

in the other Saṃhitā, but appears in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa,⁴ where victories of Bharata Dauḥṣanti on both Gaṅgā and Yamunā are referred to, and in the Taittirīya Āraṇyaka⁵ especial honour is assigned to those who dwell between the Gaṅgā and the Yamunā, this being no doubt, the region in which that text originated. The identification of the Gaṅgā with the Apayā⁶ made by Ludwig⁷ must be rejected: see Āpayā.

⁴ xiii. 5, 4, 11. The victory on the Gaṅgā represents the farthest extent of Bharata or Kuru rule. Cf. Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, viii. 23, and a verse in the Vaitāna Sūtra, xxxiv. 9, where the Sarasvatī is also referred to.

⁵ ii. 20.

⁶ Rv. iii. 23, 4.

⁷ Translation of the Rigveda, 3. 200.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 4. 5.

Gaja, the common name of the elephant in Epic¹ and later Sanskrit, is only found in the late Adbhuta Brāhmaṇa.² See **Hastin**.

¹ Hopkins, *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 13, 265, 269.

² *Indische Studien*, 1, 39.

Gaṇaka, 'an astrologer,' occurs in the list of victims at the Puruṣamedha, or human sacrifice, in the Yajurveda.¹ See also **Nakṣatradarśa**.

¹ Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxx. 20; Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 4. 15, 1. Cf. Weber, *Indische Streifen*, 1, 78.

Gandharvāyana Bāleya ('descendant of Bali') **Āgniveśya** is mentioned as a Pañcāla in the Baudhāyana Śrauta Sūtra (xx. 25).

Gandhāra is a later form of the name of the people called **Gandhāri** in the Rigveda and Atharvaveda. In the Chāndogya Upaniṣad¹ the Gandhāras are referred to as being distant from the writer. See also **Gāndhāra**.

¹ vi. 14, 1. 2. See Oldenberg, *Buddha*, 399, n.; Weber, *Indische Studien*, 1, 219, n. On the other hand, Max Müller,

Sacred Books of the East, 15, 106, thought the passage meant that the **Gandhāras** were near the writer.