

Karikrata denotes, according to Zimmer,¹ a snake in the Atharvaveda.²

¹ *Altindisches Leben*, 95

² x. 4, 13. The Paippalāda version has Kanikrada.

Karīra, the name of a leafless shrub, *Capparis aphylla*, or its fruit, first appears in the Taittiriya Saṃhitā.¹

¹ ii. 4, 9, 2; Kāthaka Saṃhitā, xi. 11; xxxvi. 7; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, ii. 5, 2, 11.

Karīṣa denotes 'dry cow dung' in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa.¹ The Atharvaveda² shows that the value of the natural manure of animals in the fields was appreciated.

¹ ii. 1, 1, 7.

² Av. iii. 14, 3, 4; xix. 31, 3.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 236.

1. **Karkandhu** is the ordinary word for 'jujube,' the tree (*Zizyphus jujuba*) and the fruit, from the Yajurveda Saṃhitās onwards.¹ The berry is red (*rohita*).² Compare **Kuvala** and **Badara**, which denote the fruit.

¹ Kāthaka Saṃhitā, xii. 10; Maitrāyaṇi Saṃhitā, iii. 11, 2; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xix. 23. 91; xxi. 32; xxiv. 2; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, v. 5, 4, 10; xii. 7,

2, 9; 9, 1, 5, etc.; Jaiminiya Brāhmaṇa, ii. 156, 5.

² Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxiv. 2.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 242.

2. **Karkandhu** is only the name borne by a protégé of the Aśvins in the Rigveda (i. 112, 6). Its identity with the word for jujube indicates that the latter, though not otherwise mentioned there, was known at the time of the Rigveda.

Karkari, a musical instrument, probably the 'lute,' occurs from the Rigveda onwards.¹ The Maitrāyaṇi Saṃhitā² mentions cattle branded on the ears with a mark resembling a lute (*karkari-karṇyaḥ*).

¹ Rv. ii. 43, 3; Av. iv. 37, 4. Cf. xx. 132, 3, 8.

² iv. 2, 9. Cf. Delbrück, *Gurupūjā-kaumudī*, 48, 49.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 289.