revolving or alternating duty; contrariety or reverse of any act or business. - Karma-ripāka, as, m. ' the ripening of actions,' i.e. the good or evil consequences in this life of buman acts performed in previous births; title of a work on this subject, explaining expiatory rites to be performed in cases of disease &c., supposed to be the punishment of offences committed in a previous existence (written in Slokas in the form of a dialogue between Sakuntalā-Bharata and Sātātapa-Bhrigu), a work of Viśveśvara-bhatta. - Karmavipāka-sangraha, title of a book. - Karmavipākasāra, title of a book composed by Dinakara, the brother of Kamalākara-bhatta. - Karma-višesha, as, m. variety of act or actions. - Karma-vija, am, n. the seed of works. - Karma-sālā, f. a workshop, a house of business. - Karma-sālī, f., N. of a river in Caturgrāma. - Karma-sīla, as, ā, am, assiduous, laborious, one who perseveres in his duties without looking to their reward. - Karma-suddha (?), am, n. approved occupation. - Karma-śūra, as, ä, am, assiduous, laborious; (as), m. a skilful or clever workman. - Karma-sauća, am, n. humility. - Karmasreshtha, as, m., N. of a son of Pulaha by Gati. - Karma-sangraha, as, m. assemblage of acts, comprising the act, its performance and the performer. -Karma-saciva, as, m. a minister, any officer employed upon active duties, as a judge, a deputy, &c. - Karma-sannyāsika, as, m. an ascetic, a religious person who has withdrawn from works. - Karmasamadhi, is, m. devotion, abstraction (?). - Karmasambhava, as, ā, am, produced by or resulting from acts. - Karma-sākshin, ī, m. ' the witness of all acts,' epithet of the sun. - Karma-sādhaka, as, ikā, am, accomplishing a work. - Karma-sādhana, am, n. implement, means; articles essential to the performance of any religious act. - Karma-siddhi, is, f. accomplishment of an act, success. - Karma-sena, as, m., N. of the father of Rāma-ćandra. - Karmastha, as, ā, am, standing or being within the object. - Karmastha-kriyaka, as, ā, am, any (root) whose action stands within the object. - Karmasthabhāvaka, as, ā, am, any (root &c.) whose state (bhāva) stands within the object. - Karma-sthāna, am, n. a public office or place of business. - Karmaketu, us, us, u, caused by acts, arising from acts. - Karmākshama ("ma-ak"), as, ā, am, incapable of business. - Karmānga ("ma-an"), as, m. part of any act, part of a sacrificial rite. - Karmätman (°ma-āt°), ā, ā, a, one whose character is action, endowed with principles of action, active, acting. - Karmāditya (°ma-ād°), as, m., N. of a king. - Karmādhikāra (°ma-adh°), as, m. the right of action (in the Mimansa philosophy). - Karmānubandha (°ma-an°), as, m. connection with or de-pendance upon acts. - Karmānubandhin, ī, inī, i, connected with or involved in works. - Karmānurupa (°ma-an°), as, a, am, according to action, according to function or duty. - Karmänurūpatas, ind. conformably to act, function &cc. - Karmānushthana (°ma-an°), am, n. practising one's duties, discharging peculiar functions. - Karmänushthäyln ("ma-an"), i, ini, i, practising duties, performing rites &c. - Karmānusāra (°ma-an°), as, m. consequence of or conformity to acts. - Karmanusaratas, ind. according to one's deeds. - Karmanta (°ma-an°), as, m. work, business, administration of an office; management of any business; the end of any task or act; the end or abandonment of ritual acts; tilled or cultivated ground. - Karmantara (°ma-an°), am, n. interval between religious actions, suspense of such an action; difference or contrariety of action; penance, expiation. - Karmantika, as, i, am, final, completing; (as), m. a workman, a servant, one who finishes a work. - Karmäbhidhäyaka, as, ä, am, or karmäbhidhäyin (°ma-abh°), ī, inī, i, enjoining or prescribing duties or acts. - Karmārambha (°ma-ār°), as, m. commencement of any act. – Karmārha (°ma-ar°), as, ā, am, fit for work, able to do any work, suitable to any rite; (as), m. a man. - Kurmendriya (°ma-in°), am, n. an organ of action (opposed to the buddhindriyant or | karavi.] See karbura.

perceptive organs of sense; five are reckoned, viz. the hand, the foot, the larynx or organ of the voice, the organ of generation and of excretion). - Karmodära (°ma-ud°), am, 11. any honourable or valiant act, magnanimity, prowess. - Karmodyukta (°maudo), as, ā, am, actively labouring, busily engaged. - Karmodyoga (°ma-ud°), as, m. engaging actively in any work.

Karma, as, am, m. n. according to some lexicographers = karman.

Karmaka (at the end of some compounds) = karman, q. v.

Karmatha, as, ä, am, skilful or clever in work, clever; working diligently, accomplishing any rite, anxious to perform anything; (as), m. the director and performer of a sacrifice.

Karmanya, as, ā, am, Ved. skilful in work, clever, diligent ; proper or fit for any act, suitable to it ; (at the end of compounds) relating to any business or to the accomplishment of anything;  $(\bar{a})$ , f. wages, hire; (am), n. energy, activity. - Karmanya-ta, f. skilfulness, cleverness. - Karmanya-bhuj, k, k, k, receiving wages, working for hire; (a various reading for bharanya-bhuj.)

Karmatas, ind. according to actions.

Karmāra, as, m., Ved. an artificer, a mechanic, a blacksmith, a brazier, a carpenter, &c.; a bamboo; the plant Averthoa Carambola, = karmaranga below. - Karmāra-vana, am, n., N. of a place.

Karmāraka, as, m. the plant Averrhoa Carambola. Karmika, as, ā, am, acting, active.

Karmin, i, ini, i, acting, active, busy; performing a religious action; engaged in any work or business; belonging or relating to any act.

Karmishtha, as,  $\bar{a}$ , am (said to be a superlative of the last), very active, assiduous, diligent.

Karmina = karman at the end of a compound; [cf. alankarmina.]

कमैन्द karmanda, as, m., N. of a man, author of a Bhikshu-sūtra.

Karmandin, i, m. a beggar, a religious mendi-cant, a member of the fourth order (lit. 'a follower of Karmanda').

कमेर karmara and karmaraka, as, m. the plant Averrhoa Carambola.

Karmaranga, as, m., N. of the same plant; (am), n. the acid fruit of this plant.

कमरी karmari, f. the manna of the bamboo; [cf. vansa-roćanā.]

जमेष karmasha = kalmasha, q. v.

कमेस karmasa, as, m., N. of a son of Pulaha and Kshama; [cf. karma-sreshtha.]

क्मीर karmira, as, ā, am, variegated; (a various reading for kirmira.)

Karmiraka, as, m. a small tree, Trophis Aspera. and karv, cl. 1. P. karvati, -vitum, to be proud, to boast; [cf. kharv and garv.]

कर्च karva, as, m. (said to be fr. rt. 1. kri), love, desire; a rat.

बाबेट karvata, as, am, m. n. declivity of a mountain; a village, market-town, the capital of a district (of two or four hundred villages) in a pleasant site and of handsome construction; (as), m., N. of a country or a people; (i), f., N. of a river; (am), n. a city.

Karvataka, as or am, m. or n. (?) declivity of a mountain.

करीर I. karvara, am, n. (fr. rt. I. kri), Ved. a deed, action.

कवर 2. karvara or karbara, as, ā, am (said to be fr. rt. 1. kri), variegated, spotted; (as), m. sin; a tiger; a Rakshas; a sort of medicament; (i), f. an epithet of Durgā; night; a Rākshasī; a tigress; the leaf of the plant Asa Fœtida ; [cf. karavi, kavari,

कशन karsana, as, ā, am (fr. rt. kris), rendering lean, attenuating, causing emaciation; (as), m. fire; [cf. krisānu.]

क जाफ karśapha, as, m., Ved. an epithet of imps or goblins.

कर्य karsya, as, m., N. of a plant, = karcura ; [cf. karsya and karshya.]

au karsha, as, m. (fr. rt. krish), drawing, dragging, pulling; attracting; ploughing; a furrow, a trench; a scratch; (as, am), m. n. a weight of gold or silver, equal to 16 Māshas =  $\frac{1}{4}$  Pala =  $\frac{1}{460}$  of a Tula = 11,375 French grains; according to the ancient division of 5 Rettis to the Māsha the Karsha would be equal to about 176 grains troy; in common use 8 Rettis are given to the Māsha, and the Karsha is then about 280 grains troy. - Karsha-phala, as, m. the tree Terminalia Bellerica; this tree is also called Aksha, because its fruits are used as dice;  $(\bar{a})$ , f. the plant Emblica Officinalis. - Karshārdha (°shaar°), am, n. a Tolaka, a weight of 16 Māshas (according to some calculations).

Karshaka, as,  $\bar{a}$ , am, a cultivator of the soil, one who ploughs or lives by tillage; a husbandman; who or what draws or drags, attractive, what attracts.

Karshana, as, ā, am, pulling to and fro, dragging, attracting, overpowering, injuring; tormenting; harassed; extending (in time); (am), n. the act of dragging or pulling; drawing to and fro; removing, hurting, injuring; bending (a bow); ploughing, cul-tivating the ground; cultivated land.

Karshani, is, f. an unchaste woman (attracting the men).

Karshani, f., N. of a plant; [cf. karshini and kshirini.l

Karshaniya, as, ā, am, to be drawn or pulled; to be attracted; to be conciliated or won.

Karshayat, an, anti, at, dragging, pulling; attracting ; harassing, annoying.

Karshita, as, ā, am, drawn, attracted; distracted, tormented, harassed; worn out; ploughed.

Karshin, i, ini, i, who or what pulls or draws or attracts; attractive; inviting; who or what ploughs or furrows, a ploughman, peasant; (ini), f. the bit of a bridle; a medicinal moon-plant; [cf. karshani, kshirini.]

Karshū, ūs, f. a furrow, trench, incision; a river; a canal; a shallow trench for receiving the sacrificial fire; (us), m. a fire of dried cow-dung; agriculture, cultivation; livelihood.

क्मापण karshapana = karshapana, q. v.

कहि karhi, ind. (fr. 2. ka), Ved. when? at what time? (followed by the future or present tense) karhi-cid or karhy-api, at any time; [cf. Goth. hvar, 'where?' Eng. where ! Germ. war and wor in warum, woraus, &c. ; Lith. kur.]

to count; [Gr. καλέω? Lat. calculo.]

to push on, drive forward, drive away; carry off; to drive together, collect; to throw; to announce the time.

कल् 3. kal, cl. 10. P. kalayati, -yitum, to impel, incite, urge on; to bear, carry; to do, make, accomplish; to tie on, attach, affix; to utter a sound, murmur; to furnish with; to observe, perceive, take notice of; to regard, consider, count, reckon, calculate; to go; to take hold of the die called Kali (in this last sense kal may be considered as a nom. fr. kali).

Kala, as, ā, am, dumb, hoarse, indistinct, inarticulate (especially in composition with vāshpa and asru, e. g. vāshpa-kala, asru-kala, having the speech impeded by tears, sobbing); emitting a low or soft tone, as humming, buzzing, &c.; weak; crude,