

*Kālīñjaravanam*—sacred to Śiva.

M. 181. 27.

*Kālitakas*—of the S. country.

Vā. 45. 128.

*Kālin*—a son of Caidyoparicara.

M. 50. 28.

*Kālanda*—a kinnara *gana*; horse-faced.

Vā. 69. 32.

*Kālandī* (I)—the daughter of the sun god; wandering in the forest in quest of Kṛṣṇa, she expressed herself to Arjuna who was there with Kṛṣṇa; the latter married her; welcomed by Draupadī to Hāstinapura, she narrated to her how she married Kṛṣṇa.<sup>1</sup> Devī and wife of Kṛṣṇa; mother of Śruta and other sons.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Bhā. X. 58. 17-23, 29; 71. 43; 83. 11; M. 47. 14.      <sup>2</sup> Vā. 96. 234; Vi. V. 28. 3; 32. 4.

*Kālandī* (II)—a R. of the Ketumāla country.

Vā. 44. 21.

*Kālandī* (III)—a name for Yamunā.

Vi. V. 7. 2; 18. 34; VI. 8. 36.

*Kāliya* (I)—a chief of the Krodhavaśa group of serpents. Got into a pool of the Yamunā, causing the death of people who drank of the waters. Kṛṣṇa subjugated it and ordered it to go to the sea, thus making the waters drinkable. He assured Kāliya of freedom from Garuḍa's hostility. Son of Kadru, Kāliya originally lived in Ramanaṅga, and refused to give Bali to Garuḍa according to an agreement with him. In the fight that ensued, Kāliya was vanquished, and he resorted to the Kālandi pool where Garuḍa could not come. But he was expelled by Kṛṣṇa.<sup>1</sup> In the Atalam region;<sup>2</sup> in Talvalam ?<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Bhā. V. 24. 29; X. ch. 16 (whole); 17. 1-12; X. 43. 26.      <sup>2</sup> Vā. 50. 18; 69. 72.      <sup>3</sup> Br. II. 20. 19; M. 163. 56.