

(Bhīṣma asks Hanumat if he is a *G.*, etc.).—§ 541 (Indra-jīvdhadha): III, 289, 16473 (a *G.* came as messenger from Kubera).—§. 573 (Ambopākhyānap.): V, 191, 7480 (i.e. Sthūnākarna), 7486 (do.).

Guhyaka, name of a Yaksha. § 269 (Vaiçravanāsabhāv.): II, 10, 397 (among the Yakshas in the palace of Kubera).

Guhyakādhipa ("the king of the Guhyakas") = Kubera: III, 11834; VI, 229 (*K°*).

Guhyakādhipati (do.) = Kubera: II, 1760.

Guhyakāstra ("the weapon of the Guhyakas"). § 573 (Ambop.): V, 180, 7173 (employed by Rāma Jāmadagnya).

Guhyatapas = Çiva (1000 names¹).

Guṇabhṛt = Viṣṇu (1000 names).

Guṇabuddhi, **Guṇādhika**, **Guṇākara** = Çiva (1000 names²).

Guṇakeçī, the daughter of Mātali. § 564 (Mātaliyop.): V, 97, 3513, 3520; 103, 3637; 104, 3647, 3650.

Guṇamukhyā, an Apsaras. § 191 (Arjuna): I, 123, 4817 (among the Apsarases who danced at the birth of Arjuna).

Guṇātman = Kṛṣṇa (Viṣṇu): XII, 13140 (*Nārāyaṇya*).

Guṇaushada = Çiva (1000 names²).

Guṇāvarā, an Apsaras. § 191 (Arjuna): I, 123, 4817 (among the Apsarases who danced at the birth of Arjuna).

Gupta = Viṣṇu (1000 names).

Guptaka, one of the standard-bearers of Jayadratha. § 522 (Draupadiharanap.): III, 265, †15597.

Guru¹ = Brhaspati: II, 303 (in the palace of Indra): VIII, 3304, XII, 5333 (*pratiloma bhavaḍ Guruh*, i.e. the planet Jupiter).

Guru² = Droṇa: I, 574 (*°oh sutam*, i.e. Açvatthāman); VII, †6727, 7272; VIII, 4066 (*°oh sutam*, i.e. Açvatthāman); X, 614 (*D°*), 757, 764 (*°oh sutah*, i.e. Açvatthāman). Cf. Ācārya.

Guru³ = Çiva: XIII, 696, 1245 (1000 names²).

Guru⁴ = Viṣṇu (1000 names).

Gurubhāra, a Suparna, the son of Garuḍa. § 564 (Mātaliyop.): V, 101β, 3598.

Guruçaktidhārin = Skanda: III, 14642.

[**Guruçishyasamvāda**] ("discourse between a preceptor and his disciple"). § 782g (Anugītāparvan): *Kṛṣṇa* said: Asked by his disciple "Whence am I? whence art thou?" etc., the preceptor said: This was declared by *Brahmān* himself to R.; it was known to the conclaves of Si. in the ancient *kalpas*. In days of old R. *Brhaspati*, etc. (8) assembled together for asking one another, tired with their acts; placing R. *Āngirasa* at their head, they beheld, in the abode of *Brahmān*, *Brahmān* free from sin, and were instructed by him about how a good man should act, about Emancipation, etc. "Truth is the universe of being," light, ether, sun, wind, *Indra* and *Prajāpati* are not seen as long as one has not attained to *Adhyātma*; religion has faith (*çradhdhā*) for its indication; the number of elements (*tattva*) are twenty-four and one more (XIV, 35). *Brahmān* discoursed on the city of nine gates, the three qualities, etc., the qualities belonging to darkness (birth as *Cāṇḍālas*, etc.); R., Mu., and D. become deluded, desirous of pleasure (XIV, 36). *Brahmān* discoursed on passion (XIV, 37) and *satva* (XIV, 38); the qualities are not completely separated from one another, etc. (XIV, 39); from the unmanifest first sprang the great soul, the source of all intelligence, the source of all qualities, called *Mahān ātmā*, *Viṣṇu*, *Jiṣṇu*, *Çambhu*, *Buddhi*, etc., pervading everything in the universe, stationed in the heart of all, endued with minuteness, lightness, and affluence (*prāpti*); this is said to be the first creation (XIV, 40); the great (*Mahān*), who was first

produced and called *Ahānkāra*, is the second creation, the source of all creatures, a god, the creator of gods, etc. (XIV, 41); from *Ahānkāra* was born the five great elements; the *prāṇas*, etc.; the eleven organs sprung from *Ahānkāra*—

ENTITY (<i>bhūtas</i>).	ON THE SELF (<i>adhyātman</i>).	AMONG OBJECTS (<i>adibhūtam</i>).	AMONG GODS (<i>adhivāvatam</i>).
1. ether (<i>ākāṣa</i>)	ear (<i>grotra</i>)	sound (<i>śabda</i>)	the Quarters (<i>Diçāh</i>).
2. wind (<i>māruta</i>)	skin (<i>teac</i>)	objects of touch (<i>spraśṭavya</i>)	Lightning (<i>Vidyut</i>).
3. light (<i>jyotis</i>)	eye (<i>cakṣus</i>)	form and colour (<i>rūpe</i>)	the Sun (<i>Sūrya</i>).
4. water (<i>āpaḥ</i>)	tongue (<i>jihvā</i>)	taste (<i>rasa</i>)	Soma.
5. earth (<i>prthivi</i>)	nose (<i>ghrāṇa</i>)	scent (<i>gandha</i>)	the Wind (<i>Vāyu</i>).
6	feet (<i>pādau</i>)	motion (<i>gantavyam</i>)	<i>Viṣṇu</i> .
7. <i>Apāna</i>	anus (<i>pāyū</i>)	excreta (<i>visarga</i>)	<i>Mitra</i> .
8.	organ of generation (<i>upastha</i>)	vital seed (<i>śukra</i>)	<i>Prajāpati</i> .
9.	hands (<i>haṣṭau</i>)	actions (<i>karmāṇi</i>)	<i>Çakra</i> (Indra).
10.	speech (<i>Vac</i> : <i>Vaiçvadevi</i>)	what is spoken (<i>vaktavyam</i>)	<i>Vahnī</i> (Agni).
11.	mind (<i>manas</i>)	mental operation (<i>saikalpa</i>)	the Moon (<i>Candramas</i>).
12.	egoism (<i>ahānkāra</i> : <i>sarvasaṃsārakāraṇam</i>)	consciousness of self (<i>abhināna</i>)	<i>Rudra</i> .
13.	understanding (<i>buddhi</i> : <i>śaḍīndriyevicāriṇi</i>)	what is to be understood (<i>mantavyam</i>)	<i>Brahmān</i> .

Three are the seats of all existent objects: land, water, and ether; the mode of birth is fourfold (from eggs, germs, filth, or wombs) (specification); etc.; on the means of attaining to *Brahmān*; on the body; the emancipated one is *Viṣṇu*, etc. (ε); † him praise brahmans, D., As., Y., Pç., P., birds, Rā., Bh., and M.-r. († v. 1169) (XIV, 42); the *kshatriya*, elephant, lion, sheep, snake, bull, and male are of