

Kāvaṣeya ('descendant of Kavaṣa') is the constant patronymic of Tura. The Kāvaṣeyas are also mentioned as teachers of philosophical points in the *Rigveda Āraṇyakas*.¹

¹ Aitareya Āraṇyaka, iii. 2, 6; | Cf. Weber, *Indische Studien*, i, 391, n.;
Sāṅkhāyana Āraṇyaka, viii. 11. | 2, 418; Keith, *Aitareya Āraṇyaka*, 257.

Kāvya ('descendant of Kavi') is the constant¹ patronymic of Uśanas. In the *Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa* it is also applied to *Idhat*² and *Ukṣporandhra*.³

¹ Rv. i. 51, 11; 83, 5; 121, 12; | ³ xiii. 9, 19.
vi. 20, 11; viii. 23, 17; Av. iv. 29, 6; | Cf. Hopkins, *Transactions of the Con-*
Taittiriya Saṃhitā, ii. 5, 8, 5, etc. | *necticut Academy of Arts and Sciences*, 15,
2 xiv. 9, 16. | 48, 49.

Kāśa.—Roth¹ finds this word, which denotes a species of grass (*Saccharum spontaneum*) used for mats, etc., in one passage of the *Rigveda*,² but the reading is uncertain. The word has this sense in the *Taittiriya Āraṇyaka*.³

¹ St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v.

² x. 100, 10.

³ vi. 9, 1.

Kāśi, Kāśya.—The name Kāśi denotes (in the plural¹) the people of Kāśi (Benares), and Kāśya, the king of Kāśi. The *Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa*² tells of *Dhṛtarāṣṭra*, king of Kāśi, who was defeated by *Śātānika Sātrājita*, with the result that the Kāśis, down to the time of the *Brāhmaṇa*, gave up the kindling of the sacred fire. *Sātrājita* was a *Bharata*. We hear also of *Ajātaśatru* as a king of Kāśi;³ and no doubt *Bhadrasena Ajātaśatrava*, a contemporary of *Uddālaka*, was also a king of Kāśi.

The Kāśis and *Videhas* were closely connected, as was natural in view of their geographical position. The compound name Kāśi-Videha occurs in the *Kauṣītaki Upaniṣad*;⁴ in the *Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad*⁵ *Gārgī* describes *Ajātaśatru* as either a Kāśi or a *Videha* king. The *Sāṅkhāyana Śrauta Sūtra*⁶

¹ *Satapatha Brāhmaṇa*, xiii. 5, 4, 19, 21. The plural occurs also in the *Paippalāda* recension of the *Atharvaveda*, v. 22, 14.

² xiii. 5, 4, 19.

³ *Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad*, ii. 1, 1; iii. 8, 2; *Kauṣītaki Upaniṣad*, iv. 1.

⁴ *Kauṣītaki Upaniṣad*, loc. cit.

⁵ iii. 8, 2.

⁶ xvi. 29, 5.