

1. **Koka**, a word occurring in the Rigveda¹ and the Atharvaveda,² seems to denote the 'cuckoo.' In all the three passages in which it is found, Sāyaṇa explains it as the **Cakravāka**. Roth³ renders it in the Atharvaveda passages as a certain destructive parasitic animal. Cf. **Anyavāpa**.

¹ vii. 104, 22 (*koka-yātu*, a ghost in the shape of a cuckoo).

² v. 23, 4; viii. 6, 2.

³ St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v., 6. Cf. Bloomfield, *Hymns of the Athar-*

vaveda, 454; Whitney, Translation of the Atharvaveda, 262; Geldner, *Rigveda, Glossar*, 49; Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 92.

2. **Koka** is mentioned in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa (xiii. 5, 4, 17) as a son of the Pañcāla king, **Sātrāsāha**.

Kokila, a very frequent word in the Epic and later, denoting the cuckoo, is only inferred for the Vedic period from its being the name of a Rājaputra in the Kāthaka Anukramaṇī.¹

¹ Weber, *Indische Studien*, 3, 460.

Koṇeya, **Kaṇeya**. See **Rajana**.

Kola, another form of **Kuvala**, the *Zizyphus jujuba*, is mentioned in the Chāndogya Upaniṣad (vii. 3, 1).

1. **Kośa** is the name in the Rigveda¹ for the 'bucket' used in drawing water by means of a rope from a well (**Avata**). In the ritual² it denotes a large vessel to hold Soma, as opposed to **Kalaśa**.

¹ i. 130, 2; iii. 32, 15; iv. 17, 6. Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 156.

² Rv. ix. 75, 3; Av. xviii. 4, 30, etc.

Cf. Hillebrandt, *Vedische Mythologie*, I, 183 et seq.

2. **Kosa** denotes the body of a chariot.¹ Presumably it was fastened to the axles, but it was probably not very secure, as the body of Pūṣan's chariot is said not to fall.² The ropes³ used to fasten the **Kośa** are perhaps referred to in the word **akṣā-nah**.⁴ By synecdoche this word also denotes the whole chariot.⁵ See also **Vandhura**, **Ratha**.

¹ Rv. i. 87, 2; x. 85, 7, etc.

² Rv. vi. 54, 3.

³ *Gāvaḥ*, Rv. viii. 48, 5.

⁴ See under 1. **Akṣa**.

⁵ Rv. viii. 20, 8; 22, 9.

Cf. Zimmer, *op. cit.*, 246.