

Vānaprastha (I)—a sādhu: fit for Śrāddha feeding;¹ duties of: living on fruits and roots; clothing with skins and barks of trees; bathing morning and evening; performance of homa; life in forest;² the third order of life.³

¹ Br. II. 32. 26; III. 7. 317; 9. 70; 15. 16 and 35. ² Vā. 8. 176; Vi. III. 9. 18-23. M. 225. 3. ³ Vi. II. 1. 30.

Vānaprastha (II)—the third āśrama;¹ adopted by Yayāti after Pūru's coronation; living on fruits and roots and always in peace, having conquered his mind and anger, was engaged for 1,000 years in offering oblations to Pitṛs and Devas and in fire rites and entertaining guests; performed penance feeding on water alone for 3 years, on air for a year, in the midst of fire for another year and standing on one leg for six months; reached heaven.²

¹ Vā. 59. 25; 104. 23. ² M. 35. 1-2, 13-17; 40. 1, 4 and 7.

Vānaras—(also Haris)—born of Harī and Pulaha: eleven groups distinguished: Dvīpins, Śarabhas, Simhas Vyāghras, Nilas, Salyakas, Ṛkṣas, Mārjāras, Lohāsas, Vānaras, and Māyavas. Vāli was their Lord: Belong to the line of Krodhavaśa;¹ should not see the Śrāddha food.²

¹ Br. III. 7. 176 and 320: 8. 71. ² Vi. III. 16. 12.

Vānnaśilā—a R. from the Vindhya.

Br. II. 16. 33.

Vāpī (I)—the construction of small ponds at the auspicious time; the same prescription for excavating *taḍāgas* (tanks).

M. 58. 1, 51.

Vāpī (II)—one of the ten pīṭhas for images with two mekhalas.

M. 262. 6, 8.