It means dark-blue or black.[66] It is a name based on colour.[67] We have several cases of names with the word Kālaka, for example, 'Kālakākṣa' black-eyed, the name of an Asura; 'Kālakācārya' a Jain teacher and astronomer; 'Kālakendra' name of a prince of the Dhanavas.[68] It is a name with the suffix 'ka'.

10. *Kaṅkuṭi* (No. 43, L. 9) :

The Sanskrit form will be *kaṅkaṭin* meaning 'furnished with armour'; when the form is *Kaṅkaṭinī* it means 'a chamberlain'.[69] Kaṅku is a mistake for kaṅka.[70] Kaṅku was the name of a son of Ugrasena.[71] Kaṅka,[72] according to lexicographers means 'a false or pretended brāhmaṇa'; it was the name assumed by Yudhiṣṭhira before king Virāṭa, when in the disguise of a brāhmaṇa.

11. *Līḍhaka* (No. 43, L. 11) :

This name has also been formed by the addition of the suffix 'ka'. The word is formed by the root '√lih' to lick, to eat or to taste.[73] Līḍhaka thus means 'one who licks'. The name may have been given due to his habits of licking which exhibit greediness.

12. *Mahī* (No. 43, L. 10) :

Mahī means 'earth' personified as deity. We have many names, formed with Mahī or its synonym, for example, Mahīdāsa, Mahīdatta, Prthivīkumāra, etc.

13. *Nābhaka* (No. 33, L. 4, L. 8) :

The name is formed with the addition of suffix 'ka' to nābha or nābhi meaning navel.[74] Literally it means 'navel born'. Generally incarnations are said to have been born from nābhi just as Brahmā is said to have first appeared on the lotus sprung from the navel of Viṣṇu.

14. *Puraṁdara* (No. 43, L.9) :

Literally meaning 'destroyer of strongholds', *Puraṁdara* is the name of Indra, the lord of the gods.[75]

15. *Śaṁkara* (No. 43, L. 9) :

Literally meaning 'causing prosperity', Saṁkara is the name of Lord Śiva.[76].

16. *Undāna* (No. 5, L.5) :

The root apparent in the form is √ud—√und meaning to wet, bathe[77] from which the name can be derived. The name