

Listed by Saṁjaya among the rivers of the Bhāratavarṣa; its water used for drinking by people 6. 10. 17, 13; all the rivers listed here are called mothers of the universe and very strong 6. 10. 35 (for citation see Atikṛṣṇā).

Kṛṣṇa m. : Name of a mountain.

Situated in the west in the Madhyama Dvīpa, it looks like Nārāyaṇa (*parvataḥ paścimaḥ kṛṣṇo nārāyaṇanibho nṛpa*) 6. 13. 4; there Keśava himself stands guard to all heavenly jewels; sitting near Prajāpati he gave happiness to creatures (*prajāpatim upāsinaḥ prajānāṁ vidadhe sukham*) 6. 13. 5.

Kṛṣṇavenṇā, Kṛṣṇavenā f. : Name of a river.

The holy lake Devahrada is formed in the Kṛṣṇavenṇā (*devahrade ramye kṛṣṇavenṇājālodbhave*) 3. 83. 34; the sage Mārkaṇḍeya, while moving in the belly of the Bāla (3. 186. 83 i. e. Nārāyaṇa 3. 187. 3), saw, among other rivers, Kṛṣṇavenā 3. 186. 95; listed by Saṁjaya among the rivers of the Bhāratavarṣa (twice, once as Kṛṣṇavenā and again as Kṛṣṇavenṇā) 6. 10. 15 (*nimnagā*), 27; its water used by people for drinking 6. 10. 13; all the rivers listed here are called mothers of the universe and very strong 6. 10. 35 (for citation see Atikṛṣṇā); mentioned among the rivers who, along with other watery places, in bodily form (*dehavantah* 2. 9. 21), wait upod god Varuṇa in his Sabhā 2. 9. 17, 20; listed by Mārkaṇḍeya among the rivers which are known as mothers of the fire-hearths (*etā nadyas tu dhiṣṇyānām mātaro yāḥ prakīrtitāḥ*) 3. 212. 24 (i. e. Soma sacrifices were performed on their banks; for Nī.'s remark on Bom. Ed. 3. 222.

27 see Kapilā above); finds mention in the Daivata-Ṛṣi-Vamśa 13. 151. 17 (*adrijā*), 2.

Kṛṣṇā f. : Name of a river.

Listed by Mārkaṇḍeya among the rivers which are famous as mothers of the sacrificial hearths i. e. on the banks of which Soma sacrifices were performed (*dhiṣṇyānām mātaro yāḥ prakīrtitāḥ*) 3. 212. 24 (for Nī. comm. on Bom. Ed. 3. 222. 27 see Kapilā above).

Ketumālā f. : Name of a river.

Mentioned by Dhaumya among the holy and purifying places of the west 3. 87. 12, 1 (*yāni tatra pavitrāṇi puṇyāny āyatanāni ca*); described as most holy (*puṇyatamā*), always frequented by ascetics (*satutaṁ tāpa-sāyutā*) 3. 87. 12.

Kesara, Kesarin m. : Name of a mountain.

It is the seventh of the seven mountains of the Śākadvīpa 6. 12. 21, 13; the distance in *yojanas* between these mountains doubles as one moves from one to the other (*teṣāṁ yojanaviṣkambho dviguṇaḥ pravīhāgaśaḥ*) 6. 12. 22; the wind blowing from it is laden with filaments of flowers (*kesarayuto yato vātaḥ pravāyati*) 6. 12. 21 (which explains the name of the mountain); the Modākin Varṣa belongs to the mountain Kesara (*kesarasya tu modākī*) 6. 12. 24.

Kairāta adj. : Of the highest place on the mountain Himavant (where Śiva lives).

The place Kairāta, described as the highest (*kairātaṁ sthānam uttamam*) on the mountain Himavant (13. 20. 29), lies beyond the mountains Kailāsa, Mandara and Haima 13. 20. 28–29; Aṣṭāvakra went north to reach this mountain and after descending from it he