

Kalā denotes a fractional part, normally 'one-sixteenth,' in the Rigveda¹ and later.² It is often mentioned in connexion with Śapha, 'one-eighth.'

¹ viii. 47, 17.

² Av. vi. 96, 3; xix. 57, 1; Taittirīya Saṃhitā, vi. 1, 10, 1; Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, iii. 7, 7; Śatapatha Brāh-

maṇa, iii. 3, 3, 1; xii. 8, 3, 13, etc.; Nirukta, xi. 12. Cf. Hopkins, *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 16, 278; Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 259.

I. Kali. See Akṣa.

2. Kali occurs in the Rigveda, twice in the singular¹ as the name of a protégé of the Aśvins, and once in the plural.² The persons meant in the latter passage seem to be different from the former one. The Kalis are once mentioned in the Atharvaveda³ beside the Gandharvas.⁴

¹ i. 112, 15; x. 39, 8.

² viii. 66, 15.

³ x. 10, 13.

⁴ These Kalis may be connected with dicing, as in the Atharvaveda the Apsarases, the wives of the Gandharvas,

are fond of dice, and bestow luck at play. See Macdonell, *Vedic Mythology*, p. 135.

Cf. Hopkins, *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 17, 89; Ludwig, *Translation of the Rigveda*, 3, 163.

Kalpa in the Taittirīya Āraṇyaka (ii. 10) seems to denote Kalpa Sūtra.

Kalmāṣa-grīva ('speckled-neck') is the name of a snake in the Atharvaveda.¹

¹ iii. 27, 5 (where the Paippalāda recension has *kulmāṣa-*); xii. 3, 59. Cf. Taittirīya Saṃhitā, v. 5, 10, 2.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 94, 95.

Kalyāṇa is the name, in the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa,¹ of an Āṅgīrasa who saw the Aurnāyava Sāman.

¹ xii. 11, 10. Cf. Hopkins, *Transactions of the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences*, 15, 68, n. 2.