

the seacoast, to Vaṅga, Puṇḍra and Kerala countries; Arjuna conquered there many Mlecchas 14. 83. 29-30. D. Some persons referred to as the chief or the king of Vaṅgas : (1) Karṇa called *vaṅgāṅga-viṣayādhyakṣa* 2. 41. 9; (2) A king, not named, referred to as king of Vaṅgas : (i) *vaṅgarāja* 2. 27. 21; (ii) *rājñā vaṅgena* 6. 88. 8; (iii) *vaṅgānām adhipaḥ* 6. 88. 6; (iv) *vaṅgānām īśvaraḥ* 6. 88. 10.

Vatsa m. (pl.), Vatsabhūmi f. (sg.) : Name of a country and its people.

A. Location : In the east, somewhat to the north (see Epic event No. 1 below). B. Description (1) of its warriors : Determined to win victory they were prepared to give away their lives (*tyaktātmāno jaye dhṛtāḥ*) 5. 52. 1; valorous (*parākrānta*) 5. 52. 2; (2) of their capital town : pleasing (*ramyā*) 13. 31. 12; the country was visited by Siddhas and Cāraṇas (*siddhacāraṇasevītā*) and was the resort of holy and magnanimous ascetics (*āśramam puṇyaśīlānām tāpasānām manasvinām*) 5. 187. 23. C. Epic events : (1) Bhīma in his expedition before the Rājasūya first went to the east (*yayau prācīm diśam prati* 2. 26. 1; 2. 23. 9), and then to the north, and conquered with force the land of the Vatsas (*prayayāv uttarāmukhaḥ | vatsabhūmim ca kaunteyo vijigye balavān balāt ||*) 2. 27. 9; (2) Dhṛtarāṣṭra reminded Saṁjaya that he had mentioned the kings of Vatsabhūmi among the allies of Pāṇḍavas (*abhisarās teṣām ... tvam eva hi ... ācakṣīthāḥ ... vatsabhūmipān*) 5. 52. 1-2; (3) After practising severe austerities on the river Yamunā, Ambā went to Vatsabhūmi; she bathed there day and night in the holy places; after visiting many *tīrthas* she returned

to Vatsabhūmi where a half of her body became the river called Ambā; the river had water once a year, it was full of crocodiles and was difficult to cross 5. 187. 18-24; 34-35; 38-40; (4) On the second day of war, led by Nakula and Sahadeva, Vatsas and Nākulas were among those who stood at the left wing of the Krauñcāruṇavyūha (6. 46. 39; Krauñca 6. 47. 1) of Pāṇḍavas (*vatsās ca saha nākulaīḥ | nakulaḥ sahadēvaś ca vāmaḥ pārśvam samāśritāḥ*) 6. 46. 51; (5) On the eleventh day, Dhṛtarāṣṭra while recounting Kṛṣṇa's past exploits mentioned his victory over Vatsas 7. 10. 15; (6) On the sixteenth day, Dhṛtarāṣṭra remembered that Karṇa had formerly won victory over Vatsas and forced them to pay tribute (*vatsān ... yo jītvā samare vīraś cakre balibhṛtaḥ purā*) 8. 5. 20 (reference to Karṇa's conquest of the earth before the Vaiṣnavayajña of Duryodhana 3. 241. 29, 32; 3. App. I. 24. 45-46. D. Past event : Hehaya and Tālajaṅgha, born in the line of Śaryāti, once ruled over Vatsas; Hehaya killed in battle Haryaśva, king of Kāśi, and returned to the (capital) town of Vatsas (*hehayās ... | pratijagmuḥ purīm ramyām vatsānām ... ||*) 13. 31. 7, 12. E. Yayāti referred to as king of Vatsas and Kāśi (*vatsakāśīśaḥ*) 5. 113. 2; certain kings, not named, referred to as *vatsabhūmipa-* 5. 52. 2.

Vatsabhūmi : See Vatsa.

Vadhra m. (pl.) : Name of a Janapada.

Listed by Saṁjaya among the northern Janapadas (also called Deśas 6. 10. 68) of Bhāratavarṣa (*ata ūrdhvam janapadān nibodha*) 6. 10. 37, 5; (*vadhrāḥ kariṣakāś cāpi*) 6. 10. 54.