

Gaṇapati—also Gaṇeśa.

Br. III. 41. 41.

Gaṇas (I)—of bhūtas; followers of Śiva, of gods, of Pramaṭhas; attacked Kṛṣṇa at Śoṇitapura;¹ eleven celestial gaṇas reckoned.² Twelve groups of seven living with the sun in different parts of the year; their functions.³ Three clans of sages with twenty branches each. In the first epoch of Sāvarnī; all of them sons of Mārīca Kaśyapa, with Bali as their Indra.⁴

¹ Bhā. II. 6. 13: X. [65 (V) 46], [49]: [66. (V) 49]: 63. 6 and 10: XII. 10. 14. ² M. 6. 44-5: 52. 21. ³ Vā. 52. 24-35. ⁴ Ib. 100. 13 f.

Gaṇas (II)—five groups of; Yavanas, Pāradas, Kāmbojas, Pahlavas and Śakas; defeated by Sagara, these appealed to Vaisiṣṭha who persuaded the king from further slaughter. Sagara changed their dharma and physical features; were degraded Kṣatriyas and debarred from learning Vedas.

Br. III. 63. 127.

Gaṇādhipa—is Gaṇeśa.

Br. III. 41. 41.

Gaṇikas—courtesans.

Br. III. 27. 14 and 41: 49. 23.

Gaṇita—the science of computation (Algebra, Geometry and Arithmetic).

Vā. 70. 15.

Gaṇeśa—is Vināyaka (s.v.); sprung out of Kāmeśvara, thought of by Lalitā; destroyed Bhaṇḍa's¹ followers and filled the Śakti host with enthusiasm. Killed Gajāśura (s.v.). His riding animal was rat. Lalitā honoured him as the first