

they with Kuṣītaka are stated to have been cursed by Luśākapi. Elsewhere⁸ they are called Kauṣītakins. If the Sāṅkhāyana Āraṇyaka⁹ can be trusted, there were among them at least two leading teachers, Kahoda and Sarvajit, the former of whom is mentioned elsewhere.¹⁰

⁸ Āpastamba Śrauta Sūtra, x. 1, 10; Āśvalāyana Grhya Sūtra, i. 23.

⁹ Cf. Keith, *Sāṅkhāyana Āraṇyaka*, Ia, 24. 71

¹⁰ Satapatha Brāhmaṇa, ii. 4, 3, 1;

Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad, iii. 4, 1; Āśvalāyana Grhya Sūtra, iii. 4.

Cf. Weber, *Indische Studien*, i, 259; 2, 289 et seq.; *Indian Literature*, 44 et seq.; Lindner, *Kauṣītaki Brāhmaṇa*, ix.

Kanṣya, 'descendant of Koṣa,' is the patronymic of Suśravas.

Kausalya, 'prince of Kosala,' is the designation of Para Āṭṭāra in the Satapatha Brāhmaṇa,¹ and of Hiranyanābha in the Sāṅkhāyana Śrauta Sūtra.² Āśvalāyana is styled Kausalya, as 'belonging to the Kosala country,' in the Praśna Upaniṣad,³ and the Kāśi-Kausalyāḥ, or the 'Kāśis and people of Kosala,' are mentioned in the Gopatha Brāhmaṇa.⁴

¹ xiii 5, 4, 4.

² xvi. 9, 13. Cf. xvi. 29, 5.

³ i. 1.

⁴ i. 2, 9 (spelt *Kauśalyāḥ*).

Kausita appears in the Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā (ii. 1, 11) in connexion with the demon Kusitāyin as the name of a lake. The Kāthaka Saṃhitā (x. 5) has Kausida instead.

Kausurubindi, 'descendant of Kusurubinda,' is the patronymic of Proti Kauśāmbeya in the Satapatha Brāhmaṇa (xii. 2, 2, 13). In the Gopatha Brāhmaṇa (i. 4, 24) the form is Kausuravindu.

Kauhada, 'descendant of Kohaḍa,' is the patronymic of a teacher, Mitravinda, mentioned in the Vamśa Brāhmaṇa,¹ as well as of Śravaṇadatta.

¹ Weber, *Indische Studien*, 4, 372, 382 et seq. A school of Kauhāḍiyas is known in the Gobhila Grhya Sūtra, iii. 4, 34.

Kratu-jit Jānaki ('descendant of Janaka') is mentioned in the Yajurveda¹ as the priest of Rajana Kauṇeya. See also Kratuvid.

¹ Taittirīya Saṃhitā, ii. 3, 8, 1; Kāthaka Saṃhitā, xi. 1. Cf. Weber, *Indische Studien*, 3, 474.