

Kṣatriya (II)—created out of the breast of Brahmā;¹ the Aindrāsthānam.² Distinctive traits;^a protection and other duties;^b definition of;³ destroyed by Kalki.⁴ and by Mahāpadmananda.⁵ seven clans distinguished; become Brahmanas by dāna, yajña and tapas.⁶ Their Pitṛs are Haviṣmantas; observe pollution for 12 days for father's death; pray to Devi;⁷ can take to Vaiśyakarma and not to Śūdrakarma.⁸

¹ Br. II. 5. 108; Vā. 30. 83, 232; 45. 117; 54. 111; 57. 52; 100. 246; 101. 5, 352. 104. 13; Vi. I. 6. 6. ² Vi. I. 6. 34. (a) Bhā. VII. 11. 14-15, 17 and 22. (b) X. 24. 20; Vi. III. 8. 26-29. ³ Bhā. XI. 17. 17. ⁴ Bhā. X. 40. 22. ⁵ Ib. XII. 1. 8. ⁶ Br. II. 291. 55; III. 10. 89; 28. 56; 63. 141; 66. 77; 71. 231. ⁷ M. 13. 63; 15. 17; 18. 2. ⁸ Vi. III. 8. 39.

Kṣatriya Puṅgavas—the Haihayas and the Tālanjhas, so called.

Vā. 88. 129.

Kṣatropakṣatra—a son of Upamadgu.

Vi. IV. 14. 9.

Kṣa(ā)tropetadvijas — Rathitaras, Viśvāmitras and others;¹ Śibis, Bharadvājas, Samkr̥tyas, Kāvya, Maudgalyas and Bhārgavas;² of Āngiras; Saunakas and Ārṣṭiaseṇas.³ Gārgyas, Śamyas and Mandagolapas.⁴ Viśvāmitra, Māndhātā, Samkr̥ti, Kapi, Purukutsa, Satya, Āṅṛhavān, Ṛthu, Ārṣṭiaseṇa, Ajamīḍha, Bhāganya, Anya, Kakṣīva, Śijaya, Rathitara, Runda, Viṣṇu, Vṛddha Gārgyas; all these rājarṣis who have become Brāhmaṇas.⁵

¹ Br. III. 63. 7; 66. 86; Vā. 88. 7; Vi. IV. 2. 10. ² M. 49. 38 and 41; 50. 5 and 14. ³ Vā. 88. 73 and 79; 92. 6. ⁴ Vi. IV. 19. 23, 60. ⁵ Vā. 91. 115-7; 99. 161 and 198.

Kṣataujas—the son of Kṣemadharmā and father of Vidhisāra. Ruled for 40 years.

Br. III. 74. 130. Vi. IV. 24. 12-13.

Kṣapaṇa —(c) a southern kingdom.

Br. II. 16. 56.