

they practised *yoga*,³ sacred to Pitr̥s;⁴ the best of hills where Śveta took his *avatār* (*kālam jaraiṣyāmī*).⁵

¹ Bhā. V. 16. 26; 8-30; Br. III. 13. 100; Vi. II. 2. 30. ² M. 13. 32. ³ Ib. 20. 15; 21. 9 and 28. ⁴ Ib. 22. 24; Vā. 77. 93. ⁵ Vā. 23. 204.

Kālamjaras—the kingdom of.

M. 121. 54.

Kālatoyaka—a northern kingdom; a tribe;¹ a Janapada of Manidhānya.²

¹ Br. II. 16. 46; III. 74. 196; M. 114. 40. ² Vā. 99. 384.

Kālatvam—Yama aspect; *rajas* and *tamas* predominate; terminates the worlds; as dark as the sky (*añjana*).

Vā. 5. 28, 31.

Kāladamṣṭra—an Asura who entered the ocean.

M. 61. 4.

Kālanar(l)a—(Kālānala- Vā. P.) the son of Sabhānara, and father of Sr̥ñjaya.

Bhā. IX. 23. 1; Vā. 99. 13.

Kālanātha—Śiva assuming the form of Death.

Br. IV. 16. 12.

Kālanābha (I)—a son of Hiranyākṣa and Bhānū. A nephew of Hiranyakāṣipu. Took an active part in the Devāsura battle between Bali and Indra. Fought with Yama. A follower of Vṛtra in his battle with Indra.¹ A Saṁhikeya asura.²

¹ Bhā. VII. 2. 18; Vā. 67. 67; M. 6. 27; Br. III. 5. 30; Bhā. VIII. 10. 20 and 29; VI. 10. [20]. Vi. I. 21. 3. ² Br. III. 6. 20; Vā. 68. 19.

Kālanābha (II)—a son of Vipracitti.

Vi. I. 21. 12.