

formed.¹⁰ Residence at, leads to *mukti*; no shaving or *upavāsa* required here.¹¹ Noted for *ambhojasaras* or lotus tank.¹² R. Sarasvatī flows here: noted for a temple of Vāmana.¹³

¹ Bhā. III. 3. 12; VII. 14. 30; Vi. VI. 8. 29. ² Bhā. IX. 14. 33.
³ Ib. IX. 22. 4. ⁴ Ib. X. 90. 28[3], 46[1]. ⁵ Ib. X. 78. [95(V)9], [18]. ⁶ Br. III. 47. 2. ⁷ Bhā. I. 1. 17. ⁸ III. 13. 65 and 68; 66. 18; M. 22. 18; Vā. 77. 64; 91. 31; 99. 215, 259. ⁹ M. 20. 2; 50. 20 and 67; 106. 49 and 57; 109. 3; 180. 55; 184. 16. ¹⁰ Vā. 1. 14; 59. 107.
¹¹ Ib. 105. 16 and 25. ¹² Vi. IV-19. 77. ¹³ M. 186. 10; 192. 12; 244. 3.

Kurujāngala (*c*)—the kingdom of Parikṣit. Visited by Śuka and Vidura,¹ a Pāñcāla kingdom.²

¹ Bhā. I. 46; 10. 34; 16. 11; III. 1. 24; Br. III. 13. 100; Vā. 77. 93. ² M. 21. 9 and 28.

Kurujāngalas—heard of Kṛṣṇa going to Mithilā and met him with presents.

Bhā. X. 86. 20.

Kuruji—the son of Añjana and father of Ariṣṭanemi.

Vi. IV. 5. 31.

Kurupāñcāla (*c*)—a kingdom of Madhyadeśa,¹ a tribe; a Janapada.²

¹ Br. II. 16. 40; Vi. II. 3. 15. ² M. 114. 34; Vā. 45. 109.

Kuruvaśa (*Kuravaśa-Burnouf*)—the son of Madhu and father of Anu.

Bhā. IX. 24. 5.

Kuruvān—a Viśvedeva.

Vā. 66. 32.

Kuruvīras—kings of Rasātala, vanquished by Kṛṣṇa.

Br. III. 73. 103.