

12. 47; fight between Bhīma and Jaṭāsura also so compared 3. 154. 49.

Vāliputra m. : = Aṅgada 3. 266. 27.

Vālisuta m. : = Aṅgada 3. 272. 14 (17).

Vālmiki m. : A mythical bird, living in the world of Suparṇas 5. 99. 11, 1.

Born in the *kula* of Vainateya (Garuda), in the *vaṁśa* of Kaśyapa; feeding on serpents; marked with *śrīvatsa*, his deity is Viṣṇu; by action a Kṣatriya not obtaining Brahminhood because indulging in destroying his kinsmen 5. 99. 2-8.

Vāsuki m. : A mythical serpent (*nāga* 1. 16. 14; 1. 43. 3; 1. 49. 19; *bhujaga* 1. 43. 3; 1. 44. 17; *bhujamgama* 1. 13. 33; *pannaga* 1. 42. 17).

A. Birth : Second son of Kadrū (first being Śeṣa) 1. 31. 5 (*śeṣaḥ prathamato jāto vāsukis tadanantaram*); enumerated among the very strong sons of Kadrū (*kādraveyā mahābalāḥ*) 1. 59. 40; also listed among the sons of Surasā and Kaśyapa 5. 101. 9 (4, 17). B. Relations and Progeny : Jaratkāru, his sister 1. 13. 34, 36; 1. 34. 17; 1. 35. 2, 10; 1. 36. 4; 1. 43. 1, 9, 11, 14, 25; 1. 49. 4; snakes Koṭika, Mānasa and others, born in the *kula* of Vāsuki, fell into the fire of Janamejaya's snake sacrifice 1. 52. 4-6. C. Residence : He lived in Bhogavatī Purī in the south (5. 101. 1) which was also protected by him 5. 101. 1; 5. 107. 19; the *tīrtha* of Vāsuki at Prayāga called Bhogavatī 3. 83. 81 (3. 83. 72); he had also a residence (*saṁniveśana*) at the *tīrtha* Nāgadhanvan on the southern bank of Sarasvatī 9. 36. 28-30; he had a house (*veśman*) in the *nāgaloka* below the earth 14. 57. 46-48; Vāsuki's world (*loka*) is referred to in 3. 83. 30; his residence otherwise called *veśman* (1. 43. 3),

*niveśana* (1. 44. 18), *grha* (1. 44. 21).

D. Description and Qualities : Marked with banner (*patākin*), round spots (*maṇḍalin*), and hooded (*phaṇavant*) 2. 9. 10; as one of the sons of Surasā described as marked with jewel *svastika*, circles, and *kamaṇḍalu* (*maṇisvastikacakrāṅkāḥ kamaṇḍalukalak-ṣaṇāḥ* 5. 101. 5); having hundreds of heads and of huge shape; strong (*balin*) and fierce (*raudra*) 5. 101. 5-7; best among the strong (*balinam vorah*) 1. 35. 4; of great courage (*mahāsattva*) 1. 49. 18, and of great lustre (*mahādyuti*) 9. 36. 30; gentle (*saumya*) 1. 49. 19; he was conversant with the Purāṇas as can be seen from the fact that for holding consultations in order to find a way out of a difficult situation he cited the example of the gods finding out the fire who had disappeared 1. 33. 8; conscious of his merits and faults (*guṇadoṣau madāśrayau* 1. 33. 31).

E. Eminence : Vāsuki mentioned first when serpents listed according to their eminence (*yathāśreṣṭhān*) 5. 101. 8, 9; gods consecrated at the Nāgadhanvan *tīrtha* Vāsuki as the king of all serpents 9. 36. 29-30; one who bathes in Godāvarī obtains Vāsuki's world 3. 83. 30; one who bathes in Vāsuki's *tīrtha* gets the fruit of performing the *aśvamedha* sacrifice 3. 83. 81; as the best among the serpents, Vāsuki reckoned as one of the *vibhūtis* of Bhagavān (*sarpāṇām asmi vāsukiḥ* 6. 32. 28); often called 'the king or the best of the serpents': *nāgarāj* 1. 35. 7; *nāgarāja* 1. 49. 1, 4, 12 (*nāgarāja* 1. 44. 18); *nāgarājan* 1. 16. 13, (1. 49. 11); *pannagarāja* 1. 44. 21; 9. 36. 30; (*sarva*) *pannagarājan* 9. 36. 31; *nāgapati* 1. 43. 9; *pannageśvara* 1. 33. 29; 1. 44. 9; 1. 48. 20; 1. 49. 14; 9. 44. 48; *nāgendra* 1. 35. 12; 1. 42. 17, 18; 1. 44. 14; 1. 49. 21; *pannagendra* 1. 43. 5; *pannagottama* 1. 13. 36; 1. 44. 15; 1. 49. 18, 23; 9. 36. 31; *pan-*