

after his two attempts to kill Vāmadeva were foiled by the sage (3. 190. 44-82).

Vāyutanaya m. : 'Son of Vāyu' = Hanūmant 3. 147. 4.

Vāyuputra m. : 'Son of Vāyu' = Hanūmant 3. 275. 60.

Vāraṇaka m. : A mythical serpent. Born in the *kula* of Dhṛtarāṣṭra, listed by Sūta among those snakes offered in the snake sacrifice of Janamejaya; described as 'fast as wind' (*vātavega*) and 'having excess of poison' (*viṣolbaṇa*) 1. 52. 17, 13.

Vāruṇi m. : A mythical bird.

Listed among the six sons of Vinatā (*vainateyā iti smṛtāḥ*) 1. 59. 39.

Vālaśikha m. : A mythical serpent.

Son of Kadrū, listed among her sons by Sūta at the request of Śaunaka 1. 31. 8.

Vālin m. : A monkey-chief, ruler of Kiṣkindhā.

A. Family relations : Son of Śakra (Indra) 3. 147. 25; Sugrīva, his brother 3. 12. 47; 3. 147. 27; 3. 154. 49; 3. 263. 41; 3. 264. 19 (*bhrātṛgandhika* 'brother only in name, not having brotherly affection'); his wife Tārā 3. 264. 16, 18; Aṅgada, his son 3. 266. 27; 3. 272. 14, 17; Suseṇa, his father-in-law 3. 267. 2. **B. Description** : Wore a golden garland (*hemamālin*) 3. 263. 41; 3. 264. 18; eloquent (*vāgmin*) 3. 264. 18. **C. Status** : King and chief of the monkeys 3. 263. 41 (*vānararāja*); 3. 147. 25 (*vānararājan*); 3. 264. 18 (*vānarapati*); 3. 264. 20, 25 (*kapiśvara*); 3. 154. 49 (*kapisinḥa*); he, with Sugrīva, was waited upon by all leaders of monkeys 3. 147. 25, 26; he maintained a large and flourishing forest called *madhuvana* 3. 266. 26. **D. Encounter**

with Rāma : Sugrīva, for some reason, was offended (*nikṛtaḥ...kasminīścit kāraṇāntare* 3. 147. 27) by Vālin; Rāma advised to take Sugrīva's help for the recovery of Sītā 3. 263. 39; Rāma and Sugrīva entered into an agreement : Rāma promised to kill Vālin and Sugrīva in return promised help in winning back Sītā 3. 264. 14-15; when Sugrīva challenged Vālin he was not able to stand the roars of Sugrīva; Tārā, his wife, tried to dissuade him from going out to punish Sugrīva; Vālin asked her to find out and tell him whose help Sugrīva had secured; she told him about the friendship between Rāma and Sugrīva based on having enemies for similar reasons (both deprived of their wives) (*tulyārimuratām prāptaḥ sugrīveṇa dhanurdharaḥ (rāmaḥ)* 3. 264. 21); Vālin disregarded Tārā's advice; he suspected her of secretly loving Sugrīva, scolded her, and went out of his cave (*guhāmukha* 3. 264. 26); he reminded Sugrīva that he was defeated on several occasions before but was spared because he was Vālin's kinsman (*mukto jñātir iti jñātvā* 3. 264. 27); the two brothers fought a duel with *śāla* and palm trees, and rocks; they also used their fists, nails and teeth; it was not possible to distinguish between the two, hence Hanūmant stuck a garland on Sugrīva's neck; Rāma was then able to single out Vāli (3. 264. 35) for his target and shoot an arrow on his chest; with his vitals pierced and vomiting blood Vālin saw Rāma at a distance; he blamed Rāma (for shooting him that way) and fell unconscious on the ground; after Vālin's death Sugrīva received the kingdom of Kiṣkindhā and also Tārā 3. 264. 14-39; 3. 147. 32; Vālin killed by Rāma for the sake of Sugrīva 3. 266. 7; **E. Comparison** : Fight between Bhīma and Kirmira compared with that of Vālin and Sugrīva 3.