Kalpin, Adhi-kalpin, and Sabhā-sthānu. None of these can be safely explained, though the last has usually been taken as a satirical name derived from the gambler's devotion to the dicing place (Sabhā), 'pillar of the dicing hall.' The first literally means 'seeing ill-luck,' and may refer to the quickness of the dicer to note an error on the part of his antagonist, or to his eagerness to see the defeat of his rival.

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6 Cf. Weber, Zeitschrift der Deutschen
Morgenländischen Gesellschaft, 18, 282;
Zimmer, Altindisches Leben, 284.
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7 So Mahidhara on Vājasaneyi Sam- tionary, s.v.; Weber, loc. cit.

hitā, xxx. 18; Sāyana on Taittirīya Brāhmana, iii. 4, 16, 1.

8 Cf. Roth, St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v.; Weber, loc. cit.

Kim-purusa, lit. 'what sort of man,' appears in the Brāh-manas¹ to designate the 'ape,' which is a mimic man. Possibly the same sense should be seen in the passage of the Vāja-saneyi Samhitā,² where it occurs, and where Roth³ assumes it to refer to a contemptible man. Max Müller⁴ renders it 'savage.'

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1 Aitareya Brāhmana, ii. 8; Satapatha Brāhmana, i. 2, 3, 9; vii. 5, 2, 32.
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<sup>2</sup> xxx. 16; Taittirīya Brāhmaņa, iii. 4, 12, 1. <sup>3</sup> St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v.

4 Ancient Sanshrit Literature, 420.

Cf. Weber, Indische Studien, 9, 246; Omina und Portenta, 356; Eggeling, Sacred Books of the East, 12, 51, n. 3.

Kiyāmbu is the name of one of the water-plants which are to grow, according to a funeral hymn in the Rigveda, on the place where the body of the dead was burned. The word seems to mean 'having some water,' possibly by popular etymology.<sup>2</sup>

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1 x. 16, 13=Av. xviii. 3, 6.
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I. Kirāta is a name applied to a people living in the caves of the mountains, as appears clearly from the dedication of the Kirāta to the caves  $(guh\bar{a})$  in the Vājasaneyi Samhitā, and from the reference in the Atharvaveda to a Kirāta girl  $(kair\bar{a}-tik\bar{a})$ , who digs a remedy on the ridges of the mountains.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Cf. Sāyaṇa on Rv., loc. cit., and on Taittirīya Āraṇyaka, vi. 4, 1, 2, where Kyāmbu is the form.

Cf. Zimmer, Altindisches Leben, 62; Bloomfield, Proceedings of the American Oriental Society, October, 1890, xl.

<sup>1</sup> xxx. 16; Taittirīya Brāhmaņa, iii. 4, 12, 1.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> x. 4, 14.