Khargalā is an 'owl' or other nocturnal bird mentioned in one passage of the Rigveda.1

1 vii. 104, 17. Cf. Kausika Sūtra, 107; Zimmer, Altindisches Leben, 93.

Kharjūra is the name of a tree (Phanix silvestris) which is mentioned in the Yajurveda.1

1 Taittirīya Samhitā, ii. 4, 9, 2; Kāthaka Samhitā, xi. 10; xxxvi. 7. Cf. Zimmer, Altindisches Leben, 63.

Khala, the 'threshing-floor,' is mentioned in the Rigveda¹ and the Atharvaveda.2 See Kṛṣi.

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'being on a threshing-floor,' Maitrāyanī
  1 x. 48, 7; Nirukta, iii. 10.
  2 xi. 3, 9; khala-ja, 'produced on a | Samhitā, ii. 9, 6.
threshing-floor,' viii. 6, 15; khalya, | Cf. Zimmer, Altindisches Leben, 238.
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Khala-kula is a word occurring in the Brhadaranyaka Upanisad,1 where Sāyaņa glosses it by Kulattha, a kind of pulse (Dolichos uniflorus).

1 vi. 3. 22 (Mādhyamdina = vi. 3, 13 Kānva). Cf. Weber, Indische Studier, 1, 355.

Khalva is some sort of grain or leguminous plant, perhaps, as Weber thinks, the Phaselus radiatus. It is mentioned with other grains of all sorts in the Vājasaneyi Samhitā,2 and as being crushed with the Drsad in the Atharvaveda.3 It occurs also in the Brhadaranyaka Upanisad, where Sankara glosses it with nispāva.

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4 vi. 3, 22 (Mādhyamdina = vi. 3,
  1 Indische Studien, 1, 355.
                                          13 Kāṇva).
2 xviii. 12, where Mahidhara glosses
                                            Cf. Zimmer, Altindisches Leben, 241.
it by canaka, chick-pea.
  3 ii. 31, 1; v. 23, 8.
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Khāṇḍava is mentioned in the Taittirīya Āraṇyaka¹ as one of the boundaries of Kuruksetra. There seems no reason to doubt its identity with the famous Khāndava forest of the The name occurs also in the Pancavimsa Mahābhārata. Brāhmaņa² and the Śātyāyanaka.³

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3 Max Müller, Rgueda,2 iv, ci.
1 v. I. I.
                                Cf. Weber, Indische Studien, 1, 78.
2 xxv. 3, 6.
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