Kamrúp, a province of Assám...... атнеч Sanskr.

"(The land) having lovely forms."

This is the Sanskrit name still in use for Assám between Gohátti and Goalpára. Böhtlingk and Roth give as its meaning—assuming any form at pleasure.

Kámzam, or Kángdsang, in Gnári Khórsum,

Nava skam-zam. Tib.

"The dry bridge." Skam, dry; zam, bridge.

This is the name of a small bridge on the road from Thóling to Chábrang, leading over a deep but narrow ravine formed by erosion which now is generally dry. Kángdsang is the name usually written in maps.

Anal. Kanchanpúr, in Audh, Lat. 26°, Long. 80°; Kanchangánga, a river in Kămáon, &c.

Kanchipúram, in the Karnátik, Lat. 12°, Long. 79° काञ्चीपूरम् Sanskr.

"Girdle town." W. Hamilton derives it from Kánchăna, gold; but Burnouf's and Lassen's interpretation (Ind. Alt., Vol. I., p. 165) is more probable.

Kanchinjínga, the highest peak (28,156 ft.) in Síkkim), Lat. 27°, Long. 88°.

যাত্য ঠব্ মইত্র gangs-chhen-mdzod-lnga Tib.

"The five treasures (jewels) of the high snow." Gangs (gã), in this part of the Himálaya generally pronounced kang, snow, ice; chhen, great; mdzod, treasure; lnga, five.

The name, as was told me by Chíbu-Láma, might be referred to five of the principal snow-filled valleys (cirques de névé), surrounding the crest of Kanchinjínga. The Lépchas have a name for it which, however, by its perfect identity of meaning presents itself as being only transferred from the Tibetan into the Lépcha language, but perfectly corroborates at the same time the interpretation I have adopted. The Lépcha name is: "Chu-thing-bo-jet-pím-go; occasionally also the first part alone of the name, Chu-thíng, is used by the Lépchas.

Kándi, in Ceylon, Lat. 7°, Long. 80°..... Singhal.

"Mountain." The natives call it more generally simply Núra, the city.

Kángdsang, see Kámzam.

Kánhpur, in Hindostán (vulgo Cawnpore), Lat. 26°, Long. 80°. كانه پور Hind.

"Kánha's (Kríshna's) town." Kánha is the Prákritform of the name of Kríshna. Lassen, Vol. IV., p. 137.