

Kaśyapa is the name of a sage who is mentioned only once in the Rigveda,¹ but is a common figure in the later Saṃhitās.² He is always of a mythical character, as belonging to the distant past. According to the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa,³ he anointed King **Viśvakarman Bhauvana**, and in the Upaniṣads⁴ he is mentioned as a Ṛṣi. The Kaśyapas appear in connexion with **Janamejaya** in the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa.⁵

¹ ix. 114, 2.

² Sāmaveda, i. 1, 2, 4, 10; 4, 2, 3, 2 (but in these passages the St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v., accepts the sense of a divine being, identical with Prajāpati); Av. i. 14, 4; ii. 33, 7; iv. 20, 7; 29, 3; 37, 1; Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, iv. 2, 9; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, iii. 62.

³ viii. 21; Satapatha Brāhmaṇa, xiii. 7, 1, 15.

⁴ Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad, ii. 2, 6; Jaiminiya Brāhmaṇa, iv. 3, 1 (in a quotation).

⁵ vii. 27. Cf. Oldenberg, *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, 42, 235, n. 1.

Kaśyapa Naidhruvi is mentioned as a teacher in the last Vaṃśa (list of teachers) of the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa.¹

¹ Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad, vi. 4, 33 (Mādhyamdina=vi. 5, 3, Kāṇva).

Kaśkaṣa designates a kind of worm in the Atharvaveda.¹

¹ v. 23, 7. Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 98.

Kasarṇīla is the name of a kind of snake in the Atharvaveda.¹ It occurs also in the form **Kasarṇīra**, personified as the seer **Kasarṇīra Kādraveya** in the Taittirīya Sāṃhitā.²

¹ x. 4, 5, where the Paippalāda recension has *kvaśarṇīla*.

² i. 5, 4, 1. Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches*

Leben, 98; Bloomfield, *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 607.

Ka-stambhī denotes in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa¹ a piece of wood used as a prop for the end of a wagon-pole to rest on.

¹ i. 1, 2, 9. Cf. Caland and Henry, *L'Aguişoma*, 49; Eggeling, *Sacred Books of the East*, 12, 14, n. 1.

Kahoda Kauṣītaki¹ or **Kauṣītakeya**² is mentioned in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa,¹ the Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad,² and the Śāṅkhāyana Āraṇyaka,¹ as a teacher, contemporary with Yājñavalkya. Cf. **Kāhoḍi**.

¹ Satapatha Brāhmaṇa, ii. 4, 3, 1; Śāṅkhāyana Āraṇyaka, xv.

² Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad, iii. 5, 1.