

VRṢABHA III. A Yādava King who was the son of Anamitra. This Vṛṣabha married Jayantī, the daughter of the King of Kāśī. (Matsya Purāṇa, 45, 25-26).

VRṢABHA IV. A mountain near Girivraja, the capital city of Magadha. (Mahābhārata, Sabhā Parva, Chapter 21, Stanza 2).

VRṢABHĀNU. A King. When Vṛṣabhānu was cleaning the ground for performing sacrifice, once, he got a girl named Rādhā. He brought her up as his own daughter (Padma: Brahma: 7). In Brahmavaivarta Purāṇa, Vṛṣabhānu is mentioned as the father of Rādhā.

VRṢABHEKṢAṆA. Another name of Śrī Kṛṣṇa. (M.B. Udyoga Parva, Chapter 70, Stanza 7).

VRṢADAMŚA. A mountain near the Mandara mountain. Arjuna once dreamt that he travelled to the world of Śiva with Śrī Kṛṣṇa. It is mentioned in M.B. Droṇa Parva, Chapter 80, Stanza 33, that in this dream travel they visited this mountain Vṛṣadamśa also.

VRṢADARBHA I.

1) *General information.* An ancient saintly King in Bhārata. This King Vṛṣadarbha and another King named Seduka were righteous as well as experts in wielding main and subordinate weapons. After completing the education of Vedas, a brahmin once approached King Seduka and begged as alms some horses for giving gift to his teacher. The Brahmin said "It is my wish that you will give me these horses as alms." Seduka said that he had not enough wealth or horses to give the teacher's gift. Seduka sent the Brahmin to Vṛṣadarbha. The Brahmin went to Vṛṣadarbha and begged as alms a thousand horses. The King whipped the Brahmin. He asked the King why he was punished as he had done no wrong. The King asked the Brahmin who was beginning to curse. Ho. Brahmin! Whom are you about to curse? Him who has not given you alms or another Brahmin? The Brahmin said. "O, King I am sent here by Seduka. I begged as he had instructed."

The King said. "This evening I shall give you all the tax-collection of this day. You who have been whipped ought not to be sent emptyhanded." Accordingly the whole of the taxcollection of that day was given to the Brahmin. (M.B. Vana Parva, Chapter 196).

2) *Other details.*

(i) It is mentioned in Mahābhārata, Sabhā Parva, Chapter 8, Stanza 29, that Vṛṣadarbha stays in the palace of Yama glorifying him.

(ii) When he was reigning, he made a law that all his subjects should give gold and silver as alms to Brahmins (M.B. Vana Parva, Chapter 196, Stanza 3).

VRṢADARBHA II. Another name of Uśīnara the King of Kāśī. (See under Uśīnara).

VRṢADARBHI I. A King of Kāśī. Vṛṣadarbhi who was the son of Vṛṣadarbha, was known by the name Yuva-nāśva also. He gave as alms, various kinds of jewels, women, beautiful houses etc. and entered heaven. (M.B. Śānti Parva, Chapter 234, Stanza 24).

VRṢADARBHI II. A famous son of Śibi. The following is a story given in Mahābhārata about this Vṛṣadarbhi.

Once the seven hermits started for going round the earth. At this time Vṛṣadarbhi had been performing a sacrifice. Vṛṣadarbhi invoked the seven hermits and gave them his son as a gift. The child died before long. As famine was prevailing everywhere the hermits were weak and

worn out by hunger. They wished to eat the flesh of the child. Vṛṣadarbhi tried to dissuade the hermits from this beastly action in vain. At last the angry King created a wicked fairy to kill the hermits. Though the fairy attacked the hermits, Indra, who had lived with the seven hermits killed the fairy.

Vṛṣadarbhi was not at all behind his father Śibi in liberality. There are various stories in Mahābhārata to illustrate this.

VRṢADARPA. A son of emperor Śibi. He had three brothers named Bhadra, Suvira and Kekaya. (Bhāgavata, Skandha 9).

VRṢADHVAJA I. A King born in the line of Pravira. (Mahābhārata, Udyoga Parva, Chapter 74, Stanza 16).

VRṢADHVAJA II. See under Sītā, Para 1.

VRṢĀGĪR. A royal hermit spoken of in Ṛgveda. Rjṛāśva was the son of this hermit. (See under Rjṛāśva).

VRṢAKA I. Son of Subala the King of Gāndhāra. The following information about him is taken from Mahābhārata.

(i) He was present at the Svayamvara marriage of Draupadī. (M.B. Ādi Parva, Chapter 185, Stanza 5). He was present at the Rājasūya sacrifice (royal consecration) of Yudhiṣṭhira. (M.B. Sabhā Parva, Chapter 84, Stanza 7).

(ii) He was a prominent archer of the army of the Kauravas. (M.B. Udyoga Parva, Chapter 168, Stanza 1).

(iii) In the battle of Bhārata this Vṛṣaka was killed by Arjuna. (M.B. Droṇa Parva, Chapter 30, Stanza 2).

(iv) Vṛṣaka also was there among those brave men of the Kuru family who appeared on the surface of the Gangetic water by the invocation of Vyāsa. (M.B. Āśramavāsika Parva, Chapter 32, Stanza 12).

VRṢAKA II. A Kalinga prince. It is mentioned in Mahābhārata, Karṇa Parva, Chapter 5, Stanza 33, that he also was killed in the battle of Bhārata.

VRṢĀKAPI I. One of the eleven Rudras. The eleven Rudras are Hara, Bahurūpa, Tryambaka, Aparājita, Vṛṣākapi, Śambhu, Kapardī, Raivata, Mṛgavyādha, Sarpa and Kapālī. (Agni Purāṇa, Chapter 18). (See under Ekādaśa rudras).

VRṢĀKAPI II. Another name of Mahāviṣṇu. (M.B. Śānti Parva, Chapter 342).

VRṢĀKAPI III. A hermit. Mention is made in Mahābhārata, Anuśāsana Parva, Chapter 66, Stanza 23, that with so many other hermits, he also attended the sacrifice performed by the gods.

VRṢAKETU. One of the sons of Karṇa. As he was following the sacrificial horse of Yudhiṣṭhira as its protector, he was killed by Babhruvāhana. (Jaimini Bhārata, Āśvamedha Parva, 30).

VRṢAKRĀTHA. A warrior on the side of the Kauravas. It is mentioned in Mahābhārata, Droṇa Parva, Chapter 80, Stanza 33, that this warrior stood in the heart of the Garuḍa-disposition of the army formed by Droṇa.

VRṢALĀKṢA. A King born in the line of Bharata, the son of Duśyanta. He was the son of Caturaṅga and the grandson of Romapāda. (Bhāgavata, Skandha 9).

VRṢĀMITRA. A hermit. Mention is made in Mahābhārata, Vana Parva, Chapter 26, Stanza 24, that this hermit honoured and loved Yudhiṣṭhira.

VRṢAṆĀŚVA. A King praised in Ṛgveda. It is mentioned in Ṛgveda, Maṇḍala 1, Anuvāka 10, Sūkta 51,