

Kaṅka (VI)—a Mt. in Kuśadvīpa.

M. 122. 57.

Kaṅkas (I)—a royal dynasty of sixteen princes noted for their greed. See *Maunas*.

Bhā. XII. 1. 29.

Kaṅkas (II)—a tribe defeated by Bharatas. Purified of sin by devotion to Hari.¹ Heard of Kṛṣṇa going to Mithilā, and met him there with presents.²

¹ Bhā. IX. 20. 30; II. 4. 18. ² Bhā. X. 86. 20.

Kaṅkā—a daughter of Ugrasena; wife of Ānaka and mother of Satyajit and Purujit.

Bhā. IX. 24. 25 and 41; M. 44. 76.

Kaca—the son of Bṛhaspati; deputed by gods to learn *Samjīvinī vidyā* from Śukrācārya; offered himself as a disciple and admitted as a pupil by Śukra; conducted himself to the satisfaction of his teacher and his daughter Devayānī for a period of 500 years. Once while out in the woods tending Śukra's cows, the Asuras killed him and left his body to be devoured by dogs and jackals. The cows returned home but not Kaca. Devayānī suspected of foul play and reported his death. Śukra brought him back to life.¹

On another occasion he went to the woods to gather flowers for Devayānī and this time the Asuras ground him to pieces and mixing them with *surā* offered it to Śukra who drank it. Again Devayānī persisted wanting him back to life. This meant Śukra's death for he had to come out by tearing open his belly. So he taught Kaca the *Samjīvinī vidyā* so that he might restore him after his revival. Thus he did and so he learnt the *vidyā*. After a sojourn of ten hundred years he returned with due leave from his teacher. Now Devayānī offered to marry him but he pointed out that it was not proper to marry his preceptor's daughter. So