

*Kāmbhojas*—a northern kingdom noted for horses.<sup>1</sup> Their king Sudakṣiṇa was an ally of Jarāsandha and placed on the East of the Gomanta hill, during its siege.<sup>2</sup> Took part in the *Rājasūya* of Yudhiṣṭhira. Their king went to Syamanta pañcaka for solar eclipse.<sup>3</sup> Defeated by Paraśurāma and by Sagara who had them fully shaved as punishment.<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Br. II. 16. 49; IV. 16. 16; Vā. 88. 122; Vi. V. 29. 32.  
<sup>2</sup> Bhā. X. 52. 11 [7].    <sup>3</sup> Ib. X. 75. 12; 82. 13.    <sup>4</sup> Br. III. 41. 39; 48. 22 & 44; 63. 120, 134 & 138; Vi. IV. 3. 42.

*Kāmyā*—a daughter of Kardama and Śruti; married Priyavrata; mother of ten sons equal to Svāyambhuva and two daughters by whom Kṣatram came into being.

Br. II. 11. 32-34; 14. 44; Vā. 27-9.

*Kāyani*—a Pravara of the Bhārgavas.

M. 195. 31.

*Kāyāvardhanam*—a *tīrtham* sacred to Mātā, Piṭṛs and to Śiva.

M. 13. 48; 22-30; 181. 26.

*Kāraki*—a Pravara of Aṅgiras.

M. 196. 14.

*Kāraṇa*—the lord who is *nirguṇa* and Brahmā becomes *karnātmā* after its conjunction with *Prakṛti* and a *saguṇa*.

Vā. 49. 151. etc.

*Kāraṇam* (I)—a term for *Jiva* or *Prāṇa*.

Vā. 102. 101.

*Kāraṇam* (II)—a name for *avyaktam*.

Vi. I. 2. 19.