

कृशानु *kṛishānu*, *us*, m. heating, grieving; (a various reading for *kṛishānu*.)

कृशानु *kṛishānu*, *us*, m. (fr. rt. *kṛish* for *kṛish*!), Ved. 'bending the bow,' an epithet applied to a good archer, (generally connected with *astri*, 'an archer,' though sometimes used alone: some regard *Kṛishānu* as a divine being, either similar in character to Rudra or this god himself; he is armed with the lightning and defends the 'heavenly' Soma from the hawk, who tries to steal and bear it from heaven to earth); a N. of Agni or fire; fire in general; N. of a plant, Plumbago Zeylanica; N. of an archer; N. of a Gandharva. — *Kṛishānu-retas*, *ās*, m. an epithet of Siva.

Kṛishānuka, *as*, *i*, m. containing the word *Kṛishānu*, as an Anuvāka or Adhyāya.

कृष *kṛish*, cl. 1. P. *karshati*, *śakarsha*, *akārshati* and *akrāshati*, *karsham* and *krasham*, to draw, attract, draw to one's self, drag, pull, pull to and fro, drag away, tear; to lead or conduct (as an army); to bend (a bow); to draw into one's power, become master of, overpower; to obtain; to take away anything from any one (with two acc., e. g. *akārshat tam rāyam*, he deprived him of the kingdom); cl. 6. P. A. *kṛishati*, *-te*, to draw or make furrows, to plough; Caus. *karshayati*, *-yitum*, to draw, to draw out, tear up, tear out; extract; to drag to and fro, cause pain, torture, torment; to draw or make furrows, to plough; Desid. *śikrīshati*, *-le*: Intens. *śarīkṛishyate*, *śarīkarshati* or *śarīkrashati*; [cf. Lith. *karszu*, *pleszau*; Russ. *česku*; Lat. *verro*, *vello*; Gr. *κίρως*, *έλκω*? Goth. *falh*.]

Karsha, *karshaṇa*, &c. See s. v. at p. 210.

Kṛishaka, *as*, *ā*, am, attractive, drawing, who or what draws furrows or ploughs; (*as*), m. a ploughman, husbandman, farmer; a ploughshare; an ox.

Kṛishāna, *as*, m. a ploughman, a husbandman.

Kṛishī, *is*, f. ploughing, cultivation of the soil; agriculture, husbandry; the cultivation of the soil personified. — *Kṛishī-harman*, *a*, n. agriculture, husbandry. — *Kṛishī-jivīn*, *i*, m. a cultivator, a farmer. — *Kṛishī-phala*, *am*, n. agricultural produce or profit. — *Kṛishī-sevā*, f. agriculture.

Kṛishika, *as*, m. a cultivator of the soil, a husbandman; the ploughshare.

Kṛishivāla, *as*, *ā*, am, one who lives by husbandry or agriculture; (*as*), m. a husbandman.

Kṛishita, *as*, *ā*, am, ploughed or tilled, a field &c. — *Kṛishita-ja*, *as*, *ā*, am, grown in cultivated ground, cultivated. — *Kṛishita-pācya*, *as*, *ā*, am, ripening in cultivated ground, sown or ripening after ploughing, as rice &c.; cultivated. — *Kṛishita-pākya*, *as*, *ā*, am, ripening on cultivated ground; sown or ripening after ploughing. — *Kṛishita-phala*, *am*, n. the product of a harvest. — *Kṛishita-rādhi*, *is*, *is*, *i*, Ved. successful in agriculture. — *Kṛishipta* (‘*ta-up*’), *as*, *ā*, am, sown on cultivated ground.

Kṛishiti, *ayas*, f. pl., Ved. men, races of men, sometimes with the epithet *māpushis*; (originally the word may have meant cultivated ground, then an inhabited land, next its inhabitants, and lastly any race of men; Indra and Agni have the N. *rājā kṛishitīnām*; and *pañca kṛishitayas*, ‘the five races,’ comprehends the whole human race, not only the Aryan tribes); according to native lexicographers the word means also ploughing, cultivating the soil; attracting, drawing; and (*is*), m. a teacher, a learned man or Paṇḍit. — *Kṛishiti-prā*, *ās*, *ās*, am, Ved. pervading the human race. — *Kṛishiti-han*, *hā*, *ghni*, *ha*, Ved. subduing nations. — *Kṛishity-ojas*, *ās*, *ās*, *as*, Ved. overpowering men.

Kṛishya, *as*, *ā*, am, to be ploughed.

Kṛashāvya, *as*, *ā*, am, to be drawn or drawn out.

कृषाणु *kṛishāṇu*, *us*, m. a N. of fire; (a wrong reading for *kṛishānu*.)

कृष्कर *kṛishkara*, *as*, m. an epithet of Siva; [cf. *kṛikara*.]

कृषा 1. *kṛishṇa*, *as*, *ā*, am (said to be fr. rt. *kṛish*), black, dark, dark-blue (opposed to *śveta*, *śukla*, *rohita*, and *arūṇā*); wicked, evil; (*as*), m. black, the colour, or dark-blue, which is often confounded with black by the Hindus; the black antelope; a kind of beast of prey (described in the Veda as feeding on carrion and dead corpses); a crow; the Indian cuckoo or Kokila; the plant *Carissa Carandas*; the dark half of the lunar month from full to new moon [cf. *kṛishṇa-paksha* below]; the fourth or Kali-yuga; N. of one of the poets of the Rig-veda descended from Angiras; N. of a celebrated Avatār of the god Vishṇu, or sometimes identified with Vishṇu himself, as distinct from his ten Avatārs or incarnations. (In the earlier legends he appears as a great hero and teacher; in the more recent he is deified, and is often represented as a young and amorous shepherd with flowing hair and a flute in his hand. The following are a few particulars of his birth and history as related in the Purāṇas &c.: Vasu-deva, who was a descendant of Yadu and Yayāti, had two wives, Rohiṇī and Devakī. The latter had eight sons, of whom the eighth was *Kṛishṇa*. Kaṇsa, king of Mathurā and cousin of Devakī, was informed by a prediction that one of these sons would kill him. He therefore kept Vasu-deva and his wife in confinement, and slew their first six children. The seventh was Bala-rāma, who was saved by being abstracted from the womb of Devakī and transferred to that of Rohiṇī. The eighth was *Kṛishṇa*, who was born with black skin and a peculiar mark on his breast. His father Vasu-deva managed to escape from Mathurā with the child, and favoured by the gods found a herdsman named Nanda, whose wife Yaśodā had just been delivered of a son, which Vasu-deva conveyed to Devakī, after substituting his own in its place. Nanda with his wife Yaśodā took the infant *Kṛishṇa* and settled first in Gokula or Vraja, and afterwards in Vṛindāvana, where *Kṛishṇa* and Bala-rāma grew up together, roaming in the woods and joining in the sports of the herdsmen's sons. *Kṛishṇa* as a youth contested the sovereignty of Indra, and was victorious over that god, who descended from heaven to praise *Kṛishṇa*, and made him lord over the cattle. *Kṛishṇa* is described as sporting constantly with the Gopis or shepherdesses, of whom a thousand became his wives, though only eight are specified, Rādhā being the favourite. *Kṛishṇa* built and fortified a city called Dvāraka in Gujārat, and thither transported the inhabitants of Mathurā after killing Kaṇsa. *Kṛishṇa* had various wives besides the Gopis, and by Rukmiṇī had a son Pradyumna, who is usually identified with Kāma-deva; with Jaimas, *Kṛishṇa* is one of the nine black Vasu-devas; with Buddhists he is the chief of the black demons, who are the enemies of Buddha and the white demons; N. of a king of the Nāgas; N. of an Asura or demon; N. of Arjuna, the most renowned of the Pāṇḍu princes (so named apparently from his colour as a child, see Mahā-bh. Virāṭa-parva 1389; the dual *kṛishṇau* = *Kṛishṇa* and Arjuna); N. of Vyāsa; of *Kṛishṇa Hārta*; of a son of Suka by Pīvarī, a teacher of the Yoga; N. of a pupil of Bhaaradvāja; of Dāśārtha; of a son of Havirdhāna; of a son of Arjuna; of an adopted son of Asamāñjas; of a chief of the Andhras; N. of the author of a commentary on the Mahā-bhārata; N. of a poet; N. of the author of a commentary on the Dāya-bhāṣā; N. of the son of Keśavārka and grandson of Jayāditya; N. of the father of Tānabhāṭṭa and uncle of Ranganātha; N. of the father of Dāmodara and uncle of Malhāṭṭa; N. of the father of Prabhūjika and uncle of Vidyādhara; N. of the father of Madana; N. of the grammarian Rāma-āndra; N. of the son of Vāruṇendra and father of Lakshmaṇa; N. of the father of Hrabhāṭṭa, author of the commentary called Caraka-bhāṣya, and of the work Sāhitya-sudhāsamudra; N. of a hell; (*ā*), f. a kind of poisonous insect; several plants, as Piper Longum, the Indigo plant; a grape; a kind of perfume [cf. *parpatī*]; an epithet of Draupadī;

an epithet of Durgā; N. of one of the seven tongues of fire; N. of the river Kistna; (*ī*), f. night; (*am*), n. blackness, darkness; the black part of the eye; a kind of demon or spirit of darkness; black pepper; black Agallochum; iron; lead; antimony; blue vitriol; [cf. *kārshṇa*, &c.; cf. also Russ. *černyi*, ‘black.’] — *Kṛishṇa-bandā*, *am*, n. the red lotus, *Nymphæa Rubra*. — *Kṛishṇa-karkāṭaka*, *as*, m. a kind of black crab. — *Kṛishṇa-karṇa*, *as*, *ā*, am, Ved. black-eared. — *Kṛishṇakarnāmṛita* (‘*na-am*’), *am*, n., N. of a poem by Vilva-mangala. — *Kṛishṇa-karman*, *a*, n. making black; a peculiar manner of cauterising; (*ā*, *ā*, *a*), criminal, guilty. — *Kṛishṇa-kāka*, *as*, m. a raven. — *Kṛishṇa-kāpotī*, f. a kind of plant; [cf. *śveta-kāpotī*, *kṛishṇa-sarpā*.] — *Kṛishṇa-kāshthū*, *am*, n. a black variety of Agallochum. — *Kṛishṇakeli*, *is*, m. a plant, *Mirabilis Jalapa*. — *Kṛishṇakohala*, *as*, m. a gamester, a gambler. — *Kṛishṇahriḍita*, *am*, n., N. of a poem by Keśavārka celebrating the god *Kṛishṇa*. — *Kṛishṇa-khaṇḍa*, title of the fourth book of the Brahmaivaivarta-purāṇa. — *Kṛishṇa-gargā*, f., N. of a river, = *kṛishṇā*, *kṛishṇa-samudbhavā*, *kṛishṇavenyā*. — *Kṛishṇagati*, *is*, m. fire (‘whose way is black’); [cf. *kṛishṇayāma*, *kṛishṇa-vartamā*, &c.]. — *Kṛishṇa-gandhā*, f. the tree *Hyperanthera Moringa*. — *Kṛishṇa-garbha*, *as*, *ā*, am, Ved. (clouds) having black cavities; (*ās*), f. pl. = according to Sāy. the pregnant wives of the Asura *Kṛishṇa*, but according to others = the waters contained in the black cavities of the clouds; (*as*), m., N. of a plant, = *katphala*. — *Kṛishṇagiri*, *is*, m., N. of a mountain; [cf. *kṛishṇācala*.] — *Kṛishṇa-godhā*, f. a kind of poisonous insect. — *Kṛishṇa-grīva*, *as*, *ā*, am, Ved. black-necked. — *Kṛishṇa-śaṅcuka*, *as*, m. a kind of pea; [cf. *śaṅka*.] — *Kṛishṇa-śaturdaśī*, f. the fourteenth day in the dark half of the month. — *Kṛishṇa-āndra*, *as*, m., N. of a copyist who lived about A. D. 1730, a son of Rāma-āndra. — *Kṛishṇa-āndra*, *as*, m., N. of a prince of the eighteenth century. — *Kṛishṇa-āndra-devaśarman*, *ā*, m., N. of a logician who lived about A. D. 1736. — *Kṛishṇa-āra*, *as*, *ā*, am, what formerly or in a former existence belonged to *Kṛishṇa*. — *Kṛishṇa-āudā*, f. the plant *Cesalpinia Pulcherrima*. — *Kṛishṇa-āudikā*, f. the plant *Abrus Precatorius*. — *Kṛishṇa-ūrṇa*, *am*, n. rust of iron, iron filings. — *Kṛishṇa-āchavi*, *is*, m. fire? [cf. *kṛishṇārēis*.] — *Kṛishṇa-janhas*, *ās*, *ās*, *as*, Ved. black-winged; (Sāy.) having a black path. — *Kṛishṇajalā*, f. a plant, Indian spikenard; [cf. *jaṭāmānsī*.] — *Kṛishṇa-janma-khaṇḍa*, N. of a part of the Brahmaivaivarta-purāṇa. — *Kṛishṇa-janmāshyami* (‘*ma-ash*’), f. the eighth day of the second half of the month Śrāvāṇa, the birthday of *Kṛishṇa*. — *Kṛishṇa-jī*, *is*, m., N. of a man. — *Kṛishṇa-jiraka*, *as*, m. Kaloñji, a plant having a small black seed, which is used for medicinal and culinary purposes, *Nigella Indica*. — *Kṛishṇa-taṇḍulā*, f. a plant [cf. *karna-sphoṭā*], Piper Longum. — *Kṛishṇa-tarkālanāra* (‘*ka-āl*’), *as*, m., N. of a scholiast. — *Kṛishṇa-tā*, f. or *kṛishṇa-tva*, *am*, n. blackness. — *Kṛishṇa-tāmra*, *am*, n. a kind of sandal-wood. — *Kṛishṇa-tāra*, *as*, m. a deer, an antelope (‘black-eyed’). — *Kṛishṇa-tīla*, *as*, m. black sesamum. — *Kṛishṇa-tīrtha*, *as*, m., N. of a teacher of Rāma-tīrtha. — *Kṛishṇa-tuṇḍa*, *as*, m. a kind of poisonous insect. — *Kṛishṇa-trivṛitā*, f., N. of a plant, a kind of Ipomœa, black Teōri. — *Kṛishṇa-datta*, *as*, m., N. of the author of a work on music. — *Kṛishṇa-danta*, *as*, *ā*, am, having black teeth; (*ā*), f. the tree *Gmelina Arborea*. — *Kṛishṇa-darśana*, *as*, m., N. of a pupil of Sankarācārya. — *Kṛishṇa-dāśana*, *as*, *ā*, am, having black or discoloured teeth. — *Kṛishṇa-dāsa*, *as*, m., N. of the author of the poem *Camatkāra-āndrikā*; N. of the author of the work *Caityana-ānīrṅita*; N. of the author of the poem *Preita-tattva-nīrṅita*; N. of a son of Harsha, author of the *Vimalapāthapurāṇa*. — *Kṛishṇa-deva*, *as*, m., N. of a son of Nārāyaṇa, author of the *Prayoga-sāra*; N. of a copyist, son of Paṇḍyāpurushottama-deva. — *Kṛishṇa-deha*, *as*, *ā*, am, black-bodied; (*as*), m. a large