

from that seed Čuka was born).—§ 731b (Ashtāvakra-Dikṣamv.): XIII, 19β, 1424 (among the Apsarases who danced in the palace of Kubera).—§ 736b (Vitahavyop.): XIII, 30, 2004 (wife of Pramati and mother of Ruru).—§ 775 (Ānuçāsanik.): XIII, 166β, 7641 (enumeration).

**Ghṛtapāh** (pl.), a class of ṛshis. § 656 (Khaḍgotpattik.): XII, 166β, 6143.

**Ghṛtārcis** = Kṛṣṇa (Viṣṇu): XII, 1505, 13244.

**Ghṛtavatī**, a river. § 574 (Jambūkh.): VI, 9λ, 331 (only B., C. has *Dhṛtavatī*).

**Ghūrñiā**, the maidservant of Devayānī. § 146 (Devayānī): I, 78, 3302, 3303, 3304.

**Ghushya** = Čiva (1000 names<sup>1</sup>).

**girayah** (pl.) ("the mountains," personif.). § 615u (Skanda): IX, 45, 2556 (gave companions to Skanda).

**Giriça**<sup>1</sup> = Čiva, q.v.

**Giriça**<sup>2</sup>, name of a bow. § 592 (Samçaptakavadhap.): VII, 23o, 1041 (among the bows held by the five Draupadeyas).

**Giriça** = Čiva, q.v.

**Girigahvara**, pl. (°āḥ), a people. § 574 (Jambūkh.): VI, 9o, 375 (in the north-east).

**Girika** = Čiva (1000 names<sup>1</sup>).

**Girikā**, the wife of Vasu Uparicara. § 75 (Vasu): I, 63, 2371 (daughter of the mountain Kolāhala and the river Čuktimati).—§ 76 (Matsya): I, 63, 2373, 2377, 2384.

**Girikapriya** = Čiva (1000 names<sup>1</sup>).

**Giriṇām cikharāni** = Čiva (1000 names<sup>1</sup>).

**Girirāj** = Himavat: VI, 3419 (?).

**Girirāja** = Himavat: VIII, †4321 (°vāsinaṃ, i.e. the Kulinda prince).

**Giriruha** = Čiva (1000 names<sup>2</sup>).

**Girisādhana** = Čiva (1000 names<sup>2</sup>).

**Girisutā** = Umā: XIII, 6368.

**Girivarātmaṇā** = Umā: IX, 2488.

**Girivraja**, the capital of the Māgadhas. § 11 (Parvasaṅgr.): I, 2, 409.—§ 273 (Rājasūyārambhap.): II, 14, 627 (Jarāsandha confined the defeated kings in his capital G.).—§ 275 (do.): II, 19, 762 (from G. Jarāsandha threw a mace against Mathurā).—§ 277 (Jarāsandhavadhap.): II, 21, 800 (protected by five mountains), 810; 24, 937, 951 (Kṛṣṇa, Arjuna, and Bhīma came to G., Bhīma slew Jarāsandha, and the confined kings were liberated).—§ 280 (Bhīmasena): II, 30, 1091 (at G. Bhīma vanquished the son of Jarāsandha).—§ 589 (Droṇābhishekap.): VII, 4β, 120 (?°gatāḥ cāpi Nagnajitpramukhā nṛpāḥ, vanquished by Karna).—§ 717b (Nārāyaṇiya): XII, 340, 12961 (the capital of Jarāsandha).—§ 723 (Ānuçāsanik.): XIII, 6a, 333 (there Dhundhumāra fell asleep). Cf. Rājagṛha.

**Girivrajeçvara** ("the Lord of Girivraja") = Daṇḍadhāra: VIII, †696.

**Girivṛkshālaya** = Čiva (1000 names<sup>1</sup>).

**Gitapriyā**, a mātṛ. § 615u (Skanda): IX, 46e, 2625.

**Gitavādanakapriya** = Čiva (1000 names<sup>1</sup>).

**Gitavāditraçālin** = Čiva (1000 names<sup>1</sup>).

**Gitavāditratatvajña** = Čiva (1000 names<sup>1</sup>).

**\*go**, pl. (°ārah) ("kine"). § 105 (Amçāvāt.): I, 65, 2560 (the offspring of Kapilā).—§ 127 (do.): I, 66, 2632 (the offspring of Rohiṇī). Cf. Surabhi—**go**<sup>2</sup> (sg.), v. Gonāman.

**Gocara** = Čiva (1000 names<sup>2</sup>).

**Gocarmavasana** = Čiva (1000 names<sup>2</sup>).

**Goçabdātmaṇā** ("the son of Aditi") = Indra: VIII, †4668.

**Gocṛṅga**, a mountain. § 281 (Sahadeva): II, 31, 1109

(*parvatam*, in the south, conquered by Sahadeva on his digvijaya).

**Godāvāri**, a river. § 268 (Varuṇasabhāv.): II, 9, 372 (among the rivers present in the palace of Varuṇa).—§ 370 (Tirthayātrāp.): III, 85, 8176 (*Siddhasevitām*, a tirtha).—§ 377 (Dhaumyatirthak.): III, 88, 8327 (in the south).—§ 400 (Tirthayātrāp.): III, 118, †10216 (visited by Yudhiṣṭhira, falls into the ocean).—§ 459 (Mārkaṇḍeya): III, 188a, 12908 (among the rivers seen by Mārkaṇḍeya in the stomach of Nārāyaṇa).—§ 494 (Āṅgiraṣa): III, 222, 14231 (enumeration of rivers who are mothers of fires).—§ 528 (Rāvaṇagamana): III, 277, 15985 (where Rāma Dāçarathi lived for a time).—§ 574 (Jambūkh.): VI, 9λ, 322 (among the rivers of Bhāratavarsha).—§ 775 (Ānuçāsanik.): XIII, 166a, 7648 (enumeration).

**Godha**, pl. (°āḥ), a people. § 574 (Jambūkh.): VI, 9μ, 349 (only B., C. has *Sodhāḥ*).

**godharma** ("rule of cattle"). § 170 (Dirghatamas): I, 104, 4195 (Dirghatamas learnt from Saurabheya the godharma (i.e. *prakāçamaitihunaṃ*, Nil.) and practised it).

**Goghnata**, pl. (°āḥ), a people. § 574 (Jambūkh.): VI, 9μ, 351 (only C., B. has *Gomantāḥ*).

**Gograhana** ("the robbing of the kine"). § 10 (Parvasaṅgr.): I, 2, 328 (*parva*, i.e. Goharanaparvan).

**Goharanaparvan** ("the section relating to the robbing of the kine of Virāṭa," the 55th of the minor parvas of Mbhr.; cf. Gograhana). § 552: Meanwhile the spies of Duryodhana returned to Hāstinapura and informed Duryodhana, who was sitting with Droṇa, Karna, Kṛpa, Bhīṣma, his brothers, and the Trigartas, that they had not found out the Pāṇḍavas, but that Kicaka (b) had been slain (IV, 25). Karna and Duḥçāsana proposed that the other spies should be sent (IV, 26). Droṇa said: "People like the Pāṇḍavas never perish, let the abode which the Pāṇḍavas are to occupy now be settled" (IV, 27). Bhīṣma applauded Droṇa (IV, 28). Kṛpa recommended precautions (IV, 29). The Trigarta king, Suçarman, supported by Karna, proposed to invade the city of Virāṭa and to rob his kine and wealth, and thus to take revenge for the invasions of the Matsyas headed by Kicaka. Duryodhana caused Duḥçāsana to array their forces. Suçarman set out towards the south-east on the seventh day of the dark fortnight, and the Kauravas on the eighth day (IV, 30). After Kicaka had been slain, Virāṭa began to rest his hopes on the Pāṇḍavas. His brothers, Çatānika and Madirāksha, and the king himself, and Sūryadatta and Çankha, the eldest son of Virāṭa, put on their coats of mail. Virāṭa also caused Çatānika to order chariots for Kaṅka, Vallava, Tantripāla, and Dāmagranthi (i.e. Yudhiṣṭhira, Bhīmasena, Nakula, and Sahadeva in disguise) (IV, 31). The Matsyas overtook the Trigartas shortly before sunset. Çatānika and Viçālāksha penetrated into the heart of the Trigarta host. Virāṭa, with Sūryadatta in his van and Madirāksha in his rear, began a single combat from chariots against Suçarman (IV, 32). The night interrupted the battle for a while, but it began once more when the moon arose. Suçarman and his younger brother made Virāṭa prisoner, and the Matsyas began to fly; Bhīma would uproot a tree, but was prevented by Yudhiṣṭhira, lest the people should recognize them; then Bhīma, with Nakula and Sahadeva as protectors of his wheels, rushed against Suçarman, and the Matsya warriors, Virāṭa's son, and Yudhiṣṭhira, etc., followed him; the charioteer of Suçarman was dragged to the ground. Madirāksha came to the aid of Bhīma. Virāṭa leapt down from the chariot of Suçarman,