

- was called Yajñasena. (Kathāsaritsāgara, Kathāmukha-lambaka).
- KĀLANEMI III.** A Rākṣasa. During the Rāma-Rāvaṇa war, when Lakṣmaṇa swooned, Hanūmān started for Droṇa mountain for medicine. Rāvaṇa deputed Kālanemi to obstruct the path of Hanūmān. Well acquainted with the trickeries of the Rākṣasas Hanūmān killed Kālanemi who appeared before him disguised as a sage. (Adhyātma Rāmāyaṇa, Yuddha Kāṇḍa, Canto 67).
- KĀLANIRṆAYA.** (Calculating time). See under Kālamāna.
- KĀLAÑJARAGIRI.** A famous mountain at Medhāvika tīrtha. He who bathes in Vedhīrada on this mountain will get the benefits of gifting away 1000 cows. (Anuśāsana Parva, Chapter 25). Spread on the four sides of mount Mahāmeru are twenty mountains. They are :— Kuraṅga, Karaga, Kuśumbha, Vikaṅkata, Trikūṭa, Śīśira, Pataṅga, Rucaka, Nīla, Niśadha, Śitīvāsa, Kapila, Śaṅkha, Vaidūrya, Cārudhi, Haṁsa, Rṣabha, Nāga, Kālañjara and Nārada. (Devī Bhāgavata, 8th Skandha).
- KALĀPA.** A powerful sage of great majesty. Yudhiṣṭhira worshipped this sage at the end of the Rāja-sūyayañña. (Chapter 85, Sabhā Parva).
- KALĀPA.** A great sage, who was a member of Yudhiṣṭhira's assembly. (Sabhā Parva, Chapter 4).
- KĀLAPARVATA I.** A mountain on the sea coast near Laṅkā. (Vana Parva, Chapter 277).
- KĀLAPARVATA II.** A mountain seen by Arjuna on his way to Śiva with Śrī Kṛṣṇa during their dream-journey. (Droṇa Parva, Chapter 80).
- KĀLAPATHA.** A son of Viśvāmitra. He was a scholar in philosophy and a Brahmavādī. (Anuśāsana Parva, Chapter 4).
- KALAPIṆGA I.** A holy place. (Śloka 43, Chapter 25, Anuśāsana Parva).
- KALAPIṆGA II.** A kind of bird. See under Kapiñjala.
- KĀLAPRṢṬHA.** A serpent. It was with this serpent that the hair on the necks of horses attached to the chariot of Śiva at the burning of the Tripuras, was tied. (Karna Parva, Chapter 34).
- KĀLARĀTRI.** The Devatā presiding over the night on the eve of death. The fierce aspect of the Devatā is described in the Mahābhārata as follows :— Coal-black in colour, with swollen mouth and eyes and wearing red garlands and clothings—thus appeared the woman (Devatā) presiding over the death-night. With the fierce cord in her hand she drags away the souls of the dead. (Sauptika Parva, Chapter 9).
- KALAŚA.** A serpent born of the family of Kaśyapa. (Śloka 11, Chapter 103, Udyoga Parva).
- KĀLAŚAILA.** A range of mountains in Uttarakhaṇḍa in ancient India. (Vana Parva, Chapter 139).
- KALAŚAPOTAKA.** A serpent. (Śloka 7, Chapter 35, Ādi Parva).
- KALAŚĪ.** A holy place. If one sips water from a pond in that place one will acquire the benefit of conducting an Agniṣṭoma Sacrifice. (Śloka 80, Chapter 83, Vana Parva).
- KALAŚODARA.** A soldier of Skanda. (Śloka 72, Chapter 85, Śalya Parva).
- KĀLASŪTRA.** A hell. (See under Kāla).
- KĀLATĪRTHA.** A sacred place in Ayodhyā. A bath here is as good as making a gift of eleven cows. (Vana Parva, Chapter 85).
- KĀLATOYAKA.** An urban region in ancient India. (Bhīṣma Parva, Chapter 9).
- KĀLĀVATĪ I.** A daughter of the King of Kāśī. This gem of a woman worshipped the sage Durvāsas and became a saint by obtaining the Śaiva Pañcākṣara (five letters pertaining to Śiva—Sivāya namaḥ). Afterwards Dāśārha, King of Mathurā, married her. The King felt very hot whenever he approached her and he questioned her about it. She said she had received the Pañcākṣara Mantra even from childhood and sinners would feel the heat if they touched her. The King was greatly disappointed and Kalāvati took him to Sage Garga to redeem him from all his sins. The sage dipped the King in the river Kālindī and when the King rose up all his sins flew away from his body as tiny birds. The King reaching the palace, embraced Kalāvati and then he felt her body very cool and pleasant. They got a son also. (Pañcākṣaramāhātmya, Śiva Purāṇa).
- KĀLĀVATĪ II.** Mother of Mṛgāvati, a queen. Mṛgāvati was the mother of Udayana. See under Mṛgāvati).
- KĀLĀVATĪ III.** A nymph. See under Tīnṭhākarāla.
- KĀLAVEGA.** A serpent born in the Vāsuki dynasty. It was burnt to ashes during the serpent yajña of Janamejaya. (Ādi Parva, Chapter 66, Verse 7).
- KĀLAYAVANA.** A powerful Asura born out of the effulgence of Gargācārya. He was killed by Śrī Kṛṣṇa. (See under Kṛṣṇa).
- KĀLEHIKĀ.** A female attendant of Skandadeva. (Śalya Parva, Chapter 46).
- KĀLEYA(S).** A set of Asuras born to the great sage Kaśyapa of his wife Kālā. Some scholars hold the view that the Kālakeyas and the Kāleyas are one and the same. Kāleyas destroyed the Āśramas of sages like Vasīṣṭha, Cyavana and Bharadvāja. (Vana Parva, Chapter 102). Devas killed some of the Kāleyas; the others ran away to Pātāla.
- KALI I.** Incarnation of sin, the Sin-god.
- 1) *Birth.* Kaśyapaprajāpati, son of Brahmā, begot of his wife Muni sixteen sons and Kali was the fifteenth son. He was a deva-gandharva. The other sons of Kaśyapa were: Bhīmasena, Ugrasena, Suparṇa, Varuṇa Dhṛtarāṣṭra, Gopati, Suvarcas, Satyavāk, Arkaparṇa, Prayuta, Viśruta, Citraratha, Śālīśiras, Parjanya and Nārada. (4 Ślokas from verse 43, Chapter 65, Ādi Parva).
- 2) *How Parikṣit controlled Kali.* When Śrī Kṛṣṇa went to Vaikuṅṭha, the Pāṇḍavas entrusted the administration of the state to Parikṣit, son of Abhimanyu and started for the Mahāprasthāna. King Parikṣit was travelling the continent conquering places when he saw Kali in the garb of a Śūdra King teasing a cow and bull couple. Parikṣit aimed an arrow at him and then Kali came and bowed down before the King. The King did not kill him. He let him go free but ordered him to go away from his state. Kali was nonplussed because all the land belonged to Parikṣit and there was no place for him to go. So Kali begged of the King to give him some space to live. Parikṣit then declared that Kali could live in the following five places: Gambling, Drinking, Woman, Murder and Gold. From that day onwards the free movements of Kali were thus restricted (Chapter 17, 1st Skandha, Bhāgavata).