

Viratha—a son of Nṛpamjaya.

M. 49. 79.

Virāga—a son of Vāta.

Vā. 69. 130.

Virāj (*Virāt-Puruṣa*)—the form of the Lord during the period of creation, just emerged from Aṇḍa.¹ To rouse him to activity gods were created; but he was not roused until the Kṣetrajña along with citta entered the heart and roused the Puruṣa from waters;² is Hari who is described as Mahā-Puruṣa,³ son of Nara;⁴ Antarikṣa so called.⁵

¹ Bhā. II. 1. 25; III. 6. 6-34; 7. 22-25; 26. 51. ² Ib. III. 36. 54-70; X. 3. 15; XI. 3. 11-12; 17. 13. ³ Ib. XII. 11. 5-26. ⁴ Br. II. 14. 68. ⁵ Ib. II. 16. 17; III. 43. 9.

Virāja (I)—a son of Śamika.

M. 46. 27.

Virāja (II)—a Marut gaṇa.

M. 171. 53.

Virāja (III)—(*Virāṭpuruṣa*; also Samrāt and Manu)¹ married Śatarūpā; sons Priyavrata and Uttānapāda and two daughters, Ākūtī and Prasūtī; the latter was given to Dakṣa and the former to Ruci to whom twins, Yajña and Dakṣiṇa were born.²

¹ Vā. 10. 15. ² Br. II. 9. 39.

Virāja (IV)—a Mt. north of the Mahābhadrā lake.

Vā. 36. 33.

Virājasa—a Vamśavartin god.

Br. II. 36. 29.