

Māṇḍuki who taught it to his son who in his turn to his son and so on.<sup>1</sup> Served as a horse for the chariot of Tripurāri.<sup>2</sup> Present with *pada* and *krama* in *Vāruṇi Yajña*.<sup>3</sup> One *mātra*.<sup>4</sup> Part of Viṣṇu.<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Bhā. 1. 4. 21; Br. II. 34. 14-30; Vā. 32. 2; Vi. III. 4. 8, 13, 16-25. <sup>2</sup> M. 133. 31. <sup>3</sup> Vā. 65. 24. <sup>4</sup> Vā. 26. 17. <sup>5</sup> Vi. V. 1. 37.

**Ṛca (I)**—the Brahmaṛṣis superior to the clan of Pratyangirasa; one learned in *Rk* becomes versed in the Vedas.

Vā. 66. 78.

**Ṛca (II)**—from the first face of Brahmā.

Vi. I. 5. 53.

**Ṛca (III)**—the son of Pratyangirasa.

Vi. I. 15. 136.

**Ṛcī (I)**—the wife of Apravāna.

Br. III. 1. 94.

**Ṛcī (II)**—the wife of Aṇuha.

Vā. 99. 179.

**Ṛcīka (I)**—the son of Nāhuṣi (Aurva) and father of Jamadagni by Satyavatī; the sage who married Gādhi's daughter by paying a price of a thousand white horses with one black ear. (See *Satyavatī*). A *mantrakṛt*<sup>1</sup> compared to Dhiṣṇi fire. Blessed his wife with a *caru* and his mother-in-law with another for the birth respectively of a Brāhmaṇa and a Kṣatriya son. His wife wrongly took that intended for her mother. She gave birth to Jamadagni and became converted as Kauṣikī river;<sup>2</sup> father of two other sons Śunahśepa and Śunahpuccha;<sup>3</sup> had 100 sons who in turn had 1000 sons—all Bhārgavas.<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Bhā. IX. 15. 5-11; Br. II. 13. 95; 32. 104; III. 1. 95; 25. 83.

<sup>2</sup> Br. III. 21. 19-22; 66. 37-40; IV. 7. 13, 34; Vā. 65. 93; 91. 66-86.

<sup>3</sup> Vā. 91. 66, 92; Br. III. 66. 64. <sup>4</sup> Vā. 65. 92-95.