

Described as chief among the mountains (*śailendra*) 7. 57. 29; one of the mountains seen by Arjuna when he journeyed through space towards the north (7. 57. 23) on his way to propitiate Śiva for his Pāṇupata missile 7. 57. 16-17, 29.

Vṛṣapraṣṭha m. : Name of a mountain.

Situated in Vālakoṭī; the Pāṇḍavas lived there before they took bath in the river Bāhudā (*vālakoṭyām vṛṣapraṣṭhe girāv usya ca pāṇḍavāḥ*) 3. 93. 4.

Vṛṣabha m. : Name of a mountain.

One of the five mountains surrounding Girivraja in the Magadha; by coming close to one another they as if protected Girivraja (*rakṣāntīvābhisamhatya samhatāṅgā girivrajam*) 2. 19. 2-3; all the five mountains are described as having high peaks (*mahā-śṛṅgāḥ*), cool trees (*śītaladrūmāḥ*) 2. 19. 3; the mountains were covered by forests of Lodhra trees which were fragrant, attractive, and their branches full of flowers; they were liked by lovers 2. 19. 4.

Vṛṣabhaṅginī f. : Name of a river.

Listed by Saṁjaya among the rivers of the Bhāratavarṣa; people used its water for drinking 6. 10. 34, 13 (for other details see *Atikṛṣṇā*).

Vṛṣabhā f. : Name of a river.

Listed by Saṁjaya among the rivers of the Bhāratavarṣa; people used its water for drinking 6. 10. 31, 13 (for other details see *Atikṛṣṇā*).

Vennā f. : Name of a river.

A. Location : In the south (*dakṣiṇa-syām*) 3. 86. 1; listed by Saṁjaya among the rivers of the Bhāratavarṣa; people used its

water for drinking 6. 10. 26, 13. **B.** Description : Having holy water (*puṇyatoyā*); bringing what is auspicious to the visitor (*śubhāvahā*) 3. 186. 95; removing fear of sin (*pāpabhayaṇpahā*) 3. 86. 3; thronged by deer and birds (*mṛgadviṣasamākīrṇā*) and adorned by the hermitages of ascetics (*tāpa-sālayabhūṣitā*) 3. 86. 3; all the rivers listed by Saṁjaya are said to be mothers of the universe and very strong 6. 10. 35 (for citation see *Atikṛṣṇā*). **C.** Holiness : (1) By satisfying manes and gods at Vennā one rides in a Vimāna that is drawn by peacocks and swans (*tarpayet pitṛdevatāḥ / mayūra-hamsasamyuktāḥ vimānāḥ labhate naraḥ*) 3. 83. 29; (2) By bathing at the confluence of Vennā (*venṇāyāḥ saṁgame snātva*) one gets the fruit of a Vājapeya 3. 83. 31. **D.** Past event : One of the rivers seen by Mārkaṇḍeya in the belly of the Bāla (3. 186. 83 = Nārāyaṇa 3. 187. 3) 3. 186. 95. **E.** Importance : (1) Listed by Mārkaṇḍeya among the rivers which are declared to be mothers of fire-hearths (i. e. on the banks of which sacrifices were performed) 3. 212. 23-24 (for citation and Nī. see *Kapilā*); (2) finds mention in the Daivata-Ṛṣi-Vamśa 13. 151. 17, 2.

Vetasikā f. : Name of a river.

Inhabited by Pitāmaha (Brahman) (*pitāmahanīṣevitā*); one who visits it (*gṛtvā*) gets the fruit of an Aśvamedha and the world of Uśanas (*gaccheḥ cauśanasīm gatim*) 3. 82. 50 (Nī., however, on Bom. Ed. 3. 84. 56 : *auśanasīm gatim śukratvam*).

Vetasinī f. : Name of a river.

Listed by Saṁjaya among the rivers of the Bhāratavarṣa; people used its water for drinking 6. 10. 16, 13 (for other details see *Atikṛṣṇā*).