Visnu for protection; he took up the Varāha avatār and released the earth above the waters by raising her with his teeth;<sup>5</sup> his next avatār was Vāmana;<sup>6</sup> Icon of.<sup>7</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Bhā. III. 13. 18-45; X. 2. 40; Vi. V. 5. 15. <sup>2</sup> Br. II. 19. 13; III. 36. 11; 72. 73-8. <sup>3</sup> M. 47. 43. <sup>4</sup> Ib. 47. 47. <sup>5</sup> Ib. Chh. 247 and 248; 102. 11. <sup>6</sup> Ib. 122. 16; 244. 6. <sup>7</sup> Ib. 259. 2; 260. 28-9; 285. 6.

Varāha (11)—Mt. in Varāhadvīpam;¹ a hill that entered the sea for fear of Indra.²

<sup>1</sup> Vā. 48. 38. <sup>2</sup> Br. II. 18. 77; Vā. 42. 70; 47. 74.

 $Var\bar{a}ha$  (III)—the name of the 12th Kalpa when Saṇḍa and Marka were slain.¹ According to the  $V\bar{a}$ . P. it is seventh Kalpa where avyakta became turned into vyakta;² the present aeon?³

<sup>1</sup> Br. III. 72. 72; Vā. 97. 72. <sup>2</sup> Ib. 23. 114; 109. 35. <sup>3</sup> Br. I. 4. 33; 6. 6; Vā.5. 49; 21. 12, 23-4.

Varāha (IV)—the boar's flesh for śrāddha.

M. 17, 33.

Varāha (v)—a Dānava in the Tārakāmaya.

M. 173. 16; 177. 6.

Varāhatīrtham—Here Visnu as Varāha worshipped Śiva; bath on the 12th day of the dark or bright half of the month leads to Visnulokam.

M. 193, 73-74.

Varāhadvīpam—a Pradeśa in Jambūdvīpa; of different Mlecchas; here is Varāha Mt. from which the R. Vārāhī flows; sacred to Viṣṇu who took the boar avatār.

<sup>1</sup> Vā. 48. 14. <sup>2</sup> Ib. 48. 36-40.

Varāhaśaila—sacred to Jayā.

M. 13, 32,