

serves satva and conquers rajas and tamas.¹ If the three states are normal it is prakṛti, pradhāna or avyakta. If in a condition of agitation, three deities Brahma, Viṣṇu and Śiva are the result.² Twelve qualities;³ twenty-six in number; yoga, sāmkhya, tapas, vidyā, vidhi, kriyā, ṛtam, satyam, ahimsā, dhyānam, sānti, avidyā, mati, dhṛti, kānti, smṛti, medha, lajjā, śuddhi, sarasvati, tuṣṭi, puṣṭi etc., all in Brahmā.⁴

¹ Bhā. XI. 25. 9-35. ² M. 3. 14-6. ³ Vā. 62. 24. ⁴ Ib. 23. 54.

Guṇa śarīra—the five senses and the five prāṇas and the mind of the *mukta* leave him; a jñānin does not take another body like the seeds burnt.

Vā. 102. 105-06.

Guṇākara—a Vānara chief; son of Śveta.

Br. III. 7. 181 and 241.

Gupta—appellation for Vaiśya.

Vi. III. 10. 9.

Guptas (I)—a group of sixteen śaktis.

Br. IV. 19. 16 and 23.

Guptas (II)—rulers of the territory from Gayā to Prayāga.

Vi. IV. 24. 63.

Guptavamśajas—ruled over states like Prayāga, Sāketu, Magadha, etc.

Vā. 99. 383.

Guru (I)—a son of Samkṛti.

Bhā. XI. 21. 2.

Guru (II)—a son of Bhautya Manu.

Br. IV. 1. 114. Vā. 110. 51.