

of Kadrū, listed by Sūta at the request of Śaunaka 1. 31. 5, 2; often mentioned with serpent Dhanamjaya (*karkoṭakadhanamjaya*) 1.31.5; 2.9.9; 5.101.9. B. Description and status : Marked with gem, *svastika*, circles, *kamaṇḍalu* (ascetic's vessel); having mouths in varying numbers 5. 101. 5-7; king of serpents (*nāgarājan*) 3. 64. 3; 3. 75. 17; (*nāgarāja*) 3. 70. 32; no other serpent his equal (*matsamo nāsti pannagaḥ* 3. 63. 7). C. Activities : Waits, with other *nāgas*, on Varuṇa in his *sabhā* 2. 9. 9; present among those who arrived to greet Arjuna's birth 1.114. 60; one of the *nāgas* who received the white snake issuing from the mouth of Balarāma and entering the ocean 16. 5. 14. D. Part played in the Nala story : Nala heard him inviting for help and saw him lying in coils in a forest fire; he introduced himself as Nāga Karkoṭaka; he once seized (? *pralabdha*) a Brahmanical sage and, due to his curse, was since unable to move; agreed to become Nala's friend and, if saved by Nala, assured to teach him something which would stand him in good stead (*śreyah*); Karkoṭaka could change his size at will and become of the size of a thumb; he asked Nala to take him some distance and while doing so count his steps; Nala picked him up and took him to a place where there was no fire; at the tenth step (*daśame pade*) he bit Nala when, apparently, Nala must have uttered the word *daśa* (which was also a command to bite); as a result Nala became deformed (*vikṛta*); Karkoṭaka assumed his natural form and advised Nala to go to king R̥tuparna of Ayodhyā; Karkoṭaka changed Nala's appearance so that no one should recognize him; he gave Nala two pieces of cloth and asked him to put them on, after remembering Karkoṭaka, to regain his

original form 3. 63. 1-24; the piece of cloth was free from dust (*vastram arajāḥ*), and when Nala did, as advised, he regained his original form 3. 75. 17; Kali who had entered Nala's body was all along burning due to the sharp (*ūkṣṇa*) poison of Karkoṭaka which was in Nala's body; when Kali came out of Nala's body he vomitted this poison 3. 70. 27, 32.

Kalaśa m. : A mythical serpent, living in Bhogavatī Purī 5. 101. 11, 1.

Son of Surasā and Kaśyapa 5. 101. 4, 17; description 5. 101. 5-7.

Kalmāṣa m. : A mythical serpent.

Son of Kadrū, listed among her sons by Sūta at the request of Śaunaka 1. 31. 7, 2.

Kākī f. : A mythical female-crow.

Daughter of divine (*devī*) Tāmra, she gave birth to owls 1. 60. 54-55.

Kādraveya m. : Son of Kadrū.

Specifically mentioned as such are Vāsuki, Airāvata and Elāpatra who, with others, held consultation on the means of avoiding destruction which threatened them due to their mother's curse 1. 33. 10, 1, 2; 1. 34. 1; Śeṣa, Ananta, Vāsuki, Takṣaka, Kūrma and Kulika — these six are mentioned as *kādraveyas* 1. 59. 40; Karkoṭaka, Śeṣa, Vāsuki, Kacchapa, Cāpakunḍa and Takṣaka are the *kādraveyas* who arrived to greet Arjuna's birth 1. 114. 60, 40; when mythical beings took sides between Karna and Arjuna, *Kādraveyas* were on the side of Arjuna — here specifically named are Vāsuki, Citrasena, Takṣaka, Upa-takṣaka 8. 63. 36.

[ See Kadrū ].

Kāmaduh f. : A mythical cow.

As the best among the cows, listed among the *vibhūtis* of Bhagavān 6. 32. 28.

[ See Nandinī ].