

The Kutsas, or descendants of Kutsa, are mentioned in one hymn of the Rigveda.¹⁰

¹⁰ vii. 25, 5.

Cf. Ludwig, Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 113, 148; Oldenberg, *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, 42, 210, 211; Hillebrandt, *Vedische Mythologie*, 3, 284 et seq., who

suggests that perhaps two Kutsas—one a friend of Indra, and the other a foe—may be distinguished; Geldner, *Vedische Studien*, 3, 171; Hopkins, *Transactions of the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences*, 15, 57, n. 1.

Kutsa Aurava ('son of Uru') is mentioned in the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa¹ as having murdered his domestic priest (*purohita*), **Upagu Sauśravasa**, because the father of the latter insisted on paying homage to Indra. This fact may be compared with the hostility to Indra of **Kutsa** according to certain passages of the Rigveda.²

¹ xiv. 6, 8.

² See **Kutsa**.

Cf. Hillebrandt, *Vedische Mythologie*,

3, 284; Hopkins, *Transactions of the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences*, 15, 57; Weber, *Indische Studien*, 10, 32.

Kunti.—The Kuntis are referred to in an obscure and corrupt passage of the **Kāthaka Samhitā**¹ as having defeated the **Pañcālas**.

¹ xxvi. 9. See Weber, *Indische Studien*, 3, 471, and cf. perhaps Maitrāyaṇī Samhitā, iv. 2, 6.

Kubera Vārakya is mentioned in a list of teachers in the Jaiminiya Upaniṣad Brāhmaṇa (iii. 41, 1) as a pupil of **Jayanta Vārakya**.

Kubhā is the name of a river mentioned twice in the Rigveda,¹ and no doubt identical with the modern Kabul river, the Greek **Κωφῆν**.

¹ v. 53, 9; x. 75, 6. Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 14; Ludwig, Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 200.

Kubhra is the name of some animal in the Maitrāyaṇī Samhitā (ii. 5, 3).