

Vinaśana (II)—the place where the Sarasvatī disappears: on the way from Dvārakā to Hāstinapura.

Bhā. X. 71. 21; 79. 23.

Vināyaka (I)—a name of Vighneśvara or Vighneśa (s.v.)¹ in charge of Kailāsa hill² a graha.³ Asked Paraśurāma not to enter Śiva's abode as he was with Umā. When he forced entry, Vināyaka made him wander all the seven worlds. Paraśurāma knocked his teeth with his axe to the enagement of Pārvatī. Śiva thought of Kṛṣṇa who appeared on the scene with Rādhā. Kṛṣṇa said that Vināyaka should be remembered on all auspicious and other occasions to bring out the desired results. The Śaiva Gaṇeśa became Vaiṣṇava:⁴ worshipped in all ceremonials as preliminary, in the Bhīṣma dvādaśī, in grahabali;⁵ when Umā made out of earth an elephant-faced doll and threw it in the Ganges, it became a huge figure, adopted as son both by Umā and Gangā; came to be known as Gāngeya and Gajānana; invested with overlordship of all Vināyakas.⁶ Icon of, with mūṣika mount Rddhi and Buddhi on either side; worship of;⁷ elephant shaped.⁸

¹ Bhā. XI. 27. 29. ² Br. II. 25. 30. ³ Ib. III. 7. 161. ⁴ Ib. III. 41. 17-32, ch. 42, 44. 23. ⁵ M. 58. 26. 69. 27; 93. 16. ⁶ Ib. 154. 505; 230. 8. ⁷ Ib. 260. 19, 52-5: 261. 38: 266, 42; 269. 56; 274; 15; 289. 7. ⁸ Vā. 30. 311; 54. 35; 106. 57; 109. 23.

Vināyaka (II)—a *tīrtha* sacred to Umā.

M. 13. 41.

Vināyakās (I)—a variety of evil spirits;¹ a group of Bhūtas, followers of Śiva²

¹ Bhā. II. 10. 38; VI. 8. 24; X. 2. 33; 6. 27. ² Br. II. 25. 114; III. 10. 52.

Vināyakās (II)—different gaṇas like Kūsmāṇḍa, Gajatuṇḍa and Jayanta; described as having faces of lion and tiger, short and crooked, etc.¹ a devagaṇa.²

¹ M. 183. 63-4. ² Vā. 72. 50.