

Kuśa (VIII)—(*Kuśadvīpa*, *Kumudadvīpam*?)—thrice the Suroda in size surrounded by Ghr̥toḍa (sea of Ghee) (milk ocean-*M.P.*). Its name comes from a shining divine cluster of grass in it. Its king was a son of Priyavrata, Hiranyareta, who divided it among his seven sons. Here Agni is worshipped.¹

Jyotiṣmat, its first king divided it among his seven sons. Their names, and the names of hills and rivers described.² A *tīrtham* sacred to Kuśodakā³ in the neighbourhood of Jambūdvīpa;⁴ of different villages and the residence of Kumuda the wily sister of Mahādeva.⁵

¹ Bhā. V. 1. 32; 20. 13-17; M. 122. 49; Vā. 33. 12; 49. 47-58.
² Br. II. 14. 12-30; 19. 52-64. ³ M. 13. 50. ⁴ Vā. 48. 14. 34. ⁵ Ib. 48. 34-35.

Kuśās—a tribe.

Br. III. 74. 268; M. 273. 73.

Kuśadhva (I)—the son of Siradhva and father of Dharmadhva;¹ overlord of Sāṅkāśya;² brother of Bhānu-mān, lord of Kāśi.³

¹ Bhā. IX. 13. 19. ² Br. III. 64. 19. ³ Vā. 89. 1. 8.

Kuśadhva (II)—the lord of Sāṅkāśya and brother of Siradhva Janaka.

Vi. IV. 5. 29.

Kuśanābha (I)—one of the four sons of Kuśa.

Bhā. IX. 15. 4; Br. III. 66. 32; Vā. 91. 62; Vi. IV. 7. 8.

Kuśanābha (II)—a son of Vaivasvata Manu.

M. 11. 41.

Kuśaprāvaraṇas (c)—the peoples of a hilly country.

Vā. 45. 136.