

- KAPILĀ I.** Daughter of Dakṣaprajāpati. Kaśyapa married Kapilā. (Śloka 12, Chapter 65, Ādi Parva M.B.).
- KAPILĀ II.** A holy place of Kurukṣetra. If one bathes in a sacred pond there one will get the benefit of making a thousand Godānas (giving away cows as gifts). (Chapter 83, Vana Parva).
- KAPILĀ III.** A river. (Chapter 9, Bhīṣma Parva).
- KAPILĀ IV.** The mother of Pañcaśikha. (Chapter 218, Śānti Parva).
- KĀPILA (M).** Seventh division of Kuśadvīpa. (M.B. Bhīṣma Parva, Chapter 12, Verse 14).
- KAPILĀHRADA.** A sacred place in Kāśī. If one bathes there one will get the benefit of performing a Rājasūya yajña.
- KAPILAKEDĀRĀTĪRTHA.** A holy place of ancient India. Sage Kapila stayed here for some time. If one bathes in a pond there one will acquire the art of becoming invisible to others (Chapter 83, Vana Parva, M.B.).
- KĀPILĀŚĀSTRA.** The Śāstra made by Kapila, the sage. After making this Śāstra Kapila communicated it to his mother Devahūti. (Devī Bhāgavata 8th Skandha).
- KAPILĀŚVA.** Son of a King called Kūvalāśva. A sage named Dhandhu destroyed him. (Śloka, 40 Chapter 204, Vana Parva)
- KAPILA TĪRTHA.** A sacred pond owned by a King called Kapila. (Śloka 32, Chapter 84, Vana Parva).
- KAPILĀVĀTA.** A sacred place. If you stay there and observe fasting you will get the benefit of giving away in charity a thousand cows. (Chapter 84, Vana Parva).
- KĀPILEYA.** Son of Viśvāmitra. After saving Śunāśepha from death, Viśvāmitra was fondling the child on his lap. At that time, the child's father Ajigarta came to him and wanted Viśvāmitra to return the child to him. Viśvāmitra then told him "Like Kāpileya and Bābhavya, this is also my son." From this we may infer that Kāpileya must have been Viśvāmitra's son. (Aitareya Brāhmaṇa).
- KAPIŅJALĀ.** A river of ancient India. (Śloka 26, Chapter 9, Bhīṣma Parva).
- KAPIŅJARA. (KAPIŅJALĀ).** A bird. There is a story about the origin of this bird in the Mahābhārata. Once Tvaṣṭā created Trīśiras to kill Indra. Trīśiras had three heads. When by one head he recited the Vedas by another head he drank wine and by the third he looked at the world wickedly. Indra envious of the growing strength of Trīśiras felled him down by his Vajrāyudha. A person called Takṣaka carrying an axe came that way then and by orders from Indra he cut off the heads of Trīśiras. When the heads fell down there emerged from them birds called KapiŅjala, Tittiri and Kalapiṅgala. From the head which recited the Vedas came the birds KapiŅjalas; from the head that drank the wine came the birds Kalapiṅgalas; and from the head that looked at the world with wickedness came the birds Tittiris. (Chapter 9, Udyoga Parva).
- KAPISKANDHA.** A soldier of Skandadeva. (Śloka 57, Chapter 45, Śalya Parva.)
- KĀPOTA.** A son of Garuḍa. (Chapter 101, Udyoga Parva).
- KĀPOTA.** A sage. Citrāṅgadā, the daughter of Kakutṣtha and Urvaśī, was his wife. She had two sons named Tumburu and Suvarcas. Kāpota received much wealth from Kubera and gave it to his sons. Once Kāpota cursed Tārāvati, the queen of Candra'ekhara, that she would bring forth two sons with monkey-faces. (Kālikā Purāna, Chapter 56).
- KĀPOTAROMĀ (KĀPOTALOMĀ).** Son of the emperor Śibi who was greatly devoted to his dependants, (For genealogy see under Śibi). He had another name Audbhida. (Chapter 197, Vana Parva). He was a prominent member of the court of Varuṇa. (Śānti Parva).
- KARABHA.** A King who bowed before Jarāsandha, King of Magadha. (Śloka 13, Chapter 14, Sabhā Parva, M.B.).
- KARABHĀJANA I.** A King of ancient India.
- KARABHĀJANA II.** One of the nine celebrated sons of Rṣabhadeva. He was a yogin of divine wisdom. He imparted spiritual knowledge to these present at the yajña of the King of Videha. (Skandhas 4 and 5, Bhāgavata).
- KARABHĀŅJAKA.** A place of habitation in ancient India. (Śloka 69, Chapter 9, Bhīṣma Parva).
- KARABHI.** Son of Śakuni. (Matsya Purāna).
- KARAHĀṬAKA.** A country of south India. Sahadeva conquered this country. (Chapter 31, Sabhā Parva, M.B.).
- KARAKA.** A place of habitation in ancient India. Chapter 9, Bhīṣma Parva).
- KARAKARṢAKA.** A brother of the Rājā of Cedi. Śarabha is the other brother. The Rājā of Cedi along with his brothers, Karakarṣaka and Śarabha, helped the Pāṇḍavas in the great battle. (Śloka 47, Chapter 50, Udyoga Parva).
- KARAKĀṢA.** A soldier who fought on the side of the Kauravas. He stood and fought at a strategic point in the Garuḍa Vyūha formed by Droṇa. (Śloka 6, Chapter 20, Droṇa Parva).
- KARĀLA.** A Deva Gandharva. He took part in the birthday celebrations of Arjuna. (Chapter 122, Ādi Parva, M.B.).
- KARĀLADANTA.** A great Sage. He was a bright member of the court of Indra. (Chapter 7, Sabhā Parva, M.B.).
- KARĀLAJANAKA.** A King of Mithilā. Vasiṣṭha imparted to him spiritual knowledge. (Śānti Parva).
- KARĀLĀKṢA.** A soldier of Skandadeva. (Chapter 45, Śalya Parva).
- KARAMĀLĀSAMPRADĀYA.** The method of counting the number of recitals of a prayer by using the fingers of the hand. (See under Gāyatrī).
- KARAMBHA.** Brother of Rambha, father of Mahiṣasura. See under Mahiṣa.
- KARAMBHĀ.** A princess of Kaliṅgadesa. She was married to Akrodha, a King of the Pūruvaṃśa. She was the mother of Devātithi. (Śloka 22, Chapter 95, Ādi Parva).
- KARANA.** Another name of Yuyutsu. See under Yuyutsu and Varṇa.
- KARANDHAMA.**
- 1) *General information.* A King of Ikṣvāku Vamśa. Descending in order from Ikṣvāku came Viṃśa—Kalyāṇa—Khaninetra—Suvarcas. Suvarcas later on became famous as Karandhama.
 - 2) *How he got his name Karandhama.* Once there came a famine in the country of Suvarcas. The treasury