

Kailāpura—sacred to Lilitā.

Br. IV. 44. 97.

Kailāsa (*śikhara*)—the abode of Śiva seated on a banyan tree and of Yakṣas, full of different plants, trees and flowers, birds and beasts. Here are the city of Alakā, and the forest Saugandhika.¹ It is located on the south of Meru,² on the Himalayan slopes; the residence of Kubera. Described.³ North of Atri's hermitage.⁴

¹ Bhā. IV. 5. 26; VI. 8. 33; IX. 4. 55; X. 10. 2; 55 [1]; M. 54. 3; 62. 2; Vā. 30. 85; 35. 9; 36. 24; 38. 33; 41. 1; 42. 32; 47. 1; 50. 48; 54. 35-6; 101. 303. ² Bhā. V. 16. 27; Vi. II. 2. 42. ³ Br. II. 18. 1-4; 20. 50, 25. 24-40; III. 13. 36; 22. 56; 25. 9; 41. 18; IV. 9. 30; 10. 27. ⁴ M. 121. 2-5; 163. 85; 183. 1.

Kailāsa—a form of temple with 9 storeys and a *torana* with 40 *hastas*.

M. 269. 28-31, 47.

Kaivarttas—a royal line (tribe ?) established by Viśvasphāṇi, kings of.

Br. III. 74. 191; M. 50. 76; Vā. 99. 268, 378; Vi. IV. 24. 62.

Kaivalyam—the state of becoming one with the Brahman; one gets this at Benares;¹ arises from *jñānam*.²

¹ M. 143. 34; 180. 59. ² Vā. 102. 79. Ib. 59. 118.

Kaiśika (I)—a son of Vidarbha; father of Cidi, after whom *caidyas* came to be known.

Br. III. 70. 37; M. 44. 36-38; Vi. IV. 12. 37.

Kaiśika (II)—a son of Dhṛti.

Vi. IV. 12. 39.