

- Komorín, or Kumārī, the southern-most promontory of India. कुमारी Sanskr.
 In Sanskrit its full name was properly Kánya-kumārī, *the virgin Kumārī*, an epithet of Dúrga, *Síva's wife*.
 Anal. Kányaka-grám, Assám, *virgin's village*.
- Kōt, in the Pānjáb, Lat. 30°, Long. 71° كوت Hind.
 "Fort."
- Kōt-i-Sultán, in the Pānjáb, Lat. 30°, Long. 70° كوت سلطان Hind. Arab.,
 with Pers. flexion.
 "King's fort."
 Anal. Kōt-i-Amíra, Lat. 33°, Long. 72°; Kot-gárh, Lat. 31°, Long. 77°; Kōt-kassím, Lat. 28°, Long. 76°; but Kot-gárh, Lat. 31°, Long. 77° is interpreted by Lassen, Ind. Alt., Vol. III., p. 1107, as fort of the Kóshtas.
- Kóvil, or Koil, in the Karnátik, Lat. 8°, Long. 78° Tam.
 "Temple." This name is very frequently met with in Southern India, especially in composition, *e. g.* Vella-kóil, Lat. 10°, Long. 77°; Perma-kóil, Lat. 12°, Long. 79°; Nagri-kóil, Lat. 8°, Long. 77°, &c.
- Kukulamálla, a mountain in Ceylon Singhal.
 "Mountain of the wild fowl." Kúkula, *wild fowl*; málla, *mountain*.
- Kuntalbári, in Bengál, Lat. 26°, Long. 88° كنتل باري Hind.
 "Barley-field."
- Kutabdíya, in Arrakán, Lat. 21°, Long. 92° قطبديا Arab.
 "Polar-star of justice." Corrupted from Kutáb-ud-din.
 Anal. Kútab Minár, the name of the well-known monument near Déhli; Kútab, *polar-star*; minár, *minaret, tower*.
- Kyangchú, in Rúpchi, Lat. 32°, Long. 77° ཀྱང་ཆུ rkyang-chhu. Tib.
 "Kyang's water." Rkyang, *Equus Hemionus*; chhu, *water*.
- Kyúngphur, or Kyúngar, in Kámáon,
 Lat. 30°, Long. 80° ཀྱུང་ཕུར skyung-'phur. Tib.
 "The flying crow." Skyúng, *a crow, jack-daw*; 'phur, *to fly*.
 In the Kámáon dialect the name has been changed into Kyúngar. Crows are very numerous in this part of the Himálaya, even in the ice-regions of the greatest elevation. Some of the species of *Corvus Thibetanus*, Hodg., accompanied Adolphe and Robert during their ascent of the Íbi Gámin peak up to the highest encampment at 19,326 ft.