

Vāli (I)—a son of Virajā (the daughter of Rkṣa) and Mahendra. Crowned king of Kiṣkinda and ruled with Sugrīva; wife Tārā and son Angada: crossed the seas, vanquished Rāvaṇa at Puṣkara, and agreed to be his ally on his request; performed Vedic *yajñas*, learned in the Vedic lore; applauded by Nārada;¹ killed by Rāma.²

¹ Br. III. 7. 214-48. ² Bhā. IX. 10. 12; Vi. IV. 4. 96.

Vāli (II)—an Asura in the sabhā of Hiranyakaśipu.

M. 161. 81.

Vāli (III)—an *avatār* of the Lord in the 13th dvāpara in the Vālakhilyāśrama of the Gandhamādana with *tapasvin* sons.

Vā. 23. 159.

Vālukeśvara—a name of Śiva.

Vā. 60. 69.

Vāluvāhinī—a R. of the Bhārata varṣa.

Vā. 45. 100.

Vālmīka (c)—noted for horses.

Br. IV. 16. 17.

Vālmīki (I)—originally born out of an ant-hill, born again of Carṣaṇī and Varuṇa. In his *āśrama*, Śītā was left when pregnant. There she gave birth to two sons whom the sage brought up;¹ author of Rāma's story; of the family of Bhārgava;² heard it from Nārada who got it from Brahmā.³ Vedavyāsa of the 26th dvāpara;⁴ present at Rāma's *abhiṣeka*.⁵

¹ Bhā. VI. 18. 5; IX. 11. 10-11, 15; Br. III. 36. 6. ² M. 12. 51.

³ Ib. 53. 71-2. ⁴ Vi. III. 3. 18. ⁵ Ib. IV. 4. 100.