

Vedaśrī—a Bhārgava and a sage of the Raivata epoch.

Br. II. 36. 62; Vi. III. 1. 22.

Vedaśrutas—the gods of the Uttama epoch.

Bhā. VIII. 1. 24.

Vedasparsa—a disciple of Kabandha divided the portion received of Atharva into four parts.

Vā. 61. 50.

Vedasmṛtī—a R. in Bhāratavarṣa from the Pāriyātra hill (from the mountain Ṛṣyavān- M. P.).

Bhā. V. 19. 18; Br. II. 16. 27; M. 114. 23; Vā. 45. 97; Vi. II. 3. 10.

Vedānga—from Viṣṇu.

Vā. 54. 82; Vi. I. 22. 83-84; Vi. 17. 5.

Vedāntasāstram—the Vedānta to be loved by the Gr̥hasthas: Vedāntadarśanam being the end of a student's life.

Br. IV. 2. 85; 8. 4; M. 52. 26; Vā. 101. 87-91; 104. 42.

Vedi (I)—a R. served by the Siddhas.

Br. III. 13. 81.

Vedi (II)—one of the ten pīṭhas for images, oblong; unfit for installing lingas; this gives abundant riches.

M. 262. 6, 17.

Vedi (III)—(also Veditalam) the place of the fire altar in the sacrifice.

Vā. 69. 60; 97. 25.

Vedyardha—in Jambūdvīpa, south of Meru;¹ three varṣas to the south of it, and three to its north.²

¹ Br. II. 15. 36; Vā. 34. 23. ² Ib. 34. 32.