

nobody look at you on the Gaṇapati-festival day." (Brahmavaivarta Purāṇa). This story is slightly different according to Gaṇeśa Purāṇa. That story is, that Śrī Parameśvara gave a plum to his elder son Subrahmaṇya without the knowledge of his younger son Gaṇapati, on the 4th day of a bright lunar fortnight and the moon who smiled at it, was cursed.

VINDA I. One of the hundred sons of Dhṛtarāṣṭra. It is mentioned in Mahābhārata, Droṇa Parva, Chapter 127, Stanza 34, that Vinda was killed by Bhīmasena in the battle of Bhārata.

VINDA II. A prince of Avantī. It is stated that this Vinda had a brother called Anuvinda. The information obtained about Vinda from Mahābhārata is given below :

(i) Sahadeva defeated this Vinda at the time of his southern regional conquest. (M.B. Sabhā Parva, Chapter 31, Stanza 10).

(ii) Vinda helped Duryodhana by fighting on his side with an akṣauhiṇī of army. (M.B. Udyoga Parva, Chapter 19, Stanza 24).

(iii) Bhīṣma once said that Vinda was a noble warrior. (M.B. Udyoga Parva, Chapter 166, Stanza 6).

(iv) Vinda was one of the ten commanders of Duryodhana in the battle of Bhārata. (M.B. Bhīṣma Parva, Chapter 16, Stanza 15).

(v) On the first day of the battle of Bhārata, Vinda fought with Kuntibhoja. (M.B. Bhīṣma Parva, Chapter 45, Stanza 72).

(vi) When Śveta, the prince of Virāṭa, surrounded Śalya, the King of Madra, Vinda helped Śalya. (M.B. Bhīṣma Parva, Chapter 47, Stanza 48).

(vii) Once Vinda and his brother Anuvinda together attacked Irāvān. (M.B. Bhīṣma Parva, Chapter 81, Stanza 27).

(viii) In the Bhārata-battle, Vinda fought with Bhīmasena, Arjuna and Virāṭa. Vinda was killed in the fight with Arjuna. (M.B. Droṇa Parva, Chapter 99, Stanza 17).

VINDA III. A prince of the kingdom of Kekaya. In the battle of Bhārata he took the side of the Kauravas and fought with Sātyaki, in which fight Sātyaki killed Vinda. (M.B. Karṇa Parva, Chapter 13, Stanza 6).

VINDUMĀN. A King born of the dynasty of Bharata. He was the son of Marīci and the father of Madhu. (Bhāgavata, Skandha 5).

VINDHYA. One of the seven chief mountain chains. This mountain which separates South India from North India is famous in various ways in the Purāṇas.

(i) Agastya kicked Vindhya down. (See under Agastya).

(ii) Sunda and Upasunda, two asuras, did penance on Vindhya and got boons. (M.B. Ādi Parva, Chapter 208, Stanza 7).

(iii) Because of the fierce penance of Sunda, the mountain Vindhya became hot and from that day onwards smoke comes out from Vindhya. (M.B. Ādi Parva, Chapter 208, Stanza 10).

(iv) The deity of Vindhya stays in the palace of Kubera serving him. (M.B. Sabhā Parva, Chapter 10, Stanza 31).

(v) On this mountain there is the eternal abode of Devī Durgā. (M.B. Virāṭa Parva, Chapter 6, Stanza 17).

(vi) Vindhya is one of the seven chief mountain chains. (M.B. Bhīṣma Parva, Chapter 9, Stanza 11).

(vii) In Tripuradahana (the burning of Tripuras) Vindhya appeared behind the chariot of Śiva as the emblem on his flag. (M.B. Droṇa Parva, Chapter 202, Stanza 71);

(viii) Vindhya once became the axle of the chariot of Śiva. (M.B. Karṇa Parva, Chapter 34, Stanza 22).

(ix) This mountain gave Subrahmaṇya two attendants named Ucchrīga and Atiśrīga. (M.B. Śalya Parva, Chapter 45, Stanza 49).

(x) Mention is made in Mahābhārata, Anuśāsana Parva, Chapter 25, Stanza 49, that he who does penance on the Vindhya, for a month without killing any living creature, could obtain all attainments.

VINDHYACULIKA. A Country in ancient India. (M.B. Bhīṣma Parva, Chapter 9, Stanza 62).

VINDHYĀVALĪ. Wife of Mahābali. A son named Bāna and a daughter named Kumbhinasī were born to Bali by Vindhya. (Matsya, 187. 40).

VIPĀPMĀ. An eternal Viśvadeva (Semi-god concerned with offering to Manes). Mention is made about this Viśvadeva in Mahābhārata, Anuśāsana Parva, Chapter 91, Stanza 30.

VIPĀŚĀ. A Purāṇically famous river in the region of five rivers (Punjab). Vasiṣṭha was stricken with grief at the death of his son Śakti and jumped into this river with the help of a rope to commit suicide. The waves of the river untied the knots of the rope and saved him. From that day onwards this river came to be known as Vipāśā. (See under Kalmāṣapāda) Other information about this river given in the Purāṇas is given below:—

(i) Vipāśā stays in the palace of Varuṇa serving him. (M.B. Chapter 9, Stanza 19).

(ii) Two devils named Bahi and Hika live in this river. (M.B. Karṇa Parva, Chapter 44, Stanza 41).

(iii) If offering to the Manes is made in this river and celibacy is observed there for three days without anger, one could get away from death and birth. (M.B. Anuśāsana Parva, Chapter 25, Stanza 24).

VIPĀŚCIT I. The name of the Indra of the age of Manu Svārocīṣa. (See under Manvantara).

VIPĀŚCIT II. Husband of Pīvarī, the princess of Vidarbha. It is mentioned in Mārkaṇḍeya Purāṇa, that because of the sinful acts done by this man towards his wife he had to go to hell.

VIPĀṬA. A brother of Karṇa. Arjuna killed him in the battle of Bhārata. (M.B. Droṇa Parva, Chapter 32, Stanza 62).

VIPĀṬHA. An arrow. It is mentioned in Mahābhārata, Ādi Parva, Chapter 138, Stanza 6, that this arrow was larger and more powerful than other arrows.

VIPRA. A King born in the family of Dhruva. Two sons named Śiṣṭi and Bhavya were born to Dhruva by his wife Śambhū. Succhāyā the wife of Śiṣṭi gave birth to Ripu, Ripuñjaya, Vipra, Vṛkala and Vṛkatejas. (Viṣṇu Purāṇa, Amśa I, Chapter 13).

VIPRACITTI.

1) *General information.* A Dānava (asura) born to Prajāpati Kaśyapa, by his wife Danū. Danū had given birth to thirtythree notorious asuras (demons). Vipracitti was the eldest of them. His younger brothers were Śambara etc. (M.B. Ādi Parva Chapter 65, Stanza 25).

2) *Other details.* (i) Simhikā was the wife of Vipracitti. This Simhikā was the sister of Hiranyakaśipu and