

Dictionary.² Little³ renders it 'sour gruel' in accordance with the Nirukta.⁴

² Cf. Bhāgavata Purāṇa, v. 9. 12, where it is glossed 'worm-eaten beans.'

³ Grammatical Index, 52.

⁴ i. 4.

Kulyā in two passages of the Rigveda,¹ according to Muir,² possibly refers to artificial watercourses flowing into a reservoir (*Jrada*). See Avata.

¹ iii. 45. 3; x. 43. 7.

² Sanskrit Texts, 5. 465. 466.

Kuvaya. See Kvayi.

Kuvala is a name of the jujube fruit (*Zizyphus jujuba*) occurring frequently in the Yajurveda Saṃhitās¹ and Brāhmaṇas² in connexion with Karkandhu and Badara. See also Kola.

¹ Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, iii. 11. 2; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xix. 22. 89; xxi. 29; Kāthaka Saṃhitā, xii. 10.

² Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, v. 5. 4. 10; xii. 7. 1. 2; 2. 9; 9. 1. 5, etc. Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 242.

Kuśa, a word later denoting the 'sacred grass' (*Poa cynosuroides*), is taken by the St. Petersburg Dictionary to mean simply 'grass' in the passages of the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa in which it occurs.

¹ ii. 5. 2. 15; iii. 1. 2. 16; v. 3. 2. 7. etc. Kuśā and Kuśī occur in Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, iv. 5. 7; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, iii. 6. 2. 9; Taittiriya

Brāhmaṇa, i. 5. 10. 1. 2. 7, apparently denoting pins of wood or metal, used as a mark in a special mode of recitation.

Kuśara is mentioned with Śara and other grasses in one hymn of the Rigveda¹ as affording lurking places for serpents.

¹ i. 191. 3. Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 72.

Kuśika is the probably mythical forefather¹ of the Kuśikas, and especially the father of the most important member of that family, Viśvāmitra.² The Kuśikas are repeatedly referred

¹ Nirukta, ii. 25.

² Rv. iii. 33. 5.