

Gāṇḍīva—the arrow of Arjuna;¹ the bow of Arjuna lost its power after Kṛṣṇa's departure to heaven.²

¹ Bhā. I. 7. 16: 9. 15; X. 58. 13. ² Vi. V. 38. 21, 23 and 45.

Gātravat—a son of Kṛṣṇa and Mādri (Lakṣmaṇā-Vi. P.)

Bhā. X. 61. 15; Vi. V. 32. 4.

Gāthas—ancient popular songs; a feature of the Purāṇas; Nārada on Vāli's sacrifices; on Piṭṛs, on Yayāti, on Kārtavīrya, on Rāma;¹ about Gayā and the Narmadā;² sung by divine ṛṣis in Khaṭvāṅga's Yajña;³ by Prahlāda on Hari.⁴

¹ Br. II. 34. 21: III. 7. 272: 19. 9: 63. 192: 68. 96: 69. 19. IV. 15. 32: M. 43. 23: 204. 2 and 19: Vi. III. 6. 15. ² M. 22. 5: 186. 5: 207. 39-40. ³ Vā. 60. 21: 73. 41: 83. 10: 88. 191: 93. 94: 94. 19: 96. 13. ⁴ Vi. I. 17. 29.

Gāthī—an Ārṣeya pravara of Angiras.

M. 196. 22.

Gādhi—(Kauśika) a royal sage who knew the yoga powers of Hari;¹ the son of Kuśāmbu(a) (Kuśanābha-Vā. P.) Indra incarnate. His daughter was Satyavatī whom the Brāhmaṇa Ṛcika wanted to marry. Gādhi thought him unsuitable and asked for a bride-fee of a thousand horses white like the moon and with one ear black. This condition was satisfied with the help of Varuṇa, and Ṛcika got her married. Gādhi's wife took the consecrated *caru* intended for her daughter and became the mother of a Brahmavit, by name Viśvāmitra.² He was desirous of more territory on the earth.³ Son of Kuśika, wife Paurukutsi.⁴

¹ Bhā. I. 19. 9: II. 7. 44. Vā. 91. 65-6. ² Bhā. IX. 15. 4-10: 16. 28 and 32. Vi. IV. 7. 11-16. ³ Bhā XII. 3. 9. ⁴ Br. III. 66. 35. 58.

Gādhiputra—a name of Akrūra.

Vā. 96. 80.