

to her neck and sold him for a hundred cows; Satyavrata released the son to earn the goodwill of Viśvāmitra: Helped by Satyavrata—Trīśanku during the 12 years famine, he took him bodily to heaven for it;⁶ in Dāruvana;⁷ a Brahmīṣṭa.⁸

¹ Bhā. IX. 16. 28-37; Br. I. 2. 11; II. 32. 117; 38. 26; III. 66. 58; Vā. 1. 177; 64. 25; 91. 87, 93, 95-6. ² Bhā. IX. 7. 5-26. ³ Ib. IX. 10. 5. ⁴ Br. III. 47. 46; 73. 91. ⁵ Ib. III. 66. 86; 63. 85-90. ⁶ Vā. 88. 86-8; Br. III. 63. 112. ⁷ Ib. I. 1. 149; II. 27. 103. ⁸ M. 145. 111.

Viśvāmitra (III)—the sage presiding over the month of Ūrja;¹ with the Śīśira Sun;² with the sun in Phālguna.³

¹ Bhā. XII. 11. 44. ² Br. II. 23-20. ³ Vi. II. 10. 18.

Viśvāmitras—(also Kauśikas): Brahmarākṣasas; one of the four clans moving about in the night;¹ against Vedas and Yajñas.²

¹ Br. III. 8. 59-61; Vā. 69. 195. ² Ib. 70. 53.

Viśvāndevas—see Viśvedevas.

Bhā. II. 3. 4.

Viśvāyu (I)—a Vamśavartin god.

Br. II. 36. 29.

Viśvāyu (II)—one of the six sons of Purūravas.

Vā. 91. 52.

Viśvāvasu (I)—a Gandharva got infatuated at the sight of Devahūti playing on the terrace of her house: served as calf for Gandharvas and Apsarasas to milk Gandharva-Madhu from earth;¹ praised Hiraṇyakaśipu, the over lord of all worlds: sang the glory of Indra defeating Namuci.²

¹ Bhā. III. 20. 39; 22. 17; IV. 18. 17. Br. III. 7. 12. IV. 14. 4.

² Bhā. VII. 4. 14; VIII. 11. 41; XI. 16. 33.