

Babhru (iv)—a son of Devavṛdha and Gāndhīnī; the best among men; righteous and truthful; a Mahāratha of the Sātvatas; through his precept and that of his father, several thousands attained immortality; performed sacrifices and lavished gifts; got the jewel Syamantaka and gave it to Kṛṣṇa, to be returned by the latter.²

¹ Bhā. IX. 24. 9-11; Vā. 96. 15; Vi. IV. 13. 3-6, 107; M. 44. 56-60. ² Br. III. 71. 13, 81-2, 96 and 98.

Babhru (v)—a son of Sampāti.

M. 6. 35.

Babhru (vi)—is Akrūra.

Vā. 96. 56.

Babhrus—of Kauśikā gotra.

Br. III. 66. 71.

Bab(h)ruvāhana (i)—a son of Arjuna and Ulūpi, the daughter of the king of Maṇipura; became a putrikāputra.

Bhā. IX. 22. 32; Vi. IV. 20. 50.

Babhruvāhana (ii)—a commander of Bhaṇḍa.

Br. IV. 21. 85.

Baradas—a tribe to be conquered by Kalki.

Br. III. 73. 108.

Barbaras (*Barbas*)—people of the northern kingdom; a forest tribe; defeated by the Sagaras;¹ ineligible for śrāddha.²

¹ Bhā. IX. 8. 5; Br. II. 16. 49, 65; 18. 44; 31. 83; M. 121. 47; 144. 57; Vā. 45. 118; 47. 42; 58. 83; 98. 108. ² M. 16. 16; 121. 43, 45.