

of the Kekayas' (*kekayarājaputrāḥ*) 3. 48. 38.

Kekaraka m. (pl.) : Name of a Janapada.

Listed by Saṁjaya among the southern Janapadas (also called Deśas 6. 10. 68) of the Bhāratavarṣa (*athāpare janapadā dakṣiṇā bharatarṣabha*) 6. 10. 56, 5; (*tryaṅgāḥ kekarakāḥ*) 6. 10. 60.

Ketumāla m. : Name of Dvīpa.

A. Location : One of the four Dvīpas on the four sides of mountain Meru (*tasya pārśve tv ime dvīpās catvāraḥ .../ bhadraśvaḥ ketumālaś ca*) 6. 7. 11; to the west of Meru (*meros tu paścime pārśve ketumālo mahīpate*) 6. 7. 29. **B. Characteristics** : (1) A large Jambūśaṇḍa, beautiful like Nandana, is located there 6. 7. 29; see Vol. I. p. 356); (2) People live there for ten thousand years; men have golden complexion, women are like Apsaras; they are free from sickness and grief, and are always of delightful disposition; all have lustre like that of heated gold (*anāmāyā vītaśokā nityam muditamānasāḥ | jāyante mānavās tatra niṣṭaptakanakaprabhāḥ*) 6. 7. 30-31.

Kerala m. (pl.) : Name of a Janapada and its people.

A. Location : Included by Saṁjaya among the southern Janapadas (also called Deśas 6. 10. 68) of the Bhāratavarṣa (*athāpare janapadā dakṣiṇā bharatarṣabha*) 6. 10. 56, 5; (*draviḍāḥ keralāḥ*) 6. 10. 57; Sahadeva subjugated them in his expedition to the south (*prayayau dakṣiṇām dīśam*) 2. 28. 1; (*dakṣiṇābhimukho yayau*)

2. 28. 8; (*dakṣiṇām dīśam*) 2. 28. 37; lay along the coast (*tataḥ samudratīreṇa ... puṇḍrān sakeralān*) 14. 83. 29.

B. Description of the people : Of pleasing appearance (*priyadarśana*), having long-arms (*dīrghabhujā*), broad-chest (*vyūḍhoraska*), red teeth (*raktadanta*), tall (*prāṁsu*) 8. 8. 15; they had long hair (*dīrghakeśa*), wore chaplets (*āpīḍin*), they put on garments of different colours (*nānāvirāgavasana*), and smeared their bodies with fragrant powder (*gandhacūrṇāvacūrṇita*) 8. 8. 16 (Nī. on Bom. Ed. 8. 12. 16 : *āpīḍinaḥ bhūṣāvantaḥ nānā prithak vividharāgāṇi vasanāni yeṣāṁ te*); equipped with swords (*baddhāsi*), holding nooses in hand (*pāśahasta*), they were capable of forcing back the (enemy's) elephants (*vāraṇapratiṅvaraṇa*) 8. 8. 17; they liked battles (*priyāhava*), carried bows and quivers filled with arrows (*cāpahasta, kalāpin*), fought on foot (*patti*) 8. 8. 18; their valour was like that of elephants in rut (*mattamātāṅgavikrama*) 8. 8. 16 and fierce (*ghorarūpaparākrama*) 8. 8. 18; they were ready to die with their comrades-in-arms (*samānamṛtyavo rājann anīkasthāḥ parasparam*) 8. 8. 17.

C. Epic events : (1) Sahadeva, in his expedition to the south before the Rājasūya, subjugated them just by sending envoys and made them pay tribute 2. 28. 47-48; (2) They were hired for war by Pāṇḍavas by paying them large sums (*bhṛtā vittena mahatā ... oḍrāḥ sakeralāḥ*) 8. 8. 15; (3) After defeating Meghasamdhī in Magadha, Arjuna, with the Aśvamedha horse, went along the coast to the Vāṅga, Puṇḍra and Kerala countries (*tataḥ samudratīreṇa vaṅgān puṇḍrān sakeralān*) 14. 83. 29.