

Gangā became the Bhāgīrathī; so-called after the seventh branch of the Ganges.⁴

¹ Bhā. IX. 9. 2-13 and 16; Br. II. 18. 25; M. 12. 44; 15. 19; 121. 26; Vā. 88. 167; Vi. IV. 4. 35-6. ² Vā. 47. 24. ³ Bhā. XII. 3. 10.
⁴ Br. III. 54. 48-51; 63. 166-8; Vā. 47. 40.

Bhagīvasu—not to marry with the members of the Vasiṣṭha and Indra Pramati groups.

M. 200. 13.

Bhaṅgakāra (I)—An Āndhra chief: wife Narā, daughter of Suyagnā. Father of two sons. Bhaṅgakāra and his sons were killed in battle by Akrūra.

Br. III. 71. 87-8.

Bhaṅgakāra (II)—the eldest of the 101 sons of Satrājī (Śakrajit-Vā. P.); his wife was Vratavati (Dvāravati-Vā. P.); she gave birth to three daughters, Satyabhāmā, Vratinī and Padmāvatī; these were given in marriage to Kṛṣṇa, killed by Śatadhanvā for the jewel Syamantaka taken from him and handed over it to Akrūra.

M. 45. 19-21; Vā. 96. 52-5, and 58. Br. III. 71. 55.

Bhaṅgakāri—an Asura of Bali.

M. 245. 31.

Bhaṅgatīrtham—near the Narmadā.

M. 191. 52-3.

Bhajana—a son of Sātvata.

Vi. IV. 13. 1.