Gārgyāyaṇa, 'descendant of Gārgya,' is mentioned as a pupil of Uddālakāyana in the second Vaṃśa (list of teachers) in the Brhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad (iv. 6, 2 Kāṇva).

Gārgyāyaṇi, 'descendant of Gārgya,' is a variant reading for Gāngyāyani as the patronymic of Citra in the Kauṣītaki Upaniṣad (i. 1).

Gālava is mentioned as a pupil of Vidarbhīkaundinya in the first two Vaṃśas (lists of teachers) in the Bṛhadāranyaka Upaniṣad.¹ It is possibly the same man that is referred to regarding a point of ritual in the Aitareya Āranyaka.² A grammarian of this name is mentioned in the Nirukta.³

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1 ii. 5, 22; iv. 5, 28 (Mādhyamdina = 3 iv. 3. Cf. Pāṇini, vi. 3. 61; vii. 1, ii. 6, 3; iv. 6, 3 Kāṇva).

2 v. 3, 3.
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Giri, 'mountain' or 'height,' is a word that occurs repeatedly in the Rigveda.¹ Thus reference is made to the trees on the hills, hence called 'tree-haired' (vṛṣṣa-keṣāh),² and to the streams proceeding from the hills to the sea (samudra).³ The term is frequently coupled with the adjectival parvata.⁴ The Rigveda mentions the waters from the hills,⁵ and the Atharvaveda⁶ refers to the snowy mountains. Actual names of mountains, as Mūjavant, Trikakud, Himavant, are very rare. References to Kraunca, Mahāmeru, and Maināga, are confined to the Taittirīya Āranyaka, while Nāvaprabhramśana can no longer be considered a proper name.¹

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1 i. 56, 3; 61, 14; 63, 1; iv. 20, 6; vi. 24, 8, etc.

2 Rv. v. 41, 11.

3 Rv. vii. 95, 2.

4 Rv. i. 56, 4; viii. 64, 5; Av.
iv. 7, 8; vi. 12, 3; 17, 3; ix. 1, 18, etc.

5 Rv. vi. 66, 11, on which passage,

see Oldenberg, Rgveda-Noten, 1, 411; viii. 32, 4; x. 68, 1, etc.

6 xii. 1, 11. See Himavant.

7 Av. xix. 37, 8, with Whitney's note in his Translation; Macdonell, Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society. 1909, 1107.

Cf. Zimmer, Allindisches Letten, 47.
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Giri-kşit Auccā-manyava, 'descendant of Uccāmanyu,' is mentioned in the Paficavimsa Brāhmana (x. 5, 7) as a contemporary of Abhipratārin Kākşaseni