

others asked him to choose any boon, he said that he wanted nothing but chanting the Lord's name and mantras. Again, Brahmā insisted on the brahmin's choosing some boon or other, and then he removed himself to the northern planes of the Himālayas, where also he continued chanting mantras. There too his effulgence became so powerful that Indra deputed celestial women to obstruct his Japa, but they could do nothing in the matter. Then Indra deputed Kāla to end the brahmin's life, but he failed in the attempt. Ultimately King Ikṣvāku came to the brahmin and asked for half the power he had earned by his tapas, which the brahmin readily granted. And, Ikṣvāku became thus famous all over the worlds. (Kathāsaritśāgara, Sūrya-prabhālabhāka).

KĀLADA. An urban region in ancient India. (Bhīṣma Parva, Chapter 9).

KĀLADANTAKA (KĀLADANTA). A serpent born in Vāsuki's dynasty. It was burnt to death at the serpent yajña of Janamejaya. (Ādi Parva, Chapter 57).

KĀLADVIJA. A serpent, which attained salvation. The story of this nāga, which was at first a Śūdra is told in chapter 16 of the Padma Purāṇa as follows:—

Once upon a time there lived in Karavīrapura a very selfish Śūdra called Kāladvija, who was sentenced by Kāla to live in hell for four Manvantaras. After living in hell the whole of the period, he was born as a nāga and suffered much in the crevices of a stone. While living thus, on an Āśvina pūrṇimā (Full moon day in the month of Āśvina), it threw out some fried paddy and Kaudī (shells) which fell before Viṣṇu. At once the Lord redeemed it from all its sins, and on its death, in due course, the attendants of Viṣṇu took him in a divine chariot to the Lord.

KĀLAGHAṬA. A brahmin scholar in the Vedas. He was a member of the assembly at the serpent yajña conducted by Janamejaya. (Ādi Parva, Chapter 53).

KALAHĀ. Wife of a brāhmaṇa named Bhikṣu who was an inhabitant of the city of Saurāṣṭra. This woman used to do only just the opposite of what her husband asked her to do and so Bhikṣu kept it a rule to ask her to do the opposite of what he wanted her to do. But one day he asked her to float the śrāddha piṇḍa in the river Gaṅgā, and she threw it in Śaucyakūpa. As a result of that she was born in a demoniac womb. But Dharmadatta got her purified by the Dvādaśākṣari mantra and giving her half the virtue accrued by him. By virtue of this they were reborn as Daśaratha and Kausalyā. (Ānanda Rāmāyaṇa, Śarakāṇḍa; Uttarakhaṇḍa, Padma Purāṇa). See also under Dharmadatta.

KĀLAJŅA(S). A synonym of the Kālakeyas. (See under Kālakeya).

KĀLAKĀ (KĀLIKĀ). One of the daughters of Dakṣa. Kaśyapa married her. Mahābhārata, Vana Parva, Chapter 183 states that Kālakeya and Narakāsura were born to Kālakā by Kaśyapa. (Vālmiki Rāmāyaṇa, Araṇya Kāṇḍa, Chapter 14). In Mahābhārata Araṇya Parva, Chapter 174 we find that Kālakā once received from Brahmā, a boon that her sons would never be killed.

KĀLAKA. An Asura born to Kālikā by Kaśyapa. (Vālmiki Rāmāyaṇa, Araṇya Kāṇḍa, Chapter 14).

KĀLAKAKṢA. A warrior of Skanda deva. (M.B. Śalya Parva, Chapter 45, Verse 69).

KĀLAKAKṢA. An Asura. He was killed by Garuḍa. (M.B. Udyoga Parva, Chapter 105).

KĀLAKĀMUKHA (KĀLAKĀMMUKA). A Rākṣasa. He was the brother of Prahasta, Rāvaṇa's Minister. (For Genealogy, see under Prahasta). During Śrī Rāma's life in the forest Kālakāmukha was also among Khara, Dūṣaṇa and others. The other eleven members of that group were—Śyenagāmī, Pṛthugrīva, Yajñaśatru, Vihaṅgama, Durjaya, Karavīrākṣa, Paruṣa, Meghamālī, Mahāmālī, Sarpāsya and Rudhirāśana. (Vālmiki Rāmāyaṇa, Araṇya Kāṇḍa, 26th Sarga).

KĀLAKANYĀ. Daughter of Kāla (Yama). (See under Purañjana).

KĀLAKAVRKṢĪYA. An ancient Saint. During the reign of the King Kṣemadarśin in the country of Kosala, his subjects were put to great sufferings under the misrule and corruption of his courtiers. At that time, Kālakavṛkṣīya who was a friend of Kṣemadarśin and a reputed sage, came to Kosala with a caged crow. The sage went about the country claiming to know Kāka-vidyā" (Vāyasī vidyā) by which a crow could be made to tell past events. Actually, the sage was going round the country in order to gather first-hand information about the corrupt practices of the King's men. After acquiring knowledge of the exact state of affairs in the country, Kālakavṛkṣīya reached the palace. Under the cloak of the crow's words he exposed some of the improprieties of the King's Minister. Naturally, the Minister was furious and by his secret instructions his servants shot the crow to death that same night. On the next day, the sage himself went to the King and convinced him of the Minister's guilt. The King accepted the sage's suggestions and brought about a thorough overhaul of the administration by punishing or dismissing the culprits. (M.B. Śānti Parva, Chapter 82).

In Mahābhārata, Śānti Parva, Chapter 106 we find that this sage once advised Drupada to make a treaty with King Kṣemadarśin. Kālakavṛkṣīya was a sage who flourished in Indra's assembly. (M.B. Sabhā Parva, Chapter 7).

KĀLAKETU. A renowned Asura Emperor who was the son of Danu, the wife of Kaśyapa. Once he abducted Ekāvalī, the wife of Ekavīra and went to Pātāla (underworld). Ekavīra fought a fierce battle with Kālaketu and recovered Ekāvalī. (See under Ekavīra).

KĀLAKEYA(S). (KĀLAKHAṆJAS).

1) *Birth.* The Asuras who were born to Kālā (Kālikā) by Kaśyapa Prajāpati, the son of Marīci and Brahmā's grandson.

2) *General.* "Kālakeya" is not the proper name of a particular Asura. The sons of Kālā (Kālikā) are all collectively called Kālakeyas. They number about 60,000. Sometimes they fought under the leadership of Vṛtrāsura and at other times under other Asura leaders.

3) *Agastya and the Kālakeyas.* Once the Kālakeyas started a campaign of hatred against Brāhmaṇas. At nightfall they used to enter Brāhmaṇa premises and commit murders, disturb their yāgas, etc. The Brāhmaṇas complained to the sage Agastya. Agastya set out to capture the Kālakeyas, who were alarmed and hid themselves in the ocean. Agastya dried up the ocean by drinking it. But some of the Kālakeyas escaped and fled to Pātāla. (M.B. Vana Parva, Chapter 101).