

by action a Kṣatriya not obtaining Brahminhood because engaged in destroying kinsmen 5. 99. 2-8.

Vāmana¹ m. : A mythical serpent, living in Bhogavatī Purī 5. 101. 10, 1.

Son of Surasā and Kaśyapa 5. 101. 4, 17; description 5. 101. 5-7; also listed by Sūta among the sons of Kadrū 1. 31. 6, 2; his daughter (not named) married to Cikura; serpent Sumukha was Vāmana's daughter's son 5. 101. 23-24.

Vāmana² m. : A mythical bird, living in the world of Suparṇas 5. 99. 10, 1.

Born in the *kula* of Vainateya (Garuḍa), in the *vaṁśa* of Kaśyapa; living on serpents; marked with *śrīvatsa*, his deity is Viṣṇu; by action a Kṣatriya not obtaining Brahminhood because engaged in destroying his kinsmen 5. 99. 2-8.

Vāmana³ m. : A mythical elephant.

A. Birth : An excellent elephant (*vāraṇasattama*) born in the *vaṁśa* of Supratīka 5. 97. 15. B. Function : He (*nāgarāja*) was one of those who attended the *abhiṣeka* of Kumāra (Kārttikeya) as the general of the army of the gods 9. 44. 14, 16. C. Part in the epic war : Mentioned as one of the *dinnāgas*, having huge shape, lustrous, strong, having four tusks, rut flowing from their temples, created by Ghaṭotkaca with his *māyā* to fight with Bhagadatta, and mounted by Rākṣasas 6. 60. 50-54; many excellent elephants (*kuñjarottama*, *dantivara*) of mountain-like huge shape, born in the *kula* of Vāmana, were killed by Sātyaki in the battle 7. 97. 24-25.

Vāmyau m. du. : Two horses so called since they belonged to the sage Vāmadeva.

A. Description : 'fast as mind' (*manojavau* 3. 190. 48), 'jewels among horses' (*aśvaratnau* 3. 190. 52), 'excellent horse(s)' (*kalyāṇam patram* 3. 190. 54).

B. Śala-Vāmadeva Episode : Śala the king of Ayodhyā, once on a hunting expedition, pursued a deer; his charioteer told him that it would not be possible for him to overtake the deer even if the two Vāmya horses were yoked to his chariot; when asked by the king about those horses, the charioteer told him that the two horses ran with the speed of mind (*manojavau*); the king approached Vāmadeva and requested him to give the two horses to pursue the deer; Vāmadeva agreed on condition that the horses be returned without delay when the king's purpose was served; the king yoked the horses to his chariot, caught the deer, but did not return the horses to Vāmadeva thinking that such 'jewels among horses' should not be in the possession of the Brāhmaṇas (*aśvaratnāv imāv ayogyau brāhmaṇānām* 3. 190. 52); Vāmadeva, after waiting for a month, sent his pupil to ask the king to return the Vāmyas; the king refused to part with them saying that the Brāhmaṇas did not need horses (*kim ca brāhmaṇānām aśvaih kāryam* 3. 190. 57); Vāmadeva himself approached the king and asked him to return the horses or else he would be struck by Varuṇa with his nooses; the king told Vāmadeva that draught oxen were suitable for Brāhmaṇas and that the two Vāmyas belonged to him as a Kṣatriya; the king refused to hand over the Vāmyas even when the Rākṣasas, the evil spirits (*yātuāhāna*) created by Vāmadeva's curse, struck the king with their spikes and brought him down; Dala, the brother of Śala, who was next appointed king returned the Vāmya horses to Vāmadeva.