

Kṣema (VI)—a son of Brahmadhāna,¹ Ajita deva.²

¹ Br. IV. 7. 98; Vā. 69. 132. ² Vā. 67. 34.

Kṣema (VII)—the son of Sunitha, and father of Ketumat.

Br. III. 67. 73.

Kṣema (VIII)—of Brhadratha line, ruled for 28 years.

Br. III. 74. 116; Vā. 99. 302.

Kṣema (IX)—a son of Ugrāyudha.

M. 49. 78; Vā. 99. 193.

Kṣemaka (I)—the son of Nimi, the last king of his line.

Bhā. IX. 22. 44-5.

Kṣemaka (II)—a son of Medhātithi, and founder of the kingdom Kṣemakam in Plakṣadvīpam.

Br. II. 14. 37 and 39; Vā. 33. 33; Vi. II. 4. 4-5.

Kṣemaka (III)—a Rākṣasa who made Benares desolate.

Br. III. 67. 27.

Kṣemaka (IV)—a son of Nirāmitra; (Nimitta-Vi. P.), the last son of the Aila line (Paurava) (Kurus-Vi. P.); with him ends the source of the Brahma-kṣetra stock, the family honoured of gods and sages; the last dynasty consisting of 25 kings.

Br. III. 74. 245; M. 50. 87-8; Vā. 99. 277-79; Vi. IV. 21. 16-18.

Kṣemaka (V)—a son of Maṇivara.

Vā. 69. 160.

Kṣemakam—(c) the country adjoining the Vṛṣabha or Surmāna hill in Plakṣadvīpa,¹ same as the Maināka varṣa.²

¹ Br. II. 14. 39; 19. 16; Vā. 49. 14; Vi. II. 4. 4-5. ² M. 122. 25.