Viśalyātīrtham—in the Daṇḍaka forest.

Br. III. 13. 107.

Viśasa (na)—one of the twenty-eight hells—a slaughter house for hypocritical sacrificers of animals; makers of lances, swords and other implements.

Bhā. V. 26. 7 and 25; Vi. II. 6. 2 and 17.

 $Viś\bar{a}kha$ (1)—a son (brother $V\bar{a}$. P., Vi. P.) of Skanda: an $am\acute{s}a$ of Skanda- $V\bar{a}$. P. [a son of Agni (Br. and M.P.)]; from him originated the planet $S\bar{u}rya;^2$ an epithet of Kumāra; commander. 4

¹ Br. III. 3. 25; M. 5. 26. Vā. 53. 104; 66. 24; 101. 280. Vi. I. 15. 115. ² Br. II. 24. 129. ³ M. 159. 3. ⁴ Ib. 230. 7.

Viśākha (11)—a Mt. on the south of the Mānasa;¹ temple of Guha at.²

¹ Vā. 36, 23; ² Ib. 39, 55.

Viśākha (III)—when the sun is in Viśākha, fourth amśa, the moon is then at the head of Krttikā.

Vā. 50. 196; Br. II. 21. 145; Vi. II. 8. 76-7.

Viśākha (IV)—is Skanda.

Bhā. VI. 6. 14.

Viśākhayūpa (1)—a son of Pālaka and father of Rājaka: ruled for 50 years (53 years M. P.).

Bhā. XII. 1. 3; Br. III. 74. 125; M. 272. 4; Vā. 99. 312.

Viśākhayūpa (11)—a son of Balāka and father of Janaka.

Vi. IV. 24, 4-5.