

Kās, Kāsa, Kāsā, Kāsikā.—All these four forms¹ of the same word denote 'cough,' which is mentioned in the Atharvaveda as accompanying a headache,² as a symptom in fever (**Takman**),³ and as an independent disease.⁴

¹ Kās: Av. i. 12, 3; v. 22, 10;
Kāsa: Av. v. 22, 11 (probably); Kāsā:
Av. vi. 105, 1 *et seq.*; Kāsikā: Av. v. 22,
12; xi. 2, 22.

² Av. i. 12, 3.

³ v. 22, 10.

⁴ vi. 105.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 385;
Grohmann, *Indische Studien*, 9, 394;
Jolly, *Medicin*, 89.

Kāhoḍi ('descendant of Kahoḍa') is the patronymic of **Argala** in the **Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā** (xxv. 5).

Kimśuka is the name of a tree (*Butea frondosa*) mentioned in the wedding hymn of the **Rigveda**,¹ the bridal car being described as adorned with its blossoms (*su-kimśuka*).

¹ x. 85, 20. Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 62. Sāyaṇa thinks the meaning is that the car is made of the wood of the tree.

Kiki-dīvi denotes some kind of bird, perhaps the blue jay.¹ According to the commentator, it means 'partridge' (*tittiri*) in the **Taittirīya Saṃhitā**.²

¹ Roth, *St. Petersburg Dictionary*, s.v. See Rv. x. 97, 13.

² v. 6, 22, 1.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 92;
Schrader, *Prehistoric Antiquities*, 251.

Kitava, 'the gambler,' is frequently referred to in the **Rigveda**¹ and later.² A father is represented as chastising his son for gambling.³ The gambler seems at times to have fallen, along with his family, into servitude, presumably by selling himself to pay his debts.⁴ Technical names⁵ for different sorts of gamblers given in the **Yajurveda Saṃhitās** are **Ādinava-darśa**,

¹ ii. 29, 5; v. 85, 8; x. 34, 3. 7. 10. 11. 13.

² Av. vii. 50, 1; 109, 3; **Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā**, xxx. 8. 18. 22; **Āitareya Brāhmaṇa**, ii. 19, etc.

³ Rv. ii. 29, 5. Cf. **Pitr**.

⁴ Rv. x. 34. Cf. perhaps the *bhaktadāsa*, 'slave for hire,' of the **Mānava Dharma Sāstra**, viii. 415; Fick, *Die sociale Gliederung*, 197.

⁵ **Taittirīya Saṃhitā**, iv. 3, 3, 1 *et seq.*; **Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā**, xxx. 18.