

Kīlāla, a word denoting a 'sweet drink,' is found in all the later Saṃhitās,¹ but not in the Rīgveda. As the Surā-kāra, 'maker of Surā,' is dedicated in the list of victims in the human sacrifice² (Puruṣamedha) to Kīlāla, it must have been a drink of somewhat the same nature as the Surā itself, possibly, as Zimmer³ suggests, a kind of rum.

¹ Av. iv. 11, 10; 26, 6; 27, 5; vi. 69, 1; x. 6, 25; xii. 1, 59; Taittiriya Brāhmaṇa, ii. 6, 12, 13; Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, ii. 7, 12; iii. 11, 3, 4;

Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, ii. 34; iii. 43; xx. 65; xxx. 11, etc.

² Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxx. 11; Taittiriya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 4, 9, 1.

³ *Altindisches Leben*, 281.

Kīsmīla denotes, according to Böhlingk,¹ a certain disease in the Paippalāda recension of the Atharvaveda.²

¹ Dictionary, s.v.

² xix. 8, 4.

Kīsta in two passages of the Rīgveda¹ means 'poet,' like **Kīrī**.

¹ i. 127, 7; vi. 67, 10. Cf. Yāska, Nirukta, iii. 15.

Kukkuṭa, 'cock,' occurs in the Yajurveda¹ only.²

¹ Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, i. 16. Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 91.

² It is common in the later language.

Kuṭaru is, according to the commentator Mahīdhara,¹ synonymous with **Kukkuṭa**, 'cock.' The word is found in the Yajurveda Saṃhitās only.²

¹ On Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxiv. 23.

² Taittiriya Saṃhitā, v. 5, 17, 1; Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, i. 1, 6; iii. 14.

4. 20; iv. 1, 6; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxiv. 23, 39.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 93.

Kuṇḍa-pāyin ('drinking from a jug') is the name of a teacher mentioned in the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa¹ and in the Sūtras.²

¹ xxv. 4, 4.

² Āśvalāyana Śrauta Sūtra, xii. 4,

6; Kātyāyana Śrauta Sūtra, xxiv. 4, 21.