

to the Dvaitavana from the Kāmyaka forest 3. 294. 42-43; 3. 295. 2-3; (2) The Bhojas, the Vṛṣṇis and the Andhakas, and many others, under the leadership of Vāsudeva, had gone to the Kāmyaka to meet the Pāṇḍavas 3. 13. 1-4; (3) A demon, Kirmīra by name and brother of Baka, lived there 3. 12. 22; the forest was always avoided from a distance by ascetics and other forest-dwellers due to the fear of maneating demons (*puruṣādabhayāt kila*) 3. 12. 4-5. D. Similies : (1) When Arjuna left, the (Kāmyaka) forest was to the Pāṇḍavas like the Caitraratha *vana* in the absence of Kubera 3. 79. 6; (2) The Pāṇḍavas entered the Kāmyaka as do the righteous the heaven 3. 244. 16; (3) When Draupadī was abducted, Yudhiṣṭhira, noticing certain omens, said that the Kāmyaka appeared to him like a lake from where serpents had been taken away, a kingdom without prosperity in the absence of a king, or (an empty) jar from which wine had been drunk by drunkards (*sarāḥ suparṇena hṛtoragām yathā rāṣṭram yathārājakam āttalakṣmi | evam-vidham me pratibhāti kāmyakam śauṇḍair yathā pītarasaś ca kumbhaḥ ||*) 3. 253. 5.

**Kāyaśodhana nt.** : Name of a *tīrtha*.

By bathing there one's body was without doubt purified (*śrīrāśuddhiḥ snātasya tas-mims tīrthe na saṁtayaḥ*) 3. 81. 35 (which justifies the name of the *tīrtha*).

**Kāraṁdhama nt.** : Name of a *tīrtha*.

Described as serene (*prasanna*) 1. 208. 3; one of the five *tīrthas* on the southern ocean (*samudre tīrthāni dakṣiṇe*) 1. 208. 1, 3; they were formerly thronged by ascetics but later avoided by them due to the presence of crocodiles there 1. 208. 2, 4-6; by bathing there one obtained the fruit of an Aśvamedha 1. 208. 3. [See Nārītīrtha]

**Kārapacana nt.** : Name of a *tīrtha*.

Described as best (*uttama*) and the most excellent *tīrtha* (*tīrthapravara*) 9. 53. 11; Balarāmā took bath in its cold water and gave gifts 9. 53. 12; from there he went to the *āśrama* of Mitra and Varuṇa on the Yamunā 9. 53. 12-13.

**Kārāpatana nt.** : Name of a *tīrtha*.

Described as the best (*uttama*) 3. 82. 2; (by bathing there) one got the fruit of an Agniṣṭoma and went (after death) to the world of the Munis (*munilokaṁ ca gacchati*) 3. 82. 2.

**Kārtikeyasya tīrtham nt.** : See Prthūdaka.

**Kālakūṭa m.** : Name of a mountain.

Kṛṣṇa, Arjuna and Bhīma, while proceeding to the Magadha country from the Kuru country, crossed the Kālakūṭa 2. 18. 26; the Kālakūṭa mountain is mentioned among the places overrun by the army of the Kauravas as there was not enough room for it in the Hāstinapura 5. 19. 28, 30.

**Kālamjara m.** : Name of a mountain.

A. Description : Famous in the world (*lokaviśruta*) 3. 83. 53; B. *Tīrthas* and *āśramas* on the mountain : (1) There was the holy lake Devahrada on this mountain; by bathing in it one got the fruit of giving the gift of a thousand cows 3. 83. 53; there was also the holy lake Śaṣṭihrada; the gift given after bathing in this lake was equalled by no other gift (*dānam nānyad viśiṣyate*) 13. 26. 34; (2) On this mountain there was the excellent *āśrama* of Agastya known as Hiraṇyabindu (*agastyasya ca rājendra tatrāśramavaro mahān | hiranyabinduḥ kathito girau kālamjare nṛpa*) 3. 85. 15.