

Brahmeṣu (*Rukmeṣu*)—a king; his dependant, Pṛthurukma.

Vā. 95. 29.

Brahmottaras—a kingdom of the East.

M. 121. 50; Vā. 45. 123; 47. 49.

Brahmodanāgni—the son of Laukika Agni, also known as Bharata; father of Vaiśvānara.

Br. II. 12. 8; Vā. 29. 7.

Brahmopadeśam—the initiation ceremony in Upa-nayana.

Br. IV. 8. 4.

Brahmopeta—the Rākṣasa who resides in the sun's chariot during the month of *Māgha*.

Vi. II. 10. 16.

Brāhma—a muhūrta, early in the morning of the day.

Vā. 66. 40; Br. III. 3. 39; Vi. III. 11. 5.

Brāhmakalpa—when Brahmā was known as Śabda-brahman.

Bhā. III. 11. 34.

Brāhmaṇas (1)—came out from the face of the Puruṣa; Brahmanavādins; a portion of Hari's body;¹ considered to be equal to Gods, spoken so by Viṣṇu; views of Kṛṣṇa on; none equal to their greatness;² an embodiment of the Vedas and deserving of veneration and worship; the mouth of Hari as embodying all the Vedas; disregard to them would result in the defacement of the Vedic teachings and Vedic Gods;³ characteristics of; by birth a Brāhmaṇa is a guru; to live by studying the Vedas; some devoted