

Taittiríya-bráhmaña, the, referred to, 3. 171.

Taittiríya-saṁhítá, the, referred to, or cited, 3. 113, 257, 341; 5. 386.

Taksha, king of Takshaśilá, son of Bharata, son of Daśaratha, 3. 319.

Takshaka, a serpent, son of Kaśyapa, son of Marichi, P. 44; 1. 188, 191; 2. 38, 74, 285, &c. King of serpents, 2. 86. His abode, 2. 211.

Takshaka, son of Prasenajít, son of Viśwasálwan, 3. 325.

Takshaka, the same as Taksha, son of Bharata, 3. 319.

Takshaśilá, a city, capital of King Taksha, 3. 319.

Tákwa, the same as Bábíka, 2. 167.

Tálá, daughter of Raudráśwa, and
wife of Prabhákara, the Kishi, 4. 129.

Tála, a certain hell, 2. 214, 216.

Tálapanjanghas, a tribe in Central India, 4. 58, 59, 61. They vanquish Báluka, son of Vírika, 3. 289. They are all but exterminated by Sagara, 3. 291. See also 3. 292.

Tálapanjanghas (misprinted Tálan-janghas), one hundred sons of Tálapanjangha, son of Jayadhwa, 4. 57; 5. 391.

Tálapanjangha, son of Vatsa, 4. 40; 5. 391. (The same as the next?)

Tálapanjangha, son of Jayadhwa, 4. 57. (The same as the last?)

Tálapenjaka (?), variant of Pattalaka, 4. 197.

Tálaketu, an epithet of the name of Balaráma, 3. 254.

Talatála, a Pátála, or underworld, 2. 209.

Talottama, 'a couch or bench with cushions,' 5. 33.

Táluki (?), variant of Vaitálaki, 3. 47.

Támalipitas (?), variant of Támalipiktas, 2. 177.

Támas, son of Dáksha, the Prajápati, 1. 103.

Támas, son of Príthuśrávas, son of Saśábindu, 4. 63.

Támas, a certain hell, 2. 215.

Támas, 'quality of darkness, ignorance, inertia,' &c., P. 20; 1. 4, 35, 69.

Támas (?), variant of Bhava, son of Viloman, 4. 97.

Támasas (?), variant of Tomaras, 2. 187.

Támasa, Manu of the fourth Man-wantara, son of Priyavrata, 2. 100; 3. 1, 7, 8, 10, 11, 337 (note on p. 11).

Támasá, a river in India, now popularly called the Tonse, 2. 151.

Támasa, adjective of Támas, the philosophical term, P. 20, 21, 59; 1. 34; 2. 232; 5. 198, 285, 310, &c.

Támasí, a river in India, 2. 152, 340.

Tambamitra, recipient of the Víshrú-púrāna from Bháguri, 5. 250.

Tambamitra (?), variant of Tambamitra, 5. 250.

Támisra, a certain hell, 2. 215; 3. 130.

Támisra, 'gloom, a kind of ignorance,' 1. 69.

Támra, daughter of Dáksha, and wife of Kaśýapa, son of Mařichi, 2. 26, 72.

Támra, a river in India, 2. 151.

Támráliptas, a people, 4. 220. See Támráliptas.

Támrálipta, a country in Eastern India, 4. 220.

Támráliptas, a people, 2. 177. See Támráliptas.

Támrálipti, a sea-port at the western mouth of the Ganges, 2. 177.

Támrápaksha, son of Krisńa and Rohiní, 5. 107.

Támrarpánná, a division of Bháratavarsha, 2. 112, 129.

Támrarpánní, a river in Tinnivelly, 2. 130, 132, 155.
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Tāmvarasa, daughter of Raudrāśwa, and wife of Prabhākara, the Rishi, 4. 129.
Tāmratapta, son of Kṛishṇa and Rohiṇī, 5. 79.
Tāmravarṇa (?), variant of Tāmrapārṇa, 2. 129.
Tāmravarṇa (?), variant of Tāmrapakṣha; 5. 107.
Tāmrāyaṇa (?), promulgator of the White Yajur-veda, 3. 57.
Tāmsu, variously genealogized, 4. 129-132.
Tāmsuroma, variant of Tāmsu, 4. 130-132.
Tāmsuroma (?), variant of Tāmsu, 4. 130.
Tāmsuroma (?), variant of Tāmsu, 4. 130.
Tāmsurāda, a people, 2. 180.
Tanapāra (?), variant of Tanayas, 2. 181.
Tanayas, a people, 2. 180.
Tandri, ‘sloth,’ a form of BrahmA, 1. 82.
Tandrija, son of Kanavaka or Karundhaka, 4. 113.
Tandripāla, son of Kanavaka or Karundhaka, 4. 113.
Tangaṇas, a people, 2. 181.
Tankaṇas, a people, 2. 181.
Tanmātra, ‘rudiment or type of an element, devoid of qualities, and the same as the properties of an element,’ 1. 37, 74; 5. 199.
Tantija (?), variant of Tandrija, 4. 113.
Tantipāla (?), variant of Tandripāla, 4. 113.
Tantras, certain mystical works so called, P. 6, 21, 32, 59; 4. 261, 262; 5. 263, 316, 317, 326, 338.
Tantrija (?), variant of Tandrija, 4. 113.
Tantripāla (?), variant of Tandripāla, 4. 113.
Tāntrika, adjective of Tantra, P. 21, 79, &c.; 5. 285, &c.
Tānvi, the same as Sudattā (?). 5. 82.
Tapani, Tāpani, a certain hell, 2. 215.
Tāpani, the same as Vetrāvati, a river, 2. 147.
Tāpanīyas, of the White Yajur-veda, 3. 57.
Tapas, the same as Tapo-loka, 2. 227, 231.
Tapas, the same as Māgha, a month, Jan.—Feb., 2. 261.
Tapas, what, in philosophy, 2. 338; 3. 11, 20, 77, 95; 4. 294.
Tāpasa, ‘an ascetic,’ 5. 183.
Tapaswin, a Rishi in the twelfth Manwantara, 3. 27. (See the next name.)
Tapaswin, son of Chākhusha, the Manu, 1. 177. (The same as the last ?)
Tapasya, the same as Phālguna, a month, Feb.—March, 2. 261.
Tapti, wife of Saṃvraṇa, 4. 148.
Tapti, the same as Tāpi, the Taptee, 2. 144; 3. 21.
Tāpi, the river popularly called Taptee, daughter of the Sun and Chháyá, 2. 130, 132, 144, 148; 3. 21; 4. 59.
Tāpi, the same as Yamunā, 2. 148.
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Tápiní, the same as Tápi, the Taptee, 2. 147.
Tapodhana, a Rishi in the twelfth Manwantara, 3. 27.
Tapodhfiti, a Rishi in the twelfth Manwantara, 3. 27.
Tapodyutí, a Rishi in the twelfth Manwantara, 3. 27.
Tapo-loka, 'the world of the seven sages,' 'the sphere of penance,' inhabited by the incomestible gods called Vairájas, 1. 98; 2. 113, 227-229; 3. 159; 4. 266.
Tapomúla, son of Támasa, according to divers Puráñas, 3. 8.
Tapomúrti, a Rishi in the twelfth Manwantara, 3. 27.
Taporati, a Rishi in the twelfth Manwantara, 3. 27.
Taptakúmbha, a certain hell, 2. 214, 217.
Taptalo'ha, a certain hell, 2. 217.
Tapta-mudrá, 'stamping with a hot iron the name of Vishńú on the skin,' P. 34 (where correct the spelling).
Taptasúrmí, a certain hell, 2. 215.
Tárá, a class of gods in the twelfth Manwantara, 3. 27, 227.
Tárá, wife of Bṛhaspati, son of Angíras, 4. 2. She is carried off by Sóma, whence a war, 4. 2, 3. Is mother of Budha, 4. 4.
Tárádhíśa, variant of Táráóúda, 3. 321.
Tárala, son of Kaśyapa, son of Marúchi, 2. 70. (For mention of a Tárala, see also P. 82; 2. 119.)
Táráká, daughter of Sunda, 2. 69.
Táráká, an elongated form of Tárá, 4. 3.
Táráka, variant of Kálanábha, son of Hirañyáksha, 2. 70.
Tárákámaya, the term explained, 4. 3.
Tárákáyanas, Kauśika Bráhmans, 4. 28.
Táráksha (??), Vyása of the fourteenth Dwápara age, by one account, 3. 37.
Táráóúda, son of Chandrávaloka, 3. 321 (where correct the spelling); 5. 391.
Tarka, 'logical reasoning,' 4. 310.
Tárksha, a name of Káśyapa, son of Marúchi, 2. 21, 28, 66, 73.
Tárksha, (??), variant of Tárkshya, 2. 288, 292.
Tárkshya, a certain Yaksha, 2. 285, &c.
Taru, son of Chákhusha, the Manu; according to the Matsya-púrāña, 1. 178.
Tátpuruśa, a particular Kalpa, P. 72.
Táttwadarśa, a Rishi in the thirteenth Manwantara, according to the Bhágavata-púrāña, 3. 28. See the next name.
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Tauñoskeras (??), variant of Tuññoskeras, 4. 59.
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Ushat (??), variant of Ušanas, 4. 63.
Ushávana (??), variant of Umávana, 5. 112.
Ushij (??), variant of Śiva, son of Úru, 1. 179.
Úshmánaya (??), variant of Úshmápaña (??), 3. 37.
Úshmapas, Úshmapas (??), a class of Pitrís, 1. 123; 3. 162, 339.
Úshmápaña (??), 3. 37. See Sau-
mašushmáyaña.
Ushna, ruler over the realm of
Ushña, and son of Dyuntimat, king of Kuša-dvīpa, 2. 197.
Ushña, variously genealogized, 4. 163, 164.
Ushña, a division of Kuša-dvīpa, 2. 197.
Ushnīh, a metre, its origin from
the hairs of Brhmá’s body, 1. 86. Considered as a horse of the Sun, 2. 239.
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Uśika, son of Kṛti or Dhṛiti, 4. 67.
Uśinara, a people, 4. 120.
Uśinara, son of Vasudeva, son of
Sūra, 4. 109.
Uśinara, son of Mahámanas, 4. 120, 121.
Uśráyus, son of Purúravas, son of
Budhá, 4. 13.
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Utathya, son of Angiras, 1. 154; 3. 16; 4. 123, 134.
Utkalas, a people inhabiting part
of Orissa, 2. 159.
Utkala, son of Sudyumna, who at
first was a woman, 3. 237.
Utkala, a country included in what
is now called Orissa, 2. 153, 160; 3. 237.
Utkala-khańḍā, a part of the
Skanda-purāṇa, P. 73.
Utpalavatí, a river, 2. 154. (See
the next.)
Utpalavatí, a river, rising in the
Malaya mountains, 2. 155.
(The same as the last?)
Utsarpiṇī, a certain period of time,
a term used by the Jainas, 2. 192.
Utsavasanketas, a people, 2. 179.
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Uttamas, a people, 2. 159.
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of Priyavrata, 2. 100; 3. i, 5, 8, 11, 337.
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Uttarakosalas, a people, 2. 172.
Uttarakosa'la, a country, 3. 319.
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Uttarakosalá, a city in the region just named, 2. 172.
Uttarakurus, a people, 2. 339.
Uttarakuru, a region, 2. 112, 115, 120, 123; 3. 21.
Uttarapatha, 'the regions to the north of the Vindhya mountains,' 3. 240.
Uttaraphálgi, an asterism, 2. 265, &c.
Uttaraprosthapadha, the same as Uttarabhadrpadha, 2. 265.
Uttara-ráma-charita, a drama, referred to, 3. 81, 317.
Uttaráshádhá, an asterism, 2. 265, &c., 308.
Uttariyaka, 'a man's upper garment,' 3. 95.
Utulas, a people, 2. 174.

Vách, daughter of Daksha, and wife of Kaśyapa, son of Marichi, 2. 26. Mother of the Apsarases and Gandharvas, according to the Padma-puráña, 2. 75, 81.
Váchaspati, substituted, by the Translator, for Brhaspati, 2. 24.
Váchávridhas, a class of gods in the fourteenth Manwantara, 3. 28.
Váchávrittas (?), variant of Váchávridhas, 3. 28.
Vada, a Veda of the Magas, or heliolaters in S'aka-dwipa, 5. 383.
Va'dabhi, the same as Valabhi, 5. 27.
Vada'sri (?), variant of Chandrasri, 4. 201.
Va'davá, mistress of Vasudeva, son of Súra, 4. 110.
Vádava, a fire so called, which devours the water of the ocean, 4. 303. See the next article.
Vádavánala, the fire called Anala, where, 2. 110.
Vadhá, a Rákshasa, 2. 285, 287, 291, 293.
Vággmin, son of Manasyu, son of Pravíra, 4. 127.
Vahinara (?), variant of Ahinara, son of Udayana, 4. 165.
Váhiní, a river in India, 2. 153.
Váhlikas, Váhlikas, probably wrong for Báhlikas, supposed to be the people of Balkh, 2. 175; 4. 157, 345.
Váhlika, Váhlika (?), son of Pratípa, 4. 154, 157. (Báhlika is the more correct form.)
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Váhna-puráña, the same as Agni-puráña, P. 24.

Vahnayás (?), a class of Apsarases, 2. 82.

Vahnis, the same as Agnis, 4. 249.

Vahni, ‘fire.’ His wife, Swáhá, 1. 109. His offspring, 1, 156; for he seems to be identified with Abhimánín, eldest son of Brahmá, 1. 155. He has his hands cut off by Vírabhadra, 1. 131. He gives deadly arrows to Arjuna, 5. 158. See Agni.

Vahni, son of Turvasu, 4. 116.

Vahni, son of Kríshña and Mitrawindá, 5. 79.

Vahni (?), variant of Vrishtha, son of Kukura, 4. 97.

Vahnijwála, a certain hell, 2. 215, 220.

Vahni-puráña, the, referred to, 3. 340, 342; 5. 381.

Vaibhojas, a kingless people, who travel on rafts, sprung from Druhya or Druhyu, son of Yayáti, 4. 119.

Vaibhrajá, a mountain-range in Plaksha-dwípa, 2. 191.

Vaibhrajá, a grove on Mount Su-páráswa, 2. 112, 116.

Vaidehas, a people, 2. 177.

Vaideha, an epithet of Janaka, son of Nimi, 3. 330.

Vaidheya, promulgator of the White Yajur-veda, 3. 57.

Vaidhříta, Indra of the eleventh Manwantara, according to the Bhágavata-puráña, 3. 26.

Vaidhřitis, a class of gods in the fourth Manwantara, according to the Bhágavata-puráña, 3. 7.

Vaidisá, perhaps intended for Vídísá (?), 3. 218, 221, 243.

Vaidúra, a country, 4. 216.

Vaidúrya, a mountain-range lying to the west of Mount Meru, 2. 117.

Vaidúrya, a mountain, part of the southern Vindhya range, 2. 144, 150.

Vaidyuta, ruler over the realm of Vaidyuta, and son of Vapushmat, king of Sálmala-dwípa, 2. 193.

Vaidyuta, a division of Sálmala-dwípa, 2. 193.

Vaidyuta, ‘electric fire,’ 1. 156. See Pávaka.

Vaijayanti, the name of Vishńu’s necklace, 2. 94.

Vaikanka, a mountain-range running eastward from Mount Meru, 2. 117. Garuḍá has his city there, 2. 118.

Vaikárika, ‘pure,’ ‘productive, or susceptible of production,’ an epithet of Ahaṅkara, 1. 33, 34, 74. See Sáttwika.

Vaikhánasa, synonymous with Vánaprastha, 3. 107, 279.

Vaikríta, ‘secondary,’ adjective of Vikriti, 1. 76, 78. One of the creations has this epithet.

Vaikunítha, a class of gods in the fifth and sixth Manwantaras, 3. 9, 10, 18. They were trans-
formed from the Jayas, created by Brahmá, according to the Váyu-puráña, 2. 26.

Vai kuánttha, a metronym of Vishño, as specially manifested, 3. 17, 18 (where correct the spelling); 4. 278; 5. 390.

Vai kuánttha, the name of Vishño’s city. It stands highest of all the Lokas, P. 31; 1. 98. It is surmounted by Nakapríshtha, 3. 198. It stands on Mount Meru, 2. 112. See also 1. 62; 2. 230.

Vaimánika-devas, certain gods so characterized, and why, 1. 175.

Vainadí (??), variant of Vinadí, 2. 150.

Vainahotra, son of Dhríshtaketu, 4. 38.

Vainateya, apparently an Asura, his abode, 2. 211. (The name signifies ‘son of Vinatá,’ but I find no mention of Vinatá as mother of an Asura.)

Vainyá, patronym of Prithu, 1. 186; 5. 388.

Vairaajas, a class of Pitris, 3. 158, 159, 339. They inhabit Tapoloka, 2. 227, 229; but Sátyaloka, 2. 228. The term etymologized, 2. 229.

Vairaajas, sundry verses of the Sáma-veda, produced from Brahmá’s northern mouth, 1. 85.

Vairaája, son of Viráj or Brahmá, and one with Manu, 1. 106; 2. 262; 3. 159.

Vairaája, a patriarch, 1. 177; 2. 86. See Virajas.

Vairaája, the same as Sudháman, the Lokapála, according to the Váyu-puráña, 2. 262.

Vairája, father of Ajita, 3. 17.

Vairámati, variant of Vairávati, 2. 200.

Vairathá, variant of Swairathá, son of Jyotishmat, and the name of that son’s kingdom, 2. 195.

Vairávati, a city in S’weta-dwipa, 2. 200.

Vairivíra (??), variant of Ilavíla or Idávidá, 3. 314.

Vairúpas, certain verses of the Sáma-veda, their origin from Brahmá’s western mouth, 1. 85.

Vaisákha, a month, April—May, 2. 261, &c.; 3. 168.

Vaisákhí, wife of Vasudeva, son of Súrā, 4. 110.

Vaisálaka, adjective of Vaisálí (??), 3. 248.

Vaisálí, Vaisálí (??), wife of Vasudeva, son of Súrā, 4. 110.

Vaisálí, a city, founded by Viśála, son of Triñabindu, P. 106; 3. 221, 246, 247, 248.

Vaisampáyana, disciple of Vyása, and teacher of the Yajur-veda, 3. 41, 43, 52, 53, 54, 55, 57; 4. 153, 162.

Vaisampáyana, disciple of Loma- harshaána, 3. 66. (Is he the same as the last?)

Vaishñaváktiachandriká, a commentary on the Vishño-puráña, P. 116.

Vaishníva-puráña, the same as Vishño-puráña, P. 23, 34; 3. 66, 67.
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Vaishnavi, a Sakti of Vishnu, 4. 260.
Vaishnavi-samhita, a part of the Kurma-purana, P. 77.
Vaisravana, patronym of Kubera, 1. 122. King over kings, 2. 85. How employed, when the earth was milked, 1. 188.
Vaishwadeva, a particular sacrifice, in worship of the Viśve devas, 2. 330; 3. 114, 130, 178, 186. See Vaishwadevika.
Vaishwadevahonna, a particular sacrifice, 3. 114.
Vaishwadevika, the same as Vaishwadeva, 3. 185, 190.
Vaishwanara, a Dānava, 2. 71.
Vaishwanara, three certain triads of asterisms, 2. 265, 267.
Vaishwarī, a certain triad of asterisms, 2. 265, &c.
Vaivyās, ‘members of the third caste,’ 1. 89. Sprung from the thighs of Brahmā, 1. 90. Their duties, 3. 87.
Vaitālaka, disciple of Jātukarṇya, disciple of Sākalya, 3. 48.
Vaitālaki, disciple of Śākapāni, and promulgator of the Rigveda, 3. 47.
Vaitāna, ‘rules for oblations according to the Vedas,’ 3. 63, 338.
Vaitānda, son of Apa, a Vasu, 2. 23.
Vairatā, a river in India, 2. 153.
Vairatāni, a certain hell, 2. 215, 219.
Vaivasvata, a Rudra, 2. 25.
Vaivasvata, the Manu of the seventh Manwantara, variously genealogized, P. 57, 106, 107; 2. 27; 3. 2, 3, 13, 14, 20, 22, 34, 79, 181, 231, 237, 248, 256; 5. 390. His wife, Śraddhā, 3. 233. Hence he is called Śraddhādeva, 3. 337.
Vaivasvata, a Manwantara, P. 43, 56, 69; 2. 108, 259.
Vaivataka (?), variant of Vaiwataka, a mountain-range in Śaka-dwipa, 2. 199.
Vājapeya, a certain sacrifice, its origin, &c., 1. 85; 3. 113.
Vājasedy, the same as the White Yajur-veda, 3. 57, 63, 325; 4. 162.
Vājaśrava, Vājasrava (?), Vājāsra-vas (?), variants of Rājaśravas, a Vyaśa, 3. 35.
Vājipakana, ‘the use of aphrodisiacs,’ 4. 33.
Vājmedha, a synonym of Āsvedha; 5. 252.
Vājins, students of the White Yajur-veda, 3. 57.
Vājin (?), variant of Rājani, a river in India, 2. 148.
Vajra, a Yadava prince, son of Aniruddha and Subhadra, 4. 113. Son of Aniruddha and Úshā, 5. 108, 150, 151, 155, 160.
Vajrá, daughter of Vaiśwanara, according to the Padma-purāṇa, 2. 71.
Vajrakāmā, daughter of Maya, 2. 72.
Vajrakata, a certain hell, 2. 215.
Vajrakṣa, a mountain in Plakshadwipa, 2. 193.
Vajramitra, son of Ghoshavasu, 4. 192.
Vajranábha, variously genealogized, 3. 321, 323.
Vajráásana, what, in the Yoga philosophy, 5. 230.
Vajravat (??), variant of Vrijinívat, 4. 61.
Vajrin, an epithet of Indra, 5. 138.
Vajrívan (??), variant of Vaprívan, 3. 34.
Vakras, variant of Chakras, 2. 165.
Vakrátapas, a people, 2. 165.
Vakrayodhin, variant of Vaktrayodhin, 2. 72.
Valabhi, what, in architecture, 5. 27, 30, 31.
Valaka (??), variant of Baláka (?), otherwise Balákáswa, 4. 15.
Valaka (??), variant of Vanaka, a Rishi, 3. 8.
Vali, what, in architecture, 5. 32.
Válíkhilyas, Devarshis, sons of Kratu, 1. 98, 155; 2. 253, 289, 296; 3. 68.
Válakhilya, a Samhíta of the Rigveda, 3. 49 (where correct the spelling), 68.
Valkajas, variant of Kalkalas, 2. 180.

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Vallabhás, a people, 2. 180.
Vallabhagañi, a lexicographer, referred to, 3. 102, 197.
Vallabhi, a city in Central India, 2. 180.
Valliráshtra (??), variant of Malla-ráshtra, 2. 165.
Válmíka (??), variant of Bálhika, 4. 109.
Válmíki, Vyása of the twenty-fourth Dwápara age, 3. 35, 37.
Válmíki, author of the Rámáyána, 3. 317.
Vámas, an heretical sect, P. 79; 5. 286, 287, 325, 326, 375, 380.
Vámas (??), variant of Rámas, 2. 133.
Váma, a Rudra, 2. 25.
Váma, son of Kýshńa and Rohińi, 5. 79.
Váma, a horse of the Moon, 2. 299.
Váma, the same as Suvámá, a river, 2. 151.
Vámačárins, a sect, 1. 125 (where correct the spelling); 5. 290 (where correct the spelling), 392.
Vámadeva, a Rudra, 1. 79, 103, 117.
Vámadeva, a mountain in Sálmala-dwipa, 2. 195.
Vámaká, son of Bhajamána, son of Satwáta, 4. 72.
Vámana, ‘dwarf,’ son of Kasyápaa and Aditi, and a form of Vishńu, 3. 18, 19; 4. 123; 5. 3.
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Vámaná, a mountain-range in Krauncha-dwípa, 2. 197.

Vámaná (??), variant of Dálaki, 3. 49.

Vámaná-puráána, analysis of it, &c., P. 20, 23, 24, 74, &c. ; 3. 67; 5. 270, 319, 327.

Vamra, son of Vikhanaś, 3. 337.

Vamrīván (??), variant of Vaprīván, 3. 34.

Vamšadhārā, a river in India, 2. 155.

Vamśaśaka, variant of Darbhaka, 4. 182.

Vamśavánaaka (??), variant of Vatsabālaka, 4. 101.

Vamśavārtaśinaś (the spelling to be corrected), variant of Vāsāva-rtaśinaś, 3. 6; 5. 390.

Vana (??), variant of Nṛiga, son of Uśūara, 4. 121.

Vanaka, a Rishi in the fourth Manwantara, 3. 8. (But, very likely, Varada is the preferable reading.)

Vanakapīvat, son of Pulaha, 1. 155; 3. 8.

Vanapīthā (??), variant of Akapīvat, 3. 8.

Vānaprastha, ‘hermit,’ his duties, &c., 3. 95, 279; 5. 174. And see Vanaukas and Vanavaná.

Vanarājī, mistress of Vasudeva, son of Sūra, 4. 110.

Vānarāśyas, variant of Vārapāśis, 2. 165.

Vanaspati, ruler over the realm of Vanaspati, and son of Grīrita-prīṣhtha, king of Krauncha-dwípa, 2. 198.

Vanaspati, a region in Krauncha-dwípa, 2. 198.

Vanaukas, the same as Vānaprastha, 1. 98.

Vānavas, a people, 2. 175.

Vānavadarvas (??), a people, 2. 175.

Vānavāsa, the same as Vānaprastha, 5. 174.

Vānavāsakas, a people, 2. 178.

Vānavāsikas (??), variant of Vānavāsakas, 2. 178.

Vānavāsins (??), variant of Vānavāsakas, 2. 178.

Vānāyavas (??), variant of Vātāyanas, 2. 176.

Vānāyuses (correctly), variant of Vātāyanas, 2. 176.

Vānāyus, son of Purúravas, son of Budha, 4. 13.

Vanchu (??), variant of Chakshu, the Oxus, 2. 120.

Vaneyu, son of Raudrāśwa, 4. 127–129.

Vangas, a people, 2. 166; 3. 293. And see Bangas.

Vangara, variant of Varānga, 4. 211.

Vangava (??), a king, son of Varadharmin, 4. 212.

Vangiri (??), a king, 4. 211.

Vānī, variant of Parā, a river, 2. 147.

Vanju (??), variant of Chakshu, the Oxus, 2. 120. See Vakshu.

Vaukritī (??), variant of Vikriti, son of Jimūta, 4. 68.

Vankshu, variant of Chakshu, the Oxus, 2. 120, 122, 339. See Vakshu.

Vankshu (??), variant of Nirchakshus, 4. 164.

Vanyā (??), a river in Kuśa-dwípa, 2. 196.
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Vanya (?), variant of Práňšu, son of Vaivaswata, 3. 232.
Vapovan (?), variant of Vaprívan, 3. 34.
Vaprívan, Vyása in the fourteenth Dwápara age, 3. 34.
Vapus, 'body,' daughter of Daksha, and wife of Dharma, 1. 109, 110.
Vapus, an Apsaras, 2. 81.
Vapushmat, son of Priyavrata, and king of Śálmala-dwípa, 2. 100, &c., 193.
Vapushmat, a Rishi in the eleventh Manwautara, 3. 26.
Vapushmat, one of the Viśve devas, 3. 192.
Vapushmat, slain by Dama, son of Narishyanta, 3. 245.
Vara, son of Swaphalka, 4. 96.
Vará, a river in India, 2. 149.
Varadas, a people, 2. 185.
Varadá, a river in India, 'popularly called Wurda, 2. 145, 155.
Varada, a common variant of Vana, a Rishi, 3. 8.
Varada Bháttá, the same as the next, 3. 223.
Varadarája, an author, 3. 136, 222, 224. And see the last article.
Varadhárin, a king, son of Nakhvat (?), 4. 212.
Varáha, an epiphany of Vishnú, in the form of a boar, for the recovery of the earth, 1. 59. Is lauded by the earth, 1. 59-61. Raises the earth from the waters, 1. 61, &c. His form, 1. 61-63. He typifies the ritual of the Vedas, 1. 63. He re-

news the world, 1. 65. See also P. 42, 66, 70; 5. 88.
Váráha, a district in India, 2. 144.
Váráha, the name of a Kalpa, that now current, P. 34; 1. 53, 54, 69; 2. 108; 3. 66.
Váráha-dwípa, an island, perhaps fabulous, 2. 129.
Váráhamihira, an astronomer, referred to the court of King Vikramáditya, P. 8; 2. 190, 275, 277; 4. 153.
Váráha-puráña, Váráha-puráña, analysis of it, &c., P. 20, 23, 24, 70, &c.; 3. 67; 5. 327.
Varaka (?), variant of Dhanaka, 4. 54.
Varalatta (?), a country in the south of India, 2. 179.
Váramatha, son of Kshemavat, 3. 334.
Vára-mukhyá, 'a courtesan,' 5. 25.
Varaña (?), variant of Ramaña, 2. 23.
Varuná, a river in India, 2. 152.
Varanána, an Apsaras, 2. 82.
Váranávata, an ancient city, 4. 80, 81.
Varánga, son of Dharma, son of Rámacandra, 4. 211.
Várapásís, a people, 2. 165.
Vararuchi, an author, referred to the court of King Vikramáditya, P. 8.
Várávasís (?), variant of Várapásís, 2. 165.
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Váráyásis (?!), variant of Várapásis, 2. 165.
Varcha (?!), a name of the Sun (?), 5. 383. See Varchas.
Varchárrchás, an epithet of the Magas, 5. 383.
Varchas, ‘light,’ son of Soma, the Vasu, 2. 23.
Varchas, a particular ray of the sun, 5. 191. And see 2. 297, 298.
Varchaswin, son of Varchas, 2. 23.
Varchávasu, a Gandharva, 2. 293.
Várdrrrásasa, the name of some bird, 3. 194.
Vardhamána, a mountain in Krauncha-dwípa, according to the Bhágavata-puráña, 2. 198.
Vardhana, son of Krishña and Mitravindá, 5. 79.
Vareñiya-rúpa, what, in theology, as characterizing Vishnú, 4. 254.
Varga (?!), variant of Vahni, son of Turvasu, 4. 116.
Varidása, a Gandharva, 2. 20.
Várídhrára, a hill in India, 2. 141.
Várisárá (?!), variant of Bindusára, 4. 188.
Varíyas, son of Pulaha, a Prajápati, 1. 155.
Varman, a name appropriate for a Kshatтриya, 3. 99.
Varáásá, two rivers so called, 2. 152.
Varpeyuu, son of Raudráśwa, 4. 128.
Varsama (?!), the same as Varşman, 5. 384.
Varshas, divisions of Jambu-dwípa, 2. 102, 114.
Vársáyyání, an ancient author, referred to, 2. 113 (where correct the spelling).
Varshayanti, a Kṛittiká, 2. 337.
Vársheyas, the same as Vrishníś, 4. 58.
Varšman, what, among the Magas, 5. 384 (where correct the spelling).
Vartívardhana (?!), variant of Nandívardhana, son of Janaka, 4. 179.
Varúna, ‘god of the ocean,’ P. 3; 1. 119, 141, 147, 177, 178, 180; 2. 44, 76, 77, 85; 3. 118, 166, 288; 4. 5, 27, 56, 258; 5. 15, 51, 55, 65, 68, 88, 92, 93, 100. His city, Vibhávari, Sukhá, or Nimlochani, according to various authorities, where situated, 2. 112, 118, 239, 240. He gives a thousand horses to Richika, 4. 16. Other names of him are Ambupa, Prachetas, and Toyeśa.
Varúna, an Āditya, 2. 27, 285, &c., 306.
Varúna, one of the Viśve devas, 3. 179.
Varúna, a Yaksha, 2. 288, 293.
Varúna (who ?), father of the ninth Manu, according to the Bhágavata-puráña, 3. 24.
Váruna, a portion of Bháratavarsha, 2. 112, 129.
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Vārūṇi, ‘the goddess of wine,’
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Vārūni, variant of Aruṇi, the
Varūṇini, an Apsaras, 3. 2.
Varuttha (?), sprung from Turvasu,
4. 117.
Vāsā, a river in India, 2. 152.
Vāsanā, ‘imagination,’ 5. 224.
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Vedāśīras, son of Mārkaṇḍeya, 1. 152, 155.

Vedāśiras, son of Prāna, son of Dhātri, 1. 200.

Vedāśiras, according to the Bhāgavata-purāṇa, a Rishi in the fifth Manwantara, 3. 10.

Vedāśiras, a Muni who became master of Pātāla, and who aided in transmitting the Vishṇu-purāṇa (identical with some Vedāśīras before mentioned?), 5. 251.

Vedāśīras (who?). 3. 3, 17.

Vedāsmṛti, a river in India (one with the Vedāsmṛti?), 2. 144, 340.

Vedāsmṛti, a river in India (now called the Beos?), 2. 130, 131, 339, 340.

Vedaspārśa, disciple of Kabandha, and promulgator of the Atharva-veda, 3. 61.

Vedaśīri, a Rishi in the fifth Manwantara, 3. 10.

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Vedavatī, an Apsaras, 2. 82.
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Vegasāras, a people, 2. 179.
Vegavat, son of Bandhumat, 3. 245.
Vegavat, son of Kaṁshā and Satyā, 5. 79.
Vegavatī, a river in India (now called the Vyki), 2. 155.
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Vena, son of Anga, son of Uru, P. 42 (where correct the spelling); 1. 177, &c. See Vēna (??).
Vena, Vyāsa of the twenty-second Dwāpara age, 3. 35. See Rājaśravas. See Vēna (??).
Vena (?), (who ?), 3. 70.
Vena, a river in India, 2. 150.
Vena, variant of Prāṁśu, son of Vaivaswata, 3. 232.
Vena (?), variant of Vēna, son of Anga, and of the Vyāsa, respectively, P. 42; 3. 35.
Vēna, variant of Parā, a river, 2. 147.
Vēni, a river in India, 2. 150.
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Venkatā (??), variant of Venkas, 2. 104.
Venkatā (?), a country, 2. 104.
Venkatā, a hill in India, 2. 141.
Venkatā Adhwarin, a modern author, referred to, 2. 134.
Venkatādri, the temple of, in the Deccan, P. 34.
Vēnu, son of Vaivaswata, the Manu, 3. 232.
Vēnu, a Yādava king, variously genealogized, 4. 53, 54.
Veṅuhaya, variant of Vēnu, the Yādava king, 4. 53.
Veṅuhotra, according to the Bhāgavata-purāṇa, son of Dhṛishtāketu, son of Satyaketu, 4. 37–39.
Veṅuhottī (??), variant of Veṅuhotra, 4. 37.
Veṅukā, variant of Renukā or Deṅukā, the river so called, 2. 199.
Veṅumat, ruler over the kingdom of Veṅumat, and son of Jyotishmat, king of Kuśa-dwipa, 2. 195.
Veṅumat, a division of Kuśa-dwipa, 2. 195.
Veṭāla, his devotion to Devī, P. 90.
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Vetasín (??), variant of Vedavati, the river so called, 2. 145.

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Vetravatí (??), variant of Chandra-bhágá, 2. 147.

Vetáhaya (??), variant of Veñú, the Yádava king, 4. 53.

Vibhá, the same as Vibhávari, 2. 240.

Vibhásá, one of the seven suns, 5. 191.

Vibhávari, Soma’s city, where situated, 2. 240. Etymology of the word, 2. 342.

Vibhávasu, a Dánava, son of Ka-syapa, son of Maríchi, 2. 70.

Vibhávasu, ‘fire,’ 5. 197.

Vibhávasu (??), variant of Vibhásá, 5. 191.

Vibhíshaña, a Rákshasa, according to the Bhágavata-puráña, son of Viśravas, son of Pulastyá, 1. 154.

Vibhrája, son of Sukríti, son of Prithu, 4. 141.

Vibhu, a transformation of Vishñú, when he appeared as son of Vedaśiras and Tushitá, 3. 17.

Vibhu, Indra in the fifth Manwantara, 3. 9.

Vibhu, son of Prastáva, 2. 107.

Vibhu, variously genealogized, 4. 37, 38.

Vibhu, variant of Vípra, son of Srutanjaya, 4. 174.

Vibhúti, ‘superhuman or divine power or dignity,’ &c. &c., 2. 89; 3. 251; 4. 256.

Vibbúti, variant of Ativibhúti, (?) 3. 243.

Vibudha, son of Krita (?) or Kriti, son of Kṛttirathá, 3. 331.

Vichakshus (??), variant of Nichakru, 4. 163, 164.

Vicháru (??), variant of Susheña, son of Kṛishña, 5. 78.

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Vichitrá, variant of Pavitrá, a river in India, 2. 148.

Vichitravírya, son of Sántanu, 4. 157, 158.

Vidagdha, promulgator of the White Yajur-veda, 3. 57.

Vidáman (??), variant of Anenas, son of Aýus, 4. 30.

Vidarbhás, a people, 2. 164; 5. 69.

Vidarbhás, variant of Sunayas, 2. 181.

Vidarbha, a king, father of Ke-síni, 3. 297.

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Viddhisára (??), variant of Bimbi-sára, 4. 180.

Videhas, a people, 2. 165.

Videha, a country, 3. 221, 330; 4. 64, 84, 344.

Videhá (?), a city (?), 2. 341.

Videsá (?), a country, 4. 213. See Vidiśa.

Vidháti, ‘Brahmá, as protector,’ 5. 15.
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Vidhāṭī, the same as Vishṇu, or an epithet of him, 5. 11 (where “Brahmā,” in the text, must be wrong), 214.

Vidhiveva (?), son of Vasudeva, son of Śūra, 4. 110.

Vidhisāra (?), variant of Bimbisāra, 4. 180.

Vidhūriti, ‘a holy ordinance,’ 2. 338.

Vidhūriti (?), variant of Dhyuṣhitāśva, 3. 322, 323.

Vidhu (?), variant of Vipra, son of Srutanjaya, 4. 174.

Vidiśa (?), Vidiśa (?), a country, 3. 221; 4. 191, 213. See Vaidiśa.

Vidiśa, a river in India, perhaps that now popularly called the Bess, 2. 150.

Vidiśa (?), variant of Bimbisāra, 4. 180.

Vidmisāra (?), variant of Bimbisāra, 4. 180, 181, 186.

Vidruma, a mountain in Kuśadwīpa, 2. 196.

Vidula, son of Durgama (?), son of Dhṛīta, 4. 119.

Vidupa, son of Durgama (?), son of Dhṛīta, 4. 119.

Vidura, son of Krīshṇadwaipāyana, P. 41; 4. 158.

Vidūratha (who ?), father of Sunandā, 3. 242.

Vidūratha, a king (who ?), 3. 268; 4. 153; 5. 70.


Vidūratha, son of Bhajamāna, 4. 99.

Vidūratha, son of Suratha, son of Jahnū, 4. 153.

Vidūratha (?), variant of Viprīthu, son of Chitraka, 4. 96.

Vidut (?), a Veda of the Magas, 5. 383.

Vidyās, certain branches of knowledge, of four kinds, particularized, 1. 148.

Vidyādharas, ‘a kind of demigods,’ 1. 82, 122; 5. 246.

Vidyādharīs, ‘a kind of demigodesses,’ 1. 135.

Vidyāvatī, an Apsaras, 2. 82.

Vidyudambhā (?), variant of Vidyudambhas, 2. 196.

Vidyudambhas, a river in Kuśadwīpa, 2. 196.

Vidyudushṇā (?), variant of Vidyudambhas, 2. 196.

Vidyudwarṇā (?), an Apsaras, 2. 82.

Vidyut, a Rākshasa, 2. 285, &c.

Vidyutparṇā, an Apsaras, 2. 81, 82.

Vihangamas, a class of gods in the eleventh Manwantara, 3. 26.

Vijāti, according to the Lingapurāṇa, son of Nahusha, son of Ayus, 4. 46.

Vijayas, a people, 2. 166.

Vijaya, variously genealogized, 3. 289.

Vijaya, son of Jaya, 3. 335.

Vijaya, son of Purūravas, son of Budha, 4. 13, 14.

Vijaya, son of Jaya or Vijaya, 4. 43, 44. (Perhaps this is the same as Vijaya, son of Jaya, named above. The doubt here may begin as far back as Ane-
nas; for, by Anenas, son of Kshemári, and Anenas, son of Ayus, one and the same person may be intended.)

Vijaya, variously genealogized, 4. 125, 126.

Vijaya, an Andhra king, son of Yajnasrá, &c., 4. 199, 201.

Vijaya, son of Kríshña and Jámbavatí, 5. 79.

Vijayá, daughter of Daksha, and wife of Krísháwa, 2. 29, 337; 3. 82.

Vijayá, wife of Sahadeva, son of Dásra, 4. 159.

Vijayanagara, a city in Southern India, P. 34.

Vijításwa, the same as Antar-dhána, son of Prithu, 1. 192.

Vijuána, ‘internal sensation or intelligence,’ 3. 210, 218; 5. 204.

Vijnáneswara, a commentator on Yájnavalkya, 3. 102, 187.

Vikala, a measure of time, equivalent to six Práñas, 1. 48.

Vikala (??), variant of Vikrítí, son of Jimúta, 4. 68.

Vikala (??), variant of Iviláka, or Apílaka, 4. 196.

Vikalpas, variant of Vikalyás, 2. 178.


Vikalyás, a people, 2. 178.

Vikarni (?), variant of Chakorasá-takarnin, 4. 197.

Vikartí, ‘transformer,’ 5. 90.

Vikása, what, in philosophy, 1. 29.

Vikesí, wife of Sarva, the Rudra, and mother of Lohitáná, 1. 117; 2. 259.

Vikhanas, father of Vamra, 3. 337.

Vikramáditya, King, son of Gardabhíla, P. 7–9; 1. 61, 62; 5. 337, 392. (Perhaps two persons are intended, and one of them fictitious.)

Vikramorvasí, the, a drama, referred to, 2. 287; 4. 5.

Vikránáta, a Prajápati, according to the Váyu-puráña, 1. 102.

Víkrishna (?), variant of Gaúra-kríshña, 4. 200.

Vikrita, son of Daksha, the Prajápati, 1. 103.

Vikrití, son of Jimúta, son of Vymán, 4. 68.

Vikrití, what, in philosophy, 1. 76.


Vikuúnthá, wife of Subhra, and mother of Vishńu, 3. 17; 4. 278.

Vílohitá, variant of Vímohana, 2. 214 (where correct the spelling).

Vílomaká (?), variant of Vílomaká, 4. 97.

Víloman, a Yádava king, variously genealogized, 4. 97.

Vílwisára (?), variant of Bimbisára, 4. 181.

Vímalá, son of Sudyumna, son of Vaivaswata, 3. 237.

Vímatí (?), variant of Víńśatí, 3. 260.

Vímocháná, a river in Sálmala-dwípa, 2. 194.

Vímohá, the same as Vímohana, 2. 217.
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Vimohana, a certain hell, 2. 214.
Vimūśa, variously genealogized, 3. 242, 243.
Vimūśája, a certain king, 4. 212.
Vimūṣati, son of Ikshwáku, 3. 260.
Víñá, a river in India, 2. 148.
Vinádi, a river in India, 2. 150.
Vinata, son of Sudyumna, son of Vaivaswata, 3. 237.
Vinatá, daughter of Daksha, and wife of Kaśyapa, otherwise called Tárksha, P. 83; 2. 26, 28, 73; 3. 298.
Vinatáswa, son of Sudyumna, son of Vaivaswata, 3. 237.
Vinaya, 'prudence,' son of Dharma and Kriyá, 1. 110.
Vinaya, son of Sudyumna, son of Vaivaswata, 3. 237.
Vinda, son of Jayasena, the Avantya, 4. 103; 5. 82.
Vindhusára (?), variant of Bimbisára, 4. 181.
Vindhyas, a race, 4. 213–215.
Vindhyachulikas (as, probably, the name should be written, and not Vindhyachulukas, Vindhyachulakas, or the like), a people, 2. 179.
Vindhyamauleyas, a people mentioned in the Márkaṇḍéya-puráṇa, 2. 180.
Vindhyamulikas, variant of Vindhyachulikas, 2. 179.

Vindhyapálatkas, variant of Vindhyachulikas, 2. 179.
Vindhyásakti, a certain king, 4. 210, 212, 213.
Vindhyasena (?), variant of Bimbisára, 4. 180.
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Vinita, son of Pulastya, according to the Váyu-puráṇa, 1. 155.
Vipápa, a river in India, 2. 143, 153, 340.
Vipápa, variant of Vipásá, a river in Plaksha-dwípa, 2. 192.
Vipápman (?), variant of Anenas, son of Ayus, 4. 30.
Viparyaya, what, in philosophy, 1. 69.
Vipásá, a river in India, 2. 121.
(This is the ancient name of the Vipásá.)
Vipásá, a river in India, the Byásá or Beas, popularly so called, 2. 143, 144, 169; 3. 170; 4. 118.
(It is identified with the Hyphasis or Bibasis. And see the last article.)
Vipásá, a river in Plaksha-dwípa, 2. 192.
Vipáschit, Indra in the second Manwantara, 3. 3.
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Vipula, son of Vasudeva, son of Śūra, 4. 109.

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Vira, according to the Bhágavata-puráña, son of Krishńa and Nāgnajīti or Satyā, 5. 79.

Virā, a river in India, 2. 148.

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Virabhadrā, created by Maheśvara or Śiva, is a subordinate of the goddess Devī, 1. 121, 128, 130, &c.; 4. 339. He mauls the gods and goddesses cruelly, 1. 131. See Pinvakadhrīk.

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Virāja, the same as Brahmac., 3. 159.

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Viraja-loka, according to the Vāyu-purāña, a region tenanted by the Aṁśhāwatās, 3. 160.

Virajas, one of the saints called Kumāras, 1. 79.

Virajas, son of Paurṇamāsa, son of Marchi, 1. 153; 2. 262. See Vairaja.

Virajas, son of Vaisishtha, the Prajāpati, 1. 155.

Virajas, a Rishi in the sixth Manwantara, 3. 12.

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Viraka, according to the Bhágavata-puráña, a Rishi in the sixth Manwantara, 3. 14.

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Viráni, daughter (?!) of some Virána, 1. 178. See Pushkariá, her other name.

Viránin, a promulgator of the White Yajur-veda, 3. 57.

Virankará, a river in India, 2. 149.

Viraratha, variant of Bahuratha, 4. 144.

Virásana, a certain posture, in the Yoga philosophy, 3. 140; 5. 230.

Virasena, father of a Nala, 3. 304.

Viravatí, a river in India, 2. 149.

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Viriána (?!), variant of Varuána, ancestor of Pushkariá, 1. 179.

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Viruddhas, a class of gods in the tenth Manwantara, 3. 25.

Virúpa, son of Ambarísha, son of Nabhága, 3. 257.

Virúpaksha, a Rudra, 2. 25.

Virúpaksha, a Dánava, son of Kaśyapa, son of Maríchi, 2. 70.

Viryadharas, a caste in Śálvaladwípa, 2. 195.

Viryavat (?), variant of Dharmin, son of Bhihadrája, 4. 169.

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Viś, the same as Vaiśya, 3. 86.

Vişada (?!), variant of Viśwajít, son of Jayadratha, 4. 140.

Viśákhá, son of Kumára, son of Agni, 2. 23; 4. 283.

Viśákhá, an asterism, 2. 256, &c.; 3. 167.

Viśákhadhúpa (?), Viśákhapúpa (?), variants of Viśákharúpa (?), 4. 179.

Viśákharúpa (?), son of Pálaka, son of Pradyotana, 4. 179.

Viśákhásúpa (?), Viśákhayúpa (?), variants of Viśákharúpa (?), 4. 179.

Viśála, son of Trinábindu, son of Budha, 3. 243, 244, 246.

Viśálá, an Apsaras, 2. 82.

Viśálá, a name of Ujjayini, 3. 221, 246.

Vișamana (?!), variant of Vișasana, 2. 214.

Vișasana, a certain hell, 2. 214, 215, 218.

Vișámsu (?!), variant of Rushad-gu, 4. 61.

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1. 17, &c.; 2. 88. The same with Brahma, Vishnu, and Siva, as creator, preserver, and destroyer, respectively, 1. 41-43. He is all that is, with particulars, 5. 247, 248. He is one with Brahma, or supreme spirit, 2. 236. He is the asylum of all spirit and spirits, 5. 237. His energy encompasses the universe, 2. 232, &c. Particulars of its immanence, 2. 294, &c. He is the same as Aditya, the Sun, 3. 18. Forms of him in the four ages of the world, 3. 31, 32. Forms of him worshipped in different Varshas, 2. 125. He sleeps on the serpent Sesa, in the midst of the ocean, 5. 195. His world or station, where, 2. 230, 270. His ornaments and cognizances, 2. 94. Is incarnate as Krishna and Balabhadra, 4. 258, 259. Is combined, in all forms, with Sree, or Lakshmi, &c., 1. 118-120. Is worshipped in the form of Vayu, or Wind, by the inhabitants of Salmala-dwipa, 2. 194. Is embodied in every Vyasa, 3. 33. Is disguised under the form of Buddha, for the destruction of the Daityas, 5. 378. Remembrance of him is the best expiation, 2. 222, 223. How his true worshippers are认识able, 3. 76. He is hymned by Prithivi, or Earth, 1. 59-61. He is lauded by the gods, 1. 139, 140; 4. 251-256. He is praised by Dhruva, 1. 169-173. Is hymned by the Prachetasas, 1. 196-198. Is praised by Akrura, 5. 13-16. General laudation of him, closing the Vishnu-purana, 5. 254, 255. He is worshipped by Prahlada, 2. 36. The gods pray to him, 3. 201-205. He directs the gods to churn the ocean, 1. 142. He deceives the Daityas and the Danavas, assisting him therein, 1. 143. Again he deceives the Daityas, 3. 206; and see Mayamola and 5. 378, referred to already. Various names of him, Achyuta, Ananta, Govinda, Hrishikesa, Kesava, Madhava, Yajnesa, &c., 2. 313. He has a thousand names or epithets, 1. 5, 41. The word Vishnu expounded and etymologized, 1. 4, 5; 3. 19. Besides the names specified above, Vishnu is called Bhagavat, Blutesa, Hari, Isa, Janardana, Mahidhara, Makhesa, Murari, Nara, NarayanA, Purusha, Purushottama, Saramgadhanwan, Sargin, Satya, Satyasena, Sauri, SwadhA, Swabha, Trivikrama, Tushita, VaikuDha, Vibhu, VidhatrI, Viswabhavana, Viswargupa, Yajna, Yajnamurti, Yajnapati, Yajnapurna, Yajnapurusha, Yajnaradhya, Yajueswara, &c. &c.

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Vishuddharmottara, a composition, quoted, 3. 339.
Vishnugupta, the same as Kautila.
Visoka, a Kumara, 1. 79.

Vişoká, ‘exemption alike from infirmity and from grief,’ 1. 91.
Viśranta, a king named in the Márkaṇḍeya-puráṇa, 3. 11.
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Viśwadhára, ruler over the realm of Viśwadhára, and son of Medhátithi, sovereign of Sákadwípa, 2. 200.
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Viśwajit (?), variant of Janame- jaya, son of Dridhratha, 4. 126.

Viśwaka (?), variant of Viśwa-gaśwa (rightly, Vishwagaśwa), 3. 263.

Viśvakarman, the architect of the gods, son of Prabhāsa, the Vasu, 1. 145; 2. 24; 3. 70, 253, 272; 5. 344, 345. (A Viśvakarman, this, or some other, is named in 3. 20, &c.)

Viśvakarman (who ?), father of Barhishmati, according to the Bhāgavata-purāṇa, 2. 100.

Viśvakarman, ‘wind,’ 2. 83.

Viśvakarman, a certain ray of the sun, 2. 297, 298; 5. 191.

Viśvakārya, a certain ray of the sun, 2. 298.

Viśwaksena (rightly, Vishwak- 

senā), Manu of the fourteenth Manwantara, according to some Purāṇas, 3. 25.

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Viśwarūpiṇī, rendered by "who is the substance of all things," 5. 103.

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Viśwasphūrti (??), variant of Viśwasphatīka, 4. 217, 219, 222.

Viśwātman, rendered by "universal spirit," 5. 201.

Viśwatryarchas, a certain ray of the sun, 2. 297; 5. 191 (where correct Viśwavyarchas).

Viśwavadā, a Veda of the Magas, 5. 383. (It has been identified with the Viśparad of the Zoroastrians.)

Viśwāvasu, two Gandharvas so called, 1. 122, 144, 190; 2. 285, &c.; 4. 7.

Viśwāvasu, one of the Viśwa devas, 3. 192.

Viśwāvasu, son of Jamadagni, 4. 20.

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Viśve, 5. 101 (note ॥). See Viśwe devas.

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Vṛishnī (?), variant of Vṛishṭa, son of Kukura, 4. 97.
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Vṛīta (?), variant of Vṛiṣṇī, son of Kunti, 4. 68.
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Vṛīta (?), variant of Dhīta, son of Dharma, 4. 119.
Vṛītaka (?), variant of Vṛīka, son of Ruruka, 3. 289.
Vṛīteyu (?), variant of Ghṛiteyu, 4. 129.
Vṛītra, an Asura or demon slain by Indra, P. 40, 56; 2. 79; 4. 258; 5. 354.
Vṛītraghnī, a river in India, 2. 155.
Vṛītraḥan, an epithetical designation of Indra, 5. 354.
Vfitraripu, an epithetical designation of Indra, 4. 258.
Vṛitti, variant of Dhrīti, wife of the Rudra Manu, 1. 117.
Vyādhi, ‘disease,’ son of Mṛtyu, 1. 112.
Vyāghra, a Rākṣasā, 2. 285, &c.
Vyāghrāśweta, variant of Vyāghra, 2. 292.
Vyāghriyān (??), variant of Vapriyān, 3. 34.
Vyālīṣītis, three certain mystical terms so called, 3. 38, 39.
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Vyakta, what, in philosophy, P. 94; 1. 15; 19.
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Vyāvasāya, ‘perseverance,’ son of Dharma, the Prajāpati, 1. 110.
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Vyōman, son of Daśārha, 4. 68.
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Vyōmin, a horse of the Moon, 2. 299.
Vyūha, the technicality explained, 5. 16.
Vyūkas (??), variant of Śakas, 2. 179.
Vyushta, son of Pushpärña, 1. 178.
Vyushti, part of the day, 2. 249.

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Yadu (??), variant of Turvasu, 4. 116.

Yadudhra (??), variant of Mahámunü, a Rishi, 3. 11.

Yadu-nandana, an epithet of Akrüra, 5. 5.

Yajña, ‘sacrifice,’ son of Ruchi, 1. 108. He marries his twin sister, Dakshi, ‘donation to a Bráhman,’ 1. 108. Is personified as sacrifice, and is decapitated, 1. 131. Furnished with the head of a deer, he is transformed, by Brahmá, into the constellation Mrajasiras, 1. 132. The principal kinds of Yajnas or sacrifices, 3. 40, 93, 112-114.

Yajña, a form of Vishñú, 3. 15, 16.

Yajña, son of Anantaka, 4. 63.

Yajnabáhu, son of Priyavrata, and king of Sálmala-dwípa, 2. 100, 195.

Yajnahotra, son of Auttami, and a Rishi in the third Manwántara, according to the Bhágavata-puráña, 3. 7.

Yajnakríta, son of Vijaya, son of Sanjaya, 4. 44.

Yajnamúrti, ‘the form or personification of sacrifice,’ an epithet of Vishñú, 1. 61.
Yajnapati, an epithet of Vishnú, 1. 60; 5. 177.
Yajñápeta, a Rákshasa, 2. 285, &c.
Yajna-puñás, 'the male of sacrifice,' an epithet of Vishnú, 5. 200.
Yajnapurusha, 'the male or soul of sacrifice,' an epithet of Vishnú, 1. 61, 163 (note *), 180, 181; 2. 136; 3. 237; 4. 14; 5. 2, 4.
Yajnárdhya, 'who is to be propitiated by sacrifice,' a title of Vishnú, 1. 61.
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Yajnaśrisātakarnika, variant of Yajnaśri, 4. 201.
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Yájnavalkya, an ancient writer on law, referred to, P. 60. See Yájnavalkya-smṛiti.
Yájnavalkya, disciple of Bāṣakali, and promulgator of the Ṛgveda, 3. 44. He defeats Sākalya in a disputation, and the latter thereupon dies, 3. 45.
Yájnavalkya, a Rishi, son of Brahmaraṭa, disciple of Vaiśampáyana, early promulgator of the White Yajur-veda, &c., 3. 52, 53, 323, 324. He propitiates the Sun, in order to recover possession of the lost texts of the Yajur-veda, and to a favourable result, 3. 55-57. He has a dispute with Vaiśampáyana, 4. 162.
Yájnavalkya, a writer on the Yoga philosophy, quoted, or referred to, 5. 228, 230.
Yájnavalkya-smṛiti, the, a code of law, referred to, or quoted, &c., 2. 343; 3. 89, 90, 99, 101, 102, 104, 112, 126, 148, 151, 169, 173, 177, 178, 184, 187, 338.
Yajnáváma, son of Parvasa, 1. 153, 155.
Yajna-vidyá, rendered "knowledge or performance of religious rites," 1. 148.
Yajnéesa, 'lord of sacrifice,' an epithet or title of Vishnú, 1. 124 (note †); 2. 313. And see Yajnéeswara.
Yajnéeswara, 'lord of sacrifice,' an epithetical designation of Vishnú, 3. 183; 5. 200, 253. And see Yajnéesa and the synonynous Makheśa.
Yajnopeta, variant of Yajnápeta, a Rákshasa, 2. 292, 293.
Yajur-veda, the. Its origin from Brahmā's southern mouth, 1. 84. It was the original Veda, 3. 43. Its composition, and the division of it into four Vedas, 3. 43. The Samhitás and teachers of it, 3. 52-57. The Taittirīya, or Black Yajur, Veda, 3. 54; 4. 162. The Vaijaskanayi, or White Yajur, Veda, 3. 57; 4. 162. See also 1. 171; 5. 200. And see Yajus.
Yajus, equivalent to Yajur-veda, 3. 57, &c. Etymology of the word, 3. 43, 44.
Yajus (??), variant of Mahámuní, a Ráshi, 3. 11.
Yajwin, correctly, 'sacrificing priest,' 2. 136.
Yaktillomans, a people, 2. 166.
Yakshas, a sort of gods. Their origin from Brahmaná, 1. 83. Sprung from Kaśyapa and Kaśi-sá, 2. 75. Their king, Kubera, 1. 122; 2. 86. Twelve of them named, 2. 285-289. Etymology of the word, 1. 83. See also 1. 82, 188; 2. 284; 3. 116, 119, 203; 4. 52, 250, 323; 5. 59, 94, 234, 236, 246, 247, 251. And see Grámanís, a synonym of Yakshas, and also 3. 255, (note *). (In 4. 266, Yakshas is vaguely represented by "fiends.")
Yaksha, son of Kaśyapa, son of Marúchi, and, by one account, progenitor of the Yakshas, 2. 75.
Yaksha, son of S'waphalka, 4. 95.
Yakshman, consumption personified (?), 3. 119.
Yámas, a class of gods in the Manwantara of Swáyambhuva, sons of Yajna and Dakshíná, twins, 1. 109, 166; 3. 2 (where correct the spelling); 5. 390. They reside in Mahar-loka, 2. 227.
Yáma, son of Vivasvat and Sanjñá, 3. 20. God of hell, 2. 216; 3. 21. King of the Pitris, 2. 85. He obtains the rank of Lokapála, 2. 118; 3. 21. His city, Samýamani, where, 2. 112, 118, 239, 240. It is visited by Kríshňa, 5. 48. His place in the S'iśumára, 2. 308. Is presiding deity over Bharáti, the asterism, 2. 337. He bears a club, which, in combat, Kríshńa, with his own, knocks down and breaks, 5. 100. On another occasion, Virabhádra breaks it, 1. 131. He reviles Chháyá, and would kick her; she curses him with sores and worms in the leg; his father gives him a cock to eat the worms, &c., 3. 21. See also 1. 119, 142, 180; 2. 34; 4. 133, 241, 258; 5. 15, 207. How men may free themselves from subjection to him, 3. 74, &c. Yama has the epithets of Antaka, Dhunarája, Pretarája, Sráddhadeva, which see. (In 3. 34, the Translator wrongly identifies Mṛityu with him.)
Yama, an ancient lawgiver, quoted, or referred to, 3. 96, 100.
Yama (who ?), father of Ilina, 4. 131.
Yama, the term, as used in ethics, defined, 3. 77; 5. 222, 227, 230, 240.
Yáma, 'a watch of the day or night,' 1. 48.
Yama (?), variant of Dama, son of Narishyanta, 3. 336.
Yamadútas, Kauśika Bráhmans, 4. 28.
Yama-dwípa, an island, probably fabulous, 2. 129.
Yama-gíta, a passage in the Vish-ňu-puráña, so called, 3. 79.
Yamakoti, a city in Bhadráswa, 2. 207. See the two next names following.
Yamakotipattana, the same as Yamakoti, 2. 113.
Yamakotipur, the same as Yamakoti, 2. 113.
Yāmalas, an heretical sect, P. 80; 5. 286, 287, 375, 380.
Yāmi, Yāmī, ‘night,’ daughter of Daksha, and wife of Dharma, 2. 21, 23, 337.
Yāmi, daughter of Vivasvat and Sanjñā, 3. 20. See Yamunā, intending the same.
Yāmini, daughter of Daksha, and wife of Kaśyapa, son of Marīchī, 2. 28.
Yāmunās, a people, 2. 171.
Yāmuna, a mountain named in the Rāmāyaṇa, 2. 171.
Yamunā, daughter of Vivasvat and Sanjñā, and one with the river now popularly called the Jumna, 3. 20; 5. 82. Kṛish- 
na’s compulsion with her, 5. 65–68, 130. She meets him at Indrāprastha, and claims him as husband, 5. 82. See also 1. 165; 2. 121, 142, 148, 171; 3. 257; 4. 40, 269, 286–288, 
295, 322, 327; 5. 11, 17, 249. Other names of the Yamunā are Kālindī and Tāpī.
Yāmya, Yāmyā, the same as Bha- ranī, the asterism, 2. 265, 266, 
277, 337.
Yaśas, ‘reputation,’ son of Dharma, 1. 111.

Yaśka, an ancient author, quoted, or referred to, 2. 121; 3. 18, 46, 48, 54; 5. 178.
Yaśodā, mind-born daughter of the Upahūtas, certain Pitṛis, and wife of Viśwamahat, 3. 163, 164.
Yaśodā, wife of Nanda, the cow- herd who fosters Kṛishṇa, 4. 111. She brings forth Yogaindīrā, who is changed for Kṛish- 
ṇa, 4. 270. See also 4. 261, 265, 276, 279, 280, 288–290, 296, 335.
Yaśodevī, wife of Bṛihishmanas, son of Bṛihadbhānu, 4. 125.
Yaśodhara, son of Kṛishṇa and Rukminī, 4. 112.
Yaśodharā, wife of Sahishnū, son of Pulaha, 1. 155.
Yaśonandī, a king named in the Bhāgavata-purāṇa, 4. 211.
Yātanā, ‘torture,’ daughter of Mṛītyu, 1. 111.
Yathā-sankhyā, a rhetorical figure of speech, exemplified, 5. 101.
Yati, Yāti (?), son of Nahusha, son of Ayus and Prabhā, 4. 45, 46.
Yati, ‘one who practises self-con- 
straint,’ 1. 155; 3. 177; 5. 
200, 230.
Yatidharman (?), variant of Dṛishta- 
śarman, 4. 96.
Yātrā-śrāddha, ‘a śrāddha held by a person going on a journey,’ 3. 147.
Yātudhānas, a sort of demons, sprung from Kaśyapa and Su- rasā, 2. 74. Twelve of them enumerated, 2. 291, 292, where they are made one with Rā-
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Yandheya, a people founded by Nṛiga, son of Uṣinara, 4. 121.
Yandheya, son of Yudhishthira, 4. 159.
Yandheya, a kingdom named in the Vāyu-purāṇa, 4. 122.
Yandheyi, wife of Yudhisht'hini.

Yaudheyas, a people founded by Yaviyasi, 183, 196.
Son of Haryaswa, 4. 144.

Yaudheya, son of Yuclhisht'hira, 144.
Yjiyati, son of Nahusha, son of Ambarisha, 3. 314; 4. 1. 45–53, 117, 120, 240; 5. 45.
Yaju, a horse of the Moon, 2. 299.

Year. Of mortals, 1. 49. Of the gods, 1. 49. Of the Rishis, 1. 49 (note 1). Of Dhruva, 1. 49 (note 1). Of Brahmá, 1. 53.

Of a Manu, 1. 54. Years of five kinds, namely, Saúvatsara, Parivatsara, Idwatsara, Anuvatsara, and Vatsara. 2. 254, 255.

Yoga, 'contemplative devotion, resulting in mystical union.' Personified as son of Dharma, 1. 111. How Yoga is effected, 2. 92, 93. Some particulars regarding it, 1. 164. The Yoga philosophy, 3. 325; 4. 253.

Certain terms of the Yoga philosophy, 2. 90. The practice explained at length, 5. 225, &c. &c. Etymology of the term, 5. 226. See also P. 14, 29, 38, 43, 70, 79, 81, 89; 1. 163; 2. 61, 270, 328; 3. 323; 5. 216, &c. &c. And see Pātanjala and Pātanjali.


Yoga-gāmin, rendered by "endowed with magic power," 5. 110.
Yoganidrā, 'personified delusion.' Sprung from Vishnú, 4. 260. His ministrer, 4. 111. Her exploits, as Durgā, 4. 261. She is born of Yaśodā, 4. 264. Her
further proceedings, mockery of Kaúṣa, and disappearance, 4. 269–271. And see 5. 195; text and note **. Other names of Yoganidrā are Mahámáya and Nidrá; and she is called Abhikā, Áryā, Bhadrā, Bhadrakāli, Durgā, Kshemanksari (or Kshemankari), Kshemā, Vedagarbhā, also, 4. 262.

Yogasiddhā, sister of Brīhaspati, son of Angiras, and wife of Prabhāsa, a Vasu, 2. 24.

Yoga-tārā, the term defined, 3.167.

Yoga-yuj, 'a novice in the practice of Yoga,' 5. 228, 234, 237.

Yogin, 'a performer of Yoga.' How he attains final liberation, 2. 89, &c. Yogins of two classes, the novice and the adept, 5. 228. See also P. 38; 1. 154; 2. 271; 3. 175, 180, 188; 4. 306, 307; 5. 4, 57, 61, &c., 200, 231, 233, 241, 253, 291.

Yokhalu (?), variant of Gokhalu, 3. 46.

Yonarāja, a king named in an old Hindu inscription, 2. 181.

Yoni, a river in Śālmala-dwipa, 2. 194.

Yoni-śāstras, certain scriptures so called, 5. 287 (where correct the spelling), 288.

Yudakas (?), variant of Padukas, 4. 221.

Yuddha, according to the Vāyu-purāña, son of Ugrasena, son of Abuka, 4. 99.

Yuddhamushti, son of Ugrasena, son of Abuka, 4. 99.

Yuddhhasrīṣṭi (?), variant of Yuddhamushti, 4. 99.

Yuddhājit, variously genealogized, 4. 73, 74. 94.

Yuddhājita (?), variant of Yuddhājit, 4. 94.

Yuddhishthira, son of Pāṇḍu and Pṛithvā, 4. 101, 102. His children, 4. 159. See also P. 65 (where correct the spelling); 4. 113, 232, 234, 241, 321; 5. 134, 167.

Yuga, 'cycle.' One of five years, 2. 255. The Mahāyuga, its length, 1. 50. The four Yugas termed Kṛita, Tretā, Dwāpara, and Kali, their duration, &c., 1. 49, &c.

Yuga, a measure of spatial length, 'four cubits,' 3. 144 (note 3).

Yugādyā, the term defined, 3. 168.

Yugandharas, variant of Dhuran-dharas, 2. 162.

Yugandhara, son of Tūṇi, 4. 93.

Yuktā, a Rishi in the fourteenth Manvantara, 3. 29.

Yuvanaśwa, son of Ardra, son of Viśwagāśwa (rightly, Vishwagaśwa), 3. 263.

Yuvanaśwa, variously genealogized, 3. 265–268, 280–282, 297; 4. 14. (Possibly, two persons are intended.)

Yuyudhan (?), variant of Sudhanwan, son of Śāśwata, 3. 334.

Yuyudhāna, son of Satyaka, son of Śini, 4. 93; 5. 148. See Śatyaki.

Zoroaster and the Magas or Magi, 5. 383.
ON CERTAIN ERRATA, &c.

With few exceptions, it is only of proper names that account is taken in what follows. Moreover, it is not professed that the illustrations of the points treated of are by any means exhaustive.

Professor Wilson, in the work here edited, usually employed ri to represent equally a vowel and the combination of the Nágarí symbols for r and i. To represent the former, I have substituted rī. Again, where, in his translettering, he did not entirely ignore visarga,¹ he allowed a simple h to stand for it. I have preferred ḥ'. A third alteration which I have introduced consists in denoting anusvāra, followed by a nasal, a sibilant, y, or h, by ṭ,—used elsewhere, also,—and not by n.

As to accents and diacritical marks, I have supplied many thousands which before were wanting. Of the former I have, besides, removed a great many which were intrusive, and not a few of the latter, as well. Further, in Atāviśikharas (sic),² for Atāvīśikharas, 2. 169, and in Vyushtá (sic), for Vyushtí, 2. 249, the dash belonging to a consonant was shifted to the vowel following it; while in Játhahaśini (sic), for Játhahaśini, 4. 112, and in Srijāvāna (sic),³ for Srijavāna, 1. 152, the accent of a vowel was transferred to a consonant.

¹ For instances where he so ignores it, see the middle of p. 261, infra.
² This is intended to indicate, that the word which it follows is recognized as containing some deviation from accuracy over and above that for which it is topically adduced. Thus, in Atāvīśikharas, the first i is unaccented.
³ Srijāvāna is the still more erroneous form which Professor Wilson inserts in his Index.
ON CERTAIN ERRATA, ETC.

Numerous errors which I have rectified may be traceable, as many of those just adverted to are unquestionably traceable, to the indistinct way in which Professor Wilson wrote certain letters, to his momentary forgetfulness, or else to his negligence in correcting the press.

His a and u were, I conjecture, often much alike.1 If so, we may see why we find Anavinda, for Anuvinda, 4. 103; Dhúti (sic),2 for what he would optionally have written Dhátá (my Dhátil), 2. 27; Kroshtí, 4. 53;3 Mañidhanu (sic), for Mañidhána, 4. 221; Nichakra, for Nichakru, 4. 163; Nyurvuda (sic), for Nyarbuda, 5. 188; Punnagas, for Pannagas, 5. 94; Puru (sic), for Pura, 4. 109;4 Purujit, for Purajit, 3. 334; Ritudháman (sic),5 for Ḫitaḍháman, 3. 27; S'atrújit (sic), for Sattrájita, 5. 81; Sulomadhi, for Salomadhi, 4. 199; Suvarní (sic), for Sāvarní, 3. 64; Vipritha (sic), for Viprithu, 4. 96.6

His n and r must sometimes have closely resembled each other. Hence, presumably, Animejaya, for Arimejaya, 4. 148;7 Anjuna, for Arjuna, 3. 326; Sányáti (sic), for S'áryáti, 3. 13;8 Sáryáti, for what he would have written Sányáti (my Sáñyáti), 4. 46.9

Confusion between a manuscript a and o may be the ground, in part, or wholly, of Arága, for Ároga, 5. 191; Kulindapatyakas, for Kulindopatyakas, 2. 176; Tapo-loka, for Tapo-loka, 1. 98.10

If his written a and i were very similar,—the dot over the latter being not seldom omitted,—we have only to suppose, additionally, that, at the press, one was taken for the other, and an error in each of the

1 His Index to the Vishāku-purāṇa authorizes one to be pretty positive on this point.
2 This is referred to again at pp. 257 and 260, infra.
3 My annotation there does not express my present opinion. I am now disposed to think that Professor Wilson took Kroshtí to be wrong, and preferred the Kroshí of the Bhāgavata-purāṇa; that he wrote, indistinctly, Kroshí; and that the printer mistook this for Kroshí. In 4. 61, Kroshí (sic), which appears twice, is intended, I surmise, as the scholarly substitute for his former Kroshí.
4 But see the note there. I have assumed that Púru was intended by “Puru.”
5 This is referred to again at p. 259, infra.
6 In his Index, Professor Wilson has amended Anavinda, but has reproduced Nichakra, Sulomadhi, and Vipritha. Instead of Dhúti, Mañidhanu, and Ritudháma, we there have Dháti, Manidhána, and Ritudháman, all of them still faulty, as substitutes.
7 Corrected in 5. 391.
8 See 3. 337.
9 See note †† there.
10 All three of these errors, however, are copied into Professor Wilson's Index.
words following is accounted for: Chitraka,\(^1\) for Chitraka, 4. 96; Da-
dhuichi, for Dadhichi, 5. 250; Dakshasávarni (sic), for Dakshasávarni, 3. 24; Dharmán, for Dharman, 4. 169; Dhritamáti (sic), for Dhriti-
máti, 2. 152; Divaratha, for Diviratha, 4. 123; Dhúti (sic),\(^2\) for Dhúta (my Dhúti), 2. 27; Garddhábas (sic), for Garddabhins,\(^3\) 4. 202; Ká-
liká, for Kálaká, 2. 71; Kumárá, for Kumárá, 2. 131, 132; Mahá-
nanda, for Mahánandí,\(^4\) 4. 183; Mahishas, for Mahishins,\(^5\) 4. 214; Na-
mittaka, for Naimittika, 5. 186; Parvasi, for Parvasá, 1. 153; Sá-
avá, for Sává, 3. 27, &c.; Sílaváti (sic), for Sáláváti, 4. 28; Sújáti, for Sújáta, 4. 59; Sújáti (sic), for Sújáta, 4. 57; Támárayáni (sic), for Támárayána, 3. 57; Vikúntáti, for Vikúntáthá, 3. 17; Víthavya, for Vítahavya, 4. 40 (bis); Vyusháti, for Vyushti, 2. 249. That the
wrong forms here specified originated as above suggested, is, however, nothing but theory.\(^4\) In the case—supplementary to the preceding list,—of Sukhábala, for Sukhábala, 4. 165, it is pretty evident that Professor Wilson allowed his choice of lection to be influenced by the reading of the Bhágavata-puráṇa, and by the translation of the Vishnu-
puráṇa which was prepared for him at Calcutta; and his substitutions for Dakshasávarni, Kálaká, Kumárá, and Sávará were, I apprehend, designed.

Other errors, probably arising from the printer's having taken one letter, unclearly written, for another, are seen in Amtrasíla,\(^5\) for Antraśíla, 2. 151; Dháva, for Dhara, 2. 23; Ghatokkacha, for Gha-
tokkacha, 4. 159; Gohamukha (sic), for Gokámukha, 2. 141; Játa-
laśíini (sic), for Jaláhasíini, 4. 112; Jayáti, for Jagáti, 2. 239; Kakkud-
wat (sic), for Kakudmat, 2. 194; Kakudwatí, for Kakudmatí, 4. 112; Kaśyáta, for Kaśyapa, 1. 153; Magh, for Mugh, P. 64; Matímara

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1 Professor Wilson had Chitraka in 4. 94, and in his Index. However, among the names here grouped together, only this and one or two others are effectually set right there.

2 See, also, what I have said of this at p. 256, supra, and at p. 260, infra.

3 Professor Wilson would have written Gardabbías, Mahánándá, and Mahishís, or else Gardabhis, &c., most probably. I refer to this point at p. 259, infra. He actually had Mahánandi in 4. 182; and it passed into his Index. And there is Gardhabas, too, which is nothing.

With reference to Mahánandi, see further, note 12 to p. 259, infra.

4 Nevertheless, it is a theory well supported by close inspection of his Index to the Vishnú-puráṇa. There, to name one instance out of fifty adducible, he has made Sattrájit—corrupted from Sattrájít, the reading of some Puráñas for Sattrájít,—and Sattrujít into one word.

5 This, with Ghatokkkacha and Jayáti, is corrected in Professor Wilson's own Index; but Dháva and Kaśyáta are there, and Gohamukha is further worsened into Gohamuka.
(sic), for Matinára,1 3. 266; Salapalka (sic), for Sátapatha, 3. 63; Salpa, for Jalpa, 3. 8; &c. &c.

In a multitude of instances, I have, on good warrant, put a b instead of Professor Wilson’s v or w. Alterations have thus been effected of his Kambalavarihsh (sic), Kokavakas, Kuvera, Nalakuvera (sic), Nyur-vuda (sic), Práchínaverhilis (sic), Sáivas (from Síbi), Sáivyá, Sáivyá, Samvara (sic),2 Saśavindu, Sávaláka, Sauvalyás, Savalásas, Sívi, Suvala, Tríhavindu (sic), Ulwana (sic),3 Upavarhana (sic), Uttánavar-lish (sic), Valáka, Valákáśa, Valakrama, Várhradrathas, Várhaspat-tyas, Varhish (sic),4 Varhishad, Varhishads, Varhishmati, Váshkala, Vindumati, Víndusáram, Vopadeva, Vrihaspáti (sic), Vrihat (sic), Vrihat- (sic), and all names, &c., which he began with Vrhad- (sic), Vrihan- (sic), and Vrihat- (sic). On the other hand, I have changed to v his b in Bajíkaraña (sic),5 Báravá (sic), Chitrabahá,6 Gandharba, Gandharbas, Gándharba, Gándharbí, and his bh in Mahávishubha.

Lapsing into Sir William Jones’s capricious fashion of sometimes denoting the inherent vowel by e, he wrote Práchínabarhis (sic), for Práchínabarhis, 1. 192, 193; Selu, for Salu, 2. 151, 340;7 Sherga (sic), for Shadja, 2. 329; Súryaverchchas, for Súryavarchchas, 2. 289; Vasavertis (sic), for Vaśavartins, 3. 6; Viśwakermá (sic), for Viśwa-karman, 1. 145.

In Bengal, and elsewhere in India, the lingual d (ḍ) has much of the sound of r. Compliance with this corruption is exhibited in his Báravá (sic), for Vaḍavá, 4. 110; Dráviras (sic), for Drávidás, 2. 177; Dráviras (sic),8 for Drávidás, 3. 295, and 4. 117; Drirhamána (sic), for Dridhamána (?), 4. 196; Kahora, for Kahoda, 5. 164; Náriká, for Nádiká, 1. 48; Sherga, (sic), for Shadja, 2. 329; Sorasi (sic),9 for Shodaśin, 1. 85.

Conforming to the old unscientific mode, he generally put -sh at the

1 See 5. 390.
2 According to Professor Wilson’s Index, “Sambara,” who carried off Pradyumna, differs from “Samvara,” son of Kaśyapa and Danu. One person, under different names, is thus made into two.
3 Professor Wilson’s Index has Ulwana, which is right as to its nasal letter.
4 This we had in 4. 169, but Varhis in 1. 192, and in the reference to it in his Index.
5 Bajikaraña, but still wrong, in Professor Wilson’s Index.
6 In Professor Wilson’s Index, Chitrabáhá, importing a fresh error.
7 It is shown, in 2. 340, that no proper name is intended in the original.
8 This form appears in Professor Wilson’s Index; and so does Náriká, men- tioned just below.
9 This is mentioned again at p. 260, infra.
end of substantives, instead of -s. I have altered his Anáyush, Archish, Bhútajyotish, Chakshush,1 Danáyush, Drídhadhanush (sic), Kambalavarhish (sic), Práchínavarvarhish (sic),2 Pulomárchish, Surochish, Swarochish, Uttánavarvarhish (sic), Varhish (sic),3 Viswa-gjyotish (sic), Yajush, &c. &c.

With regard to nouns terminating in -an, his mode of spelling them was not uniform. This is virtually acknowledged by his "Pùshá or Pùshan," 4. 339, and by his Viswikarmá (sic),4 1. 145, and Viswakarmá (sic), 2. 24 (bis), but Viswikarman (sic), 2. 100, and Viśwakarman, 2. 298, and 3. 272.5 The accent of the nominative form he also omitted frequently. Hence we find Sudhámas (now corrected), 3. 6, 25, but Sudhámans, 3. 28, note*; Sudharmas (now corrected), 3. 24, but Sudharmans, 3. 28; Sukarmas (now corrected), 3. 27, but Sukarmans, 3. 28.6 I have altered Átmá and Bhútátma, 1. 3; Har-yátma, 3. 35; Indriyátma, Paramátmá, and Pradháñátmá, 1. 3; Ritudhámá (sic),7 3. 27; and also Parvas, 3. 143, 147; Sudámás, 2. 175; Sudháma, 2. 142; Yakrillomas (sic), 2. 166.

In like manner, he was far from rigid as to nouns ending with -in. He had both Pálín8 and Pál in 1. 192; Keáin, 4. 250, &c. &c., but Keśi (sic), 5. 97;9 S'amin,10 4. 99, but Sámi, 4. 97. I have regularized his Dámís, S'ringi (sic), Vaktrayodhi,11 &c. &c. And here, too, he largely omitted the accent; thus producing such forms, now redressed, as, to specify a few only, Keśi, mentioned just above; Kriti (sic), 4. 149; Mahánandi,12 4. 182; Sámi, mentioned just above; Saptabhangis.

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1 In 1. 178, and in Professor Wilson's Index, under Ákúti (rightly, Ákúti).
2 In 1. 157, and twice in Professor Wilson's Index, though referring to pages where the forms used are Práchínavarvarhis and Práchínavarvarhis.
3 See note 4 to p. 258, supra.
4 Here, as often below, I copy the form for which I have substituted the correct one.
5 Further, in his Index, Professor Wilson gives Viswikarmá (sic) as the name of the artist of the gods, and Viświkarman as that of a certain solar ray.
6 Both Sudhámans and Sudhámans are entered in Professor Wilson's Index, and as if they differed; and so both Sukarmas and Sukarmans; but Sudharmas only.
7 This has already been referred to at p. 256, supra. In his Index, Professor Wilson has Ritudhánman.
8 This is the form which he registers in his Index.
9 Senáni, 2. 25, is correct; but, in his Index, it becomes Senánin, from mistake as to its declension.
10 Corrupted, in his Index, into Sámin.
11 In his Index, this is changed into Vaktrayodhi.
12 Possibly, however, Professor Wilson meant to write thus, complying with the lection of the Bhágavata-púrñá, and did not intend to suggest the nominative of Mahánandí, namely, Mahánandí.
and Saptavādis, 3. 209; Sorasī (for Shoḍaśin), 1. 85; Sumāli, 1. 188; Syādvādis, 3. 209; Vasavertis (sic), 3. 6; Yogi, 5. 228, 230, &c.

Instead of the crude form, he had the nominative, in Dhātā,¹ 1. 118; Pratiharttā, 2. 106; Vidhātā,² 1. 118: Samrāt (sic), and Swarāt (sic), 1. 170; Virāt (sic),³ 1. 59, 105, &c., 170, and 2. 107; Hanumān, P. 50, &c.; Mahān, 1. 117; Mālavān, 2. 117, &c.; Jarā, 5. 143, 152; Punān, 1. 3, 23, &c.; Samvit (sic),⁴ 1. 32; Satyavāk, 1. 177; Swarābhitākā,⁵ 5. 191. Ayushmanā, for Ayushmati, 1. 159, and Havishmantas,⁶ for Havishmats, 3. 163, are impossible. They remind one of, for instance, Hanumanta, which is common, in Hindi poetry, for Hanumat.

Such of his plurals as Angirasas, Apsarasas, &c., it seemed to me too bold to disturb, more especially as they were dictated by a fixed principle. In my own annotations, and in my Index, however, I have everywhere written, for example, Angirases and Apsarases; the singulars of these words being Angir and Apsara, not Angirasa and Apsarasa.

A little heed should have prevented the presentation of solecisms, &c., like Ahichchatra, for Ahichchhatra, 2. 161; Avasathyā, for Avasathyā, 5. 115; Dadīcha, for Dadhīcha, 5. 250; Dharbaka, for Darbhaka, 4. 182; Dhrishtasarman, for Drishtāsarmā, 4. 95; Dhyānajyapyas, for Dhyānajāpyas, 4. 28; Drishtāketu,⁷ for Dhrishtāketu, 4. 148; Gachchas, for Gachchhas, 2. 176; Goddhābas, for Gardhabinis, 4. 202; Gardddhabhin, for Gardabhin, 4. 209; Gavedukā, for Gavedhukā, 1. 95; Ghrītsamada, for Gṛītsamāda, 4. 31; Ghrītsamati, for Gṛītsamati, 4. 136; Ghrītsatamas, for Gṛītsatamas, 4. 32; Gomantha, for Gomanta, 5. 66; Hiraṇyagarbha, for Hiraṇyaṇābha, 3. 324; Kachanīra, for Kachchhanīra, 2. 286; Kachchas, for Kachchhas, 2. 169, 176; Kach-

¹ How Dhātī came to appear for Dhātā, in 2. 27, has been conjectured at pp. 256 and 257, supra.

² Dhātī (sic) and Vidhātī (sic) were found in 1. 152.

³ Properly written, these three words have -ā in the nominative case singular.

⁴ In 1. 105, Professor Wilson had both Virāt (sic) and the correct Virāj; in 2. 229, the latter. In his Index, he has three articles, instead of one, to-wit, on Virāj, on Virāṭ, and on Virāt. After Virāj, he adds, in brackets, "or Virāj." There is no such word.

⁵ The right form, in -ā, was used in 1. 172.

⁶ This, I assume, was before the printer, whose senseless Swamābhāk Professor Wilson not only allowed in his text, but inserted in his Index.

⁷ Both Ayushmanā and Havishmantas are in the Index of Professor Wilson.

⁸ Dhrishtāketu (sic), in Professor Wilson's Index, where, however, occur Dhridhanemi (sic), and Dhridhāswa (sic), though the names, in his text, contain no h.

1. 2.
chapa, for Kachchhapa, 4. 27, 28; Kachchhiyas, for Kachchhiyas, 2. 169; Kakkudwat, for Kakudmat, 2. 194; Kakutshtha, for Kakutstha, 3. 315; Mābhihaka, for Mābhishaka, 4. 220; Medaśirs, for Medaśiras, 4. 198; Mitravindā, for Mitravinda, 5. 79; Mlechhas, for Mlechchas, 1. 182 (bis); Nābhiyagārīshtha, for Nābbhāgārishtā, 3. 231; Nābhīnīdisht'a, for Nābhānīdisht'h, 3. 13, 227; Navalā, for Nadvālā, 1. 177; Nedisht'a, for Nedisht'h, 3. 232, 256, 336; Nirvāt, for Niyati, 1. 152, and 5. 387; Sākhyā, for Sākya, 3. 246; Sāṅkana, for Sāṅkha'na, 3. 314; Saudhodani, for Saudhodani, 4. 170; Savarga, for Sarvaga (or Sarvaveda?), 3. 27, 227; Sudanstra, for Sūdānśītra, 4. 100; Ucchatthya, for Ucchattha, 3. 16; Utatthya, for Utathya, 3. 16; Uttatthya, for Utathya, 1. 154; Vāvṛddhas, for Vāchāvṛddhas, 3. 28; Yajnawalka, for Yājnavalkya, 3. 45; Yajnyawalkya, for Yājnavalkya, 5. 228; Yuddhānāmūsht'i, for Yuddhamûsht'i, 4. 99. And due regard for grammar would have precluded, besides most of the foregoing words, Adhośīras, for Adhalaśīras, 2. 215; Antassilā for Antalēsilā, 2. 151; Āpa, for Aḷpā, 1. 57, 58; Dukha, for Dūlika, 1. 112; Marut-loka, for Marul-loka, 1. 98; Nārā, for Nārā, 1. 57, 58; Tanava, for Tana-val, 1. 57; Ucchaśīsravas, for Ucchhailśravas, 1. 147; Ucchaśīrvas, for the same, 2. 85.1

Most, if not all, of the errors which follow are less susceptible of arrangement according to subject-matters, than those which are dealt with above; and they have, therefore, been disposed alphabetically. A fair share of them have to do with authors and books quoted by Professor Wilson, or by myself; and some of them testify to my own ignorance or oscitance. Occasionally, where a point is of particular interest, I have drawn upon, or referred to, the preceding Index,2 in

1 Of the errors collected in this paragraph, besides that referred to in the last note, Gomantha, Kakutshtha, Mlechhas, Śākhyā, and Yuddhamūshti are corrected in Professor Wilson's Index, which repeats, however, Durbaka, Gachchas, Ghritisamāda, Kachchhas, Kachchhiyas, Mitravinda, Navalā, Nedishtha, Sāṅkana, Vāvṛddhas, Yajnavalka; Adhośīras, Āpa, Dukha, Marut-loka, Nārā, Niyati and Yājnavalkya, there, are half-corrections; Gardhatas is, as I have said before, none at all; and Ucchhaiśīrvas is as bad.

2 To take leave of Professor Wilson's own Index, lest I may be supposed, by any one who compares it closely with mine, to be, presumably, wrong, where I do not reproduce its statements exactly, I annex a sample of specifications from it, which I have displaced in favour of others, or which I have omitted, with all deliberateness. Such are: Airāvata, king of serpents; Bharata, son of Vītuhotra; Bhuṛi, son of Bāhlika; Bhūśīrvas, son of Bāhlika; Brahmanabha, teacher of the Sāma-veda; Dūśṭi, son of Vīshū and Lakṣmi; Doshā, wife of Kalpa; Jyotishmat, king of Śāka-dwipa; Madhu, killed by Satrughna; Maruta, sons of Marut-wati; Nakula, son of Paūdū; Nīṣitha, son of Kalpa; Niyut, wife of Mahān (sic);
which, for the rest, abundant inadvertencies of various kinds have already been indicated.

Abhyutthitaswa, for Dhyushitäs-
wa, 3. 323.
Adhyushitaswa, Adhyúshitáswa, for Dhyushitáswa, 3. 322, 323.
Ahichhatura, for Ahichchhattrá, a city, 2. 341.
Aikshetra, for Ahikshetra, 2. 161; 4. 145.
Aikshwákava, for Aikshwáka, a dynasty, 4. 171, &c.
Alindayas, for Alindas, 2. 180.
Ambá, for Ambiká, daughter of a king of the Kásis, 4. 158.
Amitadhwaja, for Mitadhwaja, 3. 333; 5. 217.
Amitrasaha, for Mitrasaha, 3. 305.
Amurttarañjasa, for Amúrtarajas, 4. 15.
Amúrtytara, for Múrtaya, 4. 15.
Amúrttaya, for Amúrtaraya, 4. 15.
Aparyantabala, no name, but an epithet, 5. 55.
Arhat, for Arhata, 3. 209 (note 2); 5. 390.

Aripu, for Ripu, son of Yadu, 4. 53.
Arshítisena, for Arshítisheña, 4. 31.
Arvarivas, for Arvarívats, son of Sávári, 3. 24.
Aryamat, for Aryaman, an Adi-
tya, 2. 286, 306.
Asimakrishña, substituted, from adopting the reading of the Bhágavata-púrāña, for Adhikúshímakershá, 4. 163.
Asmarisárin, for Aśmasárin, 4. 155.
Atinukta (not, as printed, Ati-
muktí), for Avimukta, from mistaking a careless Nágarí v for t, 5. 129.
Avarttana, for Ávatana, 2. 129.
See 2. 339.
Áyati, daughter of Meru. See the preceding Index, under Ni-
yati.
Bálíkala, for Bāshkala, 3. 44.
Bálíkali, for Bāshkali, 3. 44.
Báhu, for Pratibáhu, son of Vajra, 4. 113.

Paramesháthin (mistaken for Paramekshu), son of Anu; Pathya, teacher of the Sáma-veda; Prabhá, wife of Kalpa; Pradosha, son of Kalpa; Ribhu, son of Rudra; Ripu and Ripunjaya, sons of Dhrúva; Rudráti, wife of a Rudra; Rudra-
sávárañí, twelfth Manu; Sahadeva, son of Páádu; Sála, son of Bálíká; Sarpi (sic), wife of Šíva; Sáya, son of Kalpa; Sujáti (error for Sujáta), son of Vítihotra; Sumati, son of Ságara; Taru, son of Dhrúva; Tríshúná, son of Mátyú; Vídhatrí, son of Víshú and Lakshnî; Vípra, son of Dhrúva; Vírika, son of Víjaya; Vírikala, son of Dhrúva; Vírikatejá, son of Dhrúva; Vírsha, son of Vítihotra; Vyúshhta, son of Kalpa. Vinátá is described as wife of Kašyapa, and also as wife of Táksha: Kašyapa and Táksha are the same person. And let the reader inspect, though ever so cursorily, the following pages, to the end.
Bahwaśa, for Badhuryaśa, 4. 145, 146.

Bhairika, for Bhaimarika, 5. 107, where, in note †, the origin of the error is pointed out.

Bhajina, for Bhajin, 4. 71.

Bhayada, for Abhayada, 4. 127.

Bhiras, for Abhiras, 2. 133, 134.

Brahmā, where the original has Vidhātī, that is to say, Vishńu, 5. 11.

Chakshu, for Chakshus, son of Purujānú, 4. 144.

Chakshupa, for Kshupa, 3. 242. Cha ‘and,’ was mistaken for part of a name.

Chakshusha, a gross blunder, in the Bhágavata-purāṇa, for cha (‘and’) Kshupa, 3. 242.

Champaka, mistaken for pancha-ma, ‘fifth,’ 4. 46.

Champamālini, for Champā or Mālini, 3. 289; 4. 125.

Chandravijaya, for Chandravijna, 4. 199.

Chedayas, for Chedis, 2. 157.

Chit-sukha-yoni, for Chitsukha Yogin, P. 115; 5. 385.

Dalaya, for Dālbhya, 3. 7.

Daṇḍanaya, for Daṇḍa and Naya, 1. 111; 5. 386.

Dárvan, for Darva, 4. 121.

Devamíḍhush, for Devamíḍhusha, son of Vṛishní, 4. 73.

Devamíḍhush, for Devamíḍhusha, son of Sūra, 4. 100.

Dharmadhris, for Dharmadhřik, 4. 95.

Dharmasávarṇi, for Dharmasávarṇīka, 3. 26.

Dhátaki (i.e., Dhátakin), for Dhátaki, son of Savana, 2. 201, where see note †, for Dhátaki, the name of a region, left unre-presented.

Dhishṭu, for Dharma, 3. 13, 337.

Dhúmaketu, for Dhúmrakeśa, 2. 29.

Diśā, for Diśas, 1. 117.

Driptiketu for Díptiketu, son of Dakshasāvarṇa, 3. 25.

Durvásas, for Daurvásas, P. 87 (line 2); 1. 199.

Duryáman, for Durgama (?), 4. 119.

Dūshításwa, for Dhyushításwa, 3. 322, 323.

Gahwaras (?), a people, 2. 187.

Gāṇapatas, for Gāṇapatas, 5. 280.

Gandhamojavāha, two names, with the first corrupted, run into one, 4. 95, where see note **.

Gara, for Nara, 4. 121, where see note †, on the probable origin of the error.

Gardabhinás, for Gardabhins, 4. 203.

Gautama, for Gotama, sprung from Utathya, 3. 16.

Girigahwaras, no name of a people, 2. 186.

Goswali, for Gokhalu, 3. 46, where see note * for the origin of the error.

Gotama, for Gautama, the Vyása, 3. 35.

Hari, for Haryá, 3. 17.
Hayagríva, confounded with Hayāśirsha, a form of Vishnú, P. 86; 5. 2, 3.

Hayāśirá, for Hayāśiras, daughter of Viśnuparvan, 2. 70.

Hayaśiras, for Hayāśirá, daughter of Viśnú, 2. 71 (bis).

Himáhwa, for Hima, 2. 103.

Jángalas, no such people named in the Viṣhnu-purāṇa, 2. 156, 176.

Jaratkarú, for Játukárña, a Vyása, 3. 36.

Jayantapura. See the preceding Index. Jayantapura (sic), for Jayanta, a city, 3. 331.

Jrimbhika. See 1. 82, note †.

Ka, no wind so called, 4. 304, where, in note ‡, the origin of the error is shown.

Kakud, for Kakubh, 2. 21; 5. 388.

Kálkā-puráṇa. See Kálkā-upapuráṇa, in the preceding Index. Kámáksyá, for Kámákhýa, P. 90.

Kambalavardhí, for Kambalabarhísha, 4. 97, 100.

Kanaka, for Kanavaka, 4. 113.

Kánárka, for Koñárka, 5. 311. See Koñárka, in the preceding Index.

Kánwás, for Kañwáyanas. See the preceding Index.

Kausa, for Kausalya, 'of Ko-sala,' 5. 82.

Kharadúshana, for Khara and Dúshaña, 3. 316.

Kodrava, for Koradúsha, 1. 95; 5. 386.

Kiritájaya, for Krita and Jaya, 4. 27.

Kroṣhti (sic), for Krośṭhu, 4. 53.

Vide supra, p. 256, note 3.

Kroṣhtí, for Krośṭhu, 4. 61.

Vide supra, p. 256, note 3.

Kroṣhtúki, for Kraushtúki, 5. 381.

Kshatropakshatra, for Kshatra and Upakshatra (?), 4. 95.

Kshemi, for Ksheinya, 4. 262.

Kubhánda, for Kumbhánḍa, 5. 109. Probably there was, instead of m in a conjunct, an anuswára, dimly written, or else unnoticed.

Kubjá, no name, but an epithet, 5. 21, 22.

Kukkuras, for Kukuras, 5. 147.

Kukkura, for Kukura, 4. 304; 5. 87.

Kundínapura. See the preceding Index.

Kuravas, for Kuras, 4. 184.

Kuru, for Úrva, grandfather of Jamadagni, 3. 16, 80.

Kúśa, for Úrva, grandfather of Jamadagni, 3. 16, 80.

Kúśáswa. See 4. 15, note **.

Lakshañá, for Lakshañá, 5. 83.

Lavana, for Lambana, doubly denotative, 2. 195, where, in note ‡, the origin of the error is demonstrated.

Lomaharsha, for Lomaharshána, 3. 64.

Lunation, misuse of the term, P. 64; 5. 109, 249.

Madhwat, for Midhwas, 3. 335.
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Madhyama, for Madhya, 5. 188.
Madra, for Madraka, 4. 122.
Mádreyas, no name, 2. 156.
Magadha, for Magadhá, a city (?), 4. 216.
Magadhá, for Magadha, a country, P. 107; 4. 151; 5. 50 (where, in note †, read 'Magadhá').
Magadhá, for the Magadhas, 4. 218, where see note †, for the origin of the error.
Mahándhraka, corrupted from Mahídhhraka, 3. 332.
Maháśaila, no proper name (?), 2. 197.
Mahávanyá, no name, 2. 196.
Maitreya, error for Mitrayu, 3. 64, note ||.
Mandahára, for Mandarahariña, 2. 129.
Mańchaka, for Mańvaka, from mistaking for ch the Nágári v carelessly written, 2. 198.
Márshti, for Márshti, 4. 109.
Márshtimat, for Marshimat, 4. 109.
Maruts, for Marutwats, 2. 21, 22.
Medha, for Medhas, 2. 100; 5. 388.
Medhatithi, Medhátithi, for Médhádhriti, 3. 25, 227, where the origin of the error is pointed out.
Menda, for Mainda, 5. 139. The Translator seems to have been misled by M. Langlois's Mênda.
Meru, substituted, by the Translator, for Sumeru, 1. 129; 5. 387.
Mithilá, not the name of a country, as in some places said to be, 4. 344.
Nábhin, for Nábha, variant of Nábhága, 3. 303.
Nájava, for Nahusha, 3. 232.
Nála, error for Tála, a measure so called, 1. 93. A Nágári t must have been mistaken for n.
Naraká, erroneously substituted for Raurava, 1. 112; 5. 386.
Nirámayá, no name (!), 3. 25. See the preceding Index.
Nirýyúha, for Nirvyúha, 5. 31. The Sanskrit corresponded, in the former edition.
Nishátha, for Nisátha, 5. 68.
Niyati. See the preceding Index.
Nrichakshu, for Néichakshus, 4. 164.
Pahnavas. See the preceding Index, and 2. 187, note §.
Páüinas, for Páníüs, 4. 28.
Panéchi, for Panchi (?), 4. 46.
Parájita, for Aparájita, son of Kríshña, 5. 81.
Páravas, for Páradas, 3. 290.
Paushyinji, for Paushpinji, 3. 58, 60, 61.
Pippaláyani, for Paippaláyani, 3. 62.
Prájápati, for Prájápatya, a wind so called, 5. 204.
Prástútás (?), for Prasútás, 3. 12.
Pratibimba. See 1. 82, note †.
Prativyoman, for Prativyoma, 4. 167.
Prithurukman, for Príthurukma, 4. 64.
Priyamedhas, for Priyamedha, 4. 140.
Pulomat, for Puloman, 2. 211.
Puraña, for Apúrña, 5. 251.
Purśin, for Purśih, 1. 85.
Purujit, for Ruchaka, son of Uśanas, 4. 63.

Ramya, no name, but an epithet, 2. 199.
Rasalomá, for Ruśaná, 4. 117.
Rathíñarā, for Rathíñara, son of Príshadaśwa, son of Virúpa, 3. 258. A Nágarí t was mistaken for n.
Ratnagarbha Bhaṭṭa, for Ratnagarbha Bhaṭṭáchárya, 5. 385.
Riju, for Rijwá hva, 5. 382, 385.
Rińa, for Rińajaya, 3. 35.
Rishikéśa, for Ríshikéśa, 4. 278.
Románas, for Romans, 2. 176.
Ropánas, for Ropans, 2. 176.
Rukman, for Rukma, 4. 64.
Rushadru, for Rushadgu, from reading as dru the Nágarí conjunct letter for dgu.

S'akti, error for Sakti, son of Vasishţha, 1. 6–8, 155; 3. 35, 36, 306.
Sálākā, for Sálákya, 4. 33.
Salu (Selu), no word (for khalu), 2. 151, 340.
Sálya, for Sálwa, king of the Saubhas, 5. 70.
Sálya, for Sala, son of Somadatta, 5. 134.
Samparáyaña, for Paráyaña, 3. 57.
S'ankhapáda, for Sankhapad, the Lokapála, 1. 155; 2. 86, 263, 338.
S'ántákhya, for Sántaraya, 4. 43.
Santati, for Saṁnati, 4. 37, perhaps from mistaking a Nágarí t for n.
Sáranga, for Sárnga, 5. 125.
S'árimajaya, for Arimejaya, 4. 95.
Sarpí, for Sarpis, 2. 109.
Sarpí, for Sarpis, 1. 117 (where expunge, in note ||, "Sarpí...neuter").
Saru, for Satha, from reading as ru the Nágarí letter for ī, 4. 109.
Sarvapápharā, no name, but an epithet, 2. 196.
S'asadhārman, for Sātadhanwan, 4. 190.
S'ātabhishā (rightly, S'ātabhishā), substituted, by the Translator, for Sātabhishaj, 2. 268; 3. 167, 169.
Sātadhanu, for Sātadhanus, son of Hridika, 4. 99.
Satrājit, Satrājit, for Sattrajita, 4. 74; 5. 148.
Satrājit, for Sattrajita, 5. 81.
Saubhīma, for Subhīma, 5. 83.
Sauddatā, for Sudattā, 5. 82, 83.
Saurapātas, for Saurapatas, 5. 280.
Savala, for Savana, son of Priyavrata, 2. 100, where, in note †, the origin of the error is demonstrated.
Selu. See Salu.
Simálakarni, Simalakarni, for Srimallakarni, 4. 195, 200.
Sīśirāyaña, for Sāśirāyaña, 5. 53, note *.
Sitoda, for Asitoda, 2. 117.
Somasūshmápaña, for Somaśūshmáyaña, 3. 35.
Sravanti, error for Sravasti (noted as such), 3. 264.
Srivaswani, no name, most probably, 4. 196, 200.
Sthaneswara, for Sthanwiseswara, 2. 143; 5. 388.
Sudhamans, for Sutraman, 3. 28.
Sudhanush, for Sudhanu, 4. 148.
Sudhanwan, substituted, by the Translator, for Satadhanwan, 4. 89.
Sudhanwat, for Sudhanwan, 4. 148.
Sudhinandi, for Sushinandi, 4. 211.
Sukumara, substituted, by the Translator, for Sukumaraka, 4. 76, &c.
Sumalini, for Sunaman, 5. 41.
Sumallis, for Sumallikas, 2. 175.
Sunahsephas, for Sunahshepa, 3. 289; 4. 25.
Sunanda, for Sunandana, 4. 197.
Supratitha, for Supratika, 4. 168.
Surbhiras, error of M. Langlois, for Suras and Abhiras, 2. 133.
Susuma, for Susrama, 4. 175.
Suvithi, for Swarvithi, 5. 388.
Swadhya, for Sudhya, wife of Vamandeva, 1. 117.
Syala, no name of a person, 5. 53.
Talaka, for Pattalaka, 4. 197; note 1.
Tamasitra, for Tambamitra, 5. 250.
Tampapakshi, for Tamparaksha, 5. 107.
Tomalaka, for Tosalaka, from mistaking a broken Nagari s for m, 5. 39.
Trayaruna, for Tryaruña, 3. 65.
Trayaruna, for Tryaruña, 3. 284, note r.
Trina, no name, 4. 121.
Triyaruna, for Triyaruni (?), 3. 221, 340.
Udayinbhadraka, for Udayibhadraka, 4. 182.
Ujasi, no name, most probably, 4. 123.
Urddhabahu, for Urddhabahus, son of Vasishtha, 1. 155.
Urddhabahus, for Urddhabahus, a Rishi, 3. 10.
Uru, for Urva, grandfather of Jamadagni, 3. 16, 80.
Utsavamanketas, for Utsava sansketas, from mistaking a broken Nagari s for m, 2. 179.
Uttarakuru, substituted, by the Translator, for Kuru, 2. 123.
Vahlikas, Vahlkas, See the preceding Index.
Vaideha, for Videha, 3. 330.
Vama Yamacharin, for Vamacharin (?), 5. 326, 392.
Vapra, for Vapran, 3. 34.
Vapu, for Vapus, daughter of Daksha, &c., 1. 109, 110.
Varanasi, Varanasi, for Varanas, &c., 5. 121.
Vasahanu, for Vatsahanu, 4. 141.
Vedaarya, 2. 29. See the preceding Index, where the words “rightly, Vedaars” require explaining. The advertent corruption in the Bhagavata-purana is Vedaarya, for which the Translator substituted Vedaarya.
Vibhrātra, for Vibhrāja, 4. 141.
Viraja, for Vairaja, 2. 86, 262.
Viswagaśwa. See the preceding Index.
Viswagiyotish, for Vishwagiyotis, 2. 107.
Viswakṣena. See the preceding Index.
Viśvapūrṇi, for Viśwasphūrṇi, 4. 217.
Viśwasahā, for Viśwasāhwan, 3. 325; 5. 391.
Viśvavyarchas, for Viśwatryarchas, 5. 191, which see in the preceding Index.
Vivinsati, for Viviṁśa, 3. 243.
Vraja, for Vajra, son of Aniruddha, 5. 108.

Vrihadbrāja, for Bṛihadrāja, 4. 169.
Vrihadrathantara, for Bṛihat and Rathantara, 2. 295, 343.
Vrishakāhwā, for Vrishakā, 2. 154.
Vrishasāhwā, for Vrishasā, 2. 154.
Vyushitaswa, for Dhyushitaswa, 3. 322, 323.
Vyutthitaswa, for Dhyushitaswa, 3. 322, 323.

Yajnakrit, for Yajnakfita, 4. 44.
Yauni, for Yonī, 2. 194.
Yuyudhāna, for Yuyudhan, 3. 334, note †††.