

Auśija, 'descendant of Uśij,' is a patronymic clearly applied to **Kakṣivant** in the *Rigveda*.¹ It is also applied to **Rjīśvan**,² but Ludwig³ thinks that the correct reading of the passage in question is *auśijasyarjīsvā*, 'Rjīśvan, son of Auśija.' In one verse⁴ Auśija and Kakṣivant are both mentioned, but in such a way that two different persons must apparently be meant. In other passages where the patronymic occurs alone, it is doubtful who is meant, or whether a proper name at all is intended.⁵ Kakṣivant Auśija appears also in the *Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa*⁶ and elsewhere.

¹ i. 18, 1.

² x. 99, 11.

³ Translation of the *Rigveda*, 3, 143, 149.

⁴ Rv. i. 112, 11.

⁵ Rv. i. 119, 9; 122, 4; iv. 21, 6, 7;

v. 41, 5; vi. 4, 6. Cf. St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v.

⁶ xiv. 11, 16. See Hopkins, *Transactions of the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences*, xv. 56, n., and **Kakṣivant**, n. 15.

Auśtrākṣi, 'descendant of Uśtrākṣa,' occurs as the patronymic of **Sāti** in the *Vaṃśa Brāhmaṇa*.¹

¹ *Indische Studien*, 4, 372. Cf. Weber, *Indian Literature*, 75.

K.

Kamśa, a word denoting a 'pot or vessel of metal,' occurs in the *Atharvaveda* and elsewhere.¹

¹ Av. x. 10, 5; *Aitareya Brāhmaṇa*, vi: 3, 1, etc.; *Nirukta*, vii. 23; *Śāṅkhā-* viii. 10; *Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad*, yana *Āraṇyaka*, xii. 8.

Kakara occurs in the *Yajurveda Samhitā*¹ as the name of a victim at the horse sacrifice (*Aśvamedha*). It probably denotes some 'sort of bird,' as rendered by the commentator *Mahīdhara*.²

¹ *Maitrāyaṇī Samhitā*, iii. 14, 1; *Vājasaneyi Samhitā*, xx. 24.

² On *Vājasaneyi Samhitā*, loc. cit. Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 94.

Kakuṭha, a word occurring in the *Maitrāyaṇī Samhitā*,¹ presumably denotes some kind of animal. According to *Böhtlingk*,² it is identical with **Kakkaṭa**.

¹ iii. 14, 13.

² Dictionary, s.v.