coast Surabhi pours out milk (atra kāncana-sailasya kāncanāmbuvahasya ca | udadhes tīram āsādya surabhiḥ kṣarate payaḥ) 5. 108. 10.

Kama nt.: Name of a tirtha.

Sacred to Rudra (kāmākhyam tatra rudrasya tīrtham); it was visited by the divine sages (devarsisevitam); by bathing there one obtained siddhi quickly (ksipram) 3.80.113.

Kamyaka1 nt. : Name of a lake.

The Vangas, the Kalinga kings, the Tāmraliptas and the Pundrakas gave to Yudhisthira as tribute elephants, having pole-long tusks (iṣādantān), who were gold-girdled (hemakakṣān), lotus-coloured (padmavarnān), covered with painted cloth (kuthāvṛtān), have like mountains (śailābhān) and always in rut (nityamattān) to gain entry for the Rājasūya sacrifice; these elephants hailed from the Kāmyaka lake (abhitaḥ kāmyakam saraḥ) 2.48.19-20, 17.

Kāmyaka² nt.: Name of a forest, and of the āśrama of the Pāṇḍavas in this forest (3. 146. 10-11; 3. 162. 12; 3. 244. 15).

A. Location: It was to the west, some forests away, of the Yamunā, in the desert plains on the bank of the Sarasvatī (yamunām ca nisevya te | yayur vanenaiva vanam satatam paścimām diśam || tataḥ sarasvatīkūle sameṣu marudhanvasu | kāmyakam nāma dadṛśur vanam) 3. 6. 2-3 (Nī. on Bom. Ed. 3. 5. 3: maruṣu nirjaladeśeṣu | dhanvasu jāngaladeśeṣu); yayau sarasvatītīre kāmyakam nāma kānanam) 3. 37. 37; a part of Kurujāngala (prāpto 'smi kurujāngalam | yaddṛcchayā dharmarājam dṛṣṭavān kāmyake vane) 3.11.11; famed as the 'head'

of the desert near the lake Trnabindu (kāmyakam kananottamam / marubhumeh sirah khyātam trnabindusarah prati) 3. 244. 13; it took Pandavas three days and nights to reach the Kamyaka forest from Hastinapura (itah prayātāh ... pāndavāh / jagmus tribhir ahorātraih kāmyakam nāma tad vanam) 3. 12. 3. B. Description: Large forest (mahāvana 3, 248, 3; 3, 13, 1 (not named); 3. 253. 2 (not named); (mahaty aranye) 3. 253. 9; best forest (kānanottama) 3. 244. 13; holy (punyam āśramam) 3, 244, 15; beautiful (ramya) 3. 244. 13; prosperous (rddhimant) 3. 6. 5; with trees in blossom (kusumitadruma) 3. 79. 13; having many wonders (bahvāścarya) 3.79.13; liked by ascetics (munijanapriya) 3. 6. 3; (āśramam tāpasāyutam) 3. 244. 15; resounding with the sounds of birds (vihagopaghusta) 3. 253. 2; full of many deer (bahumrga) 3. 244. 13; 3. 248. 1; full of many deer and birds (bahumrgadvija) 3.6.4; full of deer and beasts of prey (mrgavyālaganānukīrņa) 253. 2; desolate (\$\delta u nya)
12. 23. C. Epic events: (1) The Pandavas lived there intermittently during the term of exile: when svasti was pronounced on the Pandavas, they proceeded toward the Kamyaka forest for their vanavāsa 3. 4. 10; when Dhṛtarāstra blamed Vidura for siding with the Pandavas and asked him to leave, if he so desired, he went to the Kamyaka anxious to meet the Pāndavas there 3.6.5; later, Samjaya went to the Kamyaka to bring Vidura back to Hāstinapura 3. 7. 10; from the Kāmyaka the Pandavas proceeded to the holy lake Dvaitavana (tatas te prayayuh sarve ... punyain dvaitavanam sarah) and entered the forest of the same name (punyam dvaitavanam ramyam vivišur bharatarsabhāh) 3.