

Grāmya-vādin apparently means a 'village judge' in the Yajurveda.¹ His Sabhā, 'court,' is mentioned in the Maitrāyaṇī Samhitā.

¹ Taittirīya Samhitā, ii. 3, 1, 3; Kāthaka Samhitā, xi. 4; Maitrāyaṇī Samhitā, ii. 2, 1.

Grāha, 'the seizer,' is the name of a disease in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa.¹ In the Atharvaveda² it perhaps means 'paralysis' of the thigh.³

¹ iii. 5, 3, 25; 6, 1, 25.

² xi. 9, 12.

³ If the reading of the commentary *uru-grāhaiḥ* be adopted; but Whitney, Translation of the Atharvaveda, 653,

retaining the reading of the text *uru-grāhaiḥ*, renders the compound as an adjective, 'wide-gripping.' Cf. Bloomfield, *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 635.

Grāhi, 'the seizer,' appears in the Rigveda¹ and the Atharvaveda² as a female demon of disease. Her son is sleep (*svapna*).³

¹ x. 161, 1.

² ii. 9, 1; 10, 6, 8; vi. 112, 1; 113, 1; viii. 2, 12; 3, 18; xvi. 7, 1; 8, 1; xix. 45, 5.

³ xvi. 5, 1; or perhaps 'dream' is meant.

Cf. Weber, *Indische Studien*, 13, 154.

Grīṣma. See Rtu.

Graivya, in the Atharvaveda,¹ appears to denote 'tumours on the neck' (*grīvāḥ*).

¹ vi. 25, 2; vii. 76, 2. Cf. Bloomfield, *Proceedings of the American Oriental Society*, October, 1887, xix.; *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 472.

Glaḥa denotes the 'throw' at dice, like Grābha, of which it is a later form, occurring in the Atharvaveda.¹

¹ iv. 28, 1 et seq. Cf. Lüders, *Das Würfelspiel im alten Indien*, 49.

Glāva Maitreya ('descendant of Maitrī') is mentioned in the Chāndogya Upaniṣad,¹ where he is said to be the same as Vaka Dālbhya. He appears as Pratistotr at the snake festival of the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa,² and is referred to in the Śadvimśa Brāhmaṇa.³

¹ i. 12, 1. 3. Cf. Gopatha Brāhmaṇa, i. 1, 31.

² xxv. 15, 3.

³ i. 4.

Cf. Weber, *Indische Studien*, I, 35, 38.