

the teeth, pinch grasses or write or draw on the ground (Am̐sa 3, Viṣṇu Purāṇa).

GRIVĀ. A daughter in bird form born to Kaśyapaprajāpati by his wife Tāmṛā. Grivā had the following sisters, Kākī, Śyenī, Bhāsi, Ḡṛddhrikā and Śuci, all birds. (Agni Purāṇa, Chapter 1).

GRṬSAMADA I. A celebrated sage. He was the son of a sage called Vītahavya. Grṭsamada was equal to Brhaspati and a great friend of Indra. Once this sage lectured to Yudhiṣṭhira on the glory of Śiva. Many have mistaken Grṭsamada for Indra. Once the asuras bound him by ropes mistaking him for Indra. He had a son named Kucetā. (For more details see under Variṣṭhā) (Chapters 18 and 30, Anuśāsana Parva).

GRṬSAMADA II. A King of the Bhārgava dynasty. He was the son of King Suhotra. Grṭsamada had two brothers. Kāśya and Kuśa, and a son, Śunaka. (9th Skandha, Bhāgavata).

GRṬSAMADA III. The son born to Indra of Mukundā. There is the following story about him in Gaṇeśa Purāṇa.

Once when Rukmāṅgada was out from the palace, Indra, in the guise of Rukmāṅgada, went to Mukundā, wife of Rukmāṅgada, and slept with her who was at that time sexually hungry. She delivered a child in due course. This boy was Grṭsamada. He grew into a great scholar. Nobody was able to defeat him in any verbal duel. Once Grṭsamada went to the palace of the king of Magadha to attend a Śrāddha (an offering to the manes) along with Vasiṣṭha and others. Atri Maharṣi who was present there then spoke slighly of Grṭsamada's parentage and Grṭsamada coming home questioned his mother. The mother then told him what had happened and Grṭsamada getting angry at the immoral act committed by his mother cursed her and said "May you be a Kaṅṭaka tree". Mukundā also did not leave her son free. She cursed him thus "You will have a demon as your son". But Grṭsamada went and did penance to propitiate Gaṇapati and got Brāhmaṇya.

GRṬSAPATI. He was the son of Kapila, a King of the Pūru dynasty. He had a brother called Kauśika. Grṭsapati had sons in all the four castes, namely, Brāhmaṇa, Kṣatriya, Vaiśya and Śūdra. (Chapter 277, Agni Purāṇa).

GUḌĀKEŚA. Another name of Arjuna. He got the name because he conquered sleep. (Śloka 8, Chapter 138, Ādi Parva).

GUḌHASENA. A King of the country of Puṣkarāvati.

GUHA. King of the country of Niśādas alias Śṛṅgiverapura, on the banks of the river Gaṅgā. Śrī Rāma when he went on exile to the forests went to the residence of Guha accompanied by Lakṣmaṇa and Sitā. Guha, a devotee of Rāma, received them with respect offering them many kinds of fruits and roots to eat. But Śrī Rāma said that it was not proper to accept fruits and roots and so he drank only pure water from him. But Guha was asked to feed his horse. At night when Lakṣmaṇa stood watch over Rāma and Sitā, Guha volunteered to stand guard but Lakṣmaṇa refused to accept the offer. So Guha kept company with Lakṣmaṇa and both of them spent the night talking to each other. In the morning as per Rāma's request Guha brought a canoe and Guha himself took Rāma, Lakṣmaṇa and

Sitā to the other side of the river. (Sarga 50, Vālmiki Rāmāyaṇa, Ayodhyā Kāṇḍa).

Guha is seen next when Bharata comes to the forest in search of Rāma. When Bharata returned from Kekaya he went in search of Śrī Rāma and Lakṣmaṇa and came to Guha in Śṛṅgiverapura. Guha then gave Bharata all available information regarding Śrī Rāma. Guha then sent the Dāśa army along with Bharata. (Sarga 84, Ayodhyā Kāṇḍa, Vālmiki Rāmāyaṇa).

Guha, chief of Śṛṅgiverapura, spent the night with Rāma and Lakṣmaṇa under an Oka tree. (Chapter 6, Agni Purāṇa).

GUHA (S). A tribe of people of ancient India. Āndhras, Pulindas, Cucukas, Guhas, Śabarās and Bhadrās are some of the tribes of the south. (Śloka 42, Chapter 207, Śānti Parva).

GUHASENA. See under Devasmitā.

GUHYAKA. A Yakṣa. (A division of Yakṣas who were prominent members of the court of Kubera). They were present at the marriage of Draupadī. (Śloka 7, Chapter 186, Ādi Parva).

Other details.

(i) The palace of Kubera in the sky is borne by Guhyakas. (Śloka 3, Chapter 10, Sabhā Parva).

(ii) Bhīmasena slew many Guhyakas on the mountain of Gandhamādana. (Śloka 55, Chapter 11, Śalya Parva).

(iii) Some of the soldiers who died in the Mahābhārata battle went to the world of the Guhyakas. (Śloka 23, Chapter 4, Svargārohaṇa Parva).

GULIKA. A hunter who was given mokṣa by the sage Uttāṅga. This hunter once made an attempt to steal the gold plates on the roof of the Viṣṇu temple at the palace of Sauvīra. Uttāṅga was present at the temple then and, Gulika tried to kill the sage. The sage cursed him and killed him. Taking pity on him later Uttāṅga sprinkled some water from the river Gaṅgā, on him and the hunter attained Vaikuṅṭha. (Nāradiya Purāṇa).

GUṆA. See under Pattu (Ten).

GUṆĀDHYA. He is the author of the celebrated Brhatkathā which is a precious mine of Sanskrit Literature. Guṇādhya had written this in satanic (paiśācika) language difficult for ordinary people to read or understand. This was translated into Sanskrit by the poet Kṣemen-dra in a book called Brhatkathāmañjarī. This was the first translation and it was in an abridged form. Somadeva made a more elaborate translation and it is this translation that is now known as the Kathāsaritsāgara.

Guṇādhya is believed to be an incarnation of the Śivapārsada, Mālyavān. There is a story behind Mālyavān being cursed and made to be born as man by Pārvatī. Once Pārvatī worried Śiva to tell her a story original and interesting and not heard of by anybody before. Placing Nandikeśa at the door and instructing him not to allow anybody inside Śiva started narrating the story of the Vidyādharas to Pārvatī. At that time Puṣpadanta, chief of the genie-guards of Śiva who was at liberty to go to the presence of Śiva at any time, came there and heedless of the protests of Nandikeśa entered the room. There he found Śiva telling a story to Pārvatī and she was hearing the same with rapt attention. The story was so interesting that Puṣpadanta also heard it standing concealed in a place in the room. After having heard the whole story Puṣpadanta went back unnoticed