

to in the third Maṇḍala of the Rigveda,³ and figure in the legend of Śunaḥśepa in the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa.⁴ They were clearly a family of priests who attached themselves to the service of the princes of the **Bharatas**. They were especially devoted to the worship of Indra; hence he is styled Kausika even in the Rigveda.⁵

³ iii. 26, 1; 29, 15; 30, 20; 33, 5; 42, 9; 50, 4; 53, 9, 10.

⁴ vii. 18; Sāṅkhāyana Śrauta Sūtra, xv. 27.

⁵ i. 10, 11, with Sāyaṇa's note. Cf. Maitrāyaṇi Saṃhitā, iv. 5, 7; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, iii. 3, 4, 19; Taittirīya Āraṇyaka, i. 12, 4;

Macdonell, *Vedic Mythology*, pp. 62, 63. Cf. Weber, *Indische Studien*, 1, 38; Muir, *Sanskrit Texts*, 1², 342 et seq.; Ludwig, *Translation of the Rigveda*, 3, 101, 121; Macdonell, *Sanskrit Literature*, 155; Oldenberg, *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, 42, 209.

Kuśri Vāja-śravasa appears as a teacher concerned with the lore of the sacred fire in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa,¹ and in the last Vaṃśa (list of teachers) of the Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad² he is mentioned as a pupil of **Vājaśravas**. It is not clear whether he is identical with the Kuśri of the last Vaṃśa of the Bṛhadāraṇyaka³ in the Kāṇva recension, and of the Vaṃśa in the tenth book of the Śatapatha,⁴ who is mentioned as a pupil of **Yajñavacas Rājastambāyana**.

¹ x. 5, 5, 1.

² vi. 4, 33 (Mādhyandina = vi. 5, 3, Kāṇva).

³ vi. 5, 4 (Kāṇva only).

⁴ x. 6, 5, 9. In the Vaṃśas the name

is accented Kúśri, but in x. 5, 5, 1, as Kuśri; no stress can, however, be laid on this. Cf. Weber, *Indische Studien*, 1, 70; Eggeling, *Sacred Books of the East*, 12, xxxiii.

Ku-ṣaṇḍa is mentioned with **Ṣaṇḍa** as a priest at the snake festival described in the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa.¹

¹ xxv. 15, 3. Cf. Weber, *Indische Studien*, 1, 34; Lāṭyāyana Śrauta Sūtra, x. 20, 10.

1. **Kuṣītaka** denotes, according to the commentary on the one passage of the Taittirīya Saṃhitā¹ in which it is found, the sea crow (*samudra-kāka*)

¹ v. 5, 13, 1. Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 72.

2. **Kuṣītaka Sāma-śravasa** is mentioned in the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa¹ as the Gṛhapati, or householder at a sacrificial session, of the Kauṣītakis.

¹ xvii. 4. Cf. Weber, *Indische Studien*, 1, 34.