

antelope swallowed it and gave birth to a son. That son was known as the hermit Ṛṣyaśṛiṅga, when he grew up. (For details see under Ṛṣyaśṛiṅga).

2) *Other details.*

(i) Vibhaṅḍaka stays in the palace of Indra and glorifies him. (M.B. Sabhā Parva, Chapter 7, Stanza 18).

(ii) Vibhaṅḍaka is as radiant as Prajāpati. (M.B. Vana Parva, Chapter 110, Stanza 32).

**VIBHĀVARĪ.** A mental daughter of Brahmā. She is considered to be the personation of Night. It is mentioned in Matsya Purāṇa, Chapter 154, that according to the instruction of Brahmā, Vibhāvārī entered the body of Umā and from that day onwards the body of Umā became dark.

**VIBHĀVASU I.** A hermit who got angry quickly. This hermit cursed his brother Supratika. (See under Garuḍa, para 5).

**VIBHĀVASU II.** A hermit. This hermit respected Yudhiṣṭhira much. (Mahābhārata, Vana Parva, Chapter 26, Stanza 24).

**VIBHĀVASU III.** One of the sons born to Prajāpati Kaśyapa by his wife Danu. Vibhāvasu also was present at the battle between Vṛtrāsura and Indra. (Bhāgavata, Skandha 6).

**VIBHINDU.** A king who was very liberal. It is mentioned in Rgveda, Maṅḍala 8, that this king had given Medhātithi a gift of fortysix thousand cows.

**VIBHĪṢAṆA I.** Brother of Rāvaṇa. The son Viśravas was born to Prajāpati Pulastya. Rāvaṇa, Kumbhakarna and Vibhīṣaṇa were born to Viśravas by his wife Mālinī. A daughter named Śūrpaṅakhā also was born to them. Kumbhakarna and Vibhīṣaṇa went to do penance under the leadership of their eldest brother Rāvaṇa. They did severe penance and obtained various boons. The boon given to Vibhīṣaṇa was to live as a righteous man. After that they came back and defeated Kubera, the ruler of Laṅkā and brought Laṅkā under their control. Rāvaṇa became the ruler of Laṅkā. Kumbhakarna and Vibhīṣaṇa lived with their brother in Laṅkā. Rāvaṇa married Mandodarī. Kumbhakarna took Vajrajālā the daughter of Mahābali and Vibhīṣaṇa took Saralā, the daughter of Śailūṣa a Gandharva as their wives, according to Uttara Rāmāyaṇa. Rāvaṇa conquered the three worlds and was ruling as the emperor of the whole world, when Śrī Rāma and Lakṣmaṇa went to the forest, with Sītā. Rāvaṇa carried Sītā away to Laṅkā. Rāma and Lakṣmaṇa, with the help of the monkey-army entered Laṅkā. At this time Rāvaṇa called together his ministers to consider the details about the battle with Śrī Rāma. Every one present except Vibhīṣaṇa voted for the battle. Vibhīṣaṇa advised Rāvaṇa to return Sītā, the stolen property and beg Śrī Rāma for pardon. Rāvaṇa got angry and expelled Vibhīṣaṇa from Laṅkā. Vibhīṣaṇa joined the side of Śrī Rāma and informed him of all the military secrets of Rāvaṇa. In the battle which ensued Rāvaṇa was killed and Vibhīṣaṇa was made the king of Laṅkā by Śrī Rāma. It is stated in Kambārāmāyaṇa, Yuddha Kāṇḍa that according to the instruction of Śrī Rāma and at the instance of Indra, Viśvakarmā came to Laṅkā and renovated the city of Laṅkā.

Śrī Rāma returned to Ayodhyā and became the king. One day Candragupta, the second son of Sahasramukha Rāvaṇa (Rāvaṇa with thousand heads) stole away the daughter of Sugrīva and the daughter-in-law of Vibhī-

ṣaṇa. Vibhīṣaṇa informed Śrī Rāma of this. Śrī Rāma, with Lakṣmaṇa, Vibhīṣaṇa, Sugrīva, Hanūmān and the monkey-army went to the city of Sahasramukha Rāvaṇa in the middle of Milk-sea. A fierce battle ensued which lasted for three days. All the Rākṣaṣas were killed. (See under Sahasramukharāvaṇa).

It is mentioned in Kamba Rāmāyaṇa that in the horse sacrifice performed by Śrī Rāma, the control of the army was in the hands of Sugrīva and financial control was vested in the hands of Vibhīṣaṇa.

**VIBHĪṢAṆA II.** Mention is made in Mahābhārata, as given below, about another Vibhīṣaṇa who had ruled over Laṅkā.

Once Ghatotkaca went to the palace of Vibhīṣaṇa as the messenger of Sugrīva. Vibhīṣaṇa who heard from Ghatotkaca about Yudhiṣṭhira honoured the messenger greatly and gave him a large quantity of valuable presents.

**VIBHĪṢAṆĀ.** An attendant of Subrahmaṇya. (M.B. Śalya Parva, Chapter 46, Stanza 22).

**VIBHRĀJA.** A King who was the descendant of Yayāti. It is stated in Bhāgavata, Skandha 9, that he was the son of Kṛti and the father of Aṇuḥa.

**VIBHRĀJARĀJA.** Father-in-law of the daughter of the hermit Śuka. Śuka, the son of Vyāsa married Pīvarī, who gave birth to four sons named Kṛṣṇa, Gauraprabha, Bhūri and Devaśruta and a daughter named Kīrti. This daughter Kīrti was married by Aṇuḥa the son of King Vibhrāja. Brahmadaṭṭa was the son born to Aṇuḥa by Kīrti. (Devī Bhāgavata, Skandha 1).

**VIBHŪ I.** A King of the family of Bharata. It is mentioned in Bhāgavata, Skandha 5, that he was the son of Prastotā and the father of Pṛthuṣeṇa.

**VIBHU II.** Indra of the age of the fifth Manu. (See under Manvantara).

**VIBHU III.** Brother of Śakuni. Bhīmasena killed him in the Bhārata-battle. (M.B. Droṇa Parva, Chapter 157, Stanza 23).

**VIBHŪRASI.** The son of the Agni (fire) called Adbhuta. (M.B. Vana Parva, Chapter 222, Stanza 26).

**VIBHŪTI.** One of Viśvāmitra's sons who were expounders of the Vedas. Anuśāsana Parva, Chapter 4, Stanza 57).

**VIBHVĀ.** A son of Sudhanvā who was the son of Aṅgiras. The three sons of Sudhanvā were Rbhū, Vibhvā and Vāja. (Rgveda, Mandala 1, Sūkta 111).

**VICAKHNU.** An ancient King of India. He was a protagonist of non-killing. He was of opinion that liquor, alcoholic medicine, honey, flesh, etc. should be avoided. It is not ordained in the Vedas that these things should be used. (M.B. Śānti Parva, Chapter 265, Stanzas 3-12).

**VICĀRU.** One of the sons born to Śrī Kṛṣṇa by Rukmiṇī. (Bhāgavata, Skandha 10).

**VICITRA.** A Kṣatriya King. It is mentioned in Mahābhārata, Ādi Parva, Chapter 67, Stanza 61, that this King was born from a portion of the asura Krodhavaśa.

**VICITRAVĪRYA.** Father of Dhṛtarāṣṭra. (For further details see under Dhṛtarāṣṭra).

**VIDAIVATA.** A devil. In the previous birth, this devil was a Kṣatriya King named Harihara. This King lived as a godless man in consequence of which, he was born as a devil in his next birth. (Padma Purāṇa, Pātāla Khaṇḍa, Chapter 95).