

Kāliya, a serpent. § 47 (Sarpanāmak.): I, 35, 1551 (enumeration).—§ 564 (Mātaliyop.): V, 103, 3625 (do.).

Kāliyaka, a serpent. § 47 (Sarpanāmak.): I, 35, 1555 (enumeration).

Kaliyuga, the fourth yuga. § 375 (Tīrthayātrāp.): III, 85, 8233 (in the *K.* the Gaṅgā is sacred). § 429 (cf. Hanūmad-Bhīmasamvāda). In the *K.* only a quarter of virtue (*dharma*) abides, Nārāyaṇa is black, etc.: III, 149, 11257 (*tāmasam yugam*), 11261.—§ 458 (Mārkaṇḍeyas.): III, 188, 12829 (comprises 1,000 [celestial] years), 12831 (*b*: description of *K.* (many Mleccha, Āndhra, Çaka, Pulinda, Yavana, Kāmboja, Bāhlika, Çūra, and Ābhīra kings will then rule, etc.)).—§ 459 (do.): III, 189, 12981 (in the *K.* Nārāyaṇa becomes black (*kṛshna*)).—§ 460 (do.): III, 190, 13011 [13019 (*tāmasam yugam*)] (*b*: description of the *K.*: at the end of the yuga the best robes will be made of flax (*vastrāṇām pravara çañi*, v. 13027) and *koradūshakāh* (the fruits of *Paspalum frumentaceum*) will be the best grains, men will live on fish and milk, goats and sheep, for the cows will be extinct (cf. v. 13035: "they will employ cows and calves that are only one year old to draw the plough"); men will resort to those countries where wheat and barley form the staple food (v. 13052); the highest lifetime will become sixteen years; renouncing the gods men will worship bones (i.e. relics; *edūkān*, v. 13074); in the hermitages of the great ṛshis and the schools and colleges of brahmins, and in places sacred to the gods, and in the sacrificial compounds (*caityeshu*), and in the dwellings of the nāgas (i.e. the sacred tanks), the earth will be dotted with *edūkāh*, and not graced with temples of the gods (*devagrha*); at last seven suns will appear).—§ 581 (Bhīsmavadhap.): VI, 66, 3012 (*Dvāparasya yugasyānto ādau K°sya ca*, then *Kṛshna* is hymned).—§ 615 (Gadāyuddhap.): IX, 60, 3364 (*prāptam K°m viddhi*).—§ 664 (Mokshadh.): XII, 207, 7557 (°e . . . *dvandvam apediro janāh*).—§ 677 (do.): XII, 232, 8504 (*anyo—sc. dharmāh — K°e*); 233, 8543 (*Dvāpare viplavam yānti yajñāh K°e tathā*), 8546 (*ārçyānto na ca ārçyānto Vedāh K°e 'khilāh*); 239, 8727 (*Dvāpare viplavam yānti Vedāh K°e tathā*).—§ 679 (do.): XII, 261, 9264 (*anye K°e dharmāh*).—§ 683 (do.): XII, 268a, 9593.—§ 766 (Ānuçāsanik.); XIII, 129, 6095 (*smam K°m prāpya*). Cf. *Kali*¹.

Kalkala, pl. (*āh*), a people. § 574 (Jambūkh.): VI, 9v, 369 (in the south; only C., B. has *Valkalāh*).

Kalkin, a brahman. § 460 (Mārkaṇḍeyas.): When the Sun, the Moon, and *Bṛhaspati* (i.e. the planet Jupiter) simultaneously enter the constellation of Pushya, the *Kṛta* age will begin again (v. 13099), and commissioned by Time a brahman named Kalkin Vishṇuयाças (cf. the note of PCR.), born in Sambhalagrāma, in the house of a brahman, will, surrounded by brahmins, exterminate all the Mleccha crowds (III, 190). Having exterminated the thieves and the robbers, *K.* will, at a great horse sacrifice, duly give away this earth to the brahmins and then enter a delightful forest, and the *Kṛtayuga* will be re-established. This is said in the Purāna (praised by the ṛshis) which is narrated by Vāyu: III, 190, 13101 (°i *Vishṇuयाça nāma*); 191, 13111 (°i B., C. has °i^h).—§ 717b (Nārāyaṇīya): XII, 340, 12968 (the tenth avatāra of Vishṇu).

Kalmāsha, a serpent. § 47 (Sarpanāmak.): I, 35, 1552 (°Çabalau, enumeration).

Kalmāshapāda, Saudāsa (also named Mitrasaha), king of Ayodhyā and husband of Madayantī. § 188 (Madayantī):

I, 122, 4737 (being himself unable to beget children *K.* urged Madayantī to go to Vasishṭha, who beget Açmaka on her, cf. § 225).—§ 224 (Vāsishṭha): The rājarshi of the race of *Ikshvāku Kalmāshapāda* (whose sacrifices *Viçvāmītra* had desired to perform) once when hunting met the viprarshi *Çaktri*, the eldest of Vasishṭha's 100 sons, and ordered him to stand out of his way, and as *Çaktri* did not yield *K.* struck him with his whip. *Çaktri* then cursed him, saying: "From this day thou shalt be a *rākshasa*, eating human flesh." The king began humbly to propitiate the ṛshi, but *Viçvāmītra* (between whom and Vasishṭha there was a dispute about *K.*, whom they both wanted as their yājya) passed before them without being seen, and caused a *rākshasa* named *Kivkara* to enter the king. *Viçvāmītra* then went away. At this time a hungry brahman beheld in the wood *K.*, who was terribly afflicted by the *rākshasa*, and asked the king for some food with meat. *K.* asked him to stay there for a moment, and having roved for some time at pleasure at last entered his inner apartments. When waking at midnight and remembering his promise, he summoned his cook, and as the cook did not find any meat *K.* said: "Feed him with human flesh." The cook then took human flesh from the place where the executioners were, and offered it to the hungry brahman. Seeing with his spiritual power of vision (*siddha-cakshuṣā*) what kind of food it was, the brahman in anger said that the king himself should take a fancy to such food and wander over all the earth alarming all creatures. The curse on the king, being thus repeated a second time, became very strong, and possessed by the *rākshasa* the king lost all his senses. A while after *K.*, beholding *Çaktri*, in order to revenge himself for the curse slew him and ate him up. And *Viçvāmītra* caused that *rākshasa* also to devour the other sons of Vasishṭha: I, 176, 6696 (*Ikshvākuvaṃçajāh*), [6720 (*Mitrasaha* B., C. has *mitrasaha* as adj. to *divijam*)].—§ 225 (Vāsishṭha): I, 177, 6761, 6768 (Vasishṭha delivered *K.* from the curse of *Çaktri*, and then at the request of *K.* beget Açmaka on Madayantī, the queen of *K.*).—§ 228 (Aurvop.): I, 181, 6881 (attained to heaven).—§ 229 (Vasishṭhop.): I, 182, 6888, 6904 (*rājarshim*, it is related why *K.* caused Vasishṭha to beget a son on his wife).—[§ 480 (Pativratop., Brāhmaṇavyādhasamv.): III, 208, 13817 (*Saudāsana*, all. to § 224).]—§ 607 (Karnap.): VIII, 45, 2092 (*Rākshasah*, a sentence of his is quoted; read with B. *K°ah sarasi*, instead of *K°asarasi*).—[§ 638b (Rāmopākhyāna): XII, 49, 1792 (*dāyadaḥ Saudāsasya . . . Sarvakarmā*, had been protected by Parāçara).]—[§ 723 (Ānuçāsanik.): XIII, 6a, 326 (*Koçalādhīpah* . . . *Saudāsah*, had become a *Rākshasa* through a curse, all. to § 224).]—[§ 677 (Mokshadh.): XII, 235, 8604 (*rājā Mitrasahaç çāpi Vasishṭhāya mahātmane Madayantīm (Dama° C.) priyam dattvā tayā saha divam gataḥ*, cf. § 225).]—[§ 746 (do.): XIII, 78, 3732 (*Ikshvākuvaṃçajo rājā Saudāsah*), (3734) (*Saudāsah*, questioned Vasishṭha about kine).]—§ 767 (Ānuçāsanik.): XIII, 137a, 6262 (*rājā Mitrasahaḥ*).]—[§ 784b (Uttānka): XIV, 56, 1654 (*Saudāsapatnī°*), 1656 (*Saudāsam puruṣhādām*); 57, (1672) (*Saudāsah*), (1674) (do.), (1679) (do.), 1681 (*Saudāsa°*); 58, 1690 (*Mitrasahaḥ*), (1691) (*Saudāsah*), (1694) (do.), (1700) (do.), (1704) (do.) (caused Madayantī to give Uttānka her ear-rings).] Cf. *Ikshvākuvara*, *Koçalādhīpa*, *Mitrasaha*, *Rākshasa*, *Saudāsa*.

Kalmāshapadasaras (VIII, 2092), v. *Kalmāshapāda*.

Kalmāshī, a river (= Yamunā, Nil). § 218 (Draupadī-sambhava): I, 167, 6360 (*abhītaḥ so 'tha K°im Gaṅgākūle paribhraman*, sc. *Drupada*).—§ 305 (Anudyūtap.): II, 78,