

Brahma-purohita is found in the Kāthaka Saṃhitā¹ and the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa² where the St. Petersburg Dictionary gives the sense as 'having the priesthood as its Purohita.' This seems rather doubtful; more probably the sense should be 'having a Brahman priest as Purohita,' unless the word merely means 'having the priesthood superior to it,' as an epithet of Kṣatra, the 'warrior caste,' which seems to be Weber's view.³

¹ xix. 10; xxvii. 4.² xii. 8, 3, 29.³ *Indische Studien*, 10, 30.

Brahma-bandhu ('priest fellow') denotes, in a deprecatory sense, an 'unworthy priest,' 'priest in name only,' in the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa¹ and the Chāndogya Upaniṣad.² Cf. **Rājanyabandhu**.

¹ vii. 27.² vi. 1, 1. Cf. Lāṭyāyana Śrauta Sūtra, viii. 6, 28; Kātyāyana ŚrautaSūtra, xxii. 4, 22; Śāṅkhāyana Śrauta Sūtra, xvi. 29, 9; Weber, *Indische Studien*, 10, 99, 100.

Brahmarsī-deśa. See **Madhyadeśa**.

Brahma-vadya. See **Brahmodya**.

Brahma-vādin ('expounder of the Veda') in the later Saṃhitās¹ and the Brāhmaṇas² denotes a 'theologian.' **Brahma-vid** ('knowing what is sacred') has the same sense.³

¹ Av. xi. 3, 26; xv. 1, 8; Taittirīya Saṃhitā, i. 7, 1, 4; ii. 6, 2, 3; 3, 1; v. 2, 7, 1; 5, 3, 2; vi. 1, 4, 5.² Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, i. 3, 10, 6; Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, iv. 3, 13; vi. 4, 15; Taittirīya Āraṇyaka, i. 22, 9;

v. 2, 2; 4, 6; Chāndogya Upaniṣad, ii. 24, 1, etc.

³ Av. x. 7, 24, 27; 8, 43; xix. 43, 1; Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, i. 4, 8, 6; Taittirīya Upaniṣad, ii. 1; Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad, iii. 7, 4; iv. 4, 11, 12, etc.

Brahma-vidyā, 'knowledge of the Absolute,' is the name of one of the sciences enumerated in the Chāndogya Upaniṣad.¹ It is also mentioned elsewhere.²

¹ vii. 1, 2, 4; 2, 1; 7, 1.² Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad, i. 4, 20, etc.

Brahma-ṛddhi is mentioned in the Vamśa Brāhmaṇa¹ as a pupil of **Mitravarcaś**.

¹ *Indische Studien*, 4, 372, 382.