

*Kālakeyas*—sons of Marīci, a dānava; vanquished by Rāvaṇa and by Durgā;<sup>1</sup> their mother is Kālā.<sup>2</sup> Asuras in the Devakūṭa hill.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Br. III. 7. 255; IV. 29. 76; M. 6. 23; Vi. I. 21. 9.   <sup>2</sup> M. 171.  
<sup>3</sup> Vā. 40. 15.

*Kālakośakas*—country of, under Maṇidhānya kings.  
(Cal. Edn. Kālatoya).

Vi. IV. 24. 66.

*Kālakrita*—a Veśya form of marriage.

Br. IV. 15. 4.

*Kālakhya*—(antakāri) Tāmasi.

Vā. 66. 90, 104.

*Kālacakra* (I)—a chief Vānara.

Br. III. 7. 235.

*Kālacakra* (II)—is the solar system: relativity of its movement is illustrated by the Potter's wheel. The sun stands in relation to *Kālacakra*, midway between the Earth and Heaven. Placed on the right side of Meru, the twenty-eight nakṣatras including *Abhijit* are fixed on this cakra.<sup>1</sup> The seat of *Mahākāla*.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Bhā. V. 22. 2-11; 23. 3; M. 162, 1, 19; Vi. II. 8. 4.   <sup>2</sup> Br. IV. 32. 7. 18-20.

*Kā(ka)lajamghikā*—a mind-born mother.

M. 179. 23.

*Kālajihvā*—a śakti.

Br. IV. 44. 76.

*Kālāñjara*—Mt. on the north base of Meru. Here was born Bharata as deer;<sup>1</sup> sacred to Kālī.<sup>2</sup> Here were reborn the seven sons of Kauśika as deer; remembering their past birth,