

wells and ponds. So a pond was constructed but before it was completed, all money had been spent. He got more of the thief's wealth and completed the embankment; built temples of Śiva and Viṣṇu, besides giving gifts to Brāhmaṇas who were pleased and renamed him and his wife as Dvijavarma and Śilāvati. He also built a town and named it after his Purohita, Devarāta. At his death, as he built all out of stolen wealth Nārada ruled that he should wander in air for 12 years, while his wife went to Brahmaloḥa. As she refused, she was advised to recite *Śatarudra* and get her husband released from the sin of theft. When Vajra died he got half of Dvijavarman's virtue. Dvijavarman attained Kailāsa.

Br. IV. 7. 10-61.

*Vajra* (iv)—a son of Upasanga.

M. 47. 22.

*Vajra* (v)—a son of Aśvasuta and Sutanu.

Vā. 96. 251; 109. 3.

*Vajrakaṇṭaka*—Śālmali—one of the twenty-eight hells. Here the punishment is by piercing one with *śālmali* thorns for beastliness.

Bhā. V. 26. 7 and 21.

*Vajrakaparpata*—the place where the Rākṣasas named Nilakas live.

Vā. 39. 30.

*Vajrakarṇa*—a son of Maya.

Vā. 68. 29.

*Vajrakūṭa*—a boundary hill in Plakṣadvīpa.

Bhā. V. 20. 4.