

of which a period of 40 yugas set in;¹ offered the kingdom of earth after the epoch of Cākṣuṣa Manu; the first Manu had nine sons; finding at first that he could not create beings he caused a sacrifice in honour of Mitra and Varuṇa out of which came Iḍā or Ilā.²

¹ Vā. 100. 56; 99. 435, 457-60; Vi. III. 2. 2. ² Vā. 85. 1-7.

Vaiśa—also Vidarbha; the son of Saivyā and Jyāmagha after the former's severe austerities; married Snuṣā; got two sons and a third Lomapāda.

Vā. 95. 36.

Vaiśampāyana (I)—a pupil of Vyāsa in charge of the *Yajus*; was taught Nigada (Yajurveda). His pupils were Carakādhvaryus. Yājñavalkya was one of the pupils; was also a Paurāṇika.¹ A Śrutarṣi, divided the Yajur Veda into 86 parts and distributed them among his 86 pupils;² did not attend the Meru conference and ordered his pupils to take to Brahma vidyā.³

Bhā. I. 4. 21; XII. 6. 52 and 61; XII. 7. 5. Vā. 60. 13; 61. 5.
² Br. II. 1. 13; 33. 5; 34. 13; 35. 8-9, 20-22. ³ Vā. 61. 14-16.

Vaiśampāyana (II)—a sage who was invited for the Rājasūya of Yudhiṣṭhira.

Bhā. X. 74. 8.

Vaiśampāyana (III)—the sage who cursed king Janamejaya; questioned by Śaunaka for light on rituals conducive to realisation of one's desires.

M. 50. 58; 93. 1; Vā. 99. 251.

Vaiśampāyana (IV)—of Bhārgava gotra.

M. 195. 24.