

two sons and thirtysix daughters; they comprised the *Gāyatrī* and other *chandās* and birds like *Suparṇā*.³

¹ Br. III. 3. 56; 7. 29 and 468; 61. 42; Bhā. III. 15. 40; VI. 6. 21-2; M. 6. 2, 33-4; 146. 18 and 22; 171. 29 and 62; Vā. 66. 54; Vi. I. 15. 125.
² Vā. 69. 83. ³ Ib. 69. 66-7.

Vinatā (II)—a mother goddess.

M. 179. 19.

Vinatāśva—a son of Sudyumna, became the lord of western territories.

Vā. 85. 19.

Vinaya (I)—a son of Lajjā.

Br. II. 9. 61; Vā. 10. 36.

Vinaya (II)—a son of Cancu.

Br. III. 63. 118.

Vinaya (III)—the discipline of mind and body important to a king; ill-disciplined kings have lost their empires; while disciplined kings leading a forest life attained kingdom through *vinaya*,¹ of a Prince.²

¹ M. 215. 52. ² Ib. 220. 4-7; 225. 7.

Vinayalakṣaṇas—Kaśyapa gotrakāras.

M. 199. 2.

Vinaśana (I)—another name of Kurukṣetra.

Bhā. I. 9. 1.