

Kurava (II) (c)—the land of Kurus, part of Haritāśva kingdom; also *Kuruvamśa*.¹

Situated between oceans and served by *Siddhas*; there is a *madhuphala* tree from which clothes and ornaments are taken; besides there is another tree *kṣīriṇa* of six rasas, all the earth set with precious gems; people are born *mithunas* and soon grow into lofty youthful men and women, loyal like *cakravāka* birds; they live 13,150 years. There are two kulaparvatas and a river Bhadrāśīma besides others flowing with honey, milk and ghee; there are gardens in it of *tamāla*, *agaru*, sandal, etc., besides sporting grounds and creeper houses of different kinds and musical instruments of different varieties; men adorn themselves with beautiful jewels of all sorts. They are not troubled by disease or old age.²

¹ M. 12. 18 ; 35. 8 ; 69. 11 ; 121. 49. ² Vā. 45. 11-50.

Kuravas (I)—a caste equal to Kṣatriya in Plakṣadvīpā.
Vi. II. 4. 17.

Kuravas (II)—Thirty-six kings who were contemporaries of ten Śisunāgas.

Br. III. 74. 137 ; M. 272. 16 ; 273. 72.

Kuru (I)—a son of Āgnidhra and Pūrvacitti;¹ Lord of Śṛṅgavaṭam.² Kingdom north-east of Śṛṅgavatvarṣa.³

¹ Bhā. V. 2. 19 ; Vā. 33. 40 ; Vi. II. 1. 17 and 22. ² Br. II. 14. 47. ³ Vā. 33. 44 ; Br. II. 14. 51.

Kuru (II)—a son of Samvarna and Tapaṭi; occupied Prayāga and established Kurukṣetra; Lord of Kurukṣetra. Had four (several-Vi. P.) sons—Parikṣit and others.¹ Parikṣit's son Janamejaya was his grandson ? At Kurukṣetra he performed *tapas* and² pleased Indra. Family members were known as Kauravas.³

¹ Bhā. IX. 22. 4 ; Vā. 99. 214-7 ; Vi. 19. 76-8. ² Br. III. 68. 21. ³ M. 50. 20-2.