manner? - Kim-prabhāva, as, ā, am, possessing what power? - Kim-bala, as, ā, am, possessing what strength or power? - Kim-bharā(?), f. a kind of perfume, commonly called Nall. - Kim-bhūta, as, ā, am, being what? (am), ind. how? in what manner or degree?, like what? - Kim-maya, as, ī, um, Ved. consisting of what?

Kimīya, as, ā, am, belonging or relating to whom

or what?

किमोदिन kimīdin, ī, inī, m. f., Ved., N. of a class of evil spirits.

कियत kiyat, an, atī, at (fr. 1. ki), how great? how large? how far? how much? of what extent? of what qualities? (Ved. loc. kiyāti with following ā, how long ago? since what time? e. g. kiyāty ā prathamah sarga asam, how long is it since their first creation? kiyaty adhvani, at what distance? how far off? ktyad etad with gen., of what importance is this to any one? tena kiyan arthah, what profit arises from that? kiyać čirena, in how long a time? kiyad dure, how far?); little, small, unimportant, of small value (often in compounds, e.g. ktyad-vakra, a little bent; kiyan-matra, of little importance; kiyad api, how large or how far soever, &c.; yāvat kiyaéća, how large or how much soever, of what qualities soever; (kiyat), ind. how far? how much? how? a little; kiyat-kālam, how long? some little time ago. - Kiyad-etikā or kiyad-ehikā, f. effort, vigorous and persevering exertions according to one's strength. - Kiyad-dūra, as, ā, am, for a short distance, a little way. - Kiyan-mūlya, as, ā, am, of what value? of what price?

कियान kiyāmbu, u, n., Ved. a kind of aquatic plant.

कियाह kiyāha, as, m. a fox, a horse of a red or bay colonr.

कियेधा kiye-dhā, ās, ās, am (fr. kiyad-dhā?), Ved. containing or surrounding much, epithet of Indra.

किर kira, as, m. (fr. 1. krī), a hog.

Kiraka, as, m. a scribe. Kirana, as, m. dust, very small dust; a rein (?); a ray or beam of light, a sun or moon-beam; the sun; (ā), f., N. of a river. - Kiraņa-maya, as, ī, am, radiant, bright, refulgent. - Kirana-malin, i, m. the sun (having a garland of rays). - Kiranāvalī (ona-avo), f., N. of a work by Udayana; a commentary by Dadabhai on the Surya-Siddhanta. - Kiranāvalī-prakāśa, as, m. title of a work.

Kirat, an, atī or antī, at, scattering, spreading;

lighting, shedding light.

Kiri, is, m. a hog, = kitt.

Kirika, as, ā, am, Ved. sparkling, beaming.

Kiryānī, f. a wild hog.

किरात kirāta, as, m., N. of a degraded mountain-tribe, one of the barbarous tribes who inhabit woods and mountains and live by hunting (the Kirrhadæ of Arrian), having become Sudras by their neglect of all prescribed religious rites (they are also regarded as Mlećchas); a savage; a pigmy, a dwarf; a groom, a horseman; N. of a plant, a kind of gentian [cf. kirāta-tikta]; N. of Siva, as a mountaineer opposed to Arjuna, the account of which is the subject of the celebrated poem by Bharavi called Kirātārjunīya; (ī), f. a woman of the Kirāta tribe; a woman who carries a fly-flap or anything to keep off flies; an epithet of the goddess Durga; a bawd, a procuress; an epithet of the river Ganga; the celestial Ganga or river of Svarga. - Kirāta-tikta, as, m. the plant Agathotes Chirayta, a kind of gentian; also kirāta-tiktaka. - Kirātārjunīya, am, n. (fr. ta + arjuna), title of an artificial poem by Bhāravi, describing the combat of Arjuna with the god Siva in the form of a wild mountaineer or Kirāta, (this combat and its result is described in the Vanaparva or third book of the Mahā-bhārata 1538-1664.) - Kirātāśin (°ta-āś°), ī, m. an epithet of Garuda, the bird of Vishnu ('swallowing the Kirātas').

Kirātaka, as, m. (at the end of compounds) the warrior or mountain-tribe of the Kirātas; N. of a plant, = kirāta-tikta.

Kirāti, is, f. an epithet of the river Ganga; [cf.

Kirātinī, f., N. of a plant, the Indian spikenard; [cf. jaţāmānsī.]

किरादि kirāri, is, m., N. of a people; (a various reading has virāri.)

किरिकिचिका kirikiććikā, f. a kind of musi-

faster kiriti, n. the fruit of the marshy date tree, Phoenix Paludosa.

নিহিম kiriśa, as, m., N. of a man.

किरीड kirita, as or am, m. or n. (said to be fr. rt. 1. krī), a diadem, a crest, a garland or any ornament used as a crown, a tiara; N. of a metre of four lines, each containing twenty-four syllables. - Kirīţa-dhāraṇa, am, n. wearing a diadem, assuming the crown. — Kiriṭa-dhārin, ī, iṇī, i, crowned, having a tiara; (ī), m. a king. — Kiriṭa-mālin, ī, inī, i, omamented with a diadem.

Kirīțin, ī, inī, i, decorated with a diadem, crested, crowned; (i), m. a king; an epithet of Indra; one of the attendants of Siva; a N. of Arjuna.

किरोडाट्य kirodātya, nom. P. kirodātyati, to cheat.

किमिर kirmira, as, ā, am, Ved. variegated; [cf. kirmīra below and karbura.]

farff kirmi, f. a hall, a building, an apartment; an image of gold, a figure of iron; the Palasa tree, Butea Frondosa.

किमीर kirmīra, as, ā, am (said to be fr. rt. 1. krī), variegated; (as), m. 2 variegated colour; the orange tree; N. of a Rākshasa or goblin conquered by Bhīma-sena; [cf. Gr. κιββόs.] - Kirmīra-jit, t, m. or kirmīra-nisūdana, as, m. or kirmīra-bhid, t, m.orkirmīra-sūdana, as, m.orkirmīrāri (°ra-ari), is, m. an epithet of Bhīma-sena, the enemy and conqueror of the Rākshasa Kirmīra. - Kirmīra-tvać, k, m. or f. (?), the orange tree.

Kirmīrita, as, ā, am, variegated, spotted.

कियाणी kiryanī. See under kira.

fam, kil, cl. 6. P. kilati, ćikela, kelitum, to be or become white; to freeze; to play; cl. 10. P. kelayati, -yitum, to send, to throw or cast; [cf. Hib. cal, 'a joke.']

1. kila, as, m. play, trifling. - Kila-kińcita, am, n. amorous agitation, weeping, laughing, being angry, merry, &c., in the society of a lover.

কিল 2. kila, ind. (a particle of asseveration or emphasis), indeed, verily, assuredly; (or of explanation) namely; kila is preceded by the word on which it lays stress, and occurs very rarely at the beginning of a sentence or verse; according to native lexicographers kila may be used in communicating intelligence, and may imply 'so said,' 'so reported,' 'probably,' 'possibly,' 'agreement,' 'dislike,' 'falsehood,' 'inaccuracy,' and 'reason.'

किल 3. kila, as, m., N. of a man.

किल किल kilakila, as, m. an epithet of Siva; N. of a town; (ā), f. (an onomatopoetic word), sounds or cries expressing joy or the expression of pleasure by any sound or cry.

Kilakitāya, nom. P. kilakilāyati, to raise sounds expressing joy.

ৰিকাৰ kilāṭa, as, ī, m. f. inspissated milk, coagulated milk; it may also be applied to cheese. Kilāţin, ī, m. a bamboo.

किलात kilāta, as, m., N. of an Asura; a dwarf.

famit kilāsa, as, ā, am, Ved. leprous; (i), f., Ved. a kind of spotted deer described as the vehicle of the Maruts; (am), n., Ved. a white leprous spot; a blotch, a scab; (in medic.) a species of leprosy resembling the so-called white leprosy, in which disease the skin becomes spotted without producing ulcers. - Kilāsa-ghna, as, m. a sort of gourd, Momordica Mixta ('what removes leprosy'). - Kilāsanāśana, as, ī, am, Ved. removing leprosy. - Kilāsa-bheshaja, am, n., Ved. a remedy against leprosy.

Kilāsin, ī, inī, i, leprous, having blotches. ৰিনিত্ৰ kilinća, am, n. a thin plank, a board; [cf. the following.]

किलिञ्च kilinja, as, m. a mat; a thin plank of green wood.

Kilinjaka, as, m. a mat; a screen or twist of grass or straw.

किलिनिकल kilinakila, as or am, m. or n. (?), a various reading for kilakila; N. of a town (?).

किलिम kilima, as, m. a tree, a kind of fir or pine, Pinus Deodar [cf. deva-dāru]; (am), n. resin, the extract of the pine.

किल्किन kilkin, ī, m. a horse; (also read kindhin and kilvin.)

किल्बिष kilbisha or kilvisha, am, n. (fr. rt. kil?), fault, offence, sin, guilt; injustice, injury; disease, sickness. - Kilvisha-sprit, t, t, t, Ved. removing or avoiding sins or offences.

Kilvishin, ī, inī, i, one who commits an offence, wicked, culpable, criminal, sinful, (often in compounds, e. g. rāja-kilvishin, one who as a king commits an offence.)

किल्बन् kilvin, ī, m. a horse; [cf. kilkin.]

किशल kiśala, as, am, m. n. a sprout, a

Kiśalaya, as, am, m. n. a young shoot. - Kiśalaya-talpa, as, m. or kiśalaya-śayyā, f. or kiśalaya-śayana, am, n. a bed of young leaves &c.; see kisala, kisalaya, &c.

किशोर kiśora, as, ā, am (said to be fr. kim and rt. srī), young, infantine; (as), m. a colt, the young of any animal; the sun; Benjamin or Styrax benzoin (=taila-parny-oshadhi); N. of a Dānava; a youth, a lad, one from his birth to the end of his fifteenth year, a minor in law (ajātavyavahāra) becoming after his fifteenth year subject to suits at law (or jata-vyavahāra); (i), f. a maiden, a young woman.

fata kishk, cl. 10. A. kishkayate, -yi-tum, to injure, kill; (a various reading for hishk and hikk); [cf. Hib. ceasaim, 'I torment, crucify, vex.']

किष्किन्ध kishkindha, as, ā or ī, m. f., N. of a mountain in the south of India, in Odra, containing a cave, the residence of the monkey-prince Balin. - Kishkindha-parvata, as, m., N. of a place. - Kishkindhā-kāṇḍa, am, n. title of the fourth book of the Rāmāyana.

Kishkindhaka, ās, m. pl., N. of a people.

Kishkindhya, as, ā, m. f. (but generally f.), N. of a mountain and of a district = kishkindha above, said to be in the peninsula, in the northern part of Mysore, near the sources of the Pampa river, the territory of Balin the monkey-king, from whom it was conquered by Rama and transferred to Sugrīva, the brother of Bāli and rightful king. The story is told in the fourth book of the Ramayana. The name Kishkindhyā is also applied to the capital city of the district, the mountain being called Rishya-mūka. - Kishkindhyā-kāṇḍa, as, m. title of the fourth book of the Rāmāyaņa; also of the Adhyātma-rāmāyaņa. - Kishkindhyādhipa (°yaadho), as, m. a N. of Bālin, a monkey-king slain by Rāma.