

Kākambīra is the name in the Rīgveda¹ of a useful tree of some kind.

¹ vi. 48, 17. Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 62.

Kākṣa-soni is the patronymic ('son of Kakṣasena') of **Abhipratārin** in the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa (xiv. 1, 12).

Kākṣivata. See **Nodhas**.

Kāṭhaka, the name of the recension of the Black Yajurveda belonging to the school of the Kāṭhas, is mentioned in the Nirukta¹ of Yāska and in the Anupada Sūtra.² The Saṃhitā which bears the name has been in part edited by L. v. Schroeder.³

¹ x. 4.

² iii. II; vii. II.

³ Two volumes have so far appeared, the first containing i-xviii, the second xix-xxx. Cf. *Indische Studien*, I, 44; 3, 451; von Schroeder, *Kāṭhaka Saṃ-*

hitā, 1900, 1909; *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, 49, 145-171; *Die Tübinger Kāṭha-Handschriften*, Vienna, 1898; *Zwei Handschriften der K.K. Hofbibliothek in Wien mit Fragmenten des Kāṭhaka*, Vienna, 1896.

Kāṅthe-viddhi ('descendant of Kāṅtheviddha') is mentioned as a teacher in the Vaṃśa Brāhmaṇa.¹

¹ *Indische Studien*, 4, 382.

Kāṇḍa-vīṇā, the name of a musical instrument, a kind of lute made out of joints of reed, which is mentioned as used at the Mahāvratā ceremony in the Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā.¹

¹ xxxiv. 5 (*Indische Studien*, 3, 477). | Kātyāyana Śrauta Sūtra, xiii. 3, 16; Cf. Lātyāyana Śrauta Sūtra, iv. 2, 6; | Sāṅkhāyana Śrauta Sūtra, xvii. 3, 12.

Kāṇḍviya is mentioned as an Udgātṛ in the Jaiminiya Upaniṣad Brāhmaṇa (iii. 10, 2).

Kāṇva. See **Kāṇva**: among others, **Devātithi**, **Medhātithi**, **Vatsa**, were prominent members of the Kāṇva family.