

- Vijñāna-gītā*, 373.
Vijñānāmrīta, 287, 368.
Vijñānavāda Buddhism, 273, 274; literature, 397.
Vikhanas, 29.
Vikramaditya *Tijaya*, 282, 404.
Vikramaśīla, a Tantrik Buddhist University, 225, 272.
Vimala Ā., 193.
Vimala Sūrl, 163, 400.
Vimānavatthu, 392.
Vishnuśārikāprakarana, 398.
Vīlā-venba, 258, 386.
Vinaya Piṭaka, the Discipline basket of the Buddhist canon, 66, 67, 68, 391; source of, 69; Buddhaghosha's comment. in Chinese, 185, 393; Vinaya of many schools, 207.
Vinayavijaya, 403.
Vindhya mountains, 149.
Vindhya chal, 283 n. 1.
Vipāka, one of the Jain Agamas, 400.
Virabhadra, 120, 400.
Virachandra, 309, 311.
Viracharita, 401.
Virakta Jāngamas, 262.
Viraktas, an order of Dādūpanthī ascetics, 342.
Vira-Śaiva-āchāra-kaustubha, 387.
Vira-Śaiva-dharma-pradīpikā, 387.
Vira-Śaiva-chandrikā, 387.
Vira-Śaiva-dharma-siromani, 387.
Vira-Śaiva-mata-prakāśikā, 387.
Vira-Śaiva-mata-saṅgraha, 387.
Viraśaivāmrīta, 387.
Vira-Śaiva-pradīpikā, 387.
Vira Śaivas (A), 191, 259, 386; meaning of the name, 261; called also Liṅgāyats, 191, 259; call themselves Māhesvaras, not Pāśupatas, 191; use Agamas, 191; do not accept doctrine of incarnations of Śiva, 191; rise of the sect, 259; their monasteries, 259, 260 f.; gurus, 261, 262; theology, 261, 264; temples, 262; the six *sthānas* or stages, 261, 264; worship, 261; liṅga, 261; reliquary, 261; ashtāvaraṇa, 261; meditation, 261; padodaka, 261; social organization 262 f., 264; marriage, 263; dining, 263; burial, 263; vegetarians, 263; abstainers, 263; child-marriage, 263; widow-remarriage, 263; release, 263; literature, 264, 353, 386; Vachanas, 264; Purāṇas, 264.
Vira Śaivas (B), of the Right-hand Śaṅkta movement, 18.
Vira-Śaiva-saṅvikhya-pradīpikā, 387.
Virase m., 217.
Virastura, 400.
Virekṣvara, 373.
Virekṣvara Padbhāti, 373.
Virāpuksha Pandit, 353, 387.
Vishvavidbhata, 403.
Vikesha, t. t. of Vaïshēshika s. n., 134.
Vishnu, a Vedic god, 10, 21, 22, 32, 47, 48, 58, 97; in second stage of Epic, 83; in *Ādmīyana*, book I, 84; in the Trimūrti, 148 f.; centre of the first religion, 81, 84; Identified with Brāhma and with Kṛishṇa in the *Gūḍa*, 86, 97; his thousand names, 97; a panegyric, 97; a hymn of praise, 97; conjoined with Sesha and Brahmā in didactic Epic, 98; his incarnations, 84, 85, 86, 98, 143; has four forms, 102; adored by Bhāgavatas as equal with Śiva, 142 f., 175, 181, 182; one of the Five Gods, 179; often represented in worship by the Sālagrāma, 293 n. 2; sometimes by a tortoise, 294 n. 1.
Vishnu-bhakti, taught by all the bhakti sects to Śūdras and Pāñchamas, 244.
Vishnu-Brahman, 149.
Vishnukrānta, 356.
Vishnu P., 139, 372; date, 140, 143; is a Pāñcharātra Vaishṇava work, 140, 143, 144; contains much 'cosmico' material, 137; best represents the old Purāṇas, 144; life of Kṛishṇa appended to royal genealogies, 138; gives much space to Kṛishṇa-legend, 143 f., 151; theology, 144; relation to *Gūḍa*, 144 f.
Vishnu Puri, 229 n. 1, 302, 375.
Vishṇurahasya, 305, 375.
Vishṇusūha, 354.
Vishṇusmṛti, 141 f., 366.
Vishṇusvāmī, founder of Vishṇusvāmī sect, 222, 234, 235, 238, 287; a dualist, 235; his works, 238, 287, 375.
Vishṇusvāmī sect, 235; recognize Rādhā, 237; their mantras, 235, 239; their literature, 238, 304, 375; Sampradāya, 327; their sect-mark, 304; their monasteries, 304; influence, 307, 312; hold the samucchchaya doctrine, 221; decline of the sect, 304; a few ascetics left, 304.
Vishṇutattva S., 184.