

Bāṣkalas—of Kauśika gotra.

Br. III. 66. 72; Vā. 91. 100.

Bāṣkali (I)—a son of Bāṣkala; author of the *Vāḷakhilya Samhitā*; imparted it to Bālāyani and others.

Bhā. XII. 6. 59.

Bāṣkali (II)—an Angirasa and a Mantrakṛt; a Śrutarṣi; a pupil of Paila in charge of the Ṛg Veda; he arranged it into four Samhitās; his disciples were Bodhya, Agnimāṭhara, Parāśara and Yājñavalkya.

Br. II. 32. 107; 33. 4, 13; 34. 25; M. 196. 12; Vā. 59. 98; 60. 25-26; 61. 2.

Bāṣkali (III)—(Bharadvāja) a pupil of Satyasuja author of three Samhitās which were imparted to his disciples Āpanāpa and others;¹ a Śākha Pravartaka.²

¹ Br. II. 34. 32; 35. 5. ² Vā. 60. 29.

Bāhu(ka) (I)—son of Vṛka; driven away from his kingdom; retired with his wife to the forest; gave birth to Sagara.

Bhā. IX. 8. 2-4; Br. III. 63. 119. M. 12. 38.

Bāhu (II)—a son of Dhṛtaka (Vṛka-Vi. P.); was attacked and deprived of his kingdom by the Haihayas and the Tālajanghas with the help of the Śakas, Yavanas, Kāmbojas, Pāradas, and Palhavas, the five tribes; hence the king abdicated and took to a life of penance with his wife in the forest as an old man. Once he went to bring water when he slipped into the waters and died; his wife Yādavī followed him though she was in the family way; she had been poisoned by her co-wife to prevent pregnancy; she got into the funeral pyre. Aurva, the Bhārgava withdrew her from the fire; she was in his *āśrama* and brought forth Sagara (Saha Gara).

Vā. 88. 121-33; Vi. IV. 3. 25-35.