

Vāyu (II)—is a transformation of *ākāśa* with the two qualities of *śabda* and *sparsā*. Its subtle element is *sparsā* from which came *tejas*;¹ it is *Prāṇa*, *Apāna* and *Samāna*,² role of, in sustaining life.³

¹ M. 3. 24. ² Ib. 166. 5. ³ Vā. 31. 41-5.

Vāyu (III)—a Vasu: a son of Dharma and Sudevī.
M. 171. 47.

Vāyu (IV)—a son of Anuhrāda;¹ the lord of *śabda*, *ākāśa* and *bala*,² the appointed father of Vṛkodara,³ presented Skanda with the banners of the cuckoo and hen.⁴

¹ Vā. 63. 12; 67. 75. ² Ib. 70. 12. ³ Ib. 99. 244. ⁴ Ib. 72. 45.

Vāyu (V)—a *tirtha* sacred to, in the Sarasvatī.
Bhā. III. 1. 22.

Vāyu Purāṇa—contents of; originally narrated by *Brahmā*; or Pāśupata Yoga, origin of *Linga*, glorification of *Nilakanṭha*; one who does not know this *Purāṇa*, though learned in all the Vedas and other branches, will not be a man of culture; the whole *Purāṇa* is full of the greatness of *Maheśvara*;¹ narrator *Vāyu*;² (see *Vāyavīyam*).

¹ Vā. 1. 48-205. ² Ib. 26. 5.

Vāyuloka—burnt by the *Pralaya* fire.

Br. IV. 1. 153.

Vāyuskandha—the residence of *Marut Gaṇas*.

Vā. 1. 134.

Vārana—the heavenly animal which came down for *Haryanga's* help.

M. 48. 98.