

- garta. He took the side of the Kauravas in the Bhārata-battle and fought with Dhṛṣṭadyumna, in which fight he was killed. (M.B. Droṇa Parva, Chapter 107, Stanza 9).
- VIRADHANVĀ II.** A Gandharva. (See under Puṇḍarīka-mukha).
- VIRADHARMĀ.** A King in ancient India. (Mahābhārata, Udyoga Parva, Chapter 4, Stanza 16).
- VIRADYUMNA.** An ancient King in India. He had a son named Bhūridyumna. Once this son was lost in the great forest. Viradyumna wandered everywhere in the forest in search of his son. On the way he met a hermit called Tanu. He talked elaborately to the King about the hopes of human mind. (M.B. Śānti Parva, Chapters 127 and 128).
- VIRAJĀ.** A cow-herdess. Once Śrī Kṛṣṇa duped Rādhā and took the cowherdess Virajā to the region of love-plays. A mischievous maid informed Rādhā of this. Rādhā ran to the dancing garden and searched for the couple. Śrī Kṛṣṇa had made himself invisible. So she could not find him. She found out Virajā. Rādhā opened her eyes wide and pretended that she was about to curse her. Virajā was terrified and she melted and became a river; full of anger Rādhā went home. (Devī Bhāgavata, Skandha 9).
- VIRAJA (S) I.** A nāga (serpent) born to Prajāpati Kaśyapa by his wife Kadrū. (M.B. Ādi Parva, Chapter 35, Stanza 13).
- VIRAJA (S) II.** One of the hundred sons of Dhṛtarāṣṭra. He was killed by Bhīma in the battle of Bhārata. (M.B. Droṇa Parva, Chapter 157).
- VIRAJA (S) III.** A son born from the radiance of Mahāviṣṇu. Having no desire to rule over a kingdom, he adopted penance. He had a son named Kīrtimān. (M.B. Śānti Parva, Chapter 59, Stanza 88).
- VIRAJA (S) IV.** One of the eight sons of Kavi, who was the son of Vaivasvata Manu. He had eight sons. They were Kavi, Kāvya, Dhiṣṇu, Śukrācārya, Bhṛgu, Kāśī, Ugra and Virajas. (M.B. Anuśāsana Parva, Chapter 85, Stanza 132).
- VIRĀJA.** A King of the Kuru dynasty. He was the grandson of Kuru and the son of Avikṣit. (M.B. Ādi Parva, Chapter 92, Stanza 54).
- VIRAJA (M).** A particular tower in Dvārakā. Whenever Śrī Kṛṣṇa wanted to be alone he went to this tower. (Mahābhārata, Sabhā Parva, Chapter 38).
- VĪRAKA (M).** A country. It is mentioned in Mahābhārata, Karṇa Parva, Chapter 44, Stanza 43, that this country was to be avoided as the thought and customs and manners of this country were full of defilement.
- VĪRAKA.** A King of the dynasty of Aṅga. He was the son of Śibi. Viraka had three brothers named Pṛthudarbha, Kaikaya and Bhadraka. (Agni Purāṇa, Chapter 277).
- VĪRAKETU I.** A son of the King Drupada of Pāṇḍala. In the battle of Kurukṣetra, Viraketu confronted Droṇa and was killed by Droṇa. (M.B. Droṇa Parva, Chapter 122, Stanza 33).
- VĪRAKETU II.** A King of Ayodhyā.
- VĪRAMAHENDRA.** The dwelling place of the asura named Nāga. (See under Nāgāstra).
- VĪRAMAṆĪ.** A King devoted to Śiva. Śrutāvatī was his wife. One day at the request of Viramaṇi, Śiva fought with Yoginīs (women doing Śakti worship). In that fight the Yoginīs defeated Śiva.
- VĪRAMOKṢA.** A holy place. It is mentioned in Mahābhārata, Vana Parva, Chapter 84, Stanza 51, that by visiting this holy place one could attain complete remission of one's sins.
- VĪRANA.** A Prajāpati. Mention is made in Mahābhārata, Śānti Parva, Chapter 348, Stanza 41, that this Prajāpati learned the philosophy of purity and righteousness from Sanatkumāra and taught the hermit Raibhya what he had learned.
- VĪRANĀKA.** A nāga (serpent) born in the family of Dhṛtarāṣṭra. This nāga was burnt to death in the sacrificial fire of the serpent sacrifice performed by Janamejaya. (M.B. Ādi Parva, Chapter 57, Stanza 18).
- VĪRANĪ I (VĪRINĪ).** A daughter of Brahmā. First, Brahmā created the Saptarṣis (the seven hermits) by his mind. After this Rudra was born from the anger of Brahmā, Nārada from the lap of Brahmā, Dakṣa from the thumb of Brahmā, Sanaka and the others from the mind of Brahmā, and the daughter Vīraṇī from the left thumb of Brahmā. Dakṣa married this Vīraṇī. Nārada took rebirth as the son of this couple. Dakṣa married Vīraṇī at the behest of Brahmā. At first this beautiful woman gave birth to five thousand sons. Nārada misguided them. Dakṣa got angry at this. He cursed Nārada. Owing to that curse Nārada had to take birth again as the son of Dakṣa and Vīraṇī. (Devī Bhāgavata, Skandha 7).
- VĪRANĪ II.** A teacher-priest. According to Vāyu Purāṇa, Vīraṇī was a disciple of the famous teacher Yājñavalkya of the Yajurveda-line of disciples of Vyāsa.
- VIRASA.** A nāga (serpent) born in the family of Prajāpati Kaśyapa. (M.B. Udyoga Parva, Chapter 103, Stanza 16).
- VĪRASENA I.** The father of Nala. It is mentioned in Mahābhārata, Anuśāsana Parva, Chapter 115, Stanza 65, that this King did not eat meat. (For further details see under Damayantī).
- VĪRASENA II.** A King of Kosala. (See under Candrasena I).
- VĪRASIMHA I.** The captain of the army of the asura Vyālimukha, who came to fight with Subrahmaṇya. (Skanda Purāṇa, Viramahendra khaṇḍa).
- VĪRASIMHA II.** A prince who was the son of King Viramaṇi and the relative of Rukmāṅgada. It is stated in Padma Purāṇa, Pātāla khaṇḍa that this prince Vīrasimha tied the sacrificial horse of Śrī Rāma and fought with Śatrughna who led the horse.
- VĪRĀŚRAMA.** A holy hermitage. It is mentioned in Mahābhārata, Vana Parva, Chapter 84, Stanza 145, that those who visit this holy hermitage would obtain the fruits of performing a horse sacrifice.
- VĪRĀṬ I.** The son of the daughter of Priyavrata. Svāyambhuva Manu married Śatarūpā. Two sons Priyavrata and Uttānapāda were born to them. A daughter was born to Priyavrata. Prajāpati Kardama married her. Three sons named Samrāt, Kuṁṇi and Virāt were born to them. (Agni Purāṇa, Chapter 18).
- VĪRĀṬ II. (VĪRĀṬ PURUṢA).** Virāt Puruṣa is the first incarnation of Brahmā. (For details see under Sṛṣṭi).
- VIRĀṬA.**  
1) *General information.* The King of Matsya country. During the pseudonymity of the Pāṇḍavas this King sheltered them. At the end of the pseudonymity of one