finds mention in the Daivata-Rsi-Vama 13.

Visnupada¹ nt. : Name of a tīrtha.

A. Location: In the north (uttarām ditam ātritam) 5, 109, 19; (asyām diti ... uttarāyām) 5, 109, 3; situated near the Vāmanaka tīrtha 3, 81, 86-87. B. Origin: Visņu, while traversing the three worlds established it in the north (atra visnupadam nāma kramatā visnunā krtam / trilokavikrame) 5, 109, 19. C. Description: Excellent (tīrtham uttamam) 3, 130, 8. D. Holiness: By bathing at Visnupada and by worshipping Vāmana there one is freed of sins and goes to the world of Visnu 3, 81, 87.

Visnupada² m.: Name of a mountain.

When King Anga performed a sacrifice on the Visnupada mountain (visnupade girau), Indra was gladdened by Soma and Brāhmanas by the dakṣinās they received (amādyad indrah somena dakṣinābhir dvijātayah) 12. 29. 31.

Visnoh sthanam nt.: Name of a sacred place.

Described as best (anuttama) 3.81.8; god Hari is always present there; by bathing there and by worshipping Hari one gets the fruit of a horse sacrifice and goes to the world of Visnu 3.81.8-9.

Vīrapramoksa nt.: Name of a tīrtha.

By visiting this tīrtha one is freed of all sins 3.82.45.

Viravatī f. : Name of a river.

Listed by Samjaya among the rivers of the Bhāratavarsa; people used its water for drinking 6. 10. 24, 13; all the rivers listed by Samjaya are said to be mothers of the universe and very strong 6. 10. 35 (for citation see Atikrsna).

Vira f. : Name of a river.

Listed by Samjaya among the rivers of the Bharatavarsa; people used its water for drinking 6. 10. 21, 13 (for other details see Viravati).

Virini f. : Name of a river.

A certain fish approached the bank of the river Virini and requested Manu, who was practising austerities, to save it from stronger fish; Manu took it out of the river water and put it in a small water-jar 3. 185. 6-7, 10-11.

*Vrddhakanyayas tīrtham nt. : Name of a tīrtha.

A. Description: Famous (khyātam), large (mahat) 9. 50. 51. B. Holiness: According to a blessing given by Vrddhakanya one who is composed (samahitah) if he passes one night near the tirtha and satisfies gods with oblations (tarpayitvā divaukasah) he will get the fruit of one who has observed properly chastity for sixty-four years (catvārimsatam astau ca dve cāstau samyag ācaret / yo brahmacaryam varsāni phalam tasya labheta sah) 9. 51. 20-21. C. Past event: Kuni Gargya mentally created a daughter (mānasīm sa sutām subhrūm samutpāditavān vibhuh); as no one was ready to marry her she started practising austerities; ultimately Srigavant Galava married her agreeing to stay with her only for a night: next morning she reminded her husband of his agreement and, before leaving him, she blessed the place where she spent the night with him and made it a tirtha 9. 51. 3-20.

Vrsadamsa m.: Name of a mountain.