Kṛṣṇa-datta Lauhitya ('descendant of Lohita') is mentioned in a Vaṃśa (list of teachers) of the Jaiminiya Upaniṣad Brāhmaṇa (iii. 42, 1) as a pupil of Śyāmasujayanta Lauhitya.

Kṛṣṇa-dhṛti Sātyaki ('descendant of Satyaka') is mentioned in a Vaṃśa (list of teachers) of the Jaiminīya Upaniṣad Brāhmaṇa (iii. 42, 1) as a pupil of Satyaśravas.

Kṛṣṇa-rāta Lauhitya ('descendant of Lohita') is mentioned in a Vaṃśa (list of teachers) of the Jaiminīya Upaniṣad Brāhmaṇa (iii. 42, 1) as a pupil of Śyāmalajayanta Lauhitya.

Kṛṣṇala denotes the berry of the Abrus precatorius, used as a weight according to the later authorities, one Māṣa ('bean') being equated to four Kṛṣṇalas.¹ In the sense of a weight it occurs in the Taittirīva² and other Samhitās,³ and later.⁴

- 1 Manu, viii. 134.
  - 2 ii. 3, 2, 1 et seq.
- <sup>3</sup> Maitrāyanī Samhitā, ii. 2, 2; Kāthaka Samhitā, xi. 4 (hiranya kṛṣṇala).
  - \* Taittiriya Brahmana, i. 3, 6, 7; et seq.; Indische Streifen, 1, 102, 103.

Anupada Sūtra, ix. 6. In the later language it is also called *raktikā* or *guājā* (being a smooth red berry with a black spot at one end).

Cf. Weber's edition of the Jyotisa, 82 et sea.: Indische Streifen, 1, 102, 103.

**Kṛṣṇājina** is the skin (ajina) of the black antelope (**Kṛṣṇā.**) It is repeatedly referred to in the later Samhitās and Brāhmaṇas¹ with regard to its ritual use.

<sup>1</sup> Av. ix. 6, 17; Taittirīya Samhitā, | Brāhmana, i. 1, 1, 22; 4, 1; 9, 2, 35, ii. 4, 9, 2; v. 4, 4, 4: Satapatha | etc.

Kṛṣṇāyasa ('black metal'), 'iron,' is referred to in the Chāndogya Upaniṣad (vi. 1, 6). See also Ayas and Kārṣṇāyasa.

Kṛṣara, a term denoting a mess of rice and sesamum, often mentioned in the Sūtras, occurs in the Sadvimśa Brāhmaṇa.<sup>1</sup>

1 v. 2. Cf. Weber, Omina und Portenta, 315 et seq.

Kekaya is the name of a tribe which in later days, and probably also in Vedic times, was settled in the north-west,