

Vangakas—a Janapada of the Ketumālā country.

Vā. 44. 15.

Vangiri—the successor of Bhūtananda; ruled from Kilikilā.

Bhā. XII. 1. 32.

Vaccala—the son of Devala and father of Utkā.

Vi. IV. 4. 106.

Vajasaneyaka—1900 Ṛk gaṇas and four-fold Brāhmaṇas.

Vā. 61. 67; 99. 254.

Vajra (I)—Indra's thunderbolt; a weapon shaped out of Dadhīci's limbs by Viśvakarman for the use of Indra; with this Indra was able to break the back of the mountains. By this Vṛtra was slain. But it was of no use against Namuci; the embodiment of Brahmanical energy;¹ from the *tejas* of the sun;² a weapon of war;³ in the battle with Kṛṣṇa.⁴

¹ Bhā. VI. 10. 13; VIII. 11. 33-36; M. 7. 55; Vā. 30. 235; 67. 103; 78. 53; Vi. V. 20. 41. ² Br. III. 5. 69; IV. 19. 76 and 85; 37. 17. M. 11. 29. ³ Ib. 135. 37, 54; 160. 9; 162. 31; 174. 42; 177. 13. ⁴ Vi. V. 30. 69; 31. 4.

Vajra (II)—a son of Aniruddha and Subhadrā, and father of Pratibāhu: Installed king of Śūrasenas at Mathurā by Yudhiṣṭhira after Arjuna crowned him at Indraprastha after the decease of Kṛṣṇa.

Bhā. X. 90. 37-38; I. 15. 39; XI. 31. 25; Vi. IV. 15. 41-2; V. 32. 6; 37. 63-65.

Vajra (III)—a thief of Kāñcī stole bit by bit from the city and stored the riches in a secret place in the neighbouring woods. A certain kirāta gathering fuel for sale observed this once and took a portion of the property home. His wife, charitably disposed, wanted to utilise it for digging