

Aitareya Brāhmaṇa.² In the Atharvaveda³ he appears with Asita and Kaśyapa as a half-mythical magician.⁴

² v. 2.

³ i. 14, 4. Cf. also the Khila after Rv. v. 51, 15; *Indische Studien*, 3, 214.

⁴ Bloomfield, *American Journal of Philology*, 17, 403.

Cf. Ludwig, Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 133; Weber, *Indische Studien*, 3, 460.

1. Gara, 'poison,' is referred to in the Atharvaveda¹ in the compound gara-gīrṇa, 'poisoned.' In the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa² it means simply a 'fluid.'

¹ v. 18, 13. Cf. gara alone, Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, xix. 4, 2 (see *Indische Studien*, 1, 33); Taittirīya Āraṇyaka, i. 9,

10; gara-gir, 'poisoned,' Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, xvii. 1, 9; xix. 4, 2. 10.

² xi. 5, 8, 6.

2. Gara is mentioned in the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa¹ as the author of a Sāman or Chant, and as a friend of Indra.

¹ ix. 2, 16. Cf. Hopkins, *Transactions of the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences*, 15, 52.

Garga is the name of a sage who is not mentioned in any of the Samhitās,¹ but his descendants, the Gargāḥ Prāvarcyāḥ, are referred to in the Kāthaka Samhitā.² Garga himself does not occur till the Sūtra period.³

¹ The authorship of Rv. vi. 47 is attributed to Garga Bhāradvāja in the Anukramanī.

² xiii. 12. Cf. Weber, *Indische Studien*, 3, 374.

³ Garga-trirātra, Garga-tryaha, a three-night or three-day feast of Garga. See Āśvalāyana Śrauta Sūtra, x. 2; Śāṅkhāyana Śrauta Sūtra, xvi. 22, 2; Kātyāyana Śrauta Sūtra, xxiii. 2, 8.

Gargara, apparently the designation of a musical instrument, is mentioned once in the Rigveda.¹

¹ viii. 69, 9. Cf. Hillebrandt, *Vedische Mythologie*, 1, 144, n. 1; Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 289.

Garta in the Rigveda¹ primarily denotes the seat of the chariot on which the archer sat. It seems to have been of considerable

¹ vi. 20, 9. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 246, 247. Zimmer wrongly takes this passage to refer to standing in the car. See Hopkins, *Journal of the American*

Oriental Society, 13, 238, 239; Geldner, *Vedische Studien*, 3, 48, and cf. garta-sid, 'sitting on the car seat,' in Rv. ii. 33, 11.